

BRITISH CAPTURE RUMAUCOURT, ON BANK OF DU NORD

Cross Canal Near the Somme, Short Distance North of Peronne

London, Sept. 4.—The British have secured a hold on the west bank of the Canal du Nord by taking Rumaucourt, to the north of Sains-lès-Marquion, according to advices from the battle front to-day. Farther south along the canal they are reported to have captured Inchy-en-Artois, Demicourt, to the east of Doulnes, and Hermies, three miles northeast of Bertincourt. Near the Somme the British, the advices state, have crossed the canal at Haut Allaines, slightly more than two miles north of Peronne. From Hermies southward, the British line is indicated as running to the west of Rumaucourt, a mile and a half east of Bertincourt. Midway between Nieppe and Salley, in the Lys salient, the British have captured the village of Croix-du-Bac. British troops were reported this morning to have taken the town of Moeuvres, three-and-one-half miles southwest of Queant, but the capture of the place was not confirmed. The Germans are in full flight in the region of the Canal du Nord and appear to be more than ever disorganized. A thousand more prisoners were captured last night by Field Marshal Haig's forces.

British Round Up 2,600 Prisoners and 22 Field Guns

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 4.—Enemy rear guards yesterday succeeded in engaging the British advancing troops here and there and in fighting delaying actions which were usually of short duration. But they did not check frequently fired at point blank range into the struggling columns retreating to the eastward. In the rapidity of his withdrawal the enemy did not have time to destroy the crossings over the north Canal du Nord and last night our patrols were able to capture and hold two bridges well in line with the British advance. British troops appear to have reached the outskirts of Moeuvres where stiff fighting is probable, as at that point the front and support trenches of the Hindenburg line are linked up by a redoubt which covers about a square mile. But as Buissey and Inchy are held by the British it should not be difficult to turn the position by coming down the rear of the enemy. During the day the British third army rounded up 1,946 prisoners and 22 field guns. Farther north the Canadians and English collected another 729 prisoners.

Retires After Fifty-six Years' School Work

Chicago.—After fifty-six years of service, Mrs. Clara H. Mahony still thinks schoolteaching is a well-paid and interesting profession. She retired a few days ago at the age of seventy-six. "Not because I didn't want to teach any more," she explained yesterday, "but because I have always had a horror of staying too long, and having others feel they wanted to get rid of me. I wanted to quit while they wanted me to stay." She smiles happily because she has done this. "Teaching as a profession is well paid, now that the salaries are raised, but an alderman came to my school the other day—you know I have been principal of the Komensky School thirty-two years—and said he thought we teachers had a snap with five hours work a day, and three months vacation. "I told him we would all be in asylums or hospitals if we did not have the vacation, and that is why it was given to us. When men who just peep into a school say it is a snap, it shows what little conception they have of our work." Since I began teaching interest in school has increased on the part of the children, because they are taught physical culture, domestic science, art and music. They are more animated throughout the day's work and their interest is doubled. It's the biggest improvement made in fifty years. "Another thing that is being discouraged constantly is the overdriving of schoolgirls. My district is Bohemian, and most families are friendly, but even so there are some heartaches because of clothes. "To a schoolteacher there is but one aristocracy, and that is of brains. Parents always favor the brightest pupils."

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BRITISH PRESS HARD ON HEELS OF BEATEN FOE

[Continued From Page One.]

of Cambrai, along both the Bapaume-Cambrai and Arras-Cambrai roads, and in the terrain lying between these highways. In this area they are reported to-day to have captured the towns of Inchy-en-Artois and Moeuvres. This represents an advance of between three and one-half and four miles since yesterday beyond the southern section of the famous "switch" line at Queant. Canal Crossed North of Peronne

Farther south the British likewise have reached the line of the canal well down to Peronne, on the Somme, making their front along this artificial waterway cover an extent of more than twenty miles. As a matter of fact they are reported to have even crossed the canal along its southern length, just to the north of Peronne.

British Are Near Cambrai

The menace to both Cambrai and Douai may be indicated by the fact that the British are within five and a half miles of the outskirts of the former city and not more than six miles distant from Douai. At Inchy-en-Artois they are a little more than two miles from the Bourlon wood position where General Byng temporarily was anchored in his drive at Cambrai last fall, marking what was virtually his nearest approach to the city.

