

The Rattlesnake Drive. "Fight to the Last." A New Kaiser Tune. American Will to Kill.

By ARTHUR BRISHANE. The Kaiser is a sort of war barometer. The tone of his public speaking and praying tells fairly well how things are going.

In his latest outburst, after a brief reference to "Him above," the Kaiser says: "We intend to fight to the last, so help us God."

Every word that the Kaiser utters shows that he knows the game is up. He will fight to the last vicariously. Others fight, he talks. He has been well fed, well housed, while his people have been starved and miserable.

The Prussian statesmen do not yet understand how Americans feel about this war. They do not realize that the intense desire and a fixed determination of every man in the American army is to kill as many Prussians as possible and as quickly as possible.

Herr von Payer, the German vice chancellor, is talking four-year-old platitudes about "Belgium could be restored without conditions and without indemnity."

He admits that the Americans represent "a heavy and ever-increasing burden for us." But he says the allies forget "that if the Americans now appear by hundreds of thousands at the front, we have already put millions of Russians, Serbians, and Roumanians out of action, and the entente will not succeed in winning them back for their own purposes."

Those Russians and Roumanians so easily put out of action were different from the Americans in France and going to France.

It would enlighten the Prussians as to the American army's meaning if they could know the real feeling of that army and the men back of it. A well-known, typically successful American writes a personal letter, dated yesterday:

My son is now here in camp and expects to leave for France in a short time. It is right that he should go, and it cannot be helped, although the whole thing is unnecessary and un-forgivable. The greatest reward of my life is that I am not young enough to go myself. I should feel about killing Germans as I should about killing a rattlesnake.

That last sentence, written by the father of an only son, expresses exactly the feeling of more than a million Americans in France and the feeling of tens of millions here at home.

The Kaiser, with his poisonous brain and vicious vanity, started out like a rattlesnake to kill, and his thick skulled, brutal subjects gladly and eagerly went with him to share the killing and the booty.

They had carefully and craftily prepared their murder scheme. They expected to kill at will, and then receive the world's submission. But they are beaten, they know it, they are being butchered in their turn, and the killing has only begun.

The civilized world, and the Americans particularly, are concentrated on killing Prussians, not merely conquering them, suppressing or beating them, but killing them.

Every bullet that goes from an American rifle through the head or the heart of a Prussian is a good bullet that does good work.

If you agree with that statement, let your agreement take the form of an extra investment in the coming bond issue that will buy bullets to kill German rattlesnakes.

One German general named Huhn and nearly all of his staff have been killed near St. Quentin by flying machine fighters.

That is hopeful news, as well as good news. For sooner or later undoubtedly American flying machines will begin real work in great numbers.

If only this country had had twenty thousand machines to drop dynamite on the flying Prussians in the recent weeks of frenzied feeling, and if another twenty thousand had been dynamiting cities, towns, and villages inside of the poisonous "Fatherland," the war would hardly reach into the winter.

WEATHER: Fair and continued cool today. Tomorrow fair. Temperature at 8 a. m. 64 degrees. Normal temperature for September 14 for last thirty years 69 degrees.

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YANKS ON GERMAN BORDER FRENCH START NEW DRIVE

W. R. & E. ASKS RIGHT TO DROP 6-FOR-QUARTER CAR FARE PLAN

The Washington Railway and Electric Company today filed a petition with the Public Utilities Commission, asking the right to abolish sales of six tickets for a quarter and charge a straight 5-cent fare on all lines of the company, including those of the City and Suburban Railway, the Georgetown and Tenleytown Railway, and the Washington Interurban Railway.

The petition recites numerous increases in operating expenses, chief among which are the increased salaries paid employees. Wages Up \$861,000. According to the petition, wages at the present time aggregate \$861,000 more a year than were paid in 1914.

The petition cites rates of fares charged in 245 other cities and says that "even after the prayer of the petitioner shall be granted, street car fares in Washington will remain lower than they are in any of the 245 cities and towns in question."

Request Held Modest. "Even with rates for transportation in the District limited to a 5-cent straight fare and all tickets abolished, there will still remain a grave doubt that the additional revenue thus provided will enable the company to meet all of its obligations and requirements. Certainly no more modest relief could be asked."

