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VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,830 TWO CENTS

TURKS ANNIHILATED

BULGARS BADLY BEATEN; FOUR GAINS BY BRITISH GERMAN LINE IS SPLIT OPEN AT FOUR DIFFERENT POINTS

British Advance North of the Scarpe, Capture Strong Points East of Epehy, Push Forward South of Villers-Guislain, Repulse German Attack on Moeuvres and Improve Positions There—Attack by Germans at La Bassee Is Still in Progress.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Field-Marshal Haig's troops last night smashed into the German lines at four distinct points on the battlefield. Near Gerelle, north of the Scarpe, the British advanced on a two-mile front. East of Epehy the British captured several organized points of resistance, according to today's British official statement.

North of Epehy Haig's men pushed forward in the sector south of Villers-Guislain. They also repulsed a German attack on Moeuvres and then improved their positions there.

This morning the Germans attacked at the British positions northwest of La Bassee, in Flanders. Fighting still is in progress. The text of the statement reads:

"During the night our troops east of Epehy (between Cambrai and St. Quentin) renewed their attack and again made progress, capturing Little Priel Farm and other organized points of resistance. A number of prisoners have been taken by us in our operations yesterday and last night in this sector and the enemy was forced to retreat."

German Attacks Repulsed.
"South of Villers-Guislain a local attack made by the enemy last evening was repulsed after sharp fighting. In the course of the night our troops advanced their line in this sector and captured several prisoners."

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy again attacked at Moeuvres and was repulsed. There also our troops have improved their positions and have taken a few prisoners."

"English troops carried out a successful local operation last night north of the Scarpe River, in the neighborhood of Gavrelle, advancing our lines on a front of two miles and capturing several prisoners."

"A hostile raiding party was driven off last night west of Acheville. This morning the enemy delivered a local attack against our new positions northwest of La Bassee. Fighting still is taking place in this locality."

British Again Advance.
The British again have advanced their line east of Epehy and near Hargreaves, midway between St. Quentin and Cambrai, according to Field-Marshal Haig's communication issued last night. A number of additional prisoners were taken. The text of the communication follows:

"In a minor operation undertaken by us this morning east of Epehy English troops successfully advanced their line after heavy fighting. Strong opposition was encountered at all points, and later in the day the enemy launched a number of counter-attacks of considerable strength. In spite of this resistance our troops made substantial progress on the whole of the front of their attack."

"In conjunction with the attack the Australian troops made further progress in a completely successful operation in the Hargreaves sector, capturing a number of prisoners."

Little Fighting Sunday.
Little fighting, except in the nature of local encounters, occurred Sunday along the British front in France and Flanders, according to Field-Marshal Haig's communication issued this evening, which says:

"The hostile attack northwest of La Bassee reported today was not pressed. Our position there is unchanged."

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond local encounters at different points, in the course of which we improved our positions slightly south of Villers-Guislain (midway between St. Quentin and Cambrai) and in the neighborhood of Zillebeke (southeast of Ypres)."

Putting the Gaff into the Turks.

The Turk more and more will be pressed from the west by Greece, Serbia and Rumania; from the north by Russia, reconstructed, and from the far east by allied forces working thru Armenia and the Caucasus, and in a still more emphatic way, which is really calculated to render the greatest prestige thru the near east, by the operations now so successfully developing in Palestine.

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COMPLETE SURPRISE FOR TURKS WHO ARE SMASHED BY BRITISH

Eighteen Thousand Prisoners Already Counted, and 120 Guns—Allenby's Troops Hold Nazareth and Passages Over the Jordan at Damer—Dramatic Advance Is a Complete Success.

ANNIHILATED
British Victory Means Wiping Out of Ottoman Forces in Palestine.
London, Sept. 22.—General Allenby's victory in Palestine means the virtual annihilation of the Ottoman forces in this region. The British losses were surprisingly slight considering the importance of the advance.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—British troops in their drive north thru Palestine already have counted 18,000 Turkish prisoners and have collected 120 guns, according to an official statement given out this evening by the British war office.

