

# GERMANS UNABLE TO OCCUPY PREPARED POSITIONS

## ALLIES OCCUPY MORE THAN HALF OF TERRITORY LOST THIS YEAR

### Ludendorff Relinquishes Another Large Slice in Lys Salient, South of Ypres—Marne and Picardy Sectors Virtually All Reclaimed and German Line Still in Danger — Following Fall of Kemmel, Menace to Channel Ports Has Been Removed — Peronne, Leury and Other Places Captured.

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper).

London, Sept. 1.—The Allies have now won back more than half of all the territory captured by the enemy this year. Ludendorff has relinquished another large slice of ground in the Lys salient, south of Ypres, and appears anxious to continue his retirement in this region. He desperately needs reserves along the Wotan and Hindenburg positions and he also hopes to get these by straightening his line wherever possible, he also hopes to prevent a lengthening of the front of Allied attack to the northward by placing unorganized ground between himself and the Allied lines. The Allies have captured Peronne.

Foch continues his policy of attacking wherever and whenever the enemy least expects and Ludendorff now knows that his plan to avoid a battle this fall by retiring has failed. At the present rate of progress the Allies are likely to reach the Hindenburg line along the whole front before winter puts an end to campaigning and will have time to drive him from these positions if this is possible.

### Germans Fall Back.

(By The Associated Press.) All along the western front the Germans continue to give ground before the Entente Allies. Daily the trend of events accentuates the insecurity of the German lines and the inability of the German high command to hold back the aggressors. Within two months ago great salients projected into the Allied front, these either have been flattened out, or are in the process of being blotted out, and in some instances the Allies themselves have driven in wedges that seriously menace the enemy. With the Marne and Picardy sectors now virtually all reclaimed, the Germans are gradually being driven under voluntary retirement and the pressure of Field Marshal Haig's forces.

### Fall of Kemmel.

Following the fall of Kemmel, the Allied line has been moved further forward until it now rests almost upon the Estaires-La-Bassee road, less than seven miles south of Arras. By the wiping out of the menace to Channel ports has been overcome.

On the southern wing north of Soissons the French and American troops are continuing the progress notwithstanding the violent opposition of the enemy. The village of Leury and Crescy-au-Mont have been captured, and crossing the Ailette, a footing has been gained in the woods west of Coucy-le-Chateau, through which passes the railroad line running from Chauny to Laon. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken in these operations.

### Captured Peronne.

From Arras southward to the vicinity of Noyon, the British and French troops have made further remarkable gains, gauged both by the extent of the territory delivered from enemy hands and its strategic importance for further manoeuvres. Peronne, the last important town in German hands on the Somme river, has been captured by the British who have passed on eastward and northward with steady strides, notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy. Bonchavene and Raucourt and the high ground adjacent to them also are British, and Field Marshal Haig's men have arrived at the outskirts of the

### The Bilious Habit

Some people have bilious spells about every so often until they get to be a habit. The liver is at fault. Get the liver right by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and the bile will not collect in the blood until it poisons you.

There is no one organ in the human body which has so great a control of health as the liver. Hence the far-reaching effect of this treatment.

Home for Him  
"Doing away this summer"  
"I guess not. I've just looked-up the new national rates."

Some day, some day, twill all come right.  
The tangled skein will all unwind  
And we will grasp the colors bright  
And leave the sombre threads behind.  
The sun is low and rest is sweet,  
Yet fears draw round as when it sets,  
And sorrow comes with winged feet  
And joy but heralds new regrets.  
E'en while we taste sweet drafts will turn  
To bitterness that hurts us sore;  
We learn to love, and loving learn  
To feel the loved one's loss the more.  
And yet when reason's light grows pale,  
There shines through darkness still  
A ray  
Of faith untaught which cannot fail  
And leads us onward to some day.  
—Washington Star.

## BRITISH DOING WELL IN THE LYS SALIENT

### Enemy Cleared From Longatte and Several Other Villages.

### 1,500 PRISONERS AT MONT ST. QUENTIN

### The Canadians Do Well in Section of Arras - Cambrai Road.

London, Sept. 1.—British troops continue to advance in the Lys salient, southwest of Ypres. The British have crossed the Lave river and are nearing the high road running from Estaires to La Bassee, according to the British war office statement today.

Northeast of Bapaume Field Marshal Haig's forces have cleared the enemy from Longatte and Ecourt-St. Main. Southeast of Bapaume the British have made progress towards Le Transloy.

In the capture of Mont St. Quentin, north of Peronne and Feuillacourt, more than 1,500 prisoners were taken by the British. By a daring and brilliant operation, carried out with great dash and enterprise, the Australians seized the hill and village of Mont St. Quentin, thereby gaining possession of the important tactical position commanding Peronne and the angle of the Somme river. The same operation captured the village of Feuillacourt. The British casualties were exceptionally light. This morning English troops attacked on the left of the Australians with complete success and captured Marterwood and the high ground east and north of this, with a considerable number of prisoners.