In Byng's drive, however, the British approached Cambrai on only a narrow front, whence a German counterattack on the flank ousted them disastrously, whereas at present the advance is on a far wider front and is offering no apparent opportunity for an effective counter blow, especially in the present reported state of German disorganization from the constant pounding the enemy armies have received all along the front from Rheims to Arras since mid-July.

To the north the Germans still are retreating and the British have occupied additional towns in the Lys salient. The enemy's reported retirement in the sector south of la Bassée has not been confirmed, however, and the Germans apparently still are holding the greater part of the coal mining city of Lens, in this area, although the British are understood to be in the western section of the town.

French Make Important Advance

On the French front General Mangin's army has made important progress in the direction of the forest of St. Gobain, which defends Laon. His forces have reached the edge of the important town of Coucy-le-Chateau and have pushed further eastward in their flanking movement to the north of Soissons.

While the western front battle is in full swing, with the Germans hardpressed, news comes of an attack by forces of the Central Powers on the center of the allied line along the Vardar river in Macedonia. This move may be an attempted diversion on the part of the central empires as its development would threaten the Allied base at Saloniki and the territory of Greece. The attack does not appear to have had important results, however, as the British War Office announces that the enemy was driven back by a counter blow.

At no place along the battle line extending from Soissons to Flanders has the enemy been able to resist the allied armies in sufficient strength to cause a halt in the offensive movement. The Germans after repeated defeats at various points have given ground apparently content to cover their retreat with rear guard actions. Where, if at all, the Germans plan to make a determined stand is problematical. The failure to counter attack for the possession of the Queant-Drocourt line gives added credence to unofficial reports that still another line has been prepared—a switch line from Brebieres to Moeuvres—and that here a valiant effort will be made to stem the tide of the battle. The British already have reached Rumaucourt, a short distance from this new line, and both from the north and the south they are approaching it.

Mangin Pushes On

While the greatest progress continues to be made southeast and east of Arras momentous events apparently are impending north of Soissons. Here General Mangin has for several days been pushing forward in a slow but steady advance until he now holds the key position to the Vesle front from which, if their movements are an indication of their plan of maneuver the Germans plan to retreat back of the Aisne or to the Chemin des Dames.

Hindenburg Line Endangered

The Germans have been forced out of the Ailette river sector and the main defenses of the Hindenburg line are endangered. A thrust by the Franco-American forces at this place would be a serious menace to the German lines south and east of Soissons. Furious Battle Near Lens The British continue to make progress in the Lys salient where Richebourg and St. Vaas have been captured. In the vicinity of Lens a furious battle is in progress for the possession of the town. Lens is one of the strongest points of the German defenses in the north.

Baralle Soon Under Fire

South of Queant, east of which the British have advanced to Baralle the enemy's position at Cambrai is endangered. Baralle is eight miles west of Cambrai and at the rate of the British advance soon will be under artillery fire. The British line west of Cambrai is almost where it was last March when the German offensive began. South of Queant to Peronne the British have advanced while farther south from Peronne to Noyon the French have crossed the Canal du Nord and occupied Salency.

Hat Helps to Identify Man Killed by Train

Kenosha, Wis.—The mangled body of a man found along the tracks of the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Electric Railway on June 12 was identified as that of William Johnson, formerly of Winthrop Harbor. Johnson formerly was widely known in Kenosha. He had been missing from his home more than three weeks and his wife established the identification from a hat found near the body.

Deserter, Pardoned, Runs Away Again

Detroit, Mich.—Gerald Drouillard, of Windsor, who recently was arrested in Detroit on a charge of desertion from the One Hundred Forty-fifth Canadian battalion and also for forging a passport, has again deserted from London, Ont. Drouillard was pardoned on the condition that he join his battalion.

YANKEES TURN CAPTURED GUNS ON GERMANS AT JUVIGNY

With the American Army in France, Sept. 4.—During the eastward advance from Juvigny two 195 millimeter guns captured by the Americans were returned by the American artillerymen upon the on-ward advance from Juvigny two 195 millimeter working order, and all the Americans had to do was to switch their muzzles in the opposite direction to which they had been pointing. A great supply of ammunition for the guns also was taken, and soon after their capture the 105s were roaring against their former owners. Many German machine guns also are being turned upon the enemy, the Americans operating them, having been given a special course of training prior to the battle, practicing with guns and ammunition captured north of the Marne. Just beyond Juvigny during their advance the Americans captured a German dressing station and several wounded Americans. The rescued Americans had little food for two days and virtually no attention. The Americans did not complain, however, as the German wounded were not given much attention either. This was due to the confusion of the retreat and the great numbers of wounded Germans who poured into the station as the Americans advanced.

