

The Great War—1128th Day

French Carry Aisne Line in Savage Battle

Big Bombardment Opens Way for Advance on Chemin-des-Dames

Trenches Filled With Gray-Clad Bodies

British Announce They Have Taken 10,697 Prisoners Since July 31

LONDON, Sept. 1.—One of the most savage small battles of the war was fought and won by the French on the eastern end of the Chemin-des-Dames last night. Petain's forces struck just to the northwest of Hurbertville farm, where there has been so much bitter fighting, and "at a single bound," as Paris officially expresses it, swarmed through the enemy defences over a front of nearly a mile and to a depth of 300 yards. Throughout the night and this morning four German counter thrusts were flung back, while the French advanced their line by annexing another 200 yards of hostile trench.

Raid in Champagne

Following the pause necessitated by the recent heavy storms the effects of which are still holding up the British offensive in the low-lying Flanders sector, this engagement gains significance both from the location of the battlefield and additional activity shown by the French near-by. Berlin reports that the French also attacked the Winterberg, as the Germans call the small mountain north of Craonne, and Paris mentions a raid in force near Corbeny, northwest of Rheims, in which a dozen prisoners were brought back for the information they might give on German defence formations. Besides this, there was a French thrust in the Champagne, near the Butte de Meunil, to the east of Rheims, in which more prisoners were taken. When the Germans attempted a surprise attack in the same region the police captured the officer commanding the advance and most of his men.

General Haig reports to-night that since the morning of July 31 the British armies in France have taken 10,697 German prisoners, of whom 234 were officers, together with thirty-eight guns, six of them heavy pieces; 200 machine guns and seventy-three trench mortars.

New Ypres Battle Expected

Though most of the Ypres salient is still a quagmire, not drying as quickly as the rolling country of Northern France, there are signs that fighting is about to be renewed on a large scale. For two hours last night the weather cleared and it was possible to take air observations to guide the battery fire, which has become powerful along the dunes of the coast, on both sides of Ypres, and from La Bassée southward through Artois.

An unusually successful raid was carried out by the British this morning just east of Wytschaete in Flanders, where the enemy trenches were entered and his dugouts bombed. The British brought their machine guns along, and as the German garrison broke and fled across the open they were followed by a destructive hail of bullets from their own defences. Berlin reports a German enterprise along the eastern extremity of the French line, near the Rhine-Meuse Canal, in which the French are said to have lost heavily in killed and prisoners.

Reported Sunk; Turns Up

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 1.—The American schooner Rostellan, reported sunk on July 10 by a German submarine, arrived here today. Through a misunderstanding the American Consul at Plymouth misinterpreted a message notifying him that a British patrol boat had rescued the vessel. As nothing further had been heard, the owners of the schooner believed she had been sent to the bottom.

Albert H. Miller, commander of the vessel, on reaching port, sent a telegram to his wife in Pascatawa, Miss. She had been mourning his death. Captain Miller witnessed the destruction by a German submarine of the American barkentine Hildgaard the day the vessel was reported sunk.

Owing to the death of MR. JOHN L. MURRAY MURRAY'S ROMAN GARDENS 228 W. 42nd Street Will be closed until 5 P. M. Monday, Sept. 3rd PATRICK V. KYNE, 3rd MANAGER.

Troops in France Are Learning Discipline of Foreign Armies

Officers Are Inclined to Approve Stratified British System, but French Democracy Is Invading the Ranks

By Heywood Brown

(Accredited to the Fighting Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate) AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, Aug. 15.—"The most important factor in the American army is discipline," said an officer shortly after the troops came out to the training camps. "If it has good discipline it will be a good army; if it has bad discipline, it will be a bad army. I can watch a regiment stand at attention and tell you whether or not it can fight effectively."

