

MARINE AVIATOR DEVASTATES THE ENEMY BADLY

London, Aug. 31.—First Lieutenant Edmund G. Chamberlain, of San Antonio, Texas, a graduate of Princeton, and the University of Texas, and an aviator attached to the United States marine corps, has received simultaneously recommendations for the Victoria cross and the Congressional medal of honor for an exploit in which he figured on July 28.

On that day, over the British front, Lieutenant Chamberlain took part in an aerial battle with 12 German machines. He destroyed five of them, damaged two others and, sweeping earthward with a damaged plane, scattered a detachment of German soldiers. After landing, he bluffed three others into believing his compass was a bomb and captured one of them. He then carried a wounded French officer back to safety and finally refused to give his name to the British officer in command of aerial forces in that section of the front, because of his fear of being reprimanded.

The story, which is one of the most thrilling chapters in the drama of the war, also has been cabled to America by the London office of the committee on public information.

Lieutenant Chamberlain appeared at a British aviation camp on July 27, and informed the major in command that he had personal but official permission to visit the camp. This is borne out by the young man's superior officer, who says that Lieutenant Chamberlain had asked to be permitted to go up near the front during a furlough because he desired to get some more experience before resuming his work.

The British commander was in need of aviators and told Lieutenant Chamberlain he could go. On this flight, the young American brought down one German airplane in flames and sent another whirling down out of control.

The next day he was one of a detachment of 30 aviators who went out over the battlefield through which the Germans were being driven by the allies. As the 30 machines circled about over the fleeing teutons, they were attacked by an equal number of German machines. It was a hurricane battle from the first and almost at the inception of the combat the British lost three planes.

In the tempest of machine gun bullets that roared about his machine, Lieutenant Chamberlain's engine was damaged. One of his machine guns jammed, and he seemed to be out of the action.

But, instead of starting for home, he remained to offer assistance to two other airplanes which had been attacked by 12 German machines.

His machine had lost altitude, owing to engine trouble but, when he was attacked by a German, he opened such a hot fire that the enemy went into a dive toward the earth.

His two companions were now engaged in a life and death struggle and Lieutenant Chamberlain went to their assistance. His action probably saved the lives of the two Englishmen.

His engine was now working better. He climbed up toward the enemy, and with a burst of fire, sent one of them crashing to the earth. A second was shattered with another volley from his machine gun. Then Lieutenant Chamberlain looped out of a cordon of enemy machines which had gathered to finish him and, as he sailed away, he shot the wing off another German machine.

The leader of the German squadron came straight at him but was met with such a torrent of

BRITISH PRISONERS ARE GIVEN BAD TREATMENT

Rotterdam, Aug. 30.—Another batch of British prisoners in repatriation has arrived from Germany. It is composed of 36 stretcher cases, 145 men able to walk and three insane. I understand that on August 16 the Germans took from the crippled men at the frontier the crutches they had used till then, thus rendering them more helpless.

The men returning today came from many camps including a number captured last March. From them I heard many serious complaints of bad conditions in German camps. These applied to Zerbat, Quedlinburg, Stendal, Wittenburg among others. One prisoner at Stendal said 3,000 British prisoners were brought to Stendal camp at the end of May and beginning of June, mostly suffering from dysentery and septic poisoning. They had been forced to work behind the German lines in shell dump and railways and were under the British shell fire.

About 200 died soon after arriving at Stendal. Several hundred died from starvation and conditions behind the line. They marched to work 10 kilometers daily and back with practically no food. This treatment lasted from the time of their capture at the St. Quentin battle till their arrival at Stendal. One informant said a British doctor, Captain Ramo, reported these facts to the Dutch commissioners. From several camps come stories of terrible sufferings undergone by our men while working in mines and from inadequate food. Unquestionably the same abuses are wrecking the constitutions of our prisoners in two mines particularly mentioned, one the Kali works at Bornborg, and the other the Marguerite coal mine in the Mroseberg district. Three men died in a fortnight from brutal treatment received at the latter.

bullets that his airplane joined the others sent to earth by the American.