COUNTY USERS OF SUGAR HEW CLOSE TO REGULATIONS

Grocers and Bakers Fall Into Line, Too, Reports Indicate

Dauphin county householders and retailers are conforming strictly with the sugar regulations of the Food Administrator, a report compiled at the offices of the Federal Food Administrator, who has urged that householders can and preserve as much as possible, to insure an adequate domestic food supply next winter. The reports for August show that 319,445 pounds of sugar have been used by the householders for canning purposes. This is in line with the desire of the Federal Food Administrator, who has urged that householders can and preserve as much as possible, to insure an adequate domestic food supply next winter.

Use Less Than Allowed On the other hand, the householders have held themselves stringently to the regulations allowing only two pounds monthly per person. With an estimated 210,000 persons in the county, 448,845 pounds of sugar were sold other than that which was sold for canning.

The 446,845 pounds, besides representing the domestic requirements, also include the amount issued to bakers, public eating places, small manufacturers and other large users. It means that the amount sold to retail grocers for distribution among domestic consumers was much less than 400,000 pounds, or in other words less than the two pounds per person monthly allowance of the government.

Householders who limit their families, including the sugar used for baking and cooking, to less than two pounds monthly, are not the only patriotic sugar users. It was said at the food administration office. Grocers are insisting on selling to their customers only as much as is actually needed, even though that is sometimes less than the two-pound allotment. They also limit customers to their actual needs when buying sugar for canning. Many of the canning certificates redeemed at the food administration offices are for five pounds or even less.

Bakers also have fallen in line. A Derry street baker was reported to have sold only 1,600 pounds for each of the months of July, August and September. This baker received his July allotment of 1,600 pounds and by careful economy made it last two months, thereby saving the food administration 1,600 pounds. The total amount of sugar taken from wholesale stocks during August and used for bakery for country and household uses, and commercially, was 766,290 pounds.

ORGANIZING FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

Headquarters to Be Opened Tomorrow at 219 Market Street; Plans Ready

The organization work for the Fourth Liberty Loan drive will begin tomorrow. The headquarters for the drive will be opened in the morning in the store of Henry Gilbert and Son, 219 Market street. The entire first floor will be occupied by the Liberty Loan committee. J. Clyde Myton, organizing secretary, will have charge of headquarters, as during former drives. Donald McCormick, secretary of the Harrisburg district, will also make the room his headquarters during most of the time the campaign is being conducted.

The organization work beginning tomorrow will include the preparation of lists for the home drive. Frank C. Sites will retain the post of chairman of the home committee. Every home will be visited as during the Third loan, and every resident of the city and county will be tabulated, whether he buys a bond or not.

The drive will open with the Industrial canvass. George S. Reinhold is chairman of the industrial committee, and will scrape all the loose dollars from every industrial establishment in the city. Henderson Gilbert is chairman of the student committee. Some stunt is planned whereby in a graphic manner each day's subscriptions can be tabulated in public view. It is hoped to arrange to have the district, city and county totals each day.

Committee members are being accepted rapidly to cover every part of Harrisburg and the three counties comprising the district. The committee chairman report that most of the members are enthusiastic because they consider it a privilege to serve, and not because they are asked. A dozen requests to serve as solicitors were received yesterday. The committee luncheons will be held as formerly at the end of the drive when the reports are coming in. Arrangements have been made to finance the luncheons, a corps of clerks will be on hand to aid in the work of preparation, so that when the drive opens officially on September 22, all will be ready to raise the quota with a rush.

1,000-a-Year Federal Position Is Spurned

Whitinsville.—There is a Government job begging in Whitinsville which nobody seems to want. The position, paying \$1,000 a year, with prospects of increases to \$1,500, is clerk-carrier at the post office. For the third time the candidates were minus when examinations for the position were announced. The lure of war wages is said to be attracting the men of the town elsewhere.