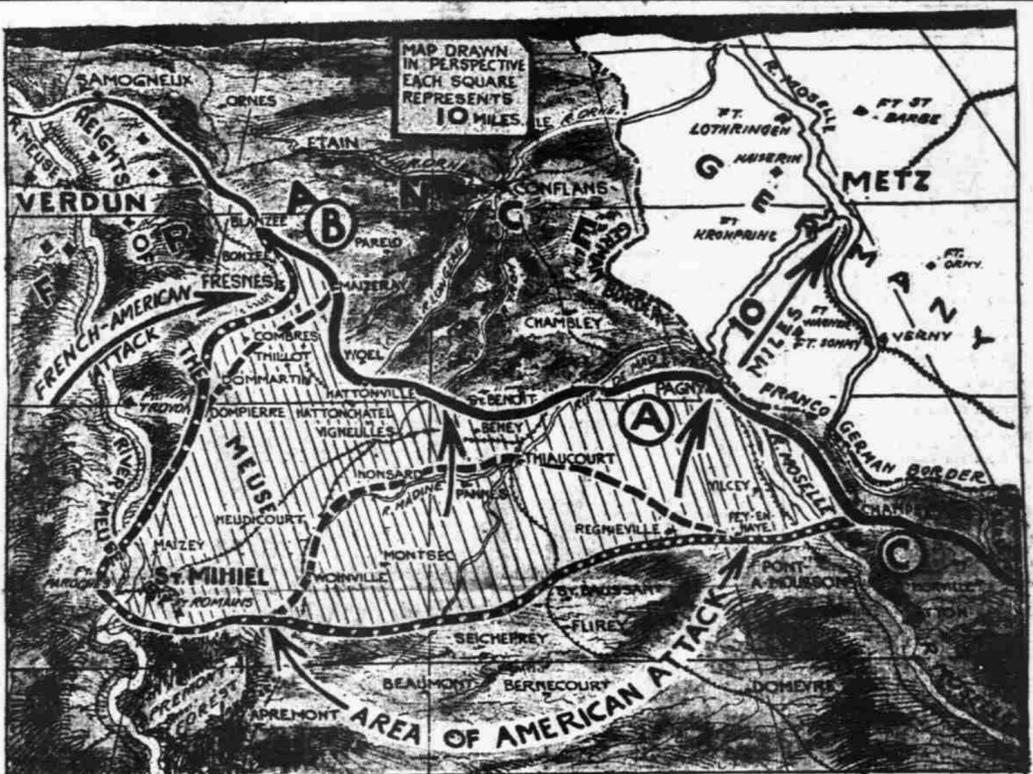
The petition's content to ask for this minimum only, and hopes that its reasonableness will appeal to the sense of justice of the commission and result in a promptness of action which will add to its value to your petitioner, and prove sufficient to enable it to meet the present emergency without having to ask for further relief hereafter. In other cities have found it necessary to ask and the commissions to grant much greater advances.

Conditions Not Local. "The constantly growing scarcity of labor of all kinds and the ever-increasing demands for increased pay to labor in all fields of activities have resulted to a marked degree in a constant shifting of labor and a consequent decrease in the average man employed, which, in turn, has resulted in increased operating expenses, even greater than would otherwise follow from the mere increased cost of labor."

While the operating revenues of the companies are the greatest in their history, due to the greatly increased population of the District, operating expenses and taxes have more than absorbed all of the gain in operating revenues. Manifestly such conditions cannot long continue without serious disaster.

With Our Boys Afloat. The first authorized and authentic account of America's naval achievements in the world war, series of articles by Ralph D. Falco, begins to-day. Sunday's New York Sunday American.—Adv.

Where Yanks Are Battering the German Lines



MAP DRAWN IN PERSPECTIVE EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS 10 MILES. At (A) the American troops are virtually on the German border after an advance of more than six miles. They are within bombardment distance of Fort Sommy. In the outlying ring of fortifications around Metz. Another outstanding result of General Pershing's bold stroke is that the allied line from (B) to (C) has been made twenty miles shorter than when St. Mihiel was in the loop, which means Marshal Foch can release troops for operations elsewhere.

15,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY AMERICAN ASSAULT ON ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

With the Americans within bombing distance of the German strongholds southwest of Metz, Field Marshal Foch struck another sledge hammer blow today on the Western front.

French troops, operating on a front of eleven miles, astride the Ailette river, drove forward to an average depth of two miles, capturing several towns and striking at the forest of Coucy.

The Americans on the Metz front have already counted 15,000 prisoners in the drive which wiped out the St. Mihiel salient. A considerable number of Germans are still in the captured territory and have not yet been counted. The Echo de Paris estimates total prisoners in this drive at 20,000.

Nearly 300 square miles of territory are reported recovered. The Americans are now on the German border, near Pagny-sur-Moselle.

The British war office announced the capture of Auchy-lez-La Bassée, on the front east of Arras.

FRENCH GAIN TWO MILES ON WIDE FRONT NEW ASSAULTS ON LINES SOUTH OF METZ

LONDON, Sept. 14.—(1:02 p. m.)—In an attack launched at 5 a. m. today on the Aisne astride the Ailette, the French have advanced two miles on an 11-mile front and taken several towns and 1,800 prisoners, according to battle front dispatches this afternoon.

