

## DRIVE TOWARDS LORRAINE

### Americans and French Start Big Push Against Huns.

**Attack This Morning on Both Sides of St. Mehiel Salient Has All the Ear Marks of a Major Operation—Invasion of German Territory May Be Object.**

American Forces Lorraine Front. (By the Associated Press)—The French and American artillery this morning directed a terrific barrage fire on the German positions on this front. The reply of the German big guns was vigorous at some places. There are some indications that the Germans are withdrawing their artillery. The Germans are now falling back on the fronts on each side of the St. Mehiel salient. Though undoubtedly suspicious of the intentions of the Americans, the Germans were unaware of the time or the direction of the attack. The American troops are all intensely eager, and are fighting magnificently.

#### DRIVE AT ST. MIHIEL.

**Big Guns and Airplanes Used in Great Numbers.**  
With American Forces, Lorraine Front, Sept. 12 (Reuter)—The French and American forces this morning launched an attack against the Germans on both sides of the St. Mehiel salient, along a front of twelve miles on the western side and a front of eight miles on the east side. There is a great concentration of Franco-American artillery on this front and airplanes are operating in large numbers.

#### DRIVE STARTS WELL.

**Americans Launch Attack and Capture German First Lines.**  
American Forces, Lorraine Front, 9 A. M. (Associated Press)—The American forces early this morning launched a vigorous attack on German positions in this region. At 9 o'clock they had progressed generally along the line. Some prisoners were taken in different parts of the sector. The first wave of the Americans met with little resistance and at 8 o'clock the second wave was in possession of several points in the German first line.

#### BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARD ST. QUENTIN.

**Take Several Towns in Spite of Stiff German Resistance.**  
London, Sept. 12.—The British captured the towns of Vermand, Attilly and Vendelles, all on the front northwest of St. Quentin. Gen. Haig reports officially this morning. In the advance toward St. Quentin the British progressed as far as the western outskirts of Holnon Wood, southeast of Attilly. The Germans offered stiff opposition in the Havrincourt-Moeuvres sectors, which the British overcame.

#### CANAL DUNORD CROSSED BY HAIG'S MEN.

**Main Defense of Cambrai Penetrated and Held Strongly.**  
London, Sept. 12.—The British effected a crossing of the Canal Dunord northwest of Vavry Nor Court, it is officially reported. The canal line here forms the main defense of Cambrai on the southwest. A short distance to the north the British pushed to the West bank of the canal, west and north of Iouyres and have established themselves there.

#### FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

**Vienna Reports Capture of Allied Positions.**  
Vienna, Sept. 12.—A successful attack on Tomorica Ridge, Albania, gave us possession of enemy positions at a few points, says the Austrian war office statement today.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON WINS IN GEORGIA.

**William J. Harris Nominated for Senate by Large Majority.**  
Atlanta, Sept. 12.—The overwhelming defeat of Hardwick is shown in today's returns from yesterday's primary, which is equivalent to election in Georgia. William J. Harris, supported by the president, appeared to have carried a hundred and twelve counties with two hundred and eighty-four convention votes. Under the county unit system ninety-one votes is necessary to a choice. Howard was given twenty counties with fifty votes; Hardwick, eighteen counties with forty-two votes; Shaw, one county; Cooper, none. In the congressional contests W. D. Upshaw is leading in the Fifth Districts for Howard's seat. Congressman Vinson and Tom Watson are locked in a close race in the Tenth. Wright is apparently leading Persons in the Fourth. The leaders in State officers are J. D. Price for railroad commissioner; Guy McLendon, for secretary of State; T. E. Patterson for prison commissioner; Clifford Walker for attorney general; Frank Harwell, for judge of the Court of Appeals.

## CAMPAIGN NEARS CRISIS.

### ONLY A SUCCESSFUL STAND ON PRESENT LINE CAN SAVE HUNS.

**French, British and Americans Continue Advance Despite Most Determined Resistance of Germans and Unfavorable Weather Conditions.**

London, Sept. 10.—The critical military position of the Germans from the region west of Cambrai southward to the St. Gobian massif and around this strong point eastward to the territory now in the northeast of Soissons continues to hold the eyes of the world. For the moment the tactical maneuvers of the belligerents in Artois and Flanders as well as eastward of Soissons into Champagne, although they are still of the greatest import, necessarily continue to take second place in interest to those sectors which are filled with momentous possibilities, where a successful move by the Allies may bring a quick change in the entire German battle front, or, on the contrary, a determined stand by the enemy with the large reinforcements in man and gun power he is known to have assembled may result, for a time at least, in a stalemate in the game which is being played by the Allies to crack the already demoralized German line.

