

ALLIED TROOPS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY IN BREAKING DOWN ST. QUENTIN OFFENSIVES

British Moving Forward on the North and French on South; Australians Active in Hindenburg Positions; St. Quentin's Position Has Become Much More Serious; Serbs Make Progress.

(By Associated Press.)—Allied troops are progressing satisfactorily in breaking down the defenses of St. Quentin. On the north the British are fighting in the Hindenburg positions and pressing toward the canal between St. Quentin and Cambrai, while on the south the French are moving forward steadily.

For a stretch of more than 10 miles north of St. Quentin, the British now hold the dominating hills, and the present local action in the region west of Catelet probably is for the purpose of further improving the situation in anticipation of a great assault against the Hindenburg line. The main enemy defenses in the region between Cambrai and St. Quentin, both of which are threatened by the present British operations, are based on the canal, highway and railway running north and south on an average of about two miles from Field Marshal Haig's front line.

Toward Le Catelet, the British are pressing eastward on a front of three miles and are within four miles of the town, one of the important German bases on this front. With the Australians already in the Hindenburg positions, other British forces are rapidly overrunning them north of Hargicourt. West of St. Quentin the French are within two miles of the outskirts, while on the south they are forcing the Germans to give up important villages and other positions.

St. Quentin, as a result of the week's operations, is in a more serious position than probably at any time since the beginning of the war. A further push eastward by the British from their newly won height positions on the north-west will virtually place the allies on three sides of the town. St. Quentin is an important outpost of Laon, perhaps the most important enemy base in northern France. The French, on the south, are 10 miles from Laon and are hammering it with their big guns.

Southwest of Metz, where the French and Americans recently cleared the St. Mihiel salient, the Germans have started further fires. Soldiers and wagon trains have been seen moving northward and it is believed the Germans are preparing for a possible allied attack or a retirement on their own initiative. Elsewhere on the western front there has been no change in the situation.

The allied stroke in central Macedonia, which opened with the expulsion of the Bulgarians from the important Sotol position, is developing successfully on a wide front. Further progress by the Serbs toward the Vardar river and the Uskub Saloniki railroad paralleling it, probably will bring about a readjustment of the Austro-German and Bulgarian positions throughout the whole theater.

With the Serbs within nine miles of the railroad and the river, the only artery of communication for the enemy troops around Lake Doiran, it seems within the range of possibility that the railroad can be cut. From Krnyovo, on the railroad, the terrain is favorable and by pressing toward the Vardar the Serbs can outflank Prilep and Lake Doiran. Southeast of Prilep the Serbs are in the foothills of the Drenaska planina, a height posi-

French and Americans Honor Roosevelt Grave

Paris, France, Sept. 22.—The French and Americans are joining in keeping green the grave of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt.

The rude German marker, with its scrawl: "Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, buried by the Germans," has disappeared.

Also the temporary fence of saplings, erected by the soldiers who found the grave after the German line had been rolled back and beyond it, has been taken away.

Now there is a heavy railing of polished wood around the grave, surmounted by a cross at the head. Within the enclosure, at the top of the mound, is a polished stone. Chiseled on it is the fallen hero's name, the date he fell and the name of the unit that erected the monument, the 302d regiment.

On the grave lies a wooden cross, bearing the inscription: "Here lies on the field of honor Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, fell July 14, 1918."

The grave is on a hillside, at the edge of which there has been dugouts when fighting was fierce at the spot. It is a mile east of Chamey, not far from Fore-en-Tardenois.

A few yards from the grave is a rough depression in the ground where Roosevelt's airplane crashed down. Twisted pieces of the steering gear and the wheels of his plane are within the grave's enclosure.

I came to the spot just after two floral pieces had been placed there—one by a party of French officials and the other by unnamed Americans. Both were honoring the memory of the hero son of a former president of the United States.

Draft Resister Shot and Fatally Wounded

Fayetteville, Sept. 20.—Alexander Colvin, charged with failure to register for the selective draft, died in the Cumberland county jail late last night after being twice shot by United States Deputy Marshal Bailey and Geo. W. Jones, deputized by Bailey, while resisting arrest by the federal officers in Sampson county yesterday afternoon. Colvin, who also went by the name of Johnson, failed to register on September 12 and was caught in the slacker round-up. He preferred to fight the officers of the law rather than the Huns, and attacked Deputy Jones with a knife, inflicting several minor cuts before he felt the claws of the selective draft. Both shots took effect in the body.

