

vanced slightly at Glennes and improved their positions. The burning of La Fere, which is of importance at that particular point, is not being overestimated. It raises doubts, however, as to whether Gen. Ludendorff seriously contemplates making a prolonged stand at these old defenses.

It is believed he may propose before long to fall back to a line which, like the Hindenburg line, stretches in an outward curve from Lille to Metz, but behind which stand Lens, Douai, Cambrai, La Fere and Leons. Behind these works there is another Lille-Metz line which, starting from the Scarpe, passes six miles east of Douai, and after striking the Escaut runs through La Capelle down to Hirson and covers Charleville, Mesieres and Sedan. Before reaching the Metz region it efficiently protects the important lines which are the industrial key to the German resistance.

Fourth Line Already Begun. Naturally there have been traces connecting these three principally fortified lines, and, according to the Matin, a fourth strongly prepared set of positions which have been begun further back toward Valenciennes and Givet.

The hedgehog therefore evidently does not feel at all insured that his winter slumbers may not be disturbed. "It makes a critic," says the Matin, "to see a general as he is proved by his significant thrusts against the Argonne and the Vosges."

The points the military critics remind us must be borne in mind. One is that neither the Hindenburg nor any other line is a continuous ditch, but merely a succession of fortified points, and therefore, as the British press at Quent and the French at Barleis, is capable of fracture by surprise or manoeuvre. The other is that these entire elaborate preparations from Lille to Metz may at any moment be impelled by a blow delivered outside their arena.

The Germans are believed to have in reserve now not only the divisions mentioned, and with the uncertainty as to where the next allied blow will fall they do not know where to put them. The enemy no longer holds the highly advantageous position that was his in the middle of July, when he could post his reserves in the centre of a semi-circle and keep the Allies guessing as to his intentions.

Allies Dominate Junction Points. The Germans have lost control of many important junction points, and there are many others which are now, as they are dominated by the Allies' big guns. It would be most difficult for Gen. Ludendorff to so distribute his reserves as to prevent further reverses because Marshal Foch, with his growing superiority in men, tanks, airplanes and other equipment, could deliver several great blows at widely removed points.

To this danger the German military critics constantly are harking back. Their general usually are a fairly close reflection of the thoughts of the German staff.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The official statements of today on the fighting on the western front follow:

FRENCH (NIGHT).—A German counter-attack in the direction of Reuilly (near St. Quentin) was repulsed. In the region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne six enemy attempts to reach our position were frustrated.

FRENCH (DAY).—Aside from activity by the artillery at different points on the front of the Aisne and the Vesle and in the Champagne there is nothing to report.

BRITISH (NIGHT).—We carried out a successful local operation early this morning north of Eperlecques, advancing our line in this locality, and capturing a number of prisoners. Some progress has been made by our troops during the day on the southern position of the battle front in the neighborhood of Verdun.

An attack attempted by the enemy this afternoon against one of our posts west of Gouzeaucourt was repulsed by machine gun fire.

Local fighting also has taken place northwest of Huhliucq and south of La Bassee Canal. In the latter locality we captured a few prisoners and established posts in the enemy's former position.

The hostile artillery has developed considerable activity this evening in the Havrincourt Wood sector.

BRITISH (DAY).—We advanced our line yesterday in the direction of Attilly and Verdun.

In the evening the enemy again strongly attacked our positions on the ridge west of Gouzeaucourt. Sharp fighting followed, as a result of which the attack was completely beaten off except at one point, where one of our posts remained in the enemy's possession.

Local fighting took place yesterday afternoon and evening in the neighborhood of Mouvaux and at Ecourt-St. Quentin. In the former case an attack by a strong party of the enemy succeeded in entering our trenches, but was repulsed by our counter-attacks. At Ecourt-St. Quentin the enemy was repulsed after stiff fighting.

We advanced our line slightly during the night west of Erquinghem (west of Arrmentieres).

GERMAN (NIGHT).—The day was quiet on the battle front.

GERMAN (DAY).—During the repulse of English partial advances south of Ypres and north of La Bassee Canal we took prisoners.

