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Work or Fight, Wilson Tells War Strikers

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Smith & Wesson Plant Taken Over

Awards Must Be Accepted by Employers and Employees Alike

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Petrograd Taken; Bolsheviks Driven Out in Revolt

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Dispatches received by English newspapers through Helsingfors announce that Petrograd has been taken by the anti-revolutionists.

This evidently refers to the peasant mobs which were reported as having marched into Petrograd where street fighting was going on with supporters of the Soviets.

U.S. Industries Board Enters Hearst Fight

American News Co. Asked Why Unwanted Papers Are Forced on Venders

The War Industries Board, which some months ago ordered the conservation of news print paper, has asked the newsdealers if the practice of the American News Company of forcing them to take Hearst papers they cannot sell has been discontinued. Joseph A. Sultan, to whom the inquiry of the board was addressed, yesterday replied in the negative.

With his reply went affidavits sustaining his answer, and a request that the Board either send a representative to take up the case with the newsdealers or permit the dealers to send a committee to Washington to present their case.

This action of the board follows the appeal of the several organizations of newsdealers to Hugh Frayne, the labor member of the board, for protection against this effort to force them to bow to Hearst's will.

David Dean, the general manager of the American News Company, admitted yesterday that the pulp and paper section of the board had taken the matter up with his company.

"We told the board that, so far as this company is concerned, the practice complained of by the dealers does not exist," said Mr. Dean. "The statement that thousands of papers are being wasted through faults of ours is untrue. We are sending 'Americans' only to those who order them.

"Where dealers send in a personal order to cancel 'Americans' the order is respected."

This denial, Mr. Sultan said last night, was technical. He was satisfied, he said, that he could prove to the full satisfaction of the board that not only has the American News Company sent immense quantities of "Americans" to dealers who tried to cut them off, but still is doing so.

With the loss of this important weapon against the dealers in sight, the Hearst crowd yesterday resorted to new tactics to force the dealers to cease their revolt against his methods. This developed when a flying squadron of husky youths took position outside the store of Mark Moskowitz, president of the Harlem Newsdealers' Association, whose place of business is at 1833 Seventh Avenue.

They made their appearance, armed with all of the papers except The Trib-

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New Draftees Off for Camp Next Month

Serial Numbers Already Being Issued to Thursday's Registrants

14 Million Men Enrolled Thursday

Induction of 91,000 Now Available Here Will Begin Immediately

A generous proportion of the prospective soldiers who will entrain next month as part of New York City's regular contribution to the National Army will be composed of Thursday's draft registrants of the preferred age, nineteen and twenty and thirty-two to thirty-six, inclusive. Captain David Asch, who was in charge of the office of the Director of the Draft yesterday in the temporary absence of Martin Conboy, made this statement. At the same time word was received from Washington that fourteen million men had enrolled for the draft.

The work of compiling and forwarding the returns on the registration was accomplished so speedily that the assigning of serial numbers by the draft boards was under way, in some instances, scarcely an hour after the polls closed. Serial numbers were given to the registrants of June 5, 1917, but in the two subsequent registrations of men turned twenty-one the order in which a man registered was the numeral which represented him in the lottery. This draft will be characterized by a return to the serial number system.

Draft Drawing Next Week

"With the serial numbers assigned," Captain Asch declared yesterday, "the drawing at Washington will follow immediately. This should take place, from present indications, on next Tuesday or Wednesday. Questionnaires will be mailed to registrants of the preferred classes as soon thereafter as possible."

The classifying of all new registrants must not necessarily be completed before any of the men can be inducted into service, Captain Asch declared.

"As soon as a man either waives exemption or is found to be without adequate claim," he said, "he will be listed as ready for call to examination. Classification is subject to constant change, and for this reason we can go ahead with inductions without waiting for the complete grouping."

1,400,000 Draftees Here

There are 1,400,000 men on the draft rolls of New York City, including men of all registrations, who have not been inducted into service, according to figures given out at Mr. Conboy's office. It was announced in June that the Class I A men of the June, 1917, registration had practically all been inducted into the service. Since then slightly more than 50,000 men, newly attained twenty-one, registered, 37,000 in June, 1918, and 13,000 on August 24 last.

A majority of the men of the second two registrations who were physically fit and without dependents, have been sent campward. The departures from the city have been quiet, but steadily proceeding, made up largely of youths twenty-one years old.

It is estimated that there will be 350,000 men of nineteen-twenty and from thirty-two-thirty-six in New York City. About 25 per cent of these will, it is believed, be placed in Class I. Under this proportion 91,000 men will be available for immediate induction.

This number was unexpectedly increased by the registration of a large number of men who should have enrolled for the first draft. Practically one of these were willful delinquents, but had failed to register because of a misunderstanding of the age limits. They willingly enrolled and there were few arrears.

Draft officials were astonished at the comparatively small number of aliens who registered. There were approximately 131,000 in the entire city, inclusive of all classes, declarants, non-declarants, non-enemies, and enemy aliens. Manhattan, with its registration of 343,398 men, showed the small total of aliens of 20,000, of which only 8,000 were enemy aliens.

