

NO PANIC ON SHIP WHEN BLOW CAME

2,800 U. S. Soldiers Aboard From Cleveland and Chicago—All Safe.

STRICKEN BOAT BEACHED

Believed Submarine Suffered Worse Fate at Hands of Avenging Destroyers.

BIRMINGHAM MAN STAYED AT AN AMERICAN REST CAMP IN ENGLAND, Sept. 11.—(2:21 p.m.)—(I. N. S.)—The German submarine which sank a British transport carrying more than 2,800 American troops was positively destroyed, according to Zed Sims, of Birmingham, Ala., who was on the transport.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 10.—A troop ship with 2,800 American soldiers on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troop ship was beached.

In order to save time, instead of launching the boats, the men clambered down ropes to destroyers, which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside. This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to any one. They all escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were seen on their way to a British port.

There was no sign of panic on board and the admirability of the men was especially gratifying to the officers. Many of the troops came from Chicago and Cleveland, and a large percentage of them were factory hands and proved that they had assimilated the true spirit of the American soldier.

At Rest Camp in England. An inland rest camp in England, Tuesday, Sept. 10.—The majority of the 2,800 American soldiers from the troop ship, which was torpedoed last Friday off the English coast, but were not sunk and upon which there were no casualties, have arrived here none the worse for their thrilling experience.

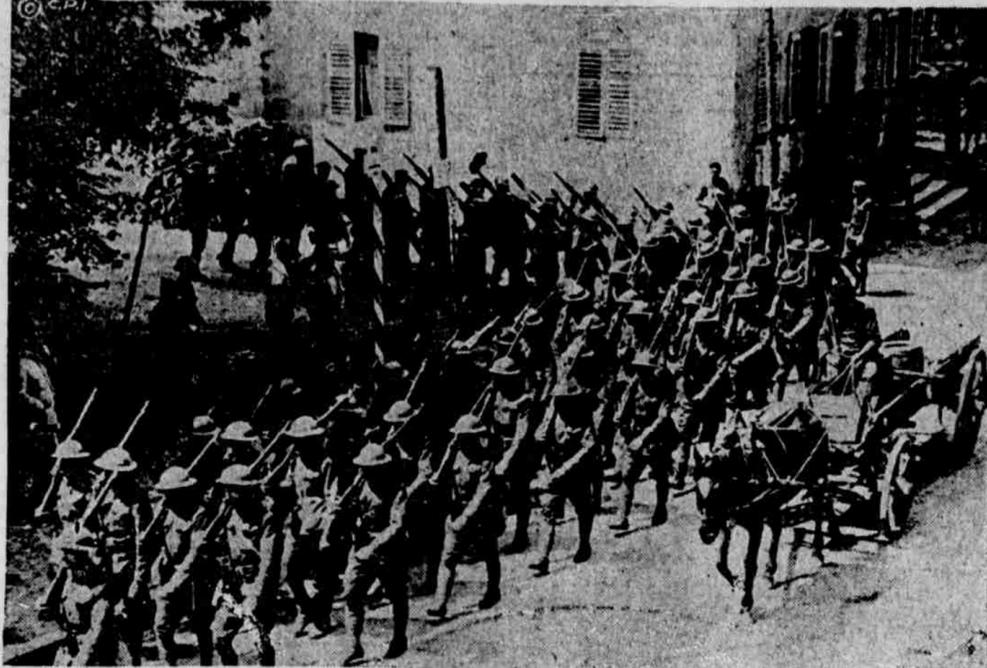
AMERICANS EXTEND GAINS ALONG AISNE AGAIN FORCING GERMANS TO RETIRE EASTWARD.

Yank Positions in Vosges Under Heavy Bombardment. No Report.

With the American Army on the Aisne, Sept. 10.—(I. N. S.)—American troops on the Aisne river front have again extended their gains, forcing the Germans to retire eastward of the Revillon-Glennes road.

This German retreat followed a bombardment by American heavy artillery and a series of activities by American patrols. However, the Germans still maintain machine gun nests on the ridge northeast of Merval and Little mountain.

FIRST PHOTO OF AMERICAN TROOPS INVADING GERMANY



What a thrill these Yankee doughboys must have experienced when this picture was taken, showing them while marching across the French border into Germany! The border post, resembling a barber pole, can be seen a little to the left of the center of the picture.

GERMANS DEVISE NEW GAS TORTURE

Projectiles Size of Oranges Thrown at New Zealanders Fail in Purpose.

TERMED "FRUIT BARRAGE"

Units of Fourth British Army Take Part in Sharp Fighting Around Gouzeaucourt. (By Bert Ford.)

With the British Army in France, Sept. 11.—(I. N. S.)—The Germans are using a new type of gas shell. They were first employed against the New Zealanders, when they were fired at short range. Several hundred projectiles, the size of oranges, rained thick over an area of about two acres.

It was reported last week that the Germans had evacuated Lens and that the British had occupied the city. This was followed by another report that the British had not fully occupied the city because it was full of gas.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR RETREAT INTO BELGIUM

Chain of Fortifications Being Built on Line of Liege, Ghent and Bruges. Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—That the Germans are preparing for a great retreat into Belgium is indicated by information received here today.

