

PRINCETON JUNIOR KILLED IN FRANCE

Lieut. Arthur Freyer of Holland Dies in Airplane Accident.

LIEUT. STREET WOUNDED

Several Other New Yorkers on Latest Casualty List From France.

Lieut. Arthur Freyer, Jr., a junior at Princeton University at the time he entered the service, was killed in France August 19 in an airplane accident. He was 23, and came to this country from Holland three years ago to complete his education.

The father of Lieut. Freyer is a man of wealth in Holland. He has an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hawkins, residing in 205 Roosevelt avenue, Newark. He went to Fort Myer, Virginia, in the summer of 1917 and sailed for Italy in November. He was commissioned a Lieutenant when on duty in France. Mrs. Hawkins received a letter from Lieut. Freyer in August in which he said he was in excellent health.

Alive, Though Reported Killed. John H. Little, 236 West Nineteenth street, reported yesterday that his son, Corporal John G. Little, said to have been killed in action August 17, is alive in a hospital in England. "I got a letter from him yesterday," said Mr. Little. "It was dated August 26, nine days after the War Department reported he had been killed. He is in the United States Hospital, Tottenham, London, suffering from a badly fractured leg."

Corporal Little was in Company C, 10th Infantry, following enlistment in the 10th Regiment at the time he came to this country with his parents and they had announced a mass for their son at St. Francis Xavier's Church next Sunday. A brother, Henry, 20, is a corporal with the 5th Artillery in France. The name of Private Henry J. Behm, 53 1/2 Eleventh avenue, Newark, is listed as killed in action. A short time ago he wrote to a cousin, also in service in France, asking him not to make any mention in his letters home about the battles he had been in because it would worry his parents. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Behm. He was 22 and entered the service last November, when he was sent to Camp Lux. He sailed for France in January.

Lieut. H. Street Wounded. Lieut. Harold H. Street, reported in yesterday's casualty list as severely wounded in action, enlisted in the old Seventh Regiment at the time he came to Mexico. He is a son of Quincy B. Street, 28 Chestnut street, Flushing, who was employed by the New York Herald for many years. Lieut. Street, who is 23 years of age, is assigned to Company A, 13th Infantry.

Lieut. Street called his father August 13 and he had been slightly wounded. A letter written on the same day had reached the father. In it the Lieutenant said that his right arm had been shattered, but he had no pain in the lead by shrapnel and his right side also badly shattered. He was writing with the left hand from Base Hospital 116. The physicians hope to save his arm. Lieut. Street's father, Mr. H. Street, 28 Chestnut street, Flushing, is a son of G. Elder Adams, managing director of the Navy League in New York city, was wounded in the same action in which his company commander, Capt. Beiders Brooks, was killed. Mr. Adams has just received a cablegram that his son is in a base hospital.

Reported Killed, but Writes Home. Mrs. Theodore Clock, 216 Clinton avenue, Jersey City, believes some mistake has been made about her brother, Private George Hartl, reported by the Adjutant-General's office to have been killed in action, July 15. Mrs. Clock says she loved a letter to her brother, which she wrote in a base hospital in France with a slight wound, that a "piece of shell had scratched him under the chin. Private Hartl was 24 years of age and a machinist when he was drafted in June, 1917. He was a member of Company A, Thirty-eighth Infantry. His father is dead. His mother now is Mrs. Edward Schmidt, 757 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City.

Private Jeremiah Hurley, Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, listed among the severely wounded, is in the Rockefeller Institute, Manhattan. He was wounded in the battle of the Marne June 8. His right leg was shot off, his right arm nearly paralyzed and his left leg fractured. He was taken to a hospital and had to be amputated. He arrived at this island, August 2.

Private Hurley lived with his aunt, Mrs. Mary Flanagan, 24 Franklin street, Brooklyn. His parents are dead. Sergeant William Kline, 2037 Sixty-fourth street, Brooklyn, wounded August 14 in action in France, writes from a letter, naming Kline, that German soldiers declare their officers told them "all American soldiers are mollycoddlers." Sergeant Kline has two shrapnel wounds in his left thigh and two in his left knee. He was drafted and became a member of Company C, 50th Machine Gun Battalion. He was trained at Camp Upton and went to France in August. The name Private Joseph Mandicino, 125 Walworth street, Brooklyn, on the War Department casualty list, should read Private Joseph Mantie, 125 Walworth street. His wife has been notified he was seriously wounded July 23. Private Mantie went to France in May, a member of the 148th Infantry.

Private George Jensen, 19 son of Mrs. H. H. Jensen, 15 Post road, White Plains, has been wounded in action. An exploding grenade severely injured his right leg.

JANUARY PEACE TERMS STAND.

Gen. Smuts Warns Germans They Can Get Nothing Better. NEWCASTLE, England, Sept. 12 (Special).—The German people ought to know that if they had dreamed of getting better peace terms from the Entente than those formulated last January they were mistaken, said Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, member of the Peace Council, in an address after the freedom of the city had been given to him today. "The American army next year would be bigger than the British and French armies combined. Gen. Smuts declared he would be employed in a great offensive effort."