Brooklyn led in number of aliens registered, with 60,000, 10,000 of whom are enemy aliens.

Students training at colleges to be called every three months—on page four.

Peace Nearer Than Supposed, Hertling Says

German Government and Military Leaders Now Ready to End War

Policy of Conquest Reported Abandoned

Vice-Chancellor Voices Willingness to Give Up Seized Areas

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Notwithstanding the declaration of Germany's peace offer, Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, is convinced that peace is nearer than is generally supposed, according to an address made by the Chancellor before the trades unionist leaders in Germany, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The Chancellor declared that both the German government and army leaders desired an understanding and peace. Count von Hertling said the government and the army leaders were against all conquests.

As soon as he was convinced of the impossibility of an agreement with the upper house on the suffrage question, the Chancellor said, he would dissolve the lower house.

Right to Indemnity Abandoned by Huns, Von Payer Asserts

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—Reiterating that Germany, "as the innocent and attacked party" in the war, had a right to demand indemnification, Friedrich von Payer, the German Imperial Vice-Chancellor, in his speech to-day at Stuttgart said that "we prefer on calm reflection, and even with our own favorably military situation, to abandon this idea."

Turning to the question of the occupied territories, the Vice-Chancellor said that as a preliminary condition of peace for Germany and her allies those nations must have all their pre-war possessions, including the German colonies, restored. Then Germany, he declared, could evacuate the occupied regions and could give back Belgium without encumbrance and without reserve, provided no other state was more favorably placed in regard to Belgium than was Germany.

Stand by Russian Treaty

He asserted that Germany would not submit to the Entente Powers for approval or alteration the peace treaties which Germany had signed with the Ukraine, Russia and Rumania.

The postponement of peace prospects and the addition of a fifth war winter weigh equally on all belligerents and not on Germany alone, said von Payer. "Our state debts," the Vice-Chancellor said, "are everywhere reaching fantastic heights, and everywhere we struggle against the encroachments on our personal liberty. All of the belligerents of Europe must admit, if they are not blind, that the longer the European peoples lazarate each other the more certainly will the historical and paramount position of weakened and impoverished Europe be lost in favor of cleverer and more calculating peoples."

Herr von Payer reminded his hearers that after four years the war still was being waged almost entirely on enemy territory. He admitted that the U-boat war had not worked so quickly and surely as had been hoped. He added that it was useless to dispute whose was the fault. The enemy, he said, was still unable to compensate his losses by new construction, and declared that the robbery of neutral ships almost without parallel by the Entente could not be repeated.

"The more troops the United States sends the greater will be the need of shipping for reinforcements of munitions and provisions," Herr von Payer said. "The filling up of the enemy army by Americans therefore bears in itself its limitations."

He argued that the loss of shipping would be fatal to Great Britain after the war because it would lose its shipping superiority to the United States, and "the hope of compensating themselves from the German fleet, which still has to be conquered, will surely be adequate comfort only for the very imaginative Britons."

The speaker said that the Germans have only to see that the war continues to be waged in a foreign country, that the Germans are fighting for their lives and their homes, and that the enemy's only hope is that the Germans collapse inwardly sooner than they. He asserted that enemy attempts

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'Retreat Without Interference,' Say Germans, Yet 13,300 Are Prisoners

"THE evacuation of the (St. Mihiel) salient . . . which had been under consideration for some years, was completed without interference," said the Berlin War Office statement yesterday.

"Austro-Hungarians assured the systematic retreat of the Germans," according to Vienna's communique. Thus, without interfering with the enemy, Pershing's First Army, in one day, crushed the fortifications the enemy spent four years in perfecting, took 13,300 prisoners and captured 60 guns.

The only indication that the enemy expected the blow is given in the report of one correspondent, who says: "Among the prisoners was Major Schmesig, a count. He and his staff had their baggage packed and were waiting to be captured."

Tanks in Lead Yanks Capture In First U. S. Men of Seven Drive on Foe Hun Divisions

Yankee Veterans of Other Fights Win Fresh Glory at St. Mihiel

By Wilbur Forrest (Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 12 (Delayed).—In our participation in the second battle of the Marne American divisions fought under French army commanders. To-day, the beginning of the St. Mihiel salient drive, saw French units participating under an American commander—General Pershing, temporarily in command of America's first distinct army in the European war.

American divisions engaged are some of those which have already covered themselves with glory in other battles, although it must be stated that in today's fighting the enemy's resistance was heavy neither in guns nor men. The Franco-American attack was not a surprise to the German High Command, which ordered the seven division commanders to fortify their sectors. This work had proceeded feverishly for two weeks, but had not been sufficiently completed.

Enemy Without Heart

The division commanders evidently ordered the evacuation of their heavy artillery when the American artillery's preparation began at 1 a. m. this morning. The barrage began at 5 a. m. "like a fiery waterfall upside down," as an American officer explained it. The enemy units fought without heart and then trailed northward, leaving machine gun nests here and there to retard the advance.