The heavy rains of the past few days have turned lowlands throughout the fighting zones into quagmires, but on those sectors of the high ground between Cambrai and Soissons the storms have not kept the British and French armies from moving forward. Nor have they served to lessen the strength of the enemy's resistance.

Near Gauzancourt and Havrincourt the British have pressed on a little farther toward Cambrai, in the former region after having put down counterattacks by the Germans who endeavored to reclaim the high ground won by the British in Sunday's fighting. To the south the French from the district west of St. Quentin southward to the western side of the St. Gobian forest have pushed eastward toward the Oise, which they are virtually upon all along this front, with their flanks now resting dangerously near both St. Quentin and La Fere. St. Quentin now stands only a little more than three miles away, while La Fere is so closely encroached upon from the west and outflanked from the north that seemingly it soon must fall.

The maneuvers of the French have added materially to their program of turning the St. Gobian forest from the west and also the capture of St. Quentin, and the French and Americans who are fighting shoulder to shoulder northeast of Soissons continue to carry out successfully a correlated movement having the conquest of the St. Gobian forest in view and also the outflanking of the German positions to the east. In their latest endeavors the Franco-American forces have made some slight progress in the face of the extremely stubborn resistance of the enemy. Likewise, in the sector east of Soissons, the French and Americans have gained additional ground between the Vesle and Aisne Rivers.

Far to the north the British now are so nearly upon Armentieres that a few more strides forward seemingly will place them in a position to make the one time cotton spinning center theirs for the asking. La Basse also daily is being brought nearer in this general movement, which apparently has as its ultimate objective the recapture of Lille, and possibly the eventual falling back of the German line northward in Belgium.

#### WORLD SERIES ENDS.

**Red Sox Defeat Cubs in Final Big Game.**

Boston, Sept. 11.—Taps for professional baseball for the duration of the war was sounded at Fenway Park today when the Boston American League pennant bearers won the first war scarred baseball championship of the world by defeating Chicago National League championship holders of series by a score of 2 to 1. This gives the Red Sox a record of six victories for the over-lordship of the baseball world in as many starts, and as the Boston Nationals won the championship in 1914 it brings to this city seven world's titles without one blot on the escutcheon.

Blonde Carl Mays, of underhand delivery, was the winning pitcher, while George Tyler, one of the Cub's stellar left handers, and Flack, Chicago's right fielder, who has been playing such a brilliant game, must bear between them much of the burden of defeat.

## TROOP SHIP TORPEDOED.

### AMERICAN TRANSPORT ATTACKED NEAR ENGLISH COAST.

**Ship Carried Twenty-eight Hundred Troops But All Hands Were Saved and Ship Beached.**

London, Sept. 11.—A troop ship with twenty-eight hundred Americans aboard has been torpedoed. All hands were saved and the ship beached. In order to save time the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside. The operation was facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough. The troop ship was a member of a large convoy which was approaching the English coast. It was torpedoed two hundred miles from shore at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Many troops from Chicago and Cleveland, a large per cent of them of foreign extraction were on the ship. Several soldiers said they saw the submarine lifted clear out of the water after one depth bomb was exploded, and then disappear. The troop ship was lagging behind the rest of the convoy because of engine trouble.

## BRITISH GAIN SLIGHTLY.

### SMALL ADVANCE MADE. NORTH-WEST OF ST. QUENTIN.

**Germans Fighting With Determination—Several Counterattacks Beat on Off Except at One Point Where Germans Captured British Position.**

London, Sept. 11.—During last night the British advanced slightly in the region of Vermand, northwest of St. Quentin. Gen. Haig reported officially this morning. A German counter attack in the region of Ecourt-St. Quentin was repulsed in stiff fighting. There was sharp fighting also at Gouseaucourt and the Germans were beaten off except at one point where British posts remained in enemy possession.

#### FRENCH CAPTURE IMPORTANT POSITION IN GERMAN LINE.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Havas—The village of Travecy, near the southern end of the main Hindenburg line has been captured by the French, according to reports received here. The French can hold the town, the important enemy position of La Fere, two miles south of Travecy will be virtually unshakable.

#### BRITISH SUSTAIN REVERSE.

**Berlin War Office Reports Defeat of British in Ypres Sector and Capture of Three Thousand Prisoners.**

Berlin, Sept. 11.—The British attempt to advance yesterday south of Ypres and north of Labasse canal was repulsed, it is officially announced. The statement says three thousand prisoners were taken by Germans.