Strong hostile attacks at several points were driven off with heavy loss. In this neighborhood the English completed the capture of the villages of Longatte, Leucom, and Leucom, taking prisoners and did gallant work. Considerably more than 3,000 prisoners have been taken by the British, and a few guns also have been captured.

Further north the Canadian troops carried out successfully a local operation immediately across and across of the Arras-Cambrai road, inflicting many casualties and capturing many machine guns.

The increasing demand upon the reserves, due first to the enormous casualties in his massed attacks in the first part of the year, and secondly to heavy casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners by the Allies, since July 18 has compelled the enemy to withdraw from the Lys salient and yield without a blow positions of high tactical importance.

Our troops have regained possession of Kemmel Hill. We have reached the general line of Voormezele and Lindehoek, La Creche and Douille and are approaching Estaires.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Heavy fighting north of Soissons and the Canal du Nord was reported by the war office last night. The French have succeeded in overcoming powerful resistance at various points and have taken Campagne on the east bank of the canal and now hold the village of Chevilly and have advanced their line as far as Leury, northeast of Soissons. French troops stormed the town of Leury and captured 1,000 Germans. Rouy-le-Petit has been taken.

Washington, Sept. 1.—President Wilson has signed the man power act, bringing all men in the United States from eighteen to forty-five years of age within the army draft. Sept. 12 will be registration day.

London, Sept. 1.—An attempt upon the life of a British general has been made at the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen, quoting a Moscow telegram.

London, Aug. 30.—At Bullcourt and Hendeourt hostile counter-attacks delivered with much determination by strong forces, compelled the British to fall back. North of these villages the attack launched this morning by Canadian troops astride the Arras-Cambrai road has been successful. The enemy's defences between Hendeourt and Raucourt have been captured together with the latter village and several hundred prisoners.

Under Mr. Bishop's ministry, remarkable for its holy unction and persuasive tenderness, a congregation was soon gathered. Excursions were made up the river to Sheffield, Fredericton and Nashwaak, everyone with abiding revival results. A marvellous success caused a difficulty in regard to

ministerial supply. How could settlements on the river be visited without loss to the infant cause in the town? Rev. William Black, ever on the alert, sought to strengthen the work under his supervision at every available point. He hastened across the Bay of Fundy for the purpose of ministering to the St. John congregation, in the absence of his beloved missionary.

But under a regime of right exclusiveness, an officious magistrate threatened him with arrest and imprisonment in the county goal, in the absence of his beloved missionary.

So rarely had two years of successful labor been completed in New Brunswick, when Mr. Bishop was inopportunely removed to the West Indies; his knowledge of the French language constituting an exceptional qualification for the island of Grenada. He soon after caught the yellow fever, and was laid in a missionary grave, and was mourned by his brethren as "one of the holiest men on earth." But while God buries his workman, He carries on His work.

At St. Stephen and the western parts of the Province, Denmark, Coll was raised up and organized for the fulfillment of a special ministry. A brave Scotchman, and a soldier, he had often been used under fire during the revolutionary war. But converted to God through an extraordinary agency, he became an eager student of Mr. Wesley's writings, and the herald of a full salvation. He preached along the line, where he was located, organized classes, was ordained by Bishop Asbury in 1795, and fulfilled a faithful ministry for nearly forty years. Preachers from the United States and others, who followed, kept up the ministerial succession.

It may be mentioned that 1791 saw the erection of the first Methodist church edifice in Upper Canada, German Street, St. John, N. B., another of our historic structures, dates from 1807-8.—The Wesleyan.

When in tentative excursion, William Black first crossed the Tantramar marshes, a vast forest territory, stretching away to the boundaries of the United States formed the county of Sunbury, a part of Nova Scotia. But soon after the arrival of the Loyalists, it was created into a province, and received the name of New Brunswick.

On the 18th of May, 1783, several thousands of refugees landed on the rocky and wooded shores of what is now the St. John Market Slip. Amongst them was Stephen Humbert, one of the grantees of the new town, and the founder of the town, in the year following, 1784, when the Province received its constitution, a representative in the House of Assembly. Mr. Humbert was a New Jersey Methodist, and he proved splendidly loyal to his religious convictions. His memory should be kept green in St. John Methodism; and the wreath should be interwoven with another of imperishable lustre, that of John Abraham Bishop, a native of Jersey, and a man of rare saintliness of character. Methodism was at that time under a ban, and it was no light undertaking to plant its standard in the loyalist town. But sanctified tact and holy courage were crowned with merited success. Mr. Bishop reached St. John on the 29th September, 1791, a date forever memorable in our eastern annals. He was welcomed by Mr. Humbert, and preached on the first Sunday after his arrival. The following Sabbath, the first in October, a class was organized. Methodism had come to stay.