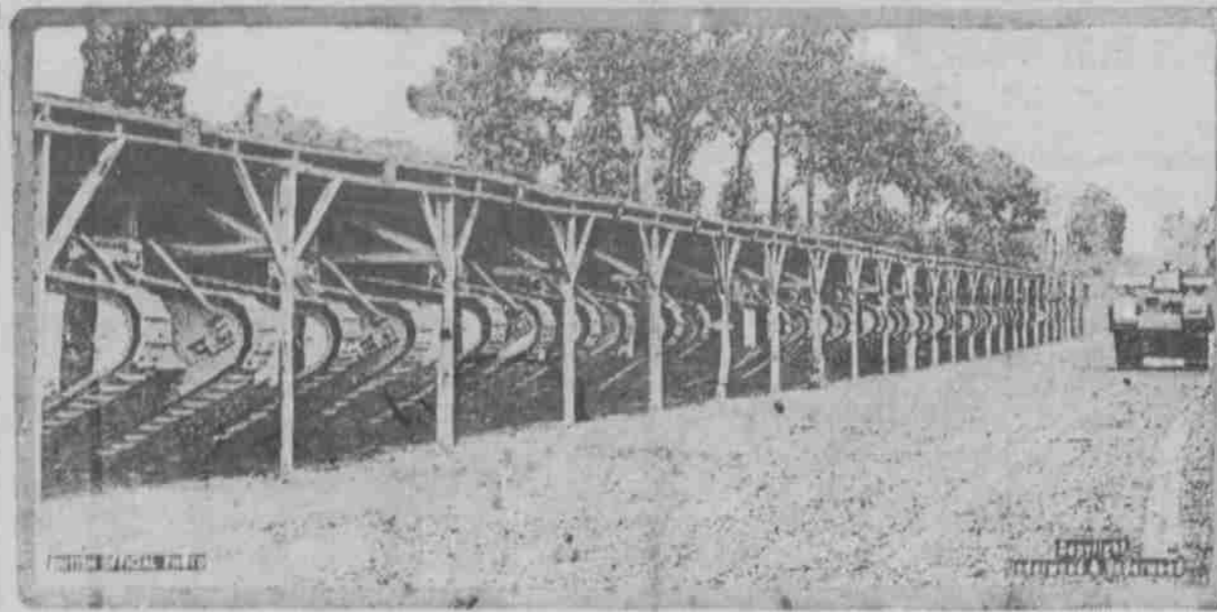
Jones is a Cumberland county deputy sheriff who was deputized by the deputy marshal to assist in the hunt for Colvin. The negro was brought to bay just on the other side of the Sampson county line.

tion protecting the town on the south.

Additional Bulgarian prisoners have been taken by the Serbs, who also have liberated ten more towns. The British and Greeks continue their pressure in the Doiran region but evidently their activity is mainly for the purpose of keeping the enemy occupied so that he cannot send aid to the front further west.

It is reported from Ukrainian sources that the crown prince of Rumania has fled from Jassy to Odessa. The reason for his flight is not disclosed. Recent German reports have been to the effect that an anti-German outbreak was in progress or was imminent in Rumania, with Queen Marie as one of the principals behind the movement.

SOME OF THE BRITISH TANKS THAT CRUSH THE HUNS



These are only a few of the many tanks that have been so instrumental in driving back the German hordes. Barrage fire and gas attack offer little resistance to the tank as they go forward crushing the "schrecklichkeit" of the Beche.

BRILLIANT OFFENSIVE NETS 18,000 PRISONERS

By the Associated Press.—With the violence of the operations on the western front in France considerably diminished in intensity, the Turks in Palestine and the Bulgarians and their allies in Macedonia are being put to the test. But nowhere thus far have they been able to hold back, or even to counteract, the onslaughts of their foes.

In Palestine the Turks seemingly are in the process of being crushed; in Macedonia the entente forces are driving sharp wedges for considerable distances into the enemy fronts.

In France and Flanders, where there has been any fighting rising in importance above patrol encounters, the British, French and American troops have kept the upper hand and advanced their respective lines.