South of the Perennes-Cambrai road fresh English attacks again led to violent fighting to the south of Gouzeaucourt and round Epehy. The enemy reached our line in places at a few points. We drove him back in counter-attacks. Three hundred prisoners remained in our hands.

Partial attacks by the French on both sides of the Ham-St. Quentin road, delivered by surprise after artillery preparation, were repulsed.

There was local fighting north of the Ailette River.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the artillery fire increased to great violence in the afternoon. The enemy advanced in the evening to strong attacks. They failed in front of our line.

PERSHING REPORTS SUCCESS. Says U. S. Troops Got Prisoners in Lorraine Raid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Gen. Pershing's communique for to-day says: Section A. In the course of successful raids in Lorraine our detachments penetrated the enemy's trenches, inflicting losses and capturing prisoners. There is nothing else of importance to report.

AMERICANS GAIN IN AISNE REGION

Infantry Advances After Artillery Smashes Enemy Machine Gun Nests.

FOE IS LOSING HEAVILY

His Desperate Efforts to Recover Ridge Line at Mont de Laffaux Fail.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 11.—The Americans have made considerable gains along the Vesle front over the rain soaked battlefield where the Germans Tuesday night had sent hundreds of gas shells. The infantrymen improved their positions at several points.

Owing to the wet ground the gas remained longer than usual. The rain hindered efforts to clear the shells. The Germans shelled the hills just south of the Vesle Tuesday night and at intervals Wednesday, but the French machine artillery returned the fire with two projectiles for every one the Germans fired.

The Americans and French continued today to pound the German Montagne tableland and the German machine gun positions along the hills northeast of Reuilly, but more rain in the afternoon slowed down the operations.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE FRONT, Sept. 11.—The American artillerymen poured shells into the hills northeast of Glennes and Reuilly in such quantities to-day that the German machine gunners were compelled to take cover. During such intervals the American infantrymen made slight advances at several points.

The contention for the Americans continues to be La Petite Montagne, where the Germans not only are entrenched but have dug in from the Vesle and the Aisne. The protection against the heavy guns of the French and Americans.

Despite a downpour of rain Monday night and Tuesday the batteries kept the Germans guessing and also drove out some snipers and annihilated a few machine gun nests. The American infantrymen are moving forward along the Vesle and the Aisne.

The Germans used considerable gas during the early hours of Tuesday, but like the larger shells many struck in pools of water and failed to explode.

Between Villiers Arcy and Villers-en-Praves the Americans command the lowlands to the Aisne. The German machine guns are directed against the northeast are being subjected to artillery fire unmercifully, day and night.

The losses of the enemy in the last night and today are being reported. The German attacks, whether directed against Nanteuil, Laffaux or Vauxcelles, have been for the recovery of the ridge line at Mont de Laffaux, which was captured by Gen. Mansin's troops, with whom the Americans are fighting, before the Germans realized of what importance it was to them.

At least before they were able to take adequate steps to defend it.

How the German troops have been held here, attempts to recover it is evidenced by the fact that the many German regiments were represented among the eighty prisoners taken yesterday.

This morning two fresh attacks were launched on either side of Nanteuil. Both were beaten back with severe losses.

Prisoners taken in this region, although the number is not known, all showed complete dependency and more than one when captured remarked, "Thank God, it's all over!"

U. S. TROOPS LEAP TO DESTROYERS' DECKS

By the Associated Press. STOCKHOLM, Sept. 10 (delayed).—She was built in 1899 and formerly was in the passenger service between Liverpool and Southampton and Australian ports. She is the third vessel carrying American soldiers to the front zone to be attacked with any degree of success by the submarines.

The other two were the Tuscania of the Anchor Line, which was under charter to the Cunard Line, and the Moldavia of the Peninsular and Occidental Lines.

The greatest loss of life resulted from the torpedoing of the Tuscania. She was sunk off the Irish coast in February. Her complement was composed principally of a detachment of Michigan and Wisconsin soldiers, formerly National Guardsmen in those States.

Of the 1,212 officers and men on board, 294 perished. Like the Peris, the Tuscania was under convoy when she was attacked.

The Moldavia was torpedoed May 23 and sank. Details of that sinking were not all made public, but fifty-five Americans lost their lives. The torpedoing occurred in the English Channel, and was believed the ship was carrying American soldiers across the Channel from England to France.

