

British Storm Heights Before St. Quentin; Serbs Gain Nine Miles on Balkan Front; U. S. Asks World to Curb "Red Terror"

Brisbane's Backers Gave Also to Aid Propaganda

Organization Put Out of Business as Disloyal Got Money From Same Source

\$600,000 Fund Was Devoted to Politics

Anti-Dry Lobby and German - American Alliance Related in German Scheme

The United States Brewers' Association, fresh from a plea of guilty to the charge of using its funds for political purposes and with the evidence still warm as to the funds it supplied to the anti-American National German-American Alliance—since suppressed by act of Congress for disloyalty—appears, both directly and through its officials, to be the real "backer" for Arthur Brisbane's purchase of "The Washington Times," when the list of contributors to his fund is analyzed.

More facts about the purposes and methods of this association may develop in the investigation which a Senate committee will begin on Monday. But here are a few:

On May 24, 1917, rather than face trial, it, with several individual brewers, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court in Pittsburgh to violation of the Federal law prohibiting a corporation from paying money for political purposes. The evidence which this plea kept from coming into court has most of it never been presented.

For three years, according to testimony given before the sub-committee of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee last spring, it provided a secret fund for the use of the National German-American Alliance for propaganda purposes.

In three years, according to other testimony given to the same committee, it raised about \$600,000 for political purposes.

German Alliance Connections This is the organization, itself and its members, that bought "The Washington Times" for Brisbane. Three of the men who contributed to his fund were active in the German-American Alliance, otherwise than through the Brewers' Association. But that is merely added evidence.

The Brewers' Association did not act officially. On May 24, 1917, it had pleaded guilty to corruption. Much evidence was still in the hands of the United States District Attorney at Pittsburgh. The first check to Brisbane was drawn on June 21, 1917. But—

The Brisbane transaction was handled through the president of the association, C. W. Feigenspan. The association itself contributed \$50,000, and \$25,000 more through its advertising funds, a total of \$55,000 out of the \$407,500 raised; and

Of the fifteen individual brewers who contributed, nine were officials, or were directly and closely connected with officials of the association.

Here is the list: C. W. Feigenspan, Newark, N. J., contributed \$25,000. Is president of the United States Brewers' Association.

George Ehret, New York City, gave \$50,000. His son, George Ehret, Jr., is chairman of the nominating committee of the association. Incidentally, the contribution was made while George Ehret was in Germany. His brewery has since been seized by the United States Alien Property Custodian, and Mr. Ehret was mentioned at the Judiciary Committee hearings by Theodore Suro, attorney for the German-American Alliance, as one of the prominent members of the alliance.

J. C. G. Hupfel, New York City, contributed \$7,500. A. G. Hupfel, of New York, vice-president and general manager of the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company, is chairman of the advisory committee of the association.

Jacob Ruppert, New York City, sent his check for \$50,000. He was president of the association from 1911 to

SO THEY HAVE GOT YOUR CLOTHES, TOO, BRISBANE?



Newsdealers Win Backing of Fighting Union

Local 608 of Carpenters and Joiners Stands Squarely Against Hearst

Local Union 608, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will support the newsboys and news vendors of New York in their fight to escape from the tyranny of the Hearst newspapers. This support, according to William J. S. MacMillan, president of the fighting organization, is given as a matter of patriotism and straight trade unionism.

"One hundred per cent Americans," said he, "the members of No. 608 can not and will not stand for anything that savors, has savored or will savor of un-Americanism. That is a plain matter of loyalty to the nation and to our brothers in France and those soon to go there. As 100 per cent union men they sympathize with and must support every trade in its effort to obtain a fair living wage and fair working conditions. The newsboy is entitled to a fair return for his efforts just the same as any other worker, and we would be poor union men if we were not glad to help him, the more so as he is up against a powerful combination of wealth.

Essential to Daily Life "We in the building trades know something of the hard fight young unions have to make in order to obtain the privilege of living. We have been up against that sort of thing in the past and we have a lively sympathy with whoever goes up against it at any time.