The text of the statement follows:
"By 9 o'clock on Saturday night our left wing the infantry about Birzur had reached the line Beitdejan-Samaris-Birefur, shepherding the enemy on the west to the Jerusalem-Nebeusa road into the arms of our cavalry operating southwards from Jenin and Beisan."

"Other enemy columns vainly attempted to escape into the Jordan valley, in the direction of Jisr-ed-Damer, which still is held by us. These columns suffered severely from our aircraft, which constantly harassed them with bombs and machine gun fire from low altitudes."

"In the vicinity of Lake Tiberias our cavalry detachments hold Nazareth and the rail and road passages over the Jordan at Jisr-ed-Damer. "Already 18,000 prisoners have been captured and 120 guns collected."

"By eight p.m. on Sept. 20, the enemy resistance had collapsed everywhere save on the Turkish left in the Jordan River valley."

"Our left wing, having swung around to the east, had reached the line of Bidieh, Baka and Messudieh junction, and was astride the rail and roads converging at Nabulus."

"Our right wing advancing thru difficult country against considerable resistance, had reached the line of Khan Jubelt, 1½ miles northeast of El-Mugheir and Es-Sawieh and was facing north astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus road."

Nazareth is Occupied.
"On the north our cavalry, traversing the field of Armageddon, had occupied Nazareth, Afule and Beisan, and were collecting the disorganized masses of enemy troops and transport as they arrived from the south. All avenues of escape open to the enemy, except the fords across the Jordan between Beisan and Jisr-ed-Damer, were thus closed."

"East of the Jordan Arab forces of the King of the Hedjas had effected numerous demolitions on the railways radiating from Deraa, several important bridges, including one in the Yarmak valley, having been destroyed."

"Several days must elapse before accurate figures of captures can be given out, but already more than 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, large quantities of both horse and mechanical transports, four airplanes, many locomotives and much rolling stock have been counted."

Turk Losses are Severe.
"Very severe losses have been inflicted on the masses of Turkish troops retreating over the difficult roads by our air services."

"A German airplane, later ascertained to have been carrying mail, landed in the midst of our troops at Afule. The pilot, who believed the place still to be in Turkish hands, destroyed the machine and its contents before he could be secured."

Surprise Complete.
Further information received concerning the dramatic advance of the British army in Palestine, begun during the night of Sept. 19, serves to confirm the completeness of the surprise and the magnitude of the success. A special correspondent at General Allenby's headquarters writes:

"The victory is much more important than the number of prisoners at present reported indicates, for the Turk has had a smashing blow and is retiring into the hills as fast as his weary legs will permit. The British are pressing him with splendid energy, delivering overpowering blows in every attempt to resist."

"The situation is most promising. It is certain that General Allenby will now deliver another large portion of Palestine from the dominion of the Turk, as well as inflict on the enemy a severe defeat."

March Night Marching.
"Preparations for this battle entailed a good deal of marching. The troops were always moved by night and remained hidden in the orange and olive groves in the day time. The British mastery of the air prevented enemy observers from seeing any change in the disposition and the movements of large columns. Troops of all arms were thus concealed skilfully in a country where the marching of men raises huge columns of dust, and the Turk, too, possessed positions that commanded a wide range. But he remained mystified, which is the finest tribute that could be given to the work of the British staff."

"The infantry opened a way for the cavalry to pass thru, and then there was a wonderful spectacle of long columns of British yeomanry and Australian light horse and picturesque Indian cavalry moving over a wide expanse of country thruout the coastal sector of the Plain of Sharon to get to the enemy's rear."