#### AUSTRIANS REGAIN POSITION.

**Successful Attack Made in Asolone Sector of Italian Front.**

Vienna, Sept. 11.—In the Asolone sector on the Austro-Italian front, where the Italians penetrated the Austro-Hungarian lines the situation was restored yesterday by an Austrian counter attack, it is officially announced.

#### GERMANS STILL ATTACKING.

**Loss in Three Day Fight With Americans Appalling.**

American Forces, Aisne Front, Tuesday P. M. Sept. 10.—The Germans this evening are still attacking on the Mont Rouge plateau with desperate determination. The enemy loss during the last three days must be appalling.

#### BRITISH CUT RAILROAD.

**Gain Footing in Two Villages Between Roisel and Marcoing.**

With the British Armies in France. Sept. 11.—The British today gained a footing in Peiziere and Epsey, on the railroad between Roisel and Marcoing.

#### GERMAN REGIMENT MUTINIES.

**Outbreak Occurred at Cologne August 31st.**

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—A German regiment, the twenty-fifth, mutinied at Cologne on August 31st, according to an Exchange Telegraph Company report.

#### CROP CONDITIONS.

**Synopsis of Weather and Crop Conditions in South Carolina for the Week Ending September 10.**

Columbia, Sept. 11.—Drenching rains in most of the State during the latter part of the week have greatly improved all late crops, especially sweet and white potatoes, gardens, forage, sugar cane and pastures, and late truck in the southern counties is progressing favorably. Late corn has revived considerably and has made fair to good progress. The early cotton crop is made, and bolls are opening rapidly, with picking general, but labor scarce; deterioration and shedding in the intermediate crop have been checked, and many vigorous top bolls remain; the late crop has improved to such an extent that production will be increased with warm weather and a late season. The soil is now in good condition, and fall plowing will again become general.

## PETROGRAD IN FLAMES.

### AN INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER AND PILLAGE IN PROGRESS.

**City Burning in Twelve Different Places and Massacre of People is Taking Place in the Streets.**

Washington, Sept. 11.—Word was received today from European source that reports there said that Petrograd is in flames in many places and that indiscriminate slaughter of citizens, pillaging and rioting are taking place in all parts of the city.

#### ANARCHY IN PETROGRAD.

**State Department Receives Official Report of Conflagration and Massacre.**

Washington, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from the American legation at Christiana today said that reliable information had been received that Petrograd is burning in twelve different places, and that there is indiscriminate massacre in the streets. Secretary Lansing said the message did not indicate whether the massacre was organized or merely the result of the general state of anarchy.

## U-BOAT SENT DOWN.

### AMERICAN STEAMER SINKS HUN SEA WOLF.

**Battle Begun by Enemy Ends Dismasterously by Two Well Placed Shots of Naval Guard.**

Washington, Sept. 10.—Destruction of an enemy submarine on September 3 off the Atlantic coast by gunfire from the American steamer Frank Y. Buck was reported to the navy department today by the master of the steamer. He said that two shots were observed to hit the submarine, which sank after a "terrific explosion."

The submarine, the captain said, opened fire on the steamer at a range of 4,000 yards, but when it found after an interchange of three score shots that it was outgunned by the American guns it tried to draw off. It was then that the ship put in two shots which the captain believes destroyed the enemy.

The captain's story of the encounter as made public tonight by the department, was received over the long distance telephone from an Atlantic port at which the Buck had arrived. Early in the day the department had learned that there had been a battle between a steamer and a submarine in which the enemy was sunk and began an investigation to learn the facts.

The captain's narrative as summarized in the report to the department follows:

"On September 3, at 3.25 a. m., an enemy submarine was sighted on the starboard beam at 4,000 yards. The submarine opened fire with two six inch guns. We answered with forward guns. We saw the shot fall about 400 yards short and immediately swung stern forward to submarine, using after guns. Our shots were very close to the submarine and the submarine shrapnel were bursting very near to us, some of the pieces falling upon our deck amidships. We changed course frequently which seemed to upset the submarine's aim and range. As soon as the submarine saw our range was equal to hers she sailed away from us. Up to that time she had been ciosing in on us.

"Before the submarine could get out of range our 28th shot from the after gun apparently hit her stern. The 29th shot hit her just forward of the conning tower, near and under the water line. The bow immediately shot up into the air very suddenly then settled and went down out of sight, the stern making a half turn toward us and then it disappeared.