"I want to say that the general public owes a lot to the newsboys whose business we have long ago come to recognize as absolutely essential to our daily life. In many cases of common knowledge they are helping a brother or sister or supporting aged parents, and organized labor can do no more humanitarian act than get squarely behind these boys and assist them to better their living conditions. "The tactics pursued by Hearst in fighting the newsdealers are in line

Soldier Makes Attempt To Assassinate Trotzky

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—An attempt has been made at Kursk to assassinate Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, according to a dispatch sent from Kiev by the correspondent of the Leipzig "Abend Zeitung."

The correspondent says a soldier fired twice at Trotzky, but missed his mark. with the commonest methods employed against union men by unscrupulous employers in taking on strikebreakers. In the present instance it appears that the Hearst people would rather waste hundreds of dollars in employing "buckers" than give the newsboys the few extra cents they ask and deserve. It's the same old strikebreaker game, only the name is different.

Attitude of Other Papers "As to the attitude of the other newspapers in this matter, I want to point out the recent decision of a Supreme Court justice in designating an eight-hour day as thoroughly American. It would be well for those newspaper proprietors who decline to give the vendors their supplies because they refuse to handle the Hearst publications to consider that we are entering a new era, and that the relationship between capital and labor must be closer in the future than in the past. Their attitude in not taking an interest in the newsboys who sell their wares, and in withholding their sympathy from them in their efforts to improve their livelihood is open to the severest censure. "They should be very careful of their affiliations with a newspaper or a proprietor whose actions in the past have neither been 100 per cent loyal or patriotic. "I'm sure all union men will heartily support the newsboys in their fight for a better living for themselves and their dependents. In his tactics and terrorizing methods in opposing the boys' demands Mr. Hearst has adopted a very sure means of losing the patronage of all union men."

20 Killed on British Ship Sunk While in Harbor

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A British monitor was sunk on Monday as she was lying in harbor, the Admiralty announced to-day. One officer and nineteen men were killed and fifty-seven men are missing and are presumed to have been killed.

HOW UNCLE SAM FIGHTS Will be shown at the National Motion Picture Exposition at Madison Square Garden, October 5th to 12th. A detachment of American soldiers will demonstrate how every weapon of modern warfare is used on the battlefields of France. Also this at the War Service Exposition of the Motion Picture Industry.—Adv.

Boches Kept Busy Digging New Defences

Captured Territory Shows Frantic Activity of the Foe With Shovels

By Caspar Whitney (Special Cable to The Tribune) (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Sept. 21.—"Monsieur, do you think the will of the good God will permit the Boche to go unpunished?"

It was the agonized appeal of a woman digging in a rubbish heap of bricks and rafters, once her home. She stood alone in the sea of many piles of bricks, now all that remained of a tidy little town which the Germans deliberately blew up by electrically controlled mines from a safe distance as they retreated before the British. Back of her and the waste of ruins that had been wrought in Ham stretched the awful desolation of the Somme country, its trees splintered, its homes shattered to the ground and literally honeycombed with mine craters, shell holes and zigzagging trenches.

"What are you seeking?" I asked. "For my little Simone," she gasped. She had been one of those to remain during the Boche occupation, and on their withdrawal had gone to the neighboring elevation to make sure of their retreat, leaving her five-year-old girl, Simone, playing at home. Then came the great explosion in the village behind her. And ever since she had

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Notice to Newsdealers

THE TRIBUNE has now completed its arrangement with the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, removing the last obstacle to the inauguration of its own service. Beginning to-morrow, September 23d, newsdealers in New York City will get their Tribunes direct from us at the \$1.20 rate. If we have failed to get your order, please phone or write us.