The question remains as to what sort of discipline the American army will have. Some observers say that there are two kinds of good discipline—French discipline and English discipline. Under the French system there are let-down periods. Off duty an officer may fraternize with enlisted men to an extent which would scandalize the English army. This is due, in part, to the fact that the armies are composed differently. The English army is much more stratified than the French. It has, as the American army had before the war, a distinct officers' class. An Englishman of certain education received a commission as a matter of course. Under the volunteer system, which prevailed at the beginning of the war, the English volunteer of the upper or upper middle class did not offer his services until he was prepared to fulfill the duties of an officer. The French draft, on the other hand, thrust many a distinguished citizen into the ranks. A sergeant in the instruction division here was one of the most popular playrights in France before the war, and the other day a grimy little man climbed from a coal cart to tell me in perfect English that he had been an assistant professor of Romance languages in one of the great American universities—Cornell, I think—before the call came.

Of course, when the word English discipline is used it falls short of the British army. Australian discipline and English discipline are vastly different. There is a popular story about an Anzac colonel in Egypt who drew up his men and told them: "An English general is coming here today to inspect the regiment, and remember, damn you, don't call me 'Bill' until he goes."

Canadian Well Disciplined

An instructor at a British training camp told me that the Canadians were now among the best disciplined troops in the army, but that the Australians still gave occasional trouble. "Every now and then," he said, "a couple of them will sneak down in the woods and camp out alone for a couple of days." British officers will tell you that, although the Australians fight well, their losses are much higher than they would be with better discipline. If there is such a possibility as an absolutely democratic army, it has been much impaired by the poor work of the Russian republican army. The scheme of submitting each plan of attack to the soldiers before it is ordered cannot be said to have proved effective.

The question of discipline in the American army is complicated by many factors. Before the war there was a gulf between officers and men fully as wide as that in the English army. It was not due to lack of democracy. It was a gulf founded on fundamental differences of character and education. On one hand, there was the officers' class, carefully selected and carefully trained, and, on the other hand, the enlisted men, haphazardly accepted from the floating population. Professional armies of the world over are recruited largely from the industrially inefficient during times of peace.

An American regular of no great promise was bewailing the fact that an officer had hopped him because he executed a command imperfectly. "Well," his companion answered, "wouldn't the farmer haul you out if he told you to feed the horses and you didn't give them as much as he told you? It was the typical point of view of the old type of professional soldier."

Official Statements

West BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 1 (DAY).—Unsettled weather prevails. The enemy's artillery showed some activity during the night south of Lens and near the coast. (NIGHT)—Early this morning we carried out a successful raid east of Wytschaete, and bombed the enemy's dugouts. We inflicted casualties with machine gun fire on his position as they endeavored to escape across the open southwest of Havincourt. A hostile raiding party was driven off without loss to our troops. A number of German prisoners captured by the British army in the south of August was 7,279, including 153 officers, making a total of 7,432 prisoners, including 234 officers, taken by us since the morning of July 31.

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 1 (DAY).—To the southeast of Vauxaillon we repulsed an enemy surprise attack. On the Aisne front, after brief artillery preparation, we attacked, at 7 o'clock, enemy positions northwest of Hurbertville. Our assault carried at a single bound all the objectives assigned on a front of nearly 1,000 yards. In a depth of about 200 meters, the right three villages were captured. The number of prisoners counted has reached 150, of whom half a dozen are officers. We captured seven machine guns. Reconnaissance of the conquered ground

showed a great number of the enemy were killed, as much during the artillery preparation as during the battle, which was very violent. Our aviators played a brilliant part in the attack, flying at heights varying from 100 to 500 metres and turning their machine guns on the enemy, in his trenches and at his batteries. All our machines returned. (NIGHT).—Northwest of Hurbertville we enlarged the ground captured and captured thirty additional prisoners. One of them an officer, remained in our hands. A German counter attack, delivered this afternoon, was not able to reach our lines under the violent fire of our artillery.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (DAY).—Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—in Flanders the vigorous artillery duel continued in the dunes and on both sides of Ypres. Verduyn, in the field engagements, there was no infantry activity. In Artois after a quiet day the artillery firing was revived in the evening from La Bassée Canal southward.

Front of the German Crown Prince—Near Hurbertville farm, on the Chemin-des-Dames, the French, after violent artillery firing, attacked with strong forces. The enemy, who executed initial successes, was driven back by our counter attacks. Fighting for some trench sections continued desperately through the night. A number of prisoners remained in our hands. Attacks by the enemy at the Winterberg and south of Corbeny broke down with heavy losses. Before Verdun there was quiet during the day, but the artillery activity revived considerably in the evening.