The Lieutenant then turned for the British lines. His engine had "gone dead" and he was forced to volplane, carefully picking his way through the smoke clouds of shells fired at him by the enemy's anti aircraft cannon.

As he made a wide sweep toward his destination he saw beneath him a column of German troops and into it he poured a gust of machine gun bullets from the gun which had been jammed but which he had succeeded in putting into action again. The Germans scattered and Lieutenant Chamberlain flew on for an eighth of a mile and came to earth.

He found that he could not carry off the equipment of his machine, so he took his compass and started running across the fields. As he did so he encountered a patrol of three Germans. He shouted to them to surrender waving a compass above his head like a bomb. Two of the enemy ran, but the third surrendered.

The American started again for the British lines but came upon a wounded French officer, whom he picked up and carried, driving his prisoner before him. He waded a brook under heavy fire and finally arrived within the British lines in safety with the French officer and the German prisoner.

He then reported "ready for duty" and asked the major in command of the British airmen not to make any report of the affair and refused to give his name. The major was unable to keep the affair quiet and the full details were made a part of his official report of the day's fighting.

VOORMEZELE IN BELGIUM TAKEN BY AMERICANS

(By the Associated Press.—American troops advancing along-side British have had their first battle on Belgian soil. They captured Voormezele Sunday and joined with their allies in the important operations which were carried out all along this sector.

London, Sept. 1.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that he hears that the Americans, besides taking Voormezele, have captured several strong positions between Voormezele and Ypres.

With the American army in France, Sept. 1.—The American troops in their drive beyond Juvigny last night and today advanced about two miles and captured nearly 600 prisoners, together with considerable war supplies.

The advance from Juvigny began at 4 o'clock Saturday and the Americans had gained their objective by 9 o'clock at night. Ragged points in the new line were smoothed out today.

In addition to the 600 prisoners two pieces of artillery were captured and a great number of machine guns and trench mortars. Trenches, shell holes and the open field were strewn with German dead.

The drive forward from the positions north and south of Juvigny proved a field day for the Americans and their allies, the French. The artillery literally blasted a way through the enemy ranks, tearing down defenses and leveling the ground, while allied planes maintained complete and uninterrupted connection by radio with battery commanders throughout the engagement. The infantry, when called upon for its part in the dramatic venture, responded like veteran troops after a long period of rest, and with enthusiastic shouts began the pursuit of the Germans who were not caught in the terrific barrage.

With the infantry went the tanks, and it was a different story from that when they first advanced against Juvigny. Two companies, 30 tanks, had been detailed for the work. They were light, two man French tanks.

Placed in the sector in front of the Americans were two new German divisions—the 28th and the 27th—the first of which marched from Rheims and the other from Metz. Both were excellent organizations, but like other divisions encountered in the past few weeks, were afflicted with that mysterious something which caused them to crack when pounded by the rejuvenated allies.

With the American army on the Aisne front, Aug. 31.—Juvigny, the ruins of a village north of Soissons that the Germans fought so desperately to retain, is now well within the American lines. It was taken late Friday but not until now has the publication of details of its capture been permitted.

The Americans consolidated their positions to the east of Juvigny last night and tonight, after making further progress during the day, they control the zone considerably in advance of the village. The American artillery dominates the country for many miles to the east, and the Germans apparently have been left with slight chance of effective resistance until they reach the broken terrain around Neuville.

The extension of the line thru Juvigny was a dramatic addition to the already brilliant record of the division that accomplished it. The German officers were outmaneuvered and their men were out-fought.

Enemy machine guns proved a terrible barrier to the progress

HUN HYDROPLANE TAKEN



This German hydroplane, painted to look like an American machine was brought down by the gunners of an American transport in the Mediterranean. The pilot and observer were captured and the plane was taken to an allied base.

Rail Employees Must Keep Out of Politics

Washington, Sept. 1.—Director General McAdoo today ordered all railroad men, officials and employees alike, to keep out of politics.

Coming state and federal elections as well as the primary contests, the director general announced in a formal statement to all railroad men, make it imperative that the conduct of all should be so scrupulously guarded that there can be no charge, direct or indirect, of railroad influence.