DESPERATE U-BOATS IGNORING VOYAGERS

Anxious to Make Showings Against U. S. Ships.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Germany appears to have embarked on a desperate U-boat campaign against troop ships plying between American and European ports and apparently has ordered U-boat commanders to attack regardless of the voyage. This is one interpretation which naval officers give to the attack on the troop ship Peris and the other most recent U-boat submarine activity against the transports.

There are signs that the submarine commanders are taking more desperate chances than ever and two unconfirmed reports have reached here concerning the punishment which destroyers are believed to have meted out to the U-boats. The first despatch to The Sun last Sunday said that U-boat commanders had been ordered by the German Admiralty to concentrate their efforts against American transports in an effort to revive the waning spirits of the German people in the belief that the flow of troops from the United States can be stopped or at least hampered.

Secretary Daniels was advised that this ship had been torpedoed and had the information for several days. He was not at liberty to make it public. The information came from the British Admiralty with a request that the official British report be awaited before making the facts generally known.

FIRE AND SWORD SWEEP PETROGRAD

Continued from First Page.

filled with articles wildly applauding the violent action against the bourgeoisie, the Entente and all the anti-Bolshevik forces. The chief article in the Krasnaya Gazeta of Moscow on September 1, for example, is entitled "Blood for Blood," and begins:

"For the blood of Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev and Volodarsky; for the blood of blood of the bourgeoisie and for the blood of the workers, we will kill our enemies by the scores and hundreds, let them be thousands; let them drown themselves in their own blood."

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Other papers contain similar articles, but with more restrained language. According to recent arrivals from Petrograd these efforts to arouse popular violence do not appear to be meeting with much success.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11.—Despatches from Kiev report that the peasants in the village of Brusilovka are in a state of panic. A despatch to the Moscow Krasnaya Gazeta from Orana, Government of Mohilev, says that eight thousand revolting peasants were driven from the Germans from the neighborhood of Swengorod, but assembled near a sanatorium fight with the Germans and great losses were sustained by both sides.

PETROGRAD SWAYED BY FIRE AND SWORD

Massacre in Streets; City Aflame at Many Points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A despatch from the American Legation at Christiania to-day said information had reached there that Petrograd was burning in twelve different places, and that there was a massacre of people in the streets.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 11 (delayed).—Despatches give the greatest prominence to a despatch from Washington reporting an indiscriminate massacre reigning in Petrograd and that the city also is in flames. The British Foreign Office has not received any news to this effect, but it is pointed out that the Bolsheviki are being urged by the world for such dire happenings by issuing the usual accusations against the Allies for the purpose of inspiring widespread sympathy.

As Russia is passing through the stage of Red terrorism it is feared that an uprising in Petrograd with wholesale massacre of the Bolsheviki is not beyond probability.

No reply has been received thus far to the note of the British Government placed in the Petrograd of British subjects imprisoned in Petrograd and Moscow.

According to the Daily Express at least 1,000 British soldiers have been imprisoned in Petrograd or have been deported to their liberty by the Bolsheviki, who regard their prisoners as hostages.

TROTSKY WILL HOLD OR BURN MOSCOW

Bolshevik Rule of Slaughter Spreads Horror in Russia.

By the Associated Press. STOCKHOLM, Sept. 10 (delayed).—July and August were months of horror which never will be forgotten by persons who watched Russia's two great cities, Petrograd and Moscow, pass through the mad attempt of the Bolsheviki to overthrow or imprison all persons who disagreed with their wild efforts to crush the crumbling European Russia. September probably will be worse, for the opposition parties are gaining strength through desperation.

The lives of the non-Bolshevik are unsafe and everywhere in Russia self-defense is forcing unwilling belligerents to take up arms against the ruthless persecution of the so-called counter-revolution, which shot down the bourgeoisie by the hundreds.

Leon Trotsky, the Bolsheviki Minister of War, evidently is determined that his dictatorship of the proletariat shall not repeat the history of the former provisional government and fall through being too merciful.

Ex-Premier Kerensky refused to impose the death penalty and his Government fell almost without the loss of a life, but observers of the Russian political situation say that no such bloodless end can come to the Soviet republic. It has given no quarter and it will receive none.