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## THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT WILL SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS

### Drastic Action Taken As Result of Sinking of Ataz-Mendi --- One of the Interned Teuton Steamers Has Already Been Taken Over by the Madrid Government.

Madrid, Sept. 1.—The Spanish government has decided to take over all the German steamships interned in Spanish ports, in accordance with Spain's recent note to Berlin, because of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels by German submarines.

The Spanish government after a cabinet meeting Saturday night, seized one of the interned German steamers, according to a Madrid despatch to the Daily Mail. This action was taken because of the torpedoing by the Germans of the Ataz-Mendi.



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## JAPAN PLANS TO INCREASE HER FORCES

### Proposed To Make Her Army At Least Fifty Per Cent. Larger.

### YEARS ARE REQUIRED FOR DEVELOPMENTS

### Under New Programme Japan Would Have Total of 126 Regiments.

Tokio, Aug. 1.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Japan has made preliminary plans to increase her army by fifty per cent, and to build three times the number of dreadnoughts and battle cruisers previously planned.

No official announcement has been made but it is understood that the project adopted at a recent conference of field marshals and fleet admirals includes the creation of an army of twenty-one corps or forty-two divisions and the enlargement of the navy so that it will eventually include three main fleets, each to consist of eight dreadnoughts and eight battle cruisers. Each of the new army divisions will be composed of three regiments, instead of four, as at present.

Years will be required to develop the army and navy to the desired strength, but a beginning will be made as soon as conditions, especially financial conditions, will permit.

Under the new military programme, Japan would have 126 regiments, as against the present eighty-four, there being now in existence twenty-one divisions, each of four regiments. An increase of forty-two regiments is provided for.

Of this increase four new divisions are covered by the army programme laid down in 1904 when it was decided to increase the number of divisions to twenty-five, or to a total strength of 100 regiments. This programme has not yet been carried into effect. Writers on military matters estimate that the new plan contemplates an eventual enlargement of the Japanese army by fifty per cent, above its present strength with a corresponding enlargement of the reserves due to the great numbers passed through the service each year. Many think the expansion will be only from the standpoint of man-power.

The naval programme adopted at the last session of the Diet was to fit out a fleet of eight dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers. The new naval proposal therefore means that Japan plans to build two squadrons each to be composed of eight dreadnoughts and two additional light cruisers to all out the present battle cruiser fleet. In other words the construction project calls for sixteen additional dreadnoughts and sixteen more battle cruisers.

The estimated expenditure involved is large. For the army it is placed at about \$87,150,000. It is probable that the actual costs would be much higher as the estimates mentioned above are based upon figures worked out before the war when prices were lower.

German militarism is now beginning to express doubt as to its invincibility. Perhaps the most significant development has been Spain's strong stand on the question of shipping and the German foreign office and its keen appreciation of changed circumstances. Incidentally the Spanish government has decided to requisition and yield to the Norwegian demands for a compensation for all ships sunk outside the danger zone.

The Norwegian protest was hardly as stiff as Spain's but it is probable that further demands will be made on German ships to replace Norwegian.

Holland is having further trouble with Germany over sinkings. This time compensation is being asked for fishing ships being destroyed by submarines. During the last month the exchange between neutrals and Germany has been going steadily against the latter, which is proof that the banking interests appreciate that Germany is on the downgrade militarily.

Enough Enemies.  
Germany wants no more enemies, however loud Count Von Reventlow may about the Fatherland fears no one. Germany is assuming a more moderate attitude toward European neutrals. Instead of playing the part of a dictator to neutral Europe, Germany is becoming a pleader. It is a common expression to say that Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey are under Germany's yoke and that they must go wherever she drives them, but if recent developments can be taken as a sign, Germany's attitude toward neutrals is becoming decidedly restive and balky. The yokes are chafing Bulgaria and Turkey especially. The Roumanian treaty left a lot of dissatisfaction between Bulgaria and Turkey and it is difficult to say whether Roumanian herself is more bitter against Germany than Turkey.

Meets This Week.  
With the fall of Kishinev, Cossack

Powerful in Spain.  
Rather than run the risk of alienating another European country Germany has agreed to turn over to Spain tonnage equaling that sunk by her U-boats. Germany has been exceedingly powerful in Spain and her acceptance of Dato's commands indicates an alarm in the German foreign office and its keen appreciation of changed circumstances. Incidentally the Spanish government has decided to requisition and yield to the Norwegian demands for a compensation for all ships sunk outside the danger zone.

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