

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day; fair and cooler to-morrow;
increasing east winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 67.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS RETREATING ON 150 MILE FRONT; AMERICANS AND FRENCH PUSH ACROSS VESLE; BRITISH NOW ONLY 6 MILES FROM CAMBRAI

SLACKER RAIDS ON 'WHITE WAY' NET HUNDREDS

Broadway Hotels, Theatre
Entrances and Cabarets
Combed Repeatedly.

10 ARMED MEN TO BLOCK

Many Draft Dodgers Found
Are From Out of Town,
Says De Woody.

Picketed by ten armed men to a block, Broadway in the hotel and theatre zone was the scene of last night's continuation of the draft dodger man hunt. In the afternoon the racetrack crowd at Belmont Park was raided and two truckloads of suspects were hauled to Brooklyn for examination in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory.

Big hotels of Fifth avenue and the cross streets, including the Plaza, St. Regis, Ritz-Carlton, Waldorf, Biltmore and Vanderbilt, also were visited, but the raiders confined their attention to kitchen crews, bellhops and upstairs help. Public rooms were not invaded, nor were the guests or diners questioned.

By 9 o'clock last night nearly a thousand men had been taken to the West Forty-seventh street police station from the Broadway district above Forty-second street. The majority of them were able to get credentials, but automobiles and trucks manned by sailors were readily conveying the sixty-ninth Regiment Army suspects of whom further proof was demanded by the Department of Justice.

Great crowds watched the roundup, and here and there a spectator was plucked out of them and compelled to come a principal in the performance he had been gleefully watching.

Taxicabs Are Held Up.
An assortment of large sized soldiers, sailors, police reserves and American Protective League members, armed by police detectives, swarmed up and down Broadway.

Crowds in hotel and theatre lobbies were searched and taxicabs, touring cars and street cars were held up. In a few doubtful cases of registered men who had neglected to provide their names with classification cards the men were seized and sent to the West Thirtieth street police station for examination by Capt. John C. Hammond of the American Protective League, who maintained a headquarters there. A number were sent to the armory for final disposition.

Dr. S. W. Wexler of the Twenty-third Precinct police reserve, picked up James Kelly, no home, in the raid. He had not registered and evaded the doctor's questions. He was taken to the armory and ticketed out last night for the army camp.

Most persons accosted in the street for cards or information as to their age were more than willing to furnish both. Two young men, however, who had been polling their inlets on the brass rail in a restaurant—and bar—all the evening showed a disposition to be truculent when questioned by two plain-clothes men. One of them, a sailor, was taken to the station and President Lincoln decided the air outside was better for argument and used their own methods, which were not exactly rough, but firm, to carry their decision into effect. With the debating gentlemen backed up against a convenient taxicab, one argument was won, the other was lost, their case was decided—that they go to the station and talk it over with the captain.

It was a common thing to see young men walking Broadway with their previous blue registration cards and white classification cards pinned to a coat lapel or sticking out of their hat bands. They had been stopped so often that this made the weeding out process easier for both themselves and the raiders.

Naval Reserve men filtered through cabaret restaurants, lunchrooms, cigar stores—everywhere, in fact, except bar rooms, where their presence is prohibited. But these latter were attended to by members of the American Protective League. Off Times Square soldiers or sailors with rifles and bayonets were on duty in cross streets to see that no dodger got out of the net in that neighborhood.

Sailor Gets a Drink.
One man from Ohio who was dining with a woman in Lorber's got so excited when asked for his card that he neglected to finish his drink before rising from the table to accompany a sailor. The temptation was too great. The sailor finished the drink—with the authority of Mr. Hoover, if not Mr. Daniels. It was the first he (the sailor, not Mr. Daniels) had had since he joined the navy a year ago.

Two alleged slackers were picked up while they were reading the war news on the bulletin boards. Now they are going to make war news, Jack Hammond said.

A young appearing man, with an elastic step, who was evidently going somewhere, was stopped. The soldier nearby looked over when he looked into the outstretched hand. A real old fashioned

German Headquarters Moved From Belgium

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 4.—It has been reported, and what seems partial confirmation has been given the report, that German main headquarters has been moved from Spa, Belgium, to Bonn, Germany.

A despatch from Amsterdam said Tuesday that the German General Staff headquarters had been transferred from Spa to Yverville, fourteen miles east of Liege, and six miles west of the German border.