Our transcendent interest for the moment, at least, are the operations of the British General Allenby's forces in Palestine. Here, in less than four days, the British have swept forward in the center between the river Jordan and taken the famous Nazareth, while their wings closed round in a swift enveloping movement and nipped within the jaws of the great pincer all the Ottoman forces in the coastal sector, the plain of Sharon, the hill region in the center and also the western Jordan valley. Meanwhile to the northeast, the friendly Arab force of the king of the Hedjaz have cut all railway communication in front of the fleeing Turks and are standing a barrier to their escape by way of the eastern plains.

More than 18,000 Turks had been made prisoner by the British and guns in excess of 120 had been counted when the last reports from General Allenby were received. In addition, great quantities of war stores had been captured, and still others had not been counted owing to the rapidity of the movement.

It is not improbable that within the bag, the strings of which have been drawn taut, closing the mouth, thousands of Turks are ensnared. Many of those already made prisoner, fleeing in disorder, literally walked into the hands of the British, not knowing their lines of retreat had been cut off.

Although the Turks at some points offered considerable resistance to the British, at no point were they able to stay the advance, even on the famous field of Armagedden, which the British cavalry swept across and occupied Nazareth to the north. In the operation of sewing the enemy in the sack, aviators played an important role, vigorously bombing the retreating Turks, inflicting enormous casualties on them. The losses of General Allenby are described as slight, in comparison with the importance of the movement carried out.

The alliance between the Bolsheviks and Germany presents a dangerous situation to the allies,

LION ESCAPES FROM A CIRCUS; CREATE PANIC

Bristol, Va., Sept. 21.—Sultan, the big lion with the circus showing here today, escaped from his cage at the noon hour, created a panic on the show ground and mangled two horses before he was captured and returned to his prison.

Scores of people on the ground fled when they saw the animal dart from his cage toward a small tent to one side of the grounds. Some ran across the fields, others climbed tent poles and some left the spot in automobiles. After clawing two circus horses and running everyone from the scene the beast stalked into an adjoining field and sat down.

Organized by the animal trainer a group of showmen approached him with nets and ropes and after a brief struggle made him a prisoner.

in that it may afford Germany an opportunity greatly to increase her waning manpower.

Secretary Lansing today reiterated that the efforts of American troops at Vladivostok and Archangel were solely to aid the Czech-Slovaks to leave Russia for the western front and not to establish an eastern battle front or in any way to interfere with the internal affairs of Russia.

SEEKS TO CHECK CRUEL CRIMES OF BOLSHEVIKI

Washington, Sept. 21.—Horried by the bloody reign of terror in Russia, the United States today called upon all allied and neutral nations to consider what they may do to impress upon the Bolsheviks the aversion with which the civilized world regards their wanton crimes.

By direction of President Wilson, Secretary Lansing dispatched an identical instruction to every American diplomatic representative in the foreign capitals. The action aligns the United States with that of Great Britain and France in declaring the Bolsheviks outlaws and public enemies.

Whatever action may be decided upon by the nations, separately or in concert, it is made clear will be quite apart from the prosecution of the war against Germany.

The reported action of the Bolsheviks in affecting an alliance with Germany for offense and defense is an added cause for the step.

The reign of terror has already greatly hindered the efforts of the United States to alleviate an impending famine in Russia. It is conceded that there is enough food in southeastern Russia and western Siberia to feed all the Russian people if a means of distribution could be effected to keep the supplies from falling into German hands.

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AMERICAN RAIDS ARE SUCCESSFUL

With the American Forces in Lorraine, Sept. 22. (By the Associated Press.)—The American troops made two successful raids on the German lines northeast of St. Mihiel early this morning, taking 29 prisoners in the region of Haumont and five prisoners southeast of Charey. Both raids were preceded by barrages.

Patrols from the region of Haumont reported that at least forty Germans were killed or injured. Other patrols from the Charey region estimated that the barrage killed at least a score of Germans.

The prisoners taken southeast of Charey were machine gunners, the Americans capturing two heavy machine guns. At Haumont the Germans were captured in dugouts, where they had taken refuge from the stiff American barrage.

The Germans answered with their artillery along the American line. The first American barrage began soon after midnight. The other started at 2 o'clock. Both continued for two hours.

A unit of the American raiders entered Haumont, where the Germans had been using a church tower as an observation post. Sharp fighting took place in the streets of the village, the Americans getting the better of the Germans and obtaining the information desired. They then returned to their own lines.