Some additional light is shed on the German destruction of the magnificent edifice that has been described as "frozen music," in an interview that Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, granted the editor of Everybody's, Howard Wheeler, who reports it in the September number. "As you know," the Archbishop told Mr. Wheeler, "the Germans have stated that the French army had been using the towers of the cathedral for observation purposes and that guns had been concealed there. The fact is that the French leaders, fearing that harm would come to the cathedral, refrained at all times from using it for any military purposes whatever. When the bombardments were commenced, I immediately wrote a letter to the Pope, in which I solemnly swore, on my honor as a man and as a prelate of the church, that never had I abandoned my cathedral since the beginning of the war, and that never at any time had it been used for military purposes. All to avail. The bombardment still continues and at regular intervals my old cathedral is battered and pummeled—and it breaks my heart."

BUSINESSMEN OF CITY TO UTILIZE SHIPS OF NATION

Chairman Hurley Asks Chamber of Commerce to Act in Movement

Harrisburg merchants and manufacturers shortly will take the first step to utilize the great merchant marine of the United States being built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Steps are to be taken to use the ships of the Merchant Marine to increase local prosperity after the war. The Chamber of Commerce has been requested by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to appoint a Merchant Marine committee to begin at once studying methods to utilize the thousands of ocean transports and cargo carriers. A Merchant Marine committee will be appointed from the personnel of the chamber within a very short time, it was announced to-day.

Committee Will Boost The committee will drive home to local merchants and manufacturers the unexcelled chance offered by the new Merchant Marine to increase their markets to embrace every country in the world. Chairman Hurley promised the businessmen in his letter to the chamber that American cargoes will be carried by the new ships at rates corresponding to American railroad rates, the cheapest in the world. East American passenger and cargo carrying liners will run regularly to every port in Latin America, the Orient, Africa and Australia.

According to plans announced to the local chamber by Mr. Hurley, local products can be delivered to customers in foreign countries on terms cheap enough to win lasting trade. Raw materials can be imported cheaply enough to extend local products and trade, he added.

Plans to Be Clear

The work of the local Merchant Marine committee is to study the plans and lay them before businessmen so clearly that they will regard the new merchant ships, of which there will be 3,000, as a continuation of the railroad system. The farmer, the couple leaving immediately for sheep carrying his wheat, cotton, breeding animals, dairy products and fruit to new world markets. The manufacturing men must think of customers in Latin America as being as accessible as those in the next state. The boys, it is added, must think of ships and foreign countries when they choose a calling. President A. S. Patterson will select a committee from representative manufacturers and shippers.

Jesse R. Grant Takes Widow as His Bride

Jesse R. Grant, son of ex-President Ulysses S. Grant, has been married to Mrs. Lillian Burns Wilkins, a widow, of Inwood, N. Y. The wedding took place in New York recently, the couple leaving immediately for their honeymoon. Mr. Grant, who is 60 years old, and his former wife were divorced in Reno a few days before his second marriage.

BOSSSES TO FACE JUDGE BONNIWELL

[Continued From First Page.]

Vance C. McCormick, Democratic National Chairman, was selected to temporarily preside at the opening of the State Committee meeting in the absence of Major George R. McLean, the state chairman, who was detained at Washington. Major McLean recently entered the Army and will retire.

"Passing Through Crisis"

Mr. McCormick said in opening that the party is "passing through a crisis" and that he wanted to deliberate with the Democrats. Mr. McCormick said there should be a Congress that believes 100 per cent. in the President. "The people of this country have got one thing to do, forgetting politics and everything else, and that is make every effort to win the war," said the chairman.

An not one of those who believe that Federal forces are not as patriotic as Democrats. To win we must unite in every effort. "The chairman made a strong plea for a Congress that would be "with the President and that he felt that the nation should and would do as it did in the Civil War—refuse to "swap horses" while crossing the stream. The election of a Congress not in sympathy with the President, he held, would be hailed by every German newspaper. "What would the Allies think of it?" asked Chairman McCormick, who then said that when the war is over the party must have the credit for an efficient administration. His whole effort was to make a Democratic claim speech. Referring to Chairman Hays' remark that the Republicans wanted to put nails in the Kaiser's coffin and stones on his tomb, Mr. McCormick said "the Democrats will not be satisfied until they kill the Kaiser." A Mitchell Palmer, Joseph F. Guffey, William J. Brennan and other prominent Democrats submitted proxies.