While the Turkish army was occupied in strengthening its defensive positions, General Allenby's plans for the present British offensive were

carefully maturing. The troops were intensively trained and the ground was closely studied. British airplanes prevented enemy craft from seeking the British lines to observe the preparations for the attack, which took the Turks completely by surprise. The Ottoman right flank, in its formidable positions, was overwhelmed. British troops went thru the enemy's wires and captured his first trenches before he had time to lay down a barrage. Of the remaining works some were most powerfully organized, but they were speedily overcome by the dash and gallantry of the British and Indian troops.

In one sector an entire Turkish regiment, with its commanding officer, was captured with insignificant loss. Within a few minutes after the offensive was launched the Turkish troops were streaming eastward in the direction of Tal Keran.

Complete Air Mastery.
The British air supremacy was so complete that not one German machine was able to show itself. British aviators harassed the enemy by a series of bombing raids, while camps, troops and transports were effectively machine-gunned by low-flying airplanes.

The German aerodromes at the same time were dominated by British machines, which dropped bombs on any enemy plane that attempted to rise. The airmen also assisted the infantry to advance by means of smoke screens, and night flyers bombed the Turkish army headquarters effectively.

One incident showed the nature of the surprise attack made by the British. A staff car with Turkish officers, in turning a corner in one town, met a British armored car, and all the Turks were captured.

Roads All Jammed.
The roads converging at Nabulus and beyond are jammed with retreating transport and fugitive troops, affording easy targets for our airmen, who are raiding them with bombs with terrible effect and also machine-gunning the roads and doing great execution. At one spot, where the road has a sheer descent, great piles of transport are heaped up.

In the southern sector east of the Nabulus road, Welsh and Indian troops encountered strong opposition Wednesday, but accomplished a remarkable performance, capturing all their objectives. The units making the attack moved in echelon, passing thru one another as they reached the assigned limits, covering about ten miles of most difficult country. A unit of Cape colored troops, engaged in the operations, displayed great gallantry and push.

Turks In Process Of Being Crushed
Driven Back By British Their Retreat Is Cut Off and They Are Walking Into the Trap by Thousands.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following:

With the violence of the operations on the western front in France considerably diminished in intensity, the Turks in Palestine and the Bulgarians and their allies in Macedonia, are being put to the test. But nowhere thus far have they been able to hold back, or even to counteract, the onslaughts of the allies.

In Palestine the Turks seemingly are in the process of being crushed; in Macedonia the entente forces are driving sharp wedges for considerable distances into the enemy fronts.

Of transcendent interest, for the moment at least, are the operations of the British, General Allenby's forces, in Palestine. Here, in less than four days, the British have swept forward in the center between the River Jordan and the sea and taken the famous City of Nazareth, while their wings closed round in a swift enveloping movement and ripped within the maw of the great pincer all the Ottoman forces in the coastal sector, the Plain of Sharon, the hill region in the center and along the western Jordan Valley. Meanwhile, to the northeast, the friendly Arab forces of the King of the Hedjas have cut all railway communication in front of the fleeing Turks and are standing a barrier to their escape by way of the eastern plains.

It is not improbable that within the

bag, the strings of which have been drawn taut, closing the mouth, thousands of Turks are ensnared. Many of those already made prisoner, fleeing in disorder, literally walked into the hands of the British, not knowing their line of retreat had been cut off.

Altho the Turks at some points offered considerable resistance to the British, at no point were they able to stay the advance, even on the famous field of Armageddon, which the British cavalry swept across and occupied Nazareth to the north. In the operation of sewing the enemy within the sack, airmen played an important role, vigorously bombing the retreating Turks, inflicting enormous casualties on them. The losses of General Allenby are described as slight, in comparison with the importance of the movement carried out.

In Macedonia the Italians have joined the fray with the British, French, Serbian and Greek troops, and are hard after the Bulgarians and their allies, who are being driven northward thru southern Serbia. Between the Cerna and Vardar Rivers, altho the Bulgarians and Germans are sending up reinforcements, the allied troops have continued their pressure. The Serbians west of the Vardar River have occupied Prilep-Ishib at Kavadar, which constitutes an advance of more than 25 miles into their once-held territory. To the east of Monastir the Italians have begun operations in the famous Cerna bend, and have taken several positions, while between the Cerna and the Vardar the French have also met with success.