EXEMPT CLASS IS BROADENED

Crowder Is Expected to Explain To-day New Draft Regulations.

WILSON GUIDES POLICY
District Boards Will Have Many Industrial Advisers and Wealth of Data.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President Wilson has approved the regulations which are to guide the draft and district boards in the task of selecting from the 13,000,000 men expected to register September 13 those who are to make up the new armies of the republic.

Provost Marshal General Crowder is expected to announce and explain some of the new regulations to-morrow. There is no disposition even at the White House to underestimate the importance of the duty confronting the draft boards. The problem was gone over again to-day by the President and his advisers making up the war cabinet.

Policy to Be Followed.
In a general way the policy to be followed will be this: First, while allowing control absolutely to remain with the district boards, so far as exemptions go, to supply these boards with industrial and economic advisers and with facts and figures based on a nationwide survey of conditions made by the War Industries Board, Labor Department and other central agencies.

Second, to see that no man is taken from a place when he cannot be spared from the standpoint of national welfare even though no application for exemption is made by the individual in question.

Presentation of the industrial needs of the country upon which this policy is based will be entrusted to a committee on the relations between the military and industrial requirements. This committee already has headquarters here and is headed by Charles B. Neave. On it are representatives of the Provost Marshal General and the War Labor Administration.

This central committee is to have a representative to act as an adviser for each of the district boards of the country. It will be these district boards that will exempt men for industrial as well as social reasons.

Cornerstone Already Laid.
The determination of the essentiality of industries and occupations has already been made in a general way by the War Industries Board. This will be the cornerstone for the plan for industrial exemption. Sixty-nine groups of industries deemed necessary are comprised in this plan which will be announced next Monday.

These groups are again divided into four classes with respect to the relative importance of their products. The groups comprised in the second class are those whose maintenance is essential to the needs of the civil population. Newspapers, for example, have been deemed essential to the public welfare and have been placed in the fourth class of essential industries.

Determining Factor.
Mere employment in an industry coming within any of these groups will not itself be sufficient cause for exemption from military service. The essentiality of the services of the individual to the maintenance of that industry is to be the determining factor. Employers will be expected to file requests for exemption for those regarded as indispensable to the conduct of their business.

The exemption of the highly trained officials of banks, trust companies and other financial institutions from military service on the ground of their employment in essential industry will be possible under the War Department's interpretation of the modifications written into the new law.

Many other occupations and employments not heretofore regarded by local boards as warranting deferred classification

BOMB KILLS 4 CHICAGOANS IN U. S. BUILDING

Wrecks Entrance of Structure
in Which 95 I. W.
W's Were Convicted;

30 PERSONS ARE INJURED

Haywood and Judge Landis, on
Upper Floors, Are Unhurt
—'Workers' Blamed.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN AND THE PUBLIC LEDGER.
CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Four persons—one woman and one a sailor—were killed, thirty others were injured and thousands of dollars worth of damage was done to the Federal Building and surrounding skyscrapers this afternoon at 3:09 o'clock when a bomb exploded in the Adams street entrance of the structure.

A few minutes later—even while the injured were receiving first aid treatment at the scene of the blast—the police and Department of Justice's machinery was put into motion.

In the excitement wild rumors were circulated as to the source of the bomb, but gradually the idea gained ground that it was the work of the Industrial Workers of the World in retaliation for the sentences recently imposed on ninety-five members of the organization by Federal Judge Kenesaw M. Landis.

The "bomb squad" of the Police Department said the bomb was the most powerful ever used in this city. They blamed the explosion on the violence of the explosion.

The List of Dead.
J. B. Ladd, 22, sailor, Salina, Kan., attending to Naval Intelligence Bureau. Edward R. Kolkow, 75, foreman general delivery department, post office. Helen Mifflin, 19, Chicago. William Wheeler, mail-carrier, Chicago.

Thousands of persons were in the immediate vicinity of the building when the explosion took place. Within a stone's throw women and children were buying war savings stamps, hundreds of clerks were sorting mail and other hundreds were passing in or out of the entrance which crumpled under the force of the blast.

Of those killed were passing when the bomb went off. They were the sailor, the young woman and the letter carrier. The explosion blew in the wall separating the corridor from the aged department foreman who had been in the employ of the Post Office for 35 years. He was killed instantly.

