

# Union Chiefs Vote for General Strike Car Men Ask Mayor to Effect Peace

## BRITISH WIN STRONG WORK NEAR GINCHY

Advance on Front of Mile North of Somme.

## FRENCH TAKE DENIECOURT

Narrow Chaulnes Salient—Six Thousand Germans Captured.

## GERMANS RETIRING TO SAVE SOLDIERS

Report British Worn Out from Great Attack.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The mass attack by the British along the Somme front on Friday was, according to advices reaching here, apparently carried out only by means of the concentration of the entire British forces. The Germans declare that there is hardly a fresh British division left.

The Germans, nevertheless, are not at all disposed to give way to any illusion that the British army has been completely weakened, although it is asserted in official quarters that the latest battle has served to convince them once again that Germany's chief opponent in the West is France. The belief is held in Berlin that even if Germany's opponents have not been completely weakened, a continuance of the attacks with their former intensity is an impossibility because the Anglo-French offensive, especially that of last week, has cost them so heavily.

## BRITISH 'TANKS' U.S. FARM TRUCKS

Peaceful Peoria Supplies Deadly Machines for Front.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The British "tanks," the armored motor cars used in recent assaults on German trenches in Northern France so successfully as to attract world-wide attention, were built for the most part in Peoria, Ill., in the form of caterpillar tractors designed many years before the war began to meet some of the difficult problems of modern farming.

The British took to-day an extremely strong work between Ginchy and the Bouleaux Wood. This fort, known as the "quadrilateral," blocked the road to a further advance north of Combles, and prevented the envelopment of the town by cutting it off on the east.

By this success the British were enabled to move forward for a thousand yards along a front of more than a mile. Combles, far outflanked from both the north and the south, now is threatened with complete envelopment.

On the northern front the British also made progress. They pushed closer to Thiépval, which has proved the greatest stumbling block in this sector, and advanced north of Flers, further east.

Meanwhile the French continued their stroke south of the Somme today. In the fact of bitter counter attacks, they narrowed the ring which is squeezing the Germans out of Chaulnes. The village of Deniecourt, which was encircled by the advance of yesterday, was captured.

Biggest British Success of War. The assault last Friday and Saturday is called the most important British success of the war by the War Office. Its chief value lies in the fact that the German trench system was smashed and positions won from which the offensive could be renewed easily.

With the British maintaining the pressure, and the Germans massed to break their weakened line, the time came for the French to advance. That explains the heavy assault south of the Somme yesterday and to-day.

Some of the heaviest fighting of the Somme has taken place in this sector. Attack has succeeded attack and counter blow has followed fast after counter blow. Berlin describes this fighting as "extraordinarily bitter."

Six Thousand Germans Captured. In the last two days the French have taken 1,500 prisoners. Added to the British captives, this makes almost 6,000 since Haig's big attack was made on Friday. In addition, the German losses under Allied fire are reported to have been enormous. Two battalions were lost in counter attacks south of the Somme yesterday.

The French gains to-day brought back the line nearer to Chaulnes. From Berry, taken yesterday, the line moved westward. Deniecourt was the keystone of this salient. When it fell today a long step was taken toward clearing out the whole wedge.

With the French pushing ahead and succeeding in driving back the Germans more than half a mile to the south and in addition capturing three small woods which had been strongly fortified.

Before the British the Germans evidently have concentrated great numbers of troops. General Haig reports that in the fighting since July the British have defeated not less than twenty-nine divisions—550,000 men. They were hurled back by the British to-day, testify to the strength of the offensive force.

## ALLIES SEIZE FLORINA, MOVE ON MONASTIR

Macedonian Town Recaptured in Sweeping Drive.

## BULGARS PUSH ALONG DANUBE

Russians' Mass in Dobruja to Check Mackensen.

London, Sept. 18.—The Allied forces in Western Macedonia are sweeping forward across the Serbian frontier toward Monastir. After a desperate battle that continued without pause all yesterday and last night, the Franco-Russian army on the left wing carried by assault the town of Florina and drove on north of that point.

The Serbs also continued their advance and in a single charge captured the strongly defended Bulgarian first line, along the crest of Kalmakalan, southeast of Monastir. Further to the west Serbian infantry crossed the Broda River and flung the enemy back.

The road to Monastir is now open. The further the Allied troops drive north the weaker the Bulgarian resistance grows.