Italian Front ITALIAN

ROME, Sept. 1.—There was relative calm on the Bainsizza Plateau. Very brisk fighting occurred on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele and east of Gorizia, where the enemy with repeated violent counter attacks attempted yesterday to drive us back from the positions reached. He was always repulsed with heavy losses.

East RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1.—Western Russian Front.—The hostilities were more intense in the direction of Vilna and in the Smorgon-Krevo sector. Rumanian Front.—In the direction of Fokshani the enemy yesterday evening attacked with small forces the Rumanian position northwest of Ireshti. He was repulsed by our barrage.

Italians Seize New Works on Carso Plateau

Battle Shifts Southward, While Austrian Counter Attacks Fail

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Fighting in the Italian war theatre is shifting from the Bainsizza Plateau, where the Austrians seem to have dug themselves in with a thoroughness to defy Italian partial attacks, to the region of Monte San Gabriele and the plain east of the Carso. In the Gorizia area yesterday there were savage encounters precipitated by fruitless Austrian efforts to dislodge Cadorna's troops from their recent gains, while on the Carso continued Italian pressure in the Bainsizza Valley resulted in the capture of a system of enemy trench defences.

During the course of these engagements the Italians took 685 additional prisoners, bringing their total of captures in the eleven days of battle up to 27,302 Austrians, of whom 720 are officers. This would make the Austrian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at last 125,000 in the same period.

Airmen Active

Throughout the day the Italian fliers were active, especially the great three-bladed Caproni machines. Three and a half tons of bombs were dropped on the railroad establishments at Grahovo-Tolmino, indicating that the Austrian city at the northern end of Cadorna's line is one of the Italian commander's objectives. The Italian air service has been used intensively and with marked effect all through the thickest of the fighting, with the result that the Austrian aviators have been practically driven from the air, finding the enemy artillery and rendering it everywhere ineffective except where it is perched on such heights as those of Hermetta. Unofficially, it is reported that the Austrians at Pola, the Austrian naval base, were demolished in the series of air raids which preceded the general battle, and this would account, in some degree, for the crippling of the hostile sky patrols.

Threatened Hermetta

The fighting on the Carso has not yet returned to the proportions of a major engagement, but the Italians are steadily forcing in the Austrian front where it will do the most harm—that is, on the northern flank of Mount Hermetta. Cadorna's strategy will probably be associated with the Italian commander's objectives. The Italian air service has been used intensively and with marked effect all through the thickest of the fighting, with the result that the Austrian aviators have been practically driven from the air, finding the enemy artillery and rendering it everywhere ineffective except where it is perched on such heights as those of Hermetta. Unofficially, it is reported that the Austrians at Pola, the Austrian naval base, were demolished in the series of air raids which preceded the general battle, and this would account, in some degree, for the crippling of the hostile sky patrols.

Cadorna Describes Drive as Greatest Battle of the War

(Special Correspondent) WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The present battle on the Austro-Italian front for its probable consequences, is the greatest fought on any field in Europe, according to General Cadorna, commander in chief of the Italian armies, says a cablegram to the Italian Embassy to-day. The advice stated that the battle is still developing on a seventy-five-mile front. General Cadorna asserted, the embassy dispatch declared, that the objectives are within reach of the Italian forces. The objectives, however, were not named. The embassy dispatch follows: "The Italian offensive is progressing with great intensity, beating back all the attempted counter attacks of the enemy."

Greatest Battle Fought

"General Cadorna, speaking of the achievements of the Italian army during the last eleven days, has declared to the foreign military attaches and to the correspondents of the press at the Italian front that the battle now being fought on the Isonzo front must be considered the greatest fought during the present war on all fronts. "The battle is still developing on a front of seventy-five miles and the enemy is yielding ground at every point. It is impossible to give any information as to the number engaged on this wide front, because information of this character would benefit the enemy. But while naturally at some points the advance of the Italian troops is speedier than at other points, still the objectives which the Italians are aiming at gaining are within the reach of the Italian army."