The explosion rocked the entire building. Fire broke out and all lights were extinguished. Through the flames, smoke and dust raised by the falling masonry, the women and children fled in terror. Parts of the dome in the center of the immense structure fell, showering persons in the rotunda below with glass, plaster and stone.

Bomb Behind Radiator.
The bomb apparently was placed behind a radiator just inside the entrance. So terrific was the blast that the radiator was blown through a door and into the street. The fire department and police were called to the scene and the building was then roped off and patrolled by soldiers and sailors with drawn bayonets.

Secret service operatives guarded all entrances to the building and no one was permitted to enter and none got exit without satisfactory explanation. One woman was arrested as she attempted to enter the building. "It is too bad it didn't kill me all!" she screamed as she struggled with an officer and several secret service operatives.

The first act of the police and secret service was to conduct a hurried raid on the I. W. W. Headquarters here. Nine men were arrested. Scores of others known to head of I. W. W. meetings were arrested in different parts of the city. Philip J. Barry, acting head of the Department of Justice, accused the I. W. W.'s of the outrage.

When the explosion occurred, William D. Haywood, leader of the I. W. W., was on the eighth floor of the building trying to arrange bond pending an appeal on a writ of error. He denied the outrage was committed by I. W. W.'s.

Judge Landis was in his office on an upper floor of the building. He was not injured.

French Reap Reward of Soissons Victories

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN AND THE PUBLIC LEDGER.
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The French are beginning to cash in their patient victories in the sector north of Soissons. The retreat of the Germans along the Vesle is rapid, and the pursuing troops including the Americans, are within three to five miles of the Aisne.

It is doubtful if the enemy can remain on the Aisne line and there are plentiful signs that he is retiring to the Chemin des Dames. Paris despatches to-night reflect the tone of enthusiasm in the French capital.

BRITAIN SEIZES SOVIET ENVOY

Detained With Staff in London Until British Nationals Are Released.

NAVAL ATTACHE SLAIN
Outrage Followed Order to Arrest All English and French Subjects.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN AND THE PUBLIC LEDGER.
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The British Government has made a drastic demand on the Bolshevik Government of Russia for reparation and prompt punishment of the perpetrators of the brutal outrage when Bolshevik troops attacked the British Embassy in Petrograd Saturday, forced an entrance and killed Capt. Francis Cromie, the naval attaché, whose body afterward was barbarously mutilated.

The attack followed the publication by the Soviet Government August 29 of a decree ordering the arrest of all British and French subjects between the ages of 18 and 40.

At the same time the British Government has placed under detention M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, and his staff, holding them as a hostage until the British representatives are released.

Protest of Great Britain.
The protest of the British Government reads: "We demand immediate reparation and the prompt punishment of any one responsible for or concerned in this abominable outrage."

Should the Russian Soviet Government fail to give complete satisfaction, or should any further acts of violence be committed against a British subject, His Majesty's Government will hold the members of the Soviet Government individually responsible and will make every endeavor to secure that they shall be treated as outlaws by the Governments of all civilized nations and that no place or refuge shall be left to them.

You have already been informed through M. Litvinoff that His Majesty's Government was prepared to do everything possible to secure the immediate return of the official representatives of Great Britain and of the Russian Soviet Government to their respective countries.

His Majesty's Government has therefore found it necessary to place M. Litvinoff and the members of his staff under preventive arrest until such time as all British representatives are set at liberty and allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier free from molestation.

Kills Three Before He Falls.
Capt. Cromie made a gallant attempt to defend the embassy. He killed three Soviet soldiers with his own hands before he was struck down, and his corpse was treated with the worst indignities. Permission to say prayers over the body was refused to an English clergyman. The embassy papers were ransacked and wholly destroyed.

It is feared now that a similar attack will be made on the French Embassy and the necessary defenses have been prepared. The buildings occupied by the French military mission already have been forced, but the papers previously had been sent to a place of safety. Some Frenchmen were put under arrest.

The Bolsheviks are inciting the population to massacre both British and French subjects. It is believed that there are about 200 British subjects in Bolshevik Russia. The London Times says: "It is not likely that so audacious a crime was planned and committed by a mere band of uniformed brigands."

BRITISH LINES RUSHED AHEAD; FLIGHT HURRIED

Advance South of Scarpe Is
Almost Without Opposition.