The Nation's Honor Roll

Table with columns: ARMY, Reported, Total to date. Rows include Killed in action (including 291 at sea), Died of wounds, Died of disease, Wounded in action, Missing in action (including prisoners).

Table with columns: MARINES, Total to date. Rows include Deaths, all causes, Wounded, Missing in action (including prisoners).

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—These casualty lists were issued today:

ARMY (Night)

KILLED IN ACTION. REANBY, J. HUNTER, 100th Lake, N. Dak. Corporal.

WEBB, FRANK S., Worcester, Mass. Privates.

ARSTIN, LESLIE BARLOW, Oswego, Mich. Private.

BAILEY, JOHN M., Paw Paw, W. Va. Private.

BRADDOCK, WILLIAM GEORGE, R. I. Private.

166 MORE CAPTIVES LOCATED IN GERMANY

Many Prisoners Ate From a Connecticut Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Names of 166 American soldiers, including four Captains and twelve Lieutenants, who are prisoners of war at various camps in Germany, were announced today by the War Department. The list follows:

LEYSCH, HERR, W. Boston. Lieutenant.

PLULLER, WILLIAM H., Kerabaw, S. C. AT CAMP BARTATT.

BURPER, BENJAMIN P., Manchester, N. H. IN HOSPITAL AT GOTTINGEN.

GOODRICH, HAROLD A., New Haven, Mo. AT CAMP LECHFIELD.

WHITMORE, HERMAN, Haverhill, Mass. AT CAMP HANLEIN.

EDENS, LOUIS M., Cabool, Mo. AT CAMP OHRDRUF, THURINGEN.

MILLER, SAMUEL, Lakewood, Pa. AT CAMP LELINGEN.

VAUGHN, CLYDE C., Liberty Hill, Tex. AT CAMP KARLSRUHE.

HALL, JAMES N., Colfax, Ia. Lieutenant.

GILE, HAROLD H., Colorado Springs, Colo. AT CAMP HANLEIN.

CASGRAIN, WILFRED V., Detroit. AT CAMP GRANDZEN.

CAHILL, FRANK, Hoolesk Falls, N. Y. AT CAMP FROEHLICH.

CRAWFORD, J. F., Warsaw, N. Y. The enlisted men were:

ALLANO, FRANK J., Bristol, Conn. Lieutenant.

SEPTON, WILLIAM H., North Providence, R. I. Lieutenant.

LEWIS, THOMAS A., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Lieutenant.

COLLIER, GEORGE C., New Haven, Conn. Lieutenant.

LAMERE, LEE W., Lakewood, N. H. Lieutenant.

SWITAK, HARRY, Philadelphia. Lieutenant.

WILSON, EDWARD, New Britain, Conn. Lieutenant.

BARNES, EDWIN W., West Haven, Conn. Lieutenant.

DALEY, FRANK, Hoolesk Falls, N. Y. Lieutenant.

SMITH, GEORGE, West Haven, Conn. Lieutenant.

NEWTON, GEORGE EVANS, Hartford, Conn. Lieutenant.

MULDOON, JAMES N., Burlington, Mass. Lieutenant.

MILES, ROBERT, Lakewood, N. H. Lieutenant.

CHARRETTE, CLYDE D., Ia. Deerfield, Mass. Lieutenant.

STURGEON, CHARLES F., Bristol, Conn. Lieutenant.

HOLST, CARL, Lakewood, N. H. Lieutenant.

ROBERT, GEORGE, West Haven, Conn. Lieutenant.

SMITH, GEORGE, West Haven, Conn. Lieutenant.

SAW YANKS ROLL FOE FROM SALIENT

Continued from First Page. A mighty drama it opened, with carefully trained actors waiting the call of prompter Generals upon a wide stage behind footlights the limit of whose radiance was the sky.

We from the wings, knowing the lines as they were to be spoken—there to tell fathers, mothers and wives of the part their loved ones took in the production—stood ready to give the cue when the roll of our artillery was in carefully selected positions, its forest of guns trained upon the enemy trenches and batteries, previously located by airplanes and photogrammetry, and our infantry and armored trains for the attack had been carefully moved up by night marches and only waited for the zero hour—o'clock to begin their advance.

We realized that when that hour came the artillery would shift from a destructive fire and roll a curtain of iron and steel ahead. We knew that a series of objectives had been set beyond which no troops were to pass; we were, in fact, conscious of all that depended upon America's big large scale plunge into Europe. We were awake and whispered among ourselves what this division had done or was about to do. It was not criticism, just reality.

Perhaps as good a way as any to tell of the composure of our army will be to relate exactly how I found some of the boys in the trenches occupied after 9 o'clock Thursday, when the first phase of the attack had been passed. One was coolly shaving himself and was grinning at another who was sitting cross legged out before a cracker box, upon which rested a mess tin with ham and eggs. He said to me: "This is the first meal we've had in six weeks. By God, our infantry is good! Notice the way we went after those machine guns? Guess we have the German people thinking."