Lansing Tells Of Outrages By Bolsheviki

Neutral and Allied Powers Invited to Protest at Wholesale Slaughter

Says Outlawry Rules Under Lenine Regime

Envoys Asked to Learn Attitude of the Nations Toward Terrorists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Horrified by the bloody reign of terror in Russia, the United States to-day called upon all Allied and neutral nations to consider what they may wish to impress upon the Bolsheviki 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 Bolsheviki responsible for the murders, crime and excesses which have shocked the world, outlaws and public enemies.

Is Not a War Move 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.

This is the text of the State Department's instructions to the American diplomats.

The message is as follows: "This government is in receipt of information from reliable sources revealing that the peaceable Russian citizens of Moscow, Petrograd and other cities are suffering from an openly avowed campaign of mass terrorism and are subjected to wholesale executions. Thousands of persons have been shot without even a form of trial; all administered prisons are filled beyond capacity, and every night scores of Russian citizens are recklessly put to death, and many are brutally murdered in the daily massacre of untold innocents.

"In view of the earnest desire of the people of the United States to befriend the Russian people and lend them all possible assistance in their struggle to reconstruct their nation upon principles of democracy and self-government, and acting therefore solely in the interest of the Russian people themselves, this government feels that it cannot be silent or refrain from expressing its horror at this existing state of terrorism. Furthermore, it believes that, in order to successfully check the further increase of the indiscriminate slaughter of Russian citizens, all civilized nations should register their abhorrence of such barbarism.

"You will inquire, therefore, whether the government to which you are accredited will be disposed to take some immediate action, which is entirely divorced from the atmosphere of belligerency and the conduct of war, to impress upon the perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts."

Was Labor's Suggestion The State Department's action follows what apparently was the inspired suggestion made before the inter-Allied labor conference at London by the American delegates, that the Allied governments proclaim the purposes of their intervention in Russia. The State Department's communication, however, disassociates the recommendation of this government from the war and places it entirely upon humanitarian grounds.

According to the information in the

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Foch and Pershing On St. Mihiel Front Inspect Our Troops

By Wilbur Forrest (Special Cable to The Tribune) (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 21.—Marshal Foch, accompanied by General Pershing, to-day visited points of interest in close proximity to the St. Mihiel line and then conferred at length at the American headquarters. The marshal expressed personally to General Pershing his admiration of the American troops. To-day along the roads they informally inspected certain Franco-American units.

The German official statement that the enemy had planned to evacuate the St. Mihiel salient "for years" was illustrated to the two generals as a bald falsehood when they inspected the captured enemy organizations and the living quarters, which to any eye would show they had prepared to remain in this sector until peace came.

Everything in the salient—artistic stone fountains and monuments, roads and railways and defence organizations, both above and below the ground—was of a permanent character.

1,750,000 U.S. Men in France To Face Huns

General March Says Yank Army Now Is Half as Great as Kaiser's

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Striking proof that the German power is fast crumbling came to-day in the announcement by General March, Chief of Staff, that the news from all battlefronts was "continuously good" and 1,750,000 American troops have now been embarked for overseas service.

Just six months ago to-day the enemy flung his full military power against the British lines in Picardy in the great drive that was to end the war in a smashing victory. To-day he is fighting desperately to hold the tottering Hindenburg line, the defensive system from which he struck that blow and back into which he has been hurled. Side by side, British, French and American armies have broken definitely the German offensive power, in official opinion here. Already the American forces in France are more than half as strong as the whole German army, and the tide of American fighting men toward France is continuing at an even flow.

News Is All Good

The situation on the various battlefronts was tersely summarized by General March to-day as follows:

"News during the week has been from all fronts continuously and continuously good. On the Western Front our new line in Lorraine was quickly stabilized. The enemy has been hurriedly strengthening his line of defence, the so-called Kriemhild line, which lies only a mile or two in front of our new line on a front of about twenty miles from near Maizeray to the Moselle River at Vandieres. We are now ten miles away from Conflans and twelve miles away from Metz.