Cadorna Confident

"General Cadorna expressed his unbounded admiration for the morale of the Italian troops. In such a long battle and on such an enormous front, not a single case of uncertainty, either by individuals or units of the army, has been noted. "General Cadorna pointed out the fact that the enemy, beaten on land, has not been able to hold his own even in the air. The Austrian airplanes have not hampered the work of the Italian aviators on the battlefield, nor have they interfered with the work of the Italian and English monitors operating against the defences of the Gulf of Trieste."

Austrian Carso Loss Heavy Prisoners Tell Italians Foe Is Suffering Severely

The Austrian losses on the Italian front are very great, according to the following Rome official statement received yesterday by the "Bollettino della Sera" of this city. "Depositions of prisoners reveal the serious damages inflicted on the enemy on the elevated plain of the Carso. The 'Division of Iron,' the 12th, to which the Austrians recently attributed the destruction of the Russian lines, has been sent back to the rear in consequence of its serious losses. This one and other divisions owe their chief losses to the lack of orientation and the poor functioning of the commands, which had been disorganized by our artillery fire.

"When our attacks had ceased, the Austrians dashed forward but a few of them reached our first line. Our fire resulted in a real slaughter of the Austrians passing over the open country. The 11th and the 316th and a battalion of a Bosnia-Herzegovinian regiment suffered very heavy losses; they were literally mown down."

Russians Open With Heavy Guns On Vilna Front

Slav Army Seems About to Attempt Offensive, Berlin Admits

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Further signs of a German land and water advance upon Riga, which the presence of enemy fleet units just outside the Gulf of Riga and recent extensive air raids

have suggested, remain unreported either from Petrograd or Berlin.

In fact, the only fighting activity today was confined to the sector from Vilna south to the Galician border, where the increasing Russian bombardment and scouting enterprises at several points would indicate a coming offensive movement by General Leightsky, if there were any aggressive energy left in the demoralized Russian forces. A drive by the Germans on this front would yield them little, as their advance would be through somewhat barren country.

Berlin to-night reports lively fighting actively along a wide sector of the central-northern Russian line, with engagements at several points on the Dvina River front, near Smorgon and toward Baranovich.

Petrograd says the cannonading has been more violent toward Vilna. Smorgon and Kreveg and Berlin confirms this activity, which has continued to de-

velop despite the bad weather. There were German raids near the Kovel-Lutsk railroad. Russian raiders in Northwestern Galicia were repulsed.

On the Russo-Rumanian front the German claims of success are growing less comprehensive. Neither Von Oena are making much progress. Berlin asserts that the Rumanians were driven from a hill position near the village of Ireshti, recently occupied by the Germans after a panic and flight by mutinous Russians, but Petrograd insists that the enemy attacks were repulsed. Near Maxien, on the lower Serezh, the Germans undertook extensive raids, which brought in some prisoners. Semi-official advices from Jassy say that the Rumanians expect to recapture the province of Moldavia practically intact, despite strong Teutonic pressure.

There has been further fighting in the Balkans along the whole line, but it has not yet reached a point which

would reveal any formal campaign. Berlin affirms the repulse of Serbian, French and Italian attacks.

D'Annunzio Hurt in Action

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet, took a prominent part in the recent Italian air raid over the enemy lines above Pola, and was wounded slightly, according to a Havas dispatch from Milan. On the morning of August 19 d'Annunzio remained over the enemy lines for forty-eight minutes attacking the Austrian infantry with machine gun fire. He repeated the performance in the afternoon. The poet's machine, which he calls "The Ace of Spades," was pierced by 177 bullets. D'Annunzio was wounded slightly in the left wrist.

Advertisement for Franklin Simon & Co. featuring 'STORE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY—LABOR DAY.' The ad lists various clothing items for Misses, Juniors, and Girls, including dresses, frocks, suits, and coats. It also advertises school and college apparel and accessories. The store is located at Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets. A large section at the bottom lists prices for boys' clothing and furnishings, such as suits, shirts, blouses, and pajamas.