Mackensen Pushes On. Meanwhile, in the Dobruja, the Bulgarian-German forces continue to penetrate deeper into Rumanian territory. The Russian and Rumanian armies have retreated to a line running from the Danube at Rasova through Copadnu to the Black Sea at Tuzla. Here they evidently intend to make a stand to protect Constantza and the railway running west from that port to Bucharest. Russian troops from the north have already reinforced this line.

Mackensen's troops have come into contact with the Russians at Rasova and Copadnu, pointing to an advance of about twenty miles along the whole front since Saturday, when the Teuton forces were reported at Lake Oltina and Mangalia.

Military observers here believe that Mackensen's drive will be halted by the Russo-Rumanian troops within a day or two. The importance of holding the Rasova-Tuzla line will spur the Allied forces to desperate efforts. On an effective resistance at these points the fate of Rumania's most accessible route for operations against Bulgaria and of the chief supply depot of the Russian army in the Dobruja.

Danube Bridges Threatened. In the opinion of army experts it is inconceivable that the Rumanians would allow the railroad bridges over the Danube at Cernavoda to fall into the hands of the invading troops, but it is pointed out that if the victorious Bulgars even compelled the destruction of these spans a serious blow would have been struck to Rumanian military plans.

Mackensen apparently is trusting to the resources of the system to put him in possession of the Cernavoda bridges before they are damaged beyond repair. This would give the German-Bulgarian army an opening for an advance into the heart of Rumania which the Danube offers at no other point, flanked as it is by marshes throughout the southern part of the Dobruja.

Hindenburg Stops Rumanians. The Rumanian forces in Transylvania apparently have been halted again. Hindenburg is reported to have assumed charge of the Austrian campaign in this region and to have concentrated nearly half a million men to check the onrush of the Rumanian and Russian forces.

The capture of Florina, dispatches received here to-night state, was made possible by the complete coordination of the Allied forces and the secrecy with which the entire operation was carried out. Russian, French and Serbian columns advanced on the town from three separate directions by carried along the crest of Kalmakalan the first Bulgarian line, which was strongly organized and defended by numerous wire entanglements. Enemy

abandoning all their arms and supplies.

Day's Official Reports on Balkan Operations. Paris, Sept. 18.—Today's official report on operations in Macedonia says:

East of the Cerna Serbian troops have reached the approaches to Mount Vetrinik and repulsed violent Bulgarian attacks. Taken under barrage and machine gun fire, the enemy contingents suffered heavy losses. Further west Serbian detachments continue to advance, despite the difficulty of the terrain, along the crest of Kalmakalan the first Bulgarian line, which was strongly organized and defended by numerous wire entanglements. Enemy

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## Told Stanton Is Dead, His Widow Faints at Pier

New York Woman, Returning After Selling Gun to Britain, Arrives for Funeral Instead of Reunion.

Mrs. Kathryn M. Stanton, aglow with the triumph of selling the centrifugal gun for which she stood sponsor, to the British government, returned yesterday on the Tuscania. The playful "I told you so" with which she intended to greet her doubting husband trembled on her lips. Eagerly she scanned the crowd on the pier hoping to catch a sight of him.

A woman with a tear-stained face, whom Mrs. Stanton had not recognized at first, perhaps because of her black dress and hat, stole up to her and embraced her. She was Mrs. Stanton's sister, Mrs. Marguerite McMillan.

"Why, why, how you frightened me!" gasped Mrs. Stanton.

Slowly her eyes focused on her sister's sombre garb and grief-stricken countenance. The light left Mrs. Stanton's eyes and her lips trembled.

"What is it?" she whispered.

"Frank is dead," Mrs. McMillan replied, and caught her fainting sister in her arms.

At Sea When He Died. An operation which had been performed on Mrs. Stanton's husband,

Frank McMillan Stanton, shortly before her departure for England, had not sufficed to save him. Although he seemed to be recuperating rapidly when his wife sailed, he suffered a relapse. He died on Saturday.

When Mrs. Stanton had been revived she was taken to her home, in Whitestone, Long Island. The afternoon that she had planned during the lonely voyage as devoted to the relation of her triumphs over British military scientists was spent at the funeral of her husband. The Rev. William Jenkins, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church at Whitestone, conducted the services. Interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Stanton sailed for Europe six weeks ago. Although she had no fear for her husband's life, she was reluctant to leave him. The demands of the British government were imperative, however, and Mrs. Stanton's faith in the new weapon demanded vindication.