"In Picardy the British and French renewed their advance on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, toward the old Hindenburg line. In spite of the concentration of the enemy forces defending this sector, they have made steady progress, and the enemy is reported to have lost very heavily. It is now officially confirmed that 10,000 prisoners have been captured.

"On the plateau northeast of Soissons the French have continued to force back the enemy's best troops, until they are now within half a mile from the junction of the Mauberge Road and the Chemin des Dames, and within ten miles of Laon, which is being shelled.

Bulgars Are Defeated

"The reports in the press about the successful operations of the Serbian army in the Balkan front are correct. The Serbian army attacked the Bulgarians on a front of twenty-five miles and drove it back about twenty miles.

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Laon Is Shelled; French and Yanks Hold All Ground

Germans Remove Civil Population and Start Great Fires as Allied Troops Close Pincers on Section of Hindenburg Defences Below Cambrai

Desperate Stand Planned as Line Is Fortified Anew With Many Guns

Further Retreat Before Americans Near Metz Is Forecast as Foe Moves Back Men and Stores—Artillery in Fortress Silenced by U. S. Cannon

September 22, 12:30 a. m. The British Third and Fourth armies continued yesterday to hammer their way forward on a ten-mile front midway between Cambrai and St. Quentin. By smashing blows against the enemy's desperate defence they loosened his grip on the heights positions which dominate the St. Quentin Canal and the whole Hindenburg line to the east.

The city of St. Quentin, beset by both British and French, is in flames. The enemy is reported to be removing the civil population and placing his batteries in the city to combat the steady onmarch of Foch's men.

Counter Attacks Are Repelled

The enemy fought back hard against the new thrusts at his line on the whole front, but all attempts to ward off the Allied blows were frustrated. Many additional prisoners were taken by the British and French.

Laon is being shelled by Mangin's Franco-American army, which has swung far enough up the west end of the Chemin des Dames to menace seriously the enemy's defensive line.

On the American front below Metz there were fresh artillery duels, the Yankees silencing the only outburst from the fortress guns. The enemy is reported burning quantities of stores and giving indications of further retirement.

Serbs Gain Fresh Successes

On the Balkan front D'Esperey's armies have continued to hurl the enemy back along a wide front. In a new advance of nine miles, reported by the Serbian War Office, the Allied forces took many thousand additional prisoners and enormous quantities of booty. Ten more villages have been occupied. Many deserters from the Bulgar army have joined the ranks of the advancing Allies.

The British and Greeks on the right end of the Macedonian line have driven forward despite violent counter blows by the disheartened enemy and are continuing their advance in furious fighting.

British Hurl Germans Back in New Assault Toward St. Quentin

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Sept. 21.—English troops attacked the German lines midway between Havrincourt Wood and St. Quentin at 5:30 o'clock this morning on a front of from two and one-half to three miles.

Field Marshal Haig's thrust was made toward the strip of high ground in front of the Hindenburg defences which cover the Scheldt Canal. The area under attack is immediately north of that part of the line held by the Australians, who already have gained the Hindenburg outpost system and are closer to the canal than the infantry on either side of them.

The British 4th Army succeeded in gaining further ground in the Hindenburg outpost system northwest of St. Quentin. This gain was made in the face of stubborn resistance, the Germans fighting hard at every point throughout the day.

Germans Prepare for New Retreat on Lorraine Front

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 21 (Noon).—Fires were observed to-day in the town of Dommartin, behind the German line on this front, together with a heavy movement of men and wagon trains behind the front. These were taken to indicate a possible further retirement of the Germans. A harassing fire was kept up at different points, however, against the Allied line and on positions to the rear. With the exception of the exchange of artillery fire, mostly directed at fixed targets, there was little activity. The Germans are using gas shells to a limited extent, especially for sprinkling wooded areas. The towns of Vilecy and Xammes and the Presle Woods, toward the eastern part of the front southwest of Metz, are points that are being more heavily shelled by the Germans. The American guns are returning the fire and are harassing the Germans to an equal degree. "No attempt was made by either side