Before noon the American advance had met with heavy opposition at two places—Montmartre Wood, which was well filled with machine guns, and the village of Sain Bausant, which was drenched with artillery fire. An officer who advanced into Bausant said it was the hottest fire he ever had seen, but, like everywhere else, the enemy had fled and was giving us a parting hate from guns far to the north.

Tanks Surround Thiaucourt

Tanks surrounded Thiaucourt before the infantry arrived, and when the first patrols entered the edge of the town the tanks were sitting around in a circle waiting for the doughboys. Thiaucourt has been burning fiercely in places from our shells since early in the morning.

The enemy, in spite of their wrath, has filled the village of Fey-en-lès, west of Pont-a-Mousson, with mustard gas. Our leading wave discovered the situation and dextrously piloted itself around the village, leaving it alone until the fumes were dissipated. American tank crews shoved themselves ahead, with courage worthy of the highest credit. Though some tanks were bogged in the early hours, telegraph wires were cut, cutting off Boche villages, guns and prisoners.

In addition to their work at Thiaucourt, the capture of Pannes goes first to the tanks, who there worked the same manœuvre.

The attack was planned by the staff of America's First Army in phases. The tanks and the doughboys advanced to these objectives or phases so rapidly that those in the rear in division and army corps headquarters were unable figuratively to keep up. During the early hours, telegraph wires were stretched behind the advancing wave and aeroplanes sent back messages, which generally read "going strong."

Before 2 p. m. the messages changed to: "Objectives reached. Digging in. Awaiting orders." Meantime prisoners were coming back by thousands, and America's first important "all-American" is being gloriously won.

13,300 Prisoners And Sixty Guns In American Bag

Germans Prepared for Attack, but Dash of U. S. Troops Is Executed So Rapidly Enemy Is Left Powerless to Offer Strong Resistance

Teutons Pressed Back 13 Miles on Line They Had Held Four Years

British Drive Ahead 2,000 Yards on Cambrai Front and French Make Important Gains—American Tanks and Aviators Win High Praise

September 13, 2:30 A. M.

The Americans have eliminated the St. Mihiel salient. Pershing's men have reached the German frontier. The enemy has been swept back thirteen miles.

In smashing attacks the American First Army yesterday cut through the neck of the German pocket and threw its lines forward beyond Vigneulles, ten miles northeast of St. Mihiel and midway on the new line.

Extending their drive along the front eastward the Americans reached Pagny, on the Moselle, across the river from Germany, and within ten miles, or big gun range, of the fortress of Metz.

Thirteen thousand and three hundred prisoners and sixty guns had been taken by the Allies at midday and large numbers of captives were still streaming in.

At latest reports the fighting continued on a line from Pagny northwest of Hattonville and the Meuse. The length of the front between the Meuse and Moselle has been cut in half by the American victory.

The French are within three miles of St. Quentin. By a sharp attack Pétain's men carried the village of Savy and swung nearer the besieged city.

The British attack to the north won new ground and many prisoners in heavy fighting east of Verdun and near Jeancourt. Field Marshal Haig announced last night.

After smashing two enemy assaults on the dominating Franco-American heights positions on Mount Laffaux, on the western end of the Chemin des Dames, the French launched a counter stroke on the left, which carried them forward for new gains in the enemy's menaced flank.

In Flanders the British advanced to within a mile and a half of La Bassée. They entered Auchy and further east they partly outflanked the enemy in La Bassée by an encircling move which won the heights dominating the country to the east.

Americans Push Ahead, Taking Big Stores of Enemy Supplies

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 13—(7 p. m.)—The St. Mihiel salient has been wiped out and the enemy forces are now virtually with their backs on the famous Wotan-Hindenburg line, with the Americans and French paralleling them closely from Verdun to the Moselle.

The line now extends past Norroy, Jaulny, Xammes, St. Benoit, Hattonville, Hannonville and Herbeville.

General Pershing's troops continued their steady advance against the salient throughout the night. They reached and even passed the objectives set for them.

Prisoners continue to pour in. Only One Counter Attack The Americans pushed ahead all along the front, except at one point. They met with less resistance than they had expected. The Germans made only one counter attack in an attempt to



TWO DAYS' WORK The solid black area has been won by the Americans since yesterday morning.

stem the onrushing tide of Americans.

The Germans, however, began their protective barrage too early. They gave the Americans warning of what was coming, and General Pershing's men were completely prepared for the counter attack when it started.

Prisoners unanimously testify to the accuracy and the deadliness of the American preparatory artillery fire.

Foe Hampered by Airmen Observers had so completely located the principal German works in advance that the enemy troops could only take to their dugouts and await the end of the bombardment.

The Germans last night and early to-day were attempting to remove their artillery through the town of Vigneulles, under the stress of the American attack on the St. Mihiel salient. They were meeting with the greatest difficulty, however,