

# 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 retreating 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 Allies. Daily the trend of events accentuates the insecurity of the German line and the inability of the German high command to hold back the aggressors. Where 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 bending under voluntary retreats 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 this salient 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 Crecy-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. Bonchasse and Rancourt and the high ground adjacent to them also are British, and Field Marshal Haig's men have arrived at the outskirts of the town.

## 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

"Going away this summer? I guess not. I've just looked up the new medicine, and."

## 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 Lys 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 Ecoust-Main. Southeast of Bapaume the British have made progress towards Le Transloy.

In the capture of Mont St. Quentin, north of Peronne and Feuillicourt, 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 Feuillicourt. 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 Rencourt-lez-Bapaume, taking prisoners and guns. Between Vaulx-Vraucourt and Bullecourt our positions were improved slightly. Strong counter-attacks in this sector led again to hard fighting.

Further north the Canadians fought successfully a local operation immediately across and south 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 a series of successful attacks 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 Croche and Douilleux and have cleared the area between 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. Roule-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, who was made at the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen, quoting a Moscow telegram.

London, Aug. 30.—At Bullecourt and Hemdencourt hostile counter-attacks delivered with much determination by strong forces, compelled the British to fall back to 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 Hemdencourt and Haucourt have been captured together with the latter village and several hundred prisoners.

Paris, Sept. 1.—In the region north of Soissons, French troops last night stormed the town of Leury and captured a thousand Germans, the French war office announced today.

French troops have crossed the Somme canal at Bapaume, seven miles south of Peronne. Roule-Petit, two miles northeast of Neuf, has been captured by the French.

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.

Even while we taste, sweet drafts will turn To bitterness that hurts us sore; We learn to love, and loving learns 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 untainted which cannot fail And leads us onward to some day.

—Washington Star.

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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.**



KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

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.

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 battle cruisers to fill out the present battle 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 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 Bay of Biscay which has brought about a big concession on the part of Germany.

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.

The Norwegian protest was hardly as stiff as Spain's but it is probable that further demands will be made on Germany ships to replace Norwegian losses. 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 shout 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 their face value these Allied states are becoming decidedly restive and balky. Turkey especially. The Roumanian treaty left a lot of dissatisfaction between Bulgaria and Turkey and it is difficult to say whether Roumania herself is more bitter against Germany than Turkey.

Meets This Week.  
With the fall of Kuchinham, Cserain

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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.

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

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Our suits put up a barrage that knocks out criticism. New colors, new shades, new tones, weaves, designs and fabrics. Many distinctive models for young men, others for those who stay young. Ready to finish at short notice.

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and Radoslovoff, the political situation took a turn for the worse from the enemy view. Radoslovoff is expected to begin an extraordinary session this week under the leadership of Malinoff, the new premier. It will then be clear whether the government has the support of the bloc parties, or whether the feeling now existing over the trade policy of Bulgaria towards Austria and Germany has influenced the political situation against the government.

Poor food distribution and war weariness are reported generally, but it is considered unlikely that any move will be made to force the new government to desert her Allies, though there is always a possibility of revolution breaking out.

Bulgarian business men are protesting vigorously that Germany held up supplies and purchases before the war. They say that Bulgaria has one hundred million pounds of tobacco to sell, of which Germany has taken only eight million, although there is supposed to be a dearth of tobacco in Germany. Bulgarians charge Germany with patronizing Turkish tobacco dealers and attempting to crush their industry.

Bulgarian newspapers are constantly protesting against the censorship and lack of information on the military situation, while the Turkish press frequently contains outbursts against America, as a rule the Bulgarian newspapers are extremely moderate and almost friendly in their comments toward the United States.

The peace of Bucharest has left a nasty taste in the mouths of the Turks. The new Sultan is showing considerable independence and dislike of Enver Pasha, war minister, who has been Germany's strongest agent in Turkey. Bulgaria is called the spoiled child without manifesting any interest in the peace of Bucharest.

Malinoff is not in the least popular in Turkey. He is supposed to have inspired articles in Bulgarian papers attacking Turkey. Though there has been a long and bitter controversy between the Bulgarian and Turkish situation in Dobruja there are several equally sharp passages between Turkish and German newspapers.

The disposition of the Russian Black Sea fleet has been far from satisfactory to Turkey and Germany's promise of assistance to Turkey and her ambitions toward the Bosphorus regions have rather rather Bulgarian military situation in Mesopotamia and Palestine stagnant and with nothing to divert the people's minds from the unsatisfactory political and economic developments at home. The Turks may truthfully be said to be extremely restless and to cause great worry to the Wilhelmstrasse.

Germany is much more worried about Turkey than Bulgaria and more anxious to satisfy her, perhaps because she hasn't so strong a hold on her Mohammedan ally.

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