Premier Lenin, War Minister Trotsky, Sverdloff, President of the Central Executive Committee, and other Bolsheviki leaders realize this and their doubtless will fight as long as a single soldier remains loyal to them.

Trotsky has said in speeches that Moscow will be reduced to ashes before it is surrendered. Yaroslavl, a town on the Volga, 160 miles northeast of Moscow, was burned for resisting Bolsheviki domination. Volodarsky, 110 miles north of Yaroslavl, is reported to have suffered the same fate. [Another despatch to-day reports Volodarsky captured by Russian White Guards.]

Night has been hideous in Moscow for months because of the volleys from execution squads in the military enclosures where prisoners are kept. Foreigners and Russians alike were searched without warrants and the Red Guards marched crowds of men and women prisoners through the streets with such regularity that pedestrians hardly noticed them.

Marie Spiridonova, a Social Revolutionary, was charged in her memorable speech made before the all-Russian Soviet Congress at Moscow on July 4 that Bolsheviki rule was more tyrannical than that of the late Emperor, and the reign of terror had scarcely begun at that time.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Ambassador at Moscow, rushed back to Berlin and reported to his Government that Moscow was in such a state of anarchy that the embassy could not stay there, and he is alleged to have advised the discontinuance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet power.

There is little wonder that Ambassador Helfferich had such an impression. Two attempts were made on his life while he was in Moscow.

This is the first news to come out of Russia of an attempt being made against the life of the new German Ambassador at Moscow. His predecessor, Count von Mirbach, was assassinated.

Shots were heard everywhere day and night and motor lorries filled with armed soldiers dashed through the

GERMANY PREPARES NEW MOVE IN EAST

Campaign to Menace India Expected to Accompany Peace Offensive.

MAY DANGLE NEW BAIT

Gen. Sidebotham Warns of Danger of Anti-Climax Following Retreat in France.

By H. SIDEBOTHAM. One of the Foremost Military Critics of Europe. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 11.—It is necessary to sound a note of warning in regard to the enemy's retreat. It was not voluntary any more than his retreat last spring. In a sense the enemy pleased himself, but undoubtedly he has been meaning to retire ever since Marshal Foch's victories last July convinced him that he had no chance of breaking through.

Encouraging as our victory has been it has been only the forcing open of a door that was ajar. Only now do we hear the sound of boiling and barraging along the Senne and the Marne and the Canal du Nord. All this proves that the enemy has given up all idea of a strategic offensive in the west. But how many times has that been said before? The end was that the continuous military and the peace offensive that culminated at Brest-Litovsk. It is true that we are stronger now, our hopes have been renewed, but we have failed to do what the peace offensive that culminated at Brest-Litovsk. It is true that we are stronger now, our hopes have been renewed, but we have failed to do what the peace offensive that culminated at Brest-Litovsk.

Each time the enemy retorted by dealing us a serious blow elsewhere—in 1915 at Gorlice, which was the beginning of the end for Russia; last October in Italy and by the peace offensive that culminated at Brest-Litovsk. It is true that we are stronger now, our hopes have been renewed, but we have failed to do what the peace offensive that culminated at Brest-Litovsk.

Preparing to Strike Elsewhere. But although the complexion and the covering of meat are so different the bones of the military situation are the same as before. The enemy now as before is withdrawing in France in order to strike elsewhere. Now as before the problem is—can we hit him hard enough in France to neutralize his efforts elsewhere? The answer is—no, unless we can do what the British offensive in 1914 saved Italy from attack or Russia from ruin. What guarantee is there now that the British offensive in the west will be more effective than the British offensive in 1914?

Such a peace would be ruinous to our hopes of a new world after the war and would be particularly dangerous to the British position in Asia.

May Fight It Out in Asia. The idea now gaining ground in Germany is not to accept a peace in the frontiers in Europe a row of nominally independent buffer States, and with her flanks thus protected, to seek compensation in developments in the west and to become a dangerous neighbor in India and so have a screw to wind up our friendship or defer our hostility.

We err in interpreting the military situation in purely military terms. Half of Germany's efforts to escape retribution for her crimes will be political. If necessary—she probably hopes yet it will not be necessary—she will offer France to make Alsace and Lorraine a neutral State, provided that France acquiesces in the German gains at the expense of Russia and in Asia.