Met Inventor of Gun. Albert C. Albertson, of 218 West 111th Street, inventor of the centrifugal gun, was introduced to Mrs. Stanton

at the funeral. Legal action to prevent the opening of the public schools on September 25 was threatened yesterday by the League of Parents' Associations of the eighteenth school district, following the refusal of Health Commissioner Emerson to yield to a demand that the date be postponed until October 2.

David Rothschild, of 335 West Sixty-second Street, chairman of the league, said the organization represented the parents of 16,500 children, who attended the three high and the six grade schools of the district. This embraces the territory between 109th and Eighty-first Streets, and the Hudson River and Central Park West.

Making Canvass of Doctors. "My family doctor has advised me not to send my children to school on September 25," said Mr. Rothschild, "and similar advice has been given by many other physicians of the district. We are now making a canvass of physicians, and if most of them feel it would be dangerous for the children to attend school while the infantile paralysis epidemic is still raging, we shall undoubtedly consult an attorney with a view to taking legal measures to prevent the opening of the schools."

Mr. Rothschild intimated an injunction directed against the Department of Health and the Department of Education, to compel them to keep the schools closed until all signs of the epidemic had disappeared, probably would be sought. In a letter to the Department of Health, made public yesterday, Mr. Rothschild said:

"We wish to register a strong protest against the reopening of the public schools, particularly the elementary schools, on September 25. We base this protest on the fact that the State Board of Health has advised through the newspapers that parents should not return until after October 1 with their children. We are informed that this is likewise the attitude of the New York City Board of Health."

Told There Are Many Cases. "We are also informed that the present daily number of infantile paralysis cases reported is far above the number your department figured would be present in the city at the present time, and that, therefore, the reports of the next several days will likewise be larger than anticipated, particularly with the present warm weather. We feel that the health and wellbeing of our children are superior and more important than any school opening, and therefore ask you to exercise your police power and forbid the opening of the schools before October 2, at least."

In reply to this letter Commissioner Emerson wrote that the date for the opening of the schools had been fixed for September 25 after consultation with the Department of Health's advisory committee on poliomyelitis, and that it would not be changed. He reiterated that statement yesterday afternoon, declaring that the usually small number of cases reported yesterday and Sunday sustained the conviction of the department that the "hot"

the other car did not stop.

Chauffeur Goes Through Windshield in Post Road Smash.

Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 18.—Trying to get out of the way of another automobile said to be travelling at seventy miles an hour on the wrong side of the road, William Brown, chauffeur of a large car, drove into a tree at the side of the Boston Post Road, opposite the residence of William H. Conroy, in Port Chester, yesterday.

Brown and four other occupants were thrown out. At the United Hospital, in Port Chester, the injured were said to be Aron Bayles, a clothing 717 Broadway, New York City, owner of the car, hand injured and cuts and bruises about the body; Mrs. Bayles, his wife, hand and leg hurt; William Brown, chauffeur, face and head cut and bruised; Julius Greenfield, 208 Bowery, leg bruised; and Julius Greenfield, jr., eleven years old.

The chauffeur was thrown through the windshield.

Two More Arrested. Developments in the case reported to W. G. Clabaugh, Federal Commissioner, to-day, included the arrest at New York of Frank Crocker, alleged former member of the gang, who is said to have confessed to a part in the swindling of Mrs. Regina Klipper, of Philadelphia, and the arrest at Philadelphia of William Butler, held there in connection with the alleged blackmail.

Sixty in Syndicate. Sixty suave blackmailers were in the syndicate, according to Barret and Thompson, and twenty of them were women. In silks and jewels the women stalked their prey, finding victims among justices, lawyers, bankers, merchants and even clergymen. So well developed was the system that few "prospects" nosed out by the scouts escaped.

The men were scarcely less impressive than the women in appearance and address, and frequently were able to edge their way into supposedly exclusive circles by reason of the acquaintance they claimed, which was seldom denied. To their share, including gambling houses, poolrooms and opium resorts, all lavishly furnished and accessible only to the initiated.

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## COURT ACTION IS THREAT TO SHUT SCHOOLS

Parents' League, Fearing Paralysis, May Ask Injunction.

## NEW CASES TAKE BIGGEST DROP

Reports for Last 2 Days Indicate That Epidemic Is Waning.

Fewer cases of infantile paralysis and fewer deaths were reported by the Department of Health yesterday and Sunday than on any days since the early part of June. Yesterday there were fifteen new cases and six deaths, and on Sunday there were nineteen new cases and nine deaths.