ENTENTE NAVIES RIDE OCEAN ON MIGHTY ERRAND

American Destroyers Have a Big Part in Moving Soldiers Overseas

London, Sept. 4.—Some idea of the work of the Entente Allied navies in European waters is shown by interesting figures on the part taken by American destroyers from one base in April, May and June of this year, which The Associated Press is now permitted to disclose. These destroyers, which form only a part of America's fleet in European waters, escorted 121 troop ship convoys, consisting of 773 ships, in that period. At the same time they escorted 171 merchant convoys, consisting of 1,743 ships.

When it is considered that the navy in that period did only 27 per cent of the conveying and that the figures represent only the work of destroyers at one base, it may be seen what a tremendous task the Allied navies are performing. There are at present 155 ships flying the British flag carrying American troops exclusively. In August more than 250,000 American troops arrived in Europe. Of this number the American navy conveyed 31 per cent, the British 65 per cent, and the French one per cent.

An average of 2,000 personal letters daily now are arriving at the United States naval headquarters in London. Ninety per cent of these letters have to be re-addressed. It is understood American naval aviators have begun seaplane operations from bases on the Irish coast.

GERMAN EMPRESS WORSE

Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 4.—The health of the German Empress, who must week became ill with heart trouble, is slightly worse to-day, according to the Munich newspapers.

KIWANIS CLUB HEARS LT. LONG

Soldier Home From the Front Tells How Pennsylvania Lads Defeated Huns

How the 112th Regiment pushed ahead in the Chateau Thierry fighting was told to members of the Kiwanis Club at their weekly luncheon at noon to-day by Lieutenant James T. Long, a member of the organization, who comes fresh from the front. In his address, Lieutenant Long gave many vivid stories of the fighting with the Boche.

"An hour before the German artillery barrage opened the Allies began their barrage, and the slaughter was tremendous. In telling of one of the combats his regiment was engaged in, Lieutenant Long said: "If I ever prayed, I prayed that night! I prayed for daylight!" After this terrible fighting the regiment entered Chateau Thierry six hours after the Boche left it. The lieutenant related that by some odd freak of fortune a piano was left on the outside of a French house in the town. As the regiment marched through the dreary, ruined town they heard an American soldier playing rattle. It straightened the soldiers out like an arrow and they were good for another fifty miles, he related. A certain French town was captured and recaptured three times. Finally the Hun took it and the next day the Americans waded in. "We took seven German prisoners and buried the rest of the two German companies the next day," he said.

Finally the regiment went behind the lines for a rest. "I had a bath for two months," the lieutenant said. On August 11 he went back to regimental headquarters and finally came to America. J. Harry Messersmith won the attendance prize at this week's Kiwanis luncheon, the prize being \$10 worth of repairs at C. Black's garage. It was announced that next week's prize will be two Baby Bonds given by J. Q. A. Rutherford, Sergeant Blake, of the local recruiting station made an address in which he sounded a note of optimism and predicted victory for the allied troops.

AMERICAN RIFLE FIRE DRIVES OFF GERMAN RAIDERS

In Vosges Region Enclaves Uses Tear and Sneeze Gas Shells

With the American Army in France, Sept. 3.—There was considerable patrol activity on the American front in the Vosges region last night. An enemy raiding party of fifty approached the American trenches at one point. The raiders were driven off by rifle fire. The artillery was active on both sides in this sector, the enemy using tear and sneeze gas shells.

In the Woerwe district an American patrol penetrated the enemy lines after cutting seven strands of barbed wire. Other patrols met small German groups and drove them off without difficulty. The enemy artillery and machine gun activity in the Woerwe increased slightly.

London, Sept. 4.—The clearing of machine gun nests around Tenny-Sorny is being continued by the Americans despite the stubborn opposition of German patrols, says the Daily Mail's correspondent in a dispatch from the headquarters of the American army in France. Continuing the dispatch says: "The Americans finally gained the ascendancy and consolidated their positions near Tenny-Sorny. General Mangin two days ago visited the American general commanding this unit and expressed complete satisfaction over its achievement pointing out how important the sector northward from Soissons is and how the Germans had brought fresh troops forward to hold the positions. The Americans were pleased with praise from such a source and on their part they say that the French cavalry and tanks greatly aided their success."

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