"Under government control," says the announcement, "there is no inducement to officers and employees to engage in politics. On the contrary they owe a high duty to the public scrupulously to abstain therefrom."

As a definite policy of the railroad administration Mr. McAdoo announced that no officer, attorney or employe shall do any of the following things:

"Be an officer or member of any political organization that solicits funds for political purposes.

"Be a delegate, a chairman or any officer in any political convention.

"Solicit or receive funds for any political purpose or contribute to any political fund collected by an employe or officer of any railroad or any official or employe of the United States or any state.

"Attempt to coerce or intimidate another officer or employe in his vote."

Violation of this order, Mr. McAdoo stated, would result in immediate dismissal.

Become a candidate for any political office. Those who desire to run for office or engage in politics must immediately sever their connections with the United States railroad service.

Membership of a local, school or park board will be construed as a political office.

of the Americans but it was not enough. And when all was over the Germans unwittingly added a final touch of tragedy when they dropped a high explosive shell into the midst of 187 prisoners that the Americans had removed to the rear. Five German captives were killed and scores were terribly wounded.

When the objective of General Pershing's men finally was attained the Germans within the town were caught napping. The Americans had managed completely to encircle them. German machine guns and trench mortars all were pointed to the west and the northwest but the assailants appeared out of an arc drawn about their rear.

The mopping up of the town and positions immediately adjacent to it netted the Americans 225 prisoners. The German dead have not been counted. The number is big.

Officially Reported Dead, Lieut. Moore Still Lives

Fayetteville, Sept. 1.—Having been officially reported dead, mourning was being worn by his mother and sisters for Lieut. Eugene Moore, of Marion, S. C., and his name had been inscribed on the family tomb when a cablegram was received from Lieutenant Moore informing his family that he was in a French hospital. A letter which followed told how he had been wounded in the Marne offensive and lay unconscious for hours, being finally picked up by French scouts and carried to a French hospital, where he is now recovering from severe wounds.

It was doubtless owing to the fact the young officer was taken to a French hospital that his family was informed that he had been killed in action on July 19.

Lieutenant Moore wrote that his last recollection before becoming unconscious was of seeing the boches on the run with the Americans hot after them. He declares in his letter that as soon as he is able to get out of the hospital he is "going back over the top."

Spain Will Take Over German Interned Ships

Madrid, Aug. 31.—(By Associated Press.)—The Spanish government tonight decided to take over all the German ships interned in Spanish ports in accordance with Spain's recent note to Berlin, because of the torpedoing of the Spanish vessels by German submarines.

Foreign Minister Dato announced at a meeting of the cabinet tonight that the Spanish steamship Atax-Mendi, carrying a cargo of coal from England to Spain, had been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

Milwaukee Sergeant Takes Thirty German Prisoners

American Forces on the Aisne front, Aug. 31.—Thirty prisoners were accounted for by Sgt. S. B. Leschinsky, of Milwaukee, in the capture of Juvigny by the Americans. In command of 14 men he had lost his way beyond the town while the encircling movement was going on. In a general way he knew his whereabouts but not that of the outfit to which he belonged. The sergeant was entirely out of contact with his own forces and believed himself to be within the German lines, as in fact he was.

A turn in the road brought the detachment face to face with two German officers, captains, who apparently were as greatly surprised as were the sergeant and his men. He ordered them to halt, and they did.

A minute later a marching detachment of 30 Germans appeared, who, on seeing the officers had been taken prisoner, unhesitatingly surrendered.

SEPT. 12 FIXED AS REGISTRATION DAY BY WILSON

Washington, Aug. 31.—All men from 18 to 45 years of age in the continental United States, except those in the army or navy or already registered, were summoned by President Wilson today to register for military service on Thursday, September 12.

Machinery of the provost marshal general's office was set in motion to carry out the second great enrollment under a partial proclamation issued soon after the president had signed the new man power bill, completed in Congress yesterday, had been sent to the White House for the President's signature today soon after the House and Senate convened.

It is estimated that at least 12,778,758 men will register this time, compared with nearly ten million on the first registration of men from 21 to 31 on June 5, 1917. Of those who enroll now it is estimated that 2,300,000 will be called for general military service, probably two thirds of the number coming from among the 3,500,000 or more between the ages of 18 to 21.