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## CAR SERVICE BETTER; 53 GAIN IN 3 DAYS

The following table shows three days' improvement in the operation of surface cars, as checked up at Police Headquarters:

Line	Number of cars running		
	Yester-	Sun-	Satur-
	day	day	day
N. Y. Railways	377	365	334
Third Ave. Line	129	110	121
Second Ave. Line	27	26	26
Union L. (Bronx)	168	175	167
Totals	701	676	648

The subway and elevated continue to operate on normal schedules.

## 200 TROLLEY MEN STRIKE IN QUEENS

Say Road Violated Agreement—Fourteen Lines Are Tied Up.

A strike of 200 union motormen and conductors on the New York and Queens County Electric Railway was voted at midnight, and put into effect immediately. Union men ran their cars into the Woodside barn and left them.

The walkout demoralized service, and all cars were called in. At 2 a. m. not a car was running on any of the fourteen lines of the system. William O. Wood, president of the Queens road, said service would be resumed this morning with the 300 non-union employees who remained loyal to the company.

The strike is a sequel to the general walkout on the surface lines in Manhattan and The Bronx. Before Daniel J. Haley, chairman in charge of the Amalgamated Union members in Queens Borough, opened the meeting at which the strike was voted, he came to New York and conferred with William B. Fitzgerald.

He told Fitzgerald and his aids that fifty motormen had been taken from their runs on the Queens lines and dispatched to Manhattan to help break the strike on the New York Railways.

This was the reason given for the strike. It was declared that President Wood violated his agreement by lending aid to the green car line in New York against the striking union platform to a man in favor of immediate strike.

The strike meeting was vociferous. Haley recited his grievance to the workers, and they declared themselves to a man in favor of immediate strike. After the gathering word was sent to union men to take their cars to the Woodside barn, and Captain McNeilly, of the Hunter Point Police Station, was reported to favor the project at after daylight were made hurriedly from headquarters.

Mr. Wood asserted he had sent no men to Manhattan to aid in breaking the trolley strike there. He said thirty men recently had taken vacations and had been drawn into the service in New York by the offers of increased pay.

The traction head added that the employees who have gone on strike have automatically severed their connection with the company. New men will be recruited at once, he said, to fill their places.

"I want the public to understand," he said, "that this strike is not the doing of this company. It rests entirely on the shoulders of the union."

Haley asserted that traffic was congested yesterday on the Queens lines because of the motormen he alleged the company had spared to reinforce the New York Railways.

Members of the committees appointed by the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce and Oscar S. Straus have already been invited to the conference.

Will Watch Car Strike Events. They will watch events in the car strike until Thursday night without further action. Mayor Mitchell and his advisers will have until that time to bring about a settlement of the trouble. If the city's executive and his counselors fail the United Labor Conference will convene at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon to set a date for the general walk-out. After that it will only be a matter of hours, they assert, until New York is paralyzed beneath the weight of the greatest strike it has ever known.

Had it not been for the more conservative wing that controlled the meeting yesterday the city-wide strike would probably have been called to-day. As soon as the delegates had seated themselves in the council room it was evident that the sentiment for the strike was pronounced. There was a discussion of the general situation for two hours. During this time every important phase of the vast plan was brought up for consideration.

Then one of the delegates arose and read a resolution calling for an immediate strike in all trades and industries. His proposal was greeted by a salvo of applause. Most of the men present seemed eager for instant action.

Resolution Is Amended. But before the resolution could be carried General Organizer Fitzgerald declared that a fund of \$100,000 to finance the campaign could be raised in forty-eight hours. The committee has an option on a site for a tabernacle at Broadway and 168th Street, and has under consideration another on 157th Street, near Riverside Drive.

Evangelist's Campaign May Begin Here in March.

Of the 400 churches canvassed by the committee of thirty, which is planning Billy Sunday's New York campaign, 320 were reported to favor the project at a meeting of the committee held last night at the Madison Avenue Church. If the evangelist agrees the revival will start March 1, 1917.

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## 2 IN BLACKMAIL TRUST CONFESS

Racetrack Swindles Added to Accusations Against Band.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—On evidence supplied to-day by two members of the alleged blackmailing gang, said to have used the Mann act as their lever to extract money from wealthy victims in New York, Philadelphia and this city, the Federal authorities will arraign tomorrow seven of the prisoners for a preliminary hearing.

The two who have made full confessions, "Dick" Barret and Edward J. Thompson, probably will get immunity. They have given to the agents of the Department of Justice an abundance of information relative to the movements of H. C. Woodward, alleged director of the blackmailing syndicate, and it is believed he will be arrested within twenty-four hours.

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