A patrol found several new dugouts east of Haumont and indications that the Germans were continuing to dig in. Another patrol reported enemy trenches and numerous machine gun emplacements south of Donmartin.

When the American barrage had started, the Germans apparently believed that another offensive had opened, and filled the sky with rockets and signal shells. The heavy shelling apparently caused confusion in the enemy front, because after the first barrage, it was more than 20 minutes before the Germans replied.

Four Persons Killed In an Auto Accident

Greenville, Sept. 21.—One of the most shocking accidents in the history of this section occurred late Friday evening at the Norfolk-Southern railroad crossing near the cotton mill just outside the city when an auto containing Reddin Wheeler, Seth Corbett, Miss Lizzie Corbett, Miss Maude Sawyer and Miss Ruby Burch, was struck by a westbound passenger train and four of the occupants of the car either killed outright or fatally injured. Miss Sawyer, from Camden county, a school teacher at Winterville, was instantly killed as was also Seth Corbett. Reddin Wheeler and Miss Lizzie Corbett were fatally injured and died soon after being brought to a hospital here. Miss Burch is expected to recover.

The crossing at the scene of the accident is an open crossing and the only explanation for the autoists falling to see the approaching train is the fact that it was raining and water on the windshield may have prevented the driver from seeing the train. Miss Sawyer, whose school is six miles from here, was coming to take the train to spend a few days at home.

The remains of Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Corbett and Miss Lizzie Corbett were taken to Walsenburg today for burial and Miss Sawyer to Elizabeth City.

Twenty-Five Thousand Turks Taken Prisoner

London, Sept. 23.—Twenty-five thousand Turkish prisoners and 260 guns had been counted up to yesterday evening by General Allenby's forces pushing northward thru Palestine, according to an official statement issued today by the war office.

YANKS HAVE HUN SCARED; AFRAID OF NIGHT RAIDS

London, England, Sept. 21.—Up in Belgium and northern France, the German airmen can't be coaxed west of their own lines in daytime.

They simply won't come over on the allies' side!

Day after day, as surely as the sun rises, the allied airmen go miles and miles into Germany in broad daylight to see what the Germans are doing and to bomb military objectives.

But the only time the Hun tries to "come back" is at night, and he's growing more timid about those night raids each week.

Aside from the score of machines shot down, which is constantly sliding, more and more in the allies' favor, these facts show how the war in the air is going.

British and American aviators who have come recently from the northern end of the line tell the same story. One of them, Lieut. W. J. Armstrong, of Philadelphia, gave this as an illustration: "I was one of seven American fliers scouting over Lille just a few days ago.

"We ran into a bunch of 30 German planes. And we didn't get a chance to put in a single good shot! They just turned tail and scooted back into Germany as fast as they could go!"

Armstrong is in the American army hospital at Dartford, England, the result of a fight he and two other American fliers had with eight German Fokkers, after an Ostend bombing raid recently. Todd and Alderman of North Carolina were the other two.

"The Germans' air policy seems to be to keep on their own side of the fence in daytime, no matter what happens," said Armstrong.

"We have got to go far into Germany to find a German plane, and as for getting a flight even miles back of the line they'll generally run if the numbers are anything like equal. And often they beat it when they outnumber you three, four or five to one."

Armstrong, "just in" from France, was strolling around the grounds in a bathrobe, so I took his word for it when he told me he had "only a scratch."

"Only a scratch, eh?" laughed a friend who came up as I was about to leave. "You're a hell of a reporter!"

And thanks to this friend, I found out more about Armstrong.

His "scratch" amounted to 14 stitches in the right arm and four in the back. One bullet each, but they lodged, and had to be cut out.

This is how he got them:

Thirteen bombers, and thirteen scouts to protect them, set out from an American air base to bomb Ostend in daylight. Returning, Armstrong, Todd and Alderman, three of the fighters, were flying above the others.

They got separated and eight Germans appeared, right above the American trio. The Americans fought, meantime drawing the Germans toward the other bunch.

Armstrong stopped two bullets and Alderman's gun jammed, but by this time the rest of the Americans came speeding up and two Hun planes were accounted for before they got away.

"Did you shoot down either of the two Germans?" I asked Armstrong.

"No," he said.

"No, neither of those," corrected his friend. "But he has downed three Huns, and this is the first time they've kinged him."