The corollary of the present retreat is a peace offensive, embodying these brilliant winter terms, which is a military offensive also depends on circumstances. It may fall in Italy; it may take the form of a campaign in support of the Bolsheviki; or, other words, against defenceless Russia; it may threaten our position in the East more directly. Much depends on the way the campaign is conducted and the resources that Germany can spare.

But nothing in this war is so certain as that Germany purposes, if she can, by a peace offensive to let her military policy or both, to repeat the history of last year and insure herself in the East against prospective losses in the west.

We can defeat these projects either by a successful version of our 1917 offensive or by the overthrow of Turkey. There are no other ways. Let us take these alternatives separately.

By a successful version of the 1917 offensive in meant the forcing of the Senne line. Nothing would more directly menace the security of the hinterland. The breaking of the Hindenburg line does not, as the map of the German lines of defense shows, there are others behind it. Not until we have broken the line of the Meuse and directly threaten

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23,400,000 WILL BE IN U. S. DRAFT ARMY

Continued from First Page.

are exhausted a new call will make available Class I men of other ages. There is no intention of getting men in deferred classes to the colors before all available Class I men are exhausted. And when the deferred classes begin to be inducted men between 21 and 31 in these classes will be affected first.

The registration is awaited with none of the restlessness which was felt on the day of the first registration. At that time pacifism was still a factor and fears were entertained that the draft would be seriously resisted in many quarters. But since the first registration, ever, resistance to the draft was virtually negligible.

Since then a wave of patriotism and resolution with the war has swept the country. This is expected to be reflected in the scenes incident to tomorrow's registration. Virtually a holiday has been proclaimed in many places and the streets are filled with flags and banners. The new law will march to the registration places "with bands playing and flags flying," as Gen. Crowder has already requested. Senior officers will tonight at the Department of Justice from agents everywhere reveal that nowhere in the country is trouble expected.

An evidence of the patriotic task which the new draft programme, adopted less than a month ago, has involved upon Gen. Crowder's well oiled machine, it was said today by Col. Charles B. Warren, senior officer under Gen. Crowder, that exactly 13,612,026 forms of different kinds, weighing 875 tons, had been shipped from Washington to the States preparatory to tomorrow's registration.

Statement by Gen. Crowder. Gen. Crowder issued this statement: "Upon every man between the ages of 18 and 45, whether or not he is already registered or not already in active military or naval service, rests the obligation to register to-morrow."

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"TO LIVE IS TO GROW"
Our steady and progressive growth is due, in great measure, to the new business recommended by old customers, for which we are grateful.
Our Officers are always glad to further the interests of our growing list of depositors and welcome each opportunity to render additional service.

Manufacturers Trust Company
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
MANHATTAN OFFICE
481 EIGHTH AVENUE, corner 34th STREET
(Formerly West Side Bank)
AND THREE BROOKLYN OFFICES
CAPITAL \$1,000,000 SURPLUS \$750,000
DEPOSITS \$20,000,000
NEW ACCOUNTS INVITED
NATHAN S. JONAS, President
FR. GRES

ALLIES WIPE OUT ENEMY ALIENS IN SIBERIA
ENEMY ALIENS IN U. S. TO BE HELPED
American Committee Formed for Relief Work.

Battle Line Vanishes in Night as Bolsheviki Flee.
By the Associated Press. VILNIUS, Sept. 4 (delayed).—The Siberian front has disappeared overnight. In the words of an American authority it has "moved 4,000 miles to the westward." Communication has been completely established between Vladivostok and Irkutsk. Czechoslovak forces have broken through from Lake Baikal in the direction of Tchita under Capt. Galda, while Gen. Semenov's Cossacks, supported by Czechoslovakians, have approached the Transbaikalian capital on the Onon River.

The Bolsheviki, seemingly overawed by the presence of Entente allied troops, have fled in scattered detachments. To the south (delayed).—An official statement issued to-day by the Japanese War Office reporting military operations on the Esuri front in Siberia says:

Our cavalry reached Bolshoiyok on September 2. Bikin, 150 miles north of Vladiv