GERMANS FLOOD GROUND

Indications That Enemy Plans to Stand at the Vitry Defences.

By FERRY ROBINSON.
SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE.
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Germans to-day are not standing to fight. Almost without opposition our line south of the Scarpe has been pushed forward two to four miles further east than it was yesterday morning. There are now no Germans, except prisoners, from the Senne River, east of Ecourt-St. Quentin, to the neighborhood of Hermies, a front of ten miles.

We have left the old battlefields of Arras behind us. While in the north we are breaking so far into new territory that once more we are recovering civilians from captured villages, in the southern part of our advance we are still fighting on the grounds of the Cambrai offensive of last year, except that in places, as between Truchy and Moeuvres, we have penetrated further than then.

Canal Line Covers Cambrai.
Whether the enemy intends to attempt a stand on the line of the canal is yet to be seen. He can hardly give up the line on the right behind the canal without surrendering Cambrai also. On the left, to fall back beyond the Vitry defences behind Vitry would be equally contemplated as the first hold on Douai. The fact that the Germans have dammed the Scarpe and the Senne somewhere about Ecourt to flood the ground would seem to indicate that they plan to stand on these lines.

The Germans have fallen back behind the canal with dramatic suddenness, and although the flight was so rapid that we had difficulty in catching up our first blow was so shattering and our pressure since has been so continuous that in three days we have taken on this narrow front 15,000 prisoners, making a total of the British armies alone since the beginning of August of more than 70,000.

The German official declarations are that the whole retreat is in accordance with a profound strategic plan. It would be interesting to know if the plan contemplated the loss of 70,000 men—prisoners. There are chiefly two visions—without considering the enormous losses in killed and wounded.

Canal Strongly Defended.
The Canal du Nord on this front is only a great dry ditch, sometimes making a huge chasm where it runs through the hills, devoid of water, but its depth and steep sides make it a formidable obstacle to an advance. Nearly everywhere the Germans appear to have destroyed the crossings. In general, wherever we touched the canal we found it strongly held by machine guns on the further side.

Our advance has been an unintermitted progress except for occasional small pockets of the enemy left for rear guard defence, who instead of delaying us only furnished new bunches of prisoners. There are chiefly from two new divisions brought up recently to try to stop the advance. One came from Kemmel. These two divisions apparently are now entrusted with the main job of holding the line of the canal.

Among the prisoners we continue to find many cavalrymen who were fighting as infantry. Tales are told of a regiment which in a recent battle retired without orders, but whether that is any worse than the conduct of those who stayed only to surrender as soon as our tanks and infantry came is a matter for argument.

A few more guns have fallen to us, the

Continued on Second Page.

"Sun" Fund Goes Over \$350,000 Mark

FOURTEEN months old, the youngster is husky and ambitious to keep at work giving the soldiers what they most want, and that's tobacco! The great and growing task before it doesn't frighten the fund, for it is "up to" the generous donors.

Saturday night's party at the Waldorf-Astoria grows in importance as rich donations and splendid volunteers are added to its attractions. Read about it and other late news of the fund on page 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Americans Capture Four Towns Beyond the Vesle, Pershing Reports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Pershing's report for to-day describing the American advance over the Vesle River, says: Yielding to the continued pressure of the allied forces, the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. Our troops, in close pursuit, have taken Bazoches, Perles, Fismette and Dasleux, capturing prisoners and machine guns. They have reached the line Vauxceure-Blangy-le-Grand-Hameau.

In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands. Our aviators successfully bombed yesterday the railroad yards at Longuyon, Domary-Darocourt and Conflans.

GERMANS SPEED VESLE RETREAT

Continuous Pressure of Allies at Many Points Makes Deliberately Dangerous.

FRENCH INVEST CHAUNY
Also Getting Around Noyon Massif and Pushing Toward St. Gobain Forest.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.
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GERMANS HAVE BLINDING GAS. Latest Development in Flanders Destroys Night Utterly.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Central Powers, it is reported, are soon to make extensive use of the Italian and French fronts of the gas which they expect great results from. The gas is said to cause permanent blindness.

The American troops have captured German rifles of the latest model. The weapon is the same length as the Springfield, but has a muzzle protector and flash arrester. There is a circular hole lined with steel in the stock, apparently for the purpose of bolting the stock to a mount for grenade firing.