General March has said all registrants called into the army will be in France before next June 30, swelling the American expeditionary force to more than four million men expected to win the war in 1919. The last to be called will be the youths in their eighteenth year, but those of that age who desire and who have the necessary qualifications may be inducted into service on October 1 for special technical or vocational training.

Registration this time will be conducted as heretofore by the local draft boards. All Federal, State, county, and municipal officers are called upon to aid the boards in their work to preserve order and to round up slackers. All registrants will be classified as quickly as possible under the questionnaire system, and a drawing will be held at the capital to fix the order of registrants in their respective classes.

The provost marshal general's estimate today places the number of men under 21 now in the army at about 245,000 and the number of those from 32 to 45 at 165,000.

British Cross the Law; Nearing the Road From Estaires to La Bassee

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

Northeast of Bapaume Field Marshal Haig's forces have cleared the enemy from Longatte and Ecoust and St. Mein. Southeast of Bapaume the British have made progress toward Le Transloy.

The text of the statement reads:

"Yesterday evening the enemy repeatedly counter-attacked our new positions at Mont St. Quentin and was repulsed on each occasion after severe fighting, leaving prisoners in our hands.

"We have made progress in the direction of Le Transloy and during the night cleared the enemy from the villages of Longatte and Ecoust St. Main, taking 100 prisoners.

"North of the Arras-Cambrai road more than 50 prisoners were captured by us in a successful minor operation east of Hautcourt.

"In the Lys sector our advance is continuing. Our troops have crossed the Lawe river and are approaching the La Bassee-Estaires road."

THE AMERICANS ROUT GERMANS WITH MUCH GAS

With the American Army on the Vesle front, August 31.—The Americans early Saturday gave the Germans in Fismette and its vicinity the heaviest dose of gas sent over since the Americans and Germans took foot hold along the Vesle. The Americans used mustard gas and observers after daylight reported that Germans individually and in small groups were leaving the low lands where the fumes cling.

The Germans answered with mustard gas, firing about a thousand shells before settling down to the usual artillery firing. There was no infantry action.

The Americans made a slight advance in their line-straightening process east of Bazoches early today, the Germans not learning of the maneuver until it was nearly completed.

The enemy started a barrage and with machine guns endeavored to drive out the Americans who dug in before daylight and held a position north of the Vesle along the railroad. Later the Germans turned their artillery on the Americans but did not use their infantry at this place.

Youths From 18 to 21 To Be Mobilized Oct. 1

Washington, Sept. 1.—Members of the students' army training corps, consisting of youths between the ages of 18 and 21, will be mobilized October 1 at more than 300 colleges selected for that purpose by the war department, according to details of the plan announced tonight.

The members of the students' army training corps will be "soldiers on active duty," a statement issued by the war department says. Upon their induction into service their subsistence, quarters, clothing and tuition will be provided by the government and the student soldiers will receive the pay of privates in the army.

High school graduates will be eligible to the collegiate training division of the corps and grammar school graduates may enter the vocational section.

The war department in its statement advises youths ready for college entrance or already enrolled in a college to adhere to their plans and obtain voluntary induction into the corps.

Private Ed. Stiller Faces Court-Martial

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 1.—Mexican Consul Zertuche today obtained an affidavit from Refugio Garcia, a Mexican federal soldier in Nogales, Sonora, stating that he was fired upon by a white American in the uniform of a soldier Thursday morning at 6 o'clock while at customs station No. 6 on the Mexican side.

Consul Zertuche stated he had reported the incident to Ambassador Bonillas at Washington.

The soldier who made the affidavit is in the military hospital on the Mexican side.

Following the shooting early Thursday morning, in which the Mexican soldier was shot, Private Edward Stiller, who was slightly wounded in the leg during the shooting Wednesday night, was placed under arrest and is awaiting trial by court-martial on the charge that he fired a shot across the international line in direct violation of orders.

Private Stiller made a statement that he had fired only when he saw the Mexican soldier draw his rifle on two American soldiers and that he believed the Mexican was preparing to fire on his comrades.