Another put his head through the curtain acting as a door to his quarters long enough to remark: "I have this moment had my artillery concentrated upon the heels of their own baggage all morning and reached their objectives ahead of schedule."

Another American General in blue overalls and a gray sweater I found walking up and down in the woods whistling. Our artillery belched from every side. "This division has been fighting continuously since March 15 last, except for twenty-two days, during which time we shifted locations four times. Yet our boys took no rest during the same time. We must not let them make the Hindenburg line without paying dearly."

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AMERICANS TURNING SALIENT INSIDE OUT

Yanks Do the Job at St. Mihiel in a Day, Then Keep Moving On.

OLD METHODS DISCARDED. But the retreat must have been extraordinarily rapid—some fifteen miles in a matter of hours. Probably for a couple of days the Americans will be picking up fugitives and stragglers in the country, which lends itself particularly well to concealment.

The further statement that German officers had thought of withdrawing from the salient probably is true enough, but the fact that they stayed so long in spite of the difficulty of holding so sharp a salient is sufficient proof of their importance they attached to the position. The smallness of the captures of material reported suggests that the Germans may have been withdrawing some of their material and if that be so we must regard the American victory as a remarkably successful example of how the enemy's intentions should be anticipated.

Any decision to withdraw from a line held since the first months of the war is a further advertisement of the completeness of the American victory. It is an offensive, for the chief value of the salient was for an offensive. But this salient had other than an offensive value. Verdun and St. Mihiel are two main high roads for the invasion of France from Metz, but possession of the Woerme plateau is equally a threat against Metz as from Metz.

Value of Territory. There is no part of France which has greater military value than this block of territory enclosed in the lines connecting Metz, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Sedan and Longwy. Here France in the Prussian war was irretrievably lost. The march of Napoleon III. around the north end of the heights of the Meuse to relieve Bazainville was a bold move, executed, but the plan was boldly conceived and might have succeeded under better management.

German writers often recognize the merits of a strategic idea and possession of the Woerme was valued by them as a sort of insurance against this idea. The German position in eastern France, Verdun, Verdun a blank wall against which the Germans have beat in vain, now that the railway line to Commercy is working, as it will be presently, is capable of becoming a line of defense to the Germans. These things are as may be; for the present the operation is quite complete.

Two Plunged Into Ocean. The other crash to earth. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 13.—Second Lieut. Amos B. Whittle, 21 of Oak Park, Ill., a student aviator at the Rockwell Field Aviation School, and Private Allen H. Anderson, 24, whose wife lives in Detroit, were killed late today when the airplane driven by Lieut. Whittle and carrying Anderson as a passenger, fell into the ocean about a half mile from the Coronado shore.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 13.—Lieut. C. H. Jones of Chicago was killed and an enlisted man named Lantz was injured mortally here today when their airplane crashed to earth in a spin. Lieut. Jones was an instructor and was considered one of the ablest of the flier students here. Lantz, whose name address and initials were not available, was a timekeeper.

Details of the American action still are somewhat obscure and the German and Austrian reports shed little light upon them, as is usually the case. The points made by the encouragingly disingenuous German report are that Combes first was lost and then recovered, that the German armies did in fact make their escape—to which the Austrian report adds that it was by the aid of Austro-Hungarian troops that the escape of the Germans was effected—and that the Germans for years had been intending to evacuate this salient.

These points may be taken up separately. It seems at first not unlikely that there was a recovery of Combes for even yesterday it seemed clear that the German position in the salient was stronger than from the south, as indeed was to be expected from the nature of the ground. If, as is possible, the Austrians were holding the stronger ground on the heights of the Meuse their help certainly was very valuable. If on the

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PEACE IS NEARER, SAYS VON HERTLING

Continued from First Page. Treaties in close harmony with the entire people. The main thing for them in peace is not the acquisition of land, treasure and glory; they aim nowadays at least at the conclusion of a lasting peace and therefore there will be no peace of conquest.

Herr von Payer considered this might mean disappointment and remuneration to Germany, which would be almost equivalent to a confession of defeat, as "they have made the destruction and political shattering of us and our Allies, and they are now in a position to restore the restoration of the 'despotic' German Empire which would be a triumph, always menaced the world. "We cannot hand over Poland to Russia," he added, "nor can we assist in having Finland again placed under the Russian yoke. We cannot leave to their fate the border States which lie on the German frontier and the Baltic to be subjected against their will to the perils of civil war and anarchy."

Wants Colonies Returned. "For the rest, the territorial possessions which existed before the war can everywhere be restored, the speaker declared, "and the condition for our Allies is that all the territory should again be restored which we possessed on August 1, 1914. Germany will not insist on the return of the colonies, but she will insist on the idea of an exchange on the grounds of expediency need not be excluded."

Other points may