GERMAN EMPRESS IS FAILING.
Heart Affection Increasing and She Grows Weaker.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.—The German Empress has suffered attacks of weakness and heart trouble in increasing measure, according to a Casel despatch to the Wezer Zeitung of Bremen. The Empress is suffering from arterio sclerosis and has been ordered, by her physicians, to keep to her bed and avoid worry and excitement.

Enemy Begins Frantic Effort to Avert Flanking of Chemin des Dames.

LEAVES STORES BEHIND

French Advance North of
Ailette and Battle for
Coucy le Chateau.

LENS MADE A GAS TRAP

British Patrols Explore Coal
City, but Find No Germans
Remaining There.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—While the British continue to push forward on their part of the battle front in western France, crossing the Canal du Nord and the Tortille River on a wide front north of Molslains, which is about three miles north of Peronne and occupying a considerable number of villages, among them Moeuvres, which is only six miles west of Cambrai, the great movement in the south now apparently is under full headway. The French to-day scored big gains northeast of Noyon, forcing a general retreat of the Germans, who are closely pursued by French and American forces.

The greatest gains were made north of the Vesle, which has been crossed on a front of nearly twenty miles. This retreat, which bids fair to open the flank of the powerful Chemin des Dames position and to enable the French to turn the Hindenburg line at its southern end, thus disorganizing the entire German position in this region, is likely to have the most far-reaching results, including as a possibility in the not distant future the German evacuation of most of the territory held in northern France, following a prior retirement for temporary defence, to a line running from Valenciennes to the Meuse, far in the rear of the present front.

In fact the Germans are giving way and in slow retreat on the entire line from Ypres to Rheims, a front of more than 150 miles. The movement was most rapid in the north up to to-day; now the south is pushing it closely for speed.

Flight Is Precipitate.
The retreat of the Germans north of the Vesle is hasty, almost precipitate. All to-day large convoys were seen moving to the rear and bridges are being destroyed.

The Allies advanced guards in the pursuit of the enemy north of the Oise have gone beyond Libermont and reached the outskirts of Esmeroy-Hallon and also have occupied the Bois de l'Hospital. Further south the line extends along Frenches, Guisard, Grandru and Appilly.

Crossing the Ailette the French reached Marzelle, northeast of Manicamp. North of the Aisne, Jucy-Long and Moncel have been taken. After crossing the Vesle the French advanced beyond Chassemy, Brenelle, Vautherin, Vauxceure and Blangy and gained a footing on the northern crest of Bazoches. This represents a penetration of about three miles. To the north of Noyon the Germans were pushed back to the east of the Canal du Nord.

The Americans who are operating with the French, are apparently on the eastern end of this sector, from east of Fismette to west of Bazoches, on the Vesle River, which they crossed to-day at both places in hot pursuit of the retreating Germans.

Hard Fighting in Ailette.
North of the Ailette the French reached the outskirts of Coucy-le-Chateau, for which they have been fighting for more than a fortnight, and also entered Juvencourt. South of the river they drove further east from Louilly and entered the suburbs of Clamecy and Bray. About 1,500 prisoners had been taken before noon and the total for the day is likely to be between 2,000 and 4,000.

In their advance English and Welsh troops forced the passage of the Tortille and the Canal du Nord, holding firmly to Manancourt and Elricourt, which they took yesterday. Further north Klug and New Zealand divisions captured the outskirts of Havincourt Wood, east of the canal line. Other English divisions gained the heights of Neuve-Chapelle and Boursies, repulsing a strong counter attack.

In Flanders the British advance continues, approaching Neuve-Chapelle and Laventie. In the same region they took Sully-sur-Lallys and Nieppe. There is practically nothing left now of the old Lens salient. Lens, which was evacuated by the Germans, has not yet been occupied by the British as the place was found to be full of deadly gas left by the Germans, but which was evacuated. It may take a day or two longer to clear it of the fumes, but it is now in British possession, as patrols sent in found no Germans.

East of the Canal du Nord the British reached the western outskirts of Noyon-Bourjoulx, nearly a mile east of

British Submarine Sinks U-Boat.
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The sinking of a German submarine by a British submarine on patrol is reported by the Central News. The British craft sighted the German and made for her at full speed, firing two torpedoes, both of which took effect.

Advice to those who want to sell their