"Upon our shots striking the submarine we saw very closely a terrific explosion and black smoke, which enveloped the submarine. I am positive that we destroyed her as she sank almost instantly after the shots struck her.

"The engagement lasted 20 minutes. Some of the fragments of the submarine fell on our decks and were picked up by the quartermaster and chief gunner's mate.

"The submarine was about 300 feet long, of the early type of German submarines with high bow, and had two six inch guns close to the conning tower, fore and aft. She fired in salvos, using about 60 shots altogether. She was camouflaged and flew no flags.

The navy department announced that the captain of the Buck highly commended the efficiency and conduct of Chief Gunner's Mate Joseph Steffens and the entire armed guard under his command.

#### NICHOLLS LEADS BOMAR.

**Incumbent Apparently Defeats Bomar, Who Will Ask for Recount of Votes.**

Spartanburg, Sept. 11.—Unofficial returns from 83 out of 85 boxes in Spartanburg county in the congressional race give Nicholls 3,699 and Bomar 3,496. The later boxes have served to reduce Nicholls' lead to 200 in Spartanburg county. The two missing boxes are small and will make no change in the result. It is understood here that Bomar will ask for a recount of all the votes in all the counties of the district tomorrow. Reports from the other counties received during the day served to give Nicholls a lead in the district of approximately 500 votes, but the figures were unofficial.

## VICTORY IN SIGHT.

### LLOYD GEORGE SAYS NOTHING BUT HEART FAILURE CAN PREVENT TRIUMPH.

**Premier of Great Britain Who Has Never Been a False Prophet of Easy Victory Makes an Optimistic Address—Casualties Much Less Than in 1916.**

Manchester, Sept. 12.—"Nothing but heart-failure on the part of the British nation can prevent our achievement of a real victory," said Premier Lloyd George, in speaking today. He also said the British casualties in the last offensive had been one-fifth what they were in 1916.

## WEATHER HELPS COTTON.

### CHECKS PREMATURE OPENING IN MANY CASES.

**Outlook in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas Still Regarded as Very Unsatisfactory.**

Washington, Sept. 11.—While the weather was beneficial in checking premature opening in many localities and there was less complaint of insect activity and shedding, cotton continued on the whole to make little progress last week, and the outlook still is unsatisfactory in most districts, especially in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, the national crop bulletin announced today in its report for the week ending yesterday. Moderate rains fell in most districts, the report said, except that falls were rather heavy in the Atlantic Coast sections.

The report continued: "In portions of North Carolina cotton made satisfactory advance during the week which was the cause for the immediate and late crops in South Carolina and Arkansas, where the probability of much improvement is slight. Shedding and weevil are causing deterioration in Florida, and there is little change in the outlook in Alabama and Mississippi. Some new growth has started in Mississippi but the prospects for a top crop in the State are poor.

"The plants that survived the drought in Texas are also putting on new growth as a result of recent rains but much of the crop is dead in portions of the State. The soil is in good condition in Oklahoma but it has been too cool for the development of a top crop while conditions continued generally unsatisfactory in Arkansas and Texas.

"Picking and ginning made rapid progress in nearly all portions of the belt except for some delay by rain in Oklahoma and in some localities in the lower Mississippi valley.

"The harvest situation appears to be well in hand with only a few complaints of labor shortage."

#### COTTON CROP STANDSTILL.

**Recent Rains Too Late for Best Results—Shedding is Checked.**

Memphis Commercial Appeal, Sept. 9th.

The cotton crop has held its own and probably registered a slight improvement in some sections, notably Oklahoma and Arkansas, since the end of August.

A top crop has started since the drouth was broken, but this prospect is dependent upon the date of killing frost. Rains caused considerable shedding, but that was probably more than offset by new growth. Shedding has been checked.

Picking and ginning have become general, and in some sections are expected to be completed by the end of this month or the middle of October.

The crop averages from a week to two weeks early. Ginning has been unusually heavy for the period since August 1.

Attractive prices are putting the crop on the market about as rapidly as it is ginned, but correspondents say there would be a disposition to hold at only slightly lower prices.

The portion of the crop that has been sampled compares very favorably with the quality of former years. There is very little off-colored cotton, but the length and in some instances the strength of the fiber has been reduced by the drouth.

Labor is scarce and high. Anything like a protracted spell of wet weather or other element delaying picking for long might produce an actual shortage with serious results.