FRENCH, SERBS AND ITALIANS SMASH BULGARS AND GERMANS

Advance Twenty Kilometres to Within Four Miles of Main Artery for Supply of Enemy Forces—Sixteen Villages Captured and General Re-adjustment of Enemy Lines Forced.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Serbian troops pressing the Bulgarians and Germans in central Macedonia advanced more than twenty kilometers Friday and are now within four miles of the Uskub-Salonica railroad, the main artery for the supply of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces opposing the British and French armies on the Serbian front.

An official despatch from Serbian General Headquarters at Salonica received today by the Serbian Legation said the Serbians captured 15 villages and 12 guns, and now are several kilometers to the north of the village of Kavadar. Fresh Bulgarian and German troops are arriving continuously to reinforce the enemy lines. Cutting of the Uskub-Salonica railroad, it was said here officially today, will force the retirement of the enemy, left wing, and cause a general

re-adjustment of the enemy lines in this entire sector.

"We yesterday advanced more than twenty kilometers toward the north," said the Serbian official statement. "Our troops are several kilometers to the north of Kavadar. In addition to this town we have liberated another fifteen villages. Twelve guns have been taken by our cavalry."

"Fresh Bulgarian and German troops are arriving continuously to reinforce the enemy lines. During the retreat the Bulgarians set fire to the villages and plundered all that remained to the poverty-stricken population, thus treating them as enemies in spite of the claims of the Sofia government that this population is not Serbian, but Bulgarian."

Bulgarians Defeated.
Paris, Sept. 22.—An official statement on the Balkan operations, issued here tonight, says: Bulgarian forces have been defeated

and are being pursued between the Cerna and the Vardar despite increasing rear-guard resistance.

"Serbian forces have advanced in the region of Cebren. On the right they captured high crests near Porta and Czema. Bulgarians burned villages which they had abandoned and one complete battery of field pieces fell into our hands. Our aviators bombed the retreating enemy with machine gun fire. On both sides of the Vardar and north of Monastir there is great artillery activity."

Italians in Advance.
Rome, Sept. 22.—In conjunction with the general entente allied offensive against the Teuton and Bulgarian forces in Macedonia, Italian troops yesterday began a vigorous advance in the bend of the River Cerna, to the east of Monastir. The official statement issued today by the Italian war office says that the front enemy positions were captured.

of Villers-Guislain, which they had lost in the morning.

At midnight the Londoners and English county units delivered a fresh attack west of Vendhuile and captured trenches with the Little Priel Farm in the Hindenburg outpost line and advanced close to that line as far south as the junction with the Australians near Hargreaves. The British position was further improved Sunday morning.

The German second army has issued orders that the British advance must be stopped at all costs and efforts must be made to take back all lost trenches.

The result of the fighting of the past 36 hours has been the bringing of the British front within about three-quarters of a mile of the main Hindenburg system, opposite Bellecourt, on the canal and within a mile and a quarter of the Vendhuile bridge-head, seven miles south of Cambrai.

massed in the main Hindenburg system on the western bank of the canal. They drove in great strength down the trenches, but the British bombed them back slowly.

Four hundred prisoners had been taken by the British during Saturday morning, and half of these were released by the counter-assault. The British retired about half way to their original positions west of Epehy and Ronsoy, maintaining a maximum advance of nearly a mile at some places, and stubbornly held their ground for the remainder of the day.

Determined trench fights continued without intermission thruout Saturday afternoon and night. The German artillery east of the canal, which had been further reinforced, laid down a heavy bombardment on the entire front.

At 6 o'clock Saturday evening the Germans counter-attacked again and won a few additional trenches south

of Villers-Guislain, which they had lost in the morning.

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