The French, striking toward the western end of the Chemin-Des-Dames, have captured Allemant, just north of the highway leading toward the Chemin-Des-Dames. Further south they have seized Sancy.

On the northern bank of the Aisne, advancing eastward, the French have reached the western edge of Vailly. Mont Des Singes has already fallen.

Astride the Ailette the allied front runs close to the Hindenburg line. The river crosses that line twelve miles south and slightly east of Laferre.

The most important town immediately before the allies in that region is Ainzy-Le-Chateau, behind the Hindenburg line, and less than three miles beyond the French front.

A move forward in that direction would threaten to flank St. Gobain and Coucy forests which form powerful defenses for Laon.

BRITISH CAPTURE TOWN NEAR ARRAS

LONDON, Sept. 14 (1:45 p. m.)—Auchy-lez-La Bassée, on the front east of Arras, has been captured by the British, the war office announced today.

New British posts have been established in the sector of the Canal-du-Nord. German counter attacks were delivered in the district of Havrincourt. (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

REED'S MOTHER, 90, SENDS HIM TO DUTY

Senator Reed of Missouri has just come back to Washington from a visit to the bedside of his ninety-year-old mother at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, because his mother told him it was his business as a Senator to be here at the capital in war time, and ordered him back here.

SOVIET IN FLIGHT; ANTIS TAKE KAZAN

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—The Bolshevik government is moving from Moscow to a small town, according to dispatches here today.

Anti-Bolshevik troops have occupied Kazan, according to dispatches today from Petrograd.

Kazan is the seat of government of the Russian province of the same name. LONDON, Sept. 14.—Dispatches reaching here from Vladivostok declare that allied authorities here have refused to recognize the Siberian government headed by General Horvath, and have appointed a committee of seven to administer the municipal affairs.

DRAFT PLANS FOR STUDENTS READY

The War Department Committee on Education and special training today made public its plans concerning the completion of the education of high school and college boys eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years old, who were registered on Thursday for selective military service.

May Join Training Unit. If you are twenty years old and a student in college, you may join the Students' Army Training Corps. This is a military unit whose object is the furnishing of officer material for the army.

TO FORBID COFFEE AT DIME PER CUP. A number of Washington lunch room proprietors have raised the price of a 5-cent cup of coffee to 10 cents.

There probably is more profit to the lunch room keeper in coffee than in any food or drink that he sells, and Mr. Wilson takes the view that there is no excuse for a 100 per cent increase in the price to the consumer.

10 YEARS FOR DEBS, IS COURT'S DECREE. CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—Eugene V. Debs, four times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, convicted here Thursday for making disloyal utterances, was today sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years on each of three counts.

Gasless Sunday! Washington automobile owners are again asked to observe the Sunday gasoline saving request tomorrow by not using automobiles for pleasure purposes.

BRITISH DECORATE 5 YANKEE FLYERS

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 14.—Five American aviators who brought down seventy-five German planes in August have been decorated with distinguished flying crosses by the British army for gallantry in action during the recent British drive. They have destroyed a total of more than a hundred enemy planes since coming to the British front.

The first Yankee flyers to win such honors are: Lieut. G. M. Vaughn, Brooklyn; Lieut. L. A. Hamilton, Burlington, Vt.; Lieut. Morton L. Campbell, Wakeman, Ohio; Lieut. Thomas J. Herbert, and Lieut. James A. Keating, whose addresses are not given.

Lieutenant Campbell is mentioned for especially brilliant work in defending American and British bombers over Bruges on August 2, when he brought down two enemy planes. He also took part in an attack upon an enemy aerodrome at Veressens with a flock of British-American planes, which destroyed six enemy Fokkers within the aerodrome inclosure.

Debs, four times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, convicted here Thursday for making disloyal utterances, was today sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years on each of three counts.

The sentences are concurrent. Debs is to serve his time at Moundsville, W. Va.

He was allowed bail pending a hearing of his appeal only upon condition that he return to his home at Terre Haute, Ind., and remain there until his case is finally passed upon.

YANKS CAPTURE SEVENTY VILLAGES

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 14.—Seventy villages and 350 square kilometers (210 square miles) of territory have been captured by the Americans in their big drive which started Thursday between the Meuse and Moselle rivers.

Thus far 13,300 German prisoners have been counted, including an entire division that was bagged in the St. Mihiel salient. The French at one point captured 1,600 prisoners, suffering but a single slight casualty in the operation.

YANK GUNS SHELL SUPPORT POSITIONS. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 13 (8 p. m.)—Long-range American guns are shelling important railway junctions and German concentration points far behind the enemy's new front.

General Petain, one of the great French heroes developed by the war, entered St. Mihiel with General Pershing and Secretary Baker after the Germans had left. It was found that the Germans had looted two banks and had forced a contribution of 2,000,000 francs.

All of the men between the ages of