#### FAVOR LIBERTY BONDS.

**McAdoo Would Have Certain Tax Exemptions.**

Washington, Sept. 11.—Secretary McAdoo's ideas in specific exemptions of incomes on Liberty bonds from surtaxes under the new revenue act became known today following transmission yesterday of a letter of Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee, advocating his exemption to promote sale of bonds and eliminate the necessity of raising the bond interest. The secretary suggests exemption in form not more than \$3,000 worth of four loan bonds owned by any individual, partnership, corporation or association, and from \$45,000 worth of bonds for the first loan converted and of the second and the third. He proposes also further limitation of exemption on first, second and third bonds subscribed for and owned at the time of making the return.

These exemptions would be in accordance with those already provided for on liberty bonds.

## GREAT BATTLE COMING.

### DRIVE OF ALLIES HALTS AND HUNS PREPARE FOR STRUGGLE.

**Decisive Operation of Campaign on Western Front is Now Impending—Bad Weather Checks Rapid Advance of Allies and Germans Gain Time to Bring up Fresh Troops.**

Eight weeks to the day and for the first time the great allied offensive of Marshal Foch is at a virtual pause. True, both the British and French on isolated sectors of the front extending from Flanders to the east of Soissons again have recorded advances, but Wednesday witnessed no such progress by the allies toward strategic objectives as past days have brought them—before the torrid rains turned the lowlands into impassable marshes and the ally worsted enemy rushed large reinforcements forward to stop the gaps through which the British, French and American armies were threatening to filter and wreck his entire military situation.

During the eight weeks that have passed the Allied troops have cleared almost in its entirety the enemy-held territory from the Marne to the Aisne in the great triangle which had Chateau-Thierry at its apex and Soissons and Rheims its western and eastern anchor points, from Soissons to Arras the old bulge westward to Montdidier and toward the doorsteps of Amiens has all but been obliterated and the allies now are standing across a large portion of old Hindenburg defense line and virtually are upon the remainder of it while to the north in Flanders the deep salients which threatened the English Channel ports have bent eastward and the enemy is expelled from the vantage points from which phase expected ultimately to make his drive in an endeavor to gain the seaboard and thus cause a diversion of the transport service from England to southern France.

The British and French troops are apparently in a hard race for the prize for St. Quentin, forces of both armies now being at equidistant points west of the city—the British in the vicinity of Vermand and the French at Etrillers and Coucy. To the north the British in local operations have made further progress north of Ephey, which has for its purpose the driving of a wedge midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and also have successfully sustained heavy counterattacks by the Germans near Gouseaucourt, where the Germans are trying hard to hold back the British.

North of the St. Gobian massif, the French have made a slight advance notwithstanding the bad condition of the terrain and the strong forces of the enemy aligned against them in an effort to prevent the turning of this important position from the west. Heavy artillery activity is in progress all along this front and likewise on the sector northeast of Soissons and between the Aisne and Vesle Rivers the operations on which have a direct bearing on those of the St. Gobian forest.

In Flanders the British have been successful in local encounters near Armentieres and the region of La Basse Canal.

#### BIG BATTLE OR HUNS' RETREAT INDICATED.

**Germans Can Not Hope to Check Allies on Long Hindenburg Defenses.**

Washington, Sept. 11.—Behind the apparent lull in the battle in France events are swiftly shaping for operations of crucial importance, in the opinion of officials here who are keeping in hour to hour touch with developments.

These observers believe a week's time will see either the greatest battle of the war in progress along the old Hindenburg line or the enemy again in full retreat toward the Belgian frontier, refusing to meet Marshal Foch's forces.

There is evidence that the German high command may plan further extensive withdrawals in order to shorten defensive lines and ease the strain upon Germany's waning manpower. There is now little doubt that it was lack of fighting effectives that forced the enemy to abandon all he had gained in his drive of this year and narrow his front. Unofficial estimates from France say the Germans have left behind them during the withdrawal more than 300,000 prime fighting men, killed, badly wounded or prisoners. This is in addition to the heavy losses in the frontal attacks by which the enemy early in the summer drove his way toward Paris and the channel ports.

With such losses as these draining the ranks and American troops pouring into France at the rate of 200,000 a month it would not surprise officers here if the German leaders have been compelled to fix upon a much shorter front than the old Hindenburg line as one which would offer any hope of staying the Allies' onward march.

Unofficial reports from Dunkirk, where allied air patrols are based, indicate that the preparations to evacuate Douai, northern cornerstone of the Hindenburg arch in France, are well advanced. The allied airmen also are said to have seen the enemy airmen and aviation stations 15 miles beyond Douai being hastily evacuated of heavy material.

#### Quiet Reigns Along French Front.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Only raiding operations and artillery activity along the French front is reported in today's war office statement.