COUNT CZERIN FAVORS PEACE BY UNDERSTANDING

Cable Dispatches Indicate a Peace Drive by Central Powers as Imminent.

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in his interview in the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, spoke in favor of "peace by understanding" and declared that the "idea of a new world order with a league of all the nations of the world is ripening," according to fresh details received today from the Austrian capital.

EVERY FLAG MUST FLY AND EVERY BAND PLAY

Washington, Sept. 11.—"I will have every flag flying and every band playing on registration day."

PETROGRAD BURNING, U. S. LEGATION REPORTS

Indiscriminate Mass Arrests and Executions Without Trial or Warning. (By Bert Ford.)

Washington, Sept. 11.—(I. N. S.)—That Petrograd is burning with fires raging in twelve different places and that indiscriminate massacres are taking place in the streets of the Russian capital was the word that reached the state department today.

LIABLE TO STIR UP POLITICAL ROW

President Wilson Wants Will Hays to Make Full and Explicit Explanation.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Secretary to the president, Joseph Patrick Tumulty, acting, it is understood, by direction of President Wilson, today sent a letter to Will Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, which may start a good, old-fashioned political row.

SITUATION IN VIENNA GROWS MORE TRAGIC

Rome, Sept. 11.—With riots and mutinies in Vienna, Bohemia and elsewhere, the political and economic situation in Austria-Hungary was today described as tragic.

SHOWERS, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM'

Today I sat me in a chair, a dentist's chair, forsooth, and what I said while sitting there, to say the least, it was uncouth. As casually my friend did buzz, with placid unconcern, I wondered what he thought I was, and said, like a man, "Der weather? Probably showers to night and warmer. Fair and warm Thursday."

CALL FOR 2,000 WHITE LIMITED SERVICE MEN

Washington, Sept. 11.—A call for 2,000 white soldiers for limited service was issued today by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

WADSWORTH QUARANTINED AGAINST SPARTANBURG

Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 11.—An order issued at Camp Wadsworth last night quarantines the camp against the city of Spartanburg because of the presence in the city of diphtheria.

MOB SACKS AND BURNS BUTCHER SHOPS

Genoa, Sept. 11.—A mob armed with revolvers and clubs, sacked and burned a number of butcher shops in Willich, Austria, according to a dispatch received here today.

MAYS AND TYLER IN BOX TODAY

Sixth Game Under Way at Boston—No More Strike.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 11.—It was officially announced at noon today that the Cubs and Red Sox players had agreed not to make any effort to hold up today's game at Fenway park, the sixth in the world's series.

THOUSAND BRITISH SUBJECTS IMPRISONED

Bolshevik Regime at Loggerheads Over Detention of Boris Litvinoff in London.

London, Sept. 11.—One thousand British subjects have been put in jail in Petrograd, said a dispatch to the Daily Express today.

BURIAN RAISES PEACE BARRAGE

Washington Regards Idea as Not Only Ridiculous but Extremely Insincere.

AMERICA STANDS FIRM

War Aims Are Before Central Powers and When They Are Accepted War Will End.

Washington, Sept. 11.—(I. N. S.)—"Ridiculous and extremely insincere."

FOUR DEFENSE LINES OFFER REFUGE TO HUN

Allies Have Broken One at Queant Already. In Meeting New Obstacles Basis for Calculating Success Changes.

"CALM" EXCHANGE VIEWS SUGGESTED BY AUSTRIAN

Baron Burian Risks an "Ungrateful Task" in Offering Peace Discussion.

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—An exchange of views between the central powers and the British was tentatively suggested by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in an address to visiting German newspaper men, according to a Vienna dispatch yesterday.

THOUSAND BRITISH SUBJECTS IMPRISONED

Bolshevik Regime at Loggerheads Over Detention of Boris Litvinoff in London.

London, Sept. 11.—One thousand British subjects have been put in jail in Petrograd, said a dispatch to the Daily Express today.

OUTFLANKING MOVE ON ST. QUENTIN SLOW BUT SURE

Aviators Taking Up Offensive—French Capture Travecy, Near South End Hindenburg Line. British Line Advanced Northwest of St. Quentin—Germans Beaten Off.

London, Sept. 11.—(11 a.m.)—St. Gobain, the great stretch of wooded high ground that forms one of the chief defenses of the southern end of the Hindenburg line, is now threatened in the rear by the allied advance.

In the outflanking move on St. Quentin, slow but sure progress is being made.

Aviators are taking up the offensive where the tanks are hindered by the hail of bombs, similar to the operation conducted by the Americans and French at Fismes, on the Aisne front.

A dispatch from Paris quoted Henri Bidou, the famous French military critic, as saying that the Germans will soon learn that there are other vulnerable points on this front.

Paris, Sept. 11.—(Havas.)—The village of Travecy, near the southern end of the main Hindenburg line, has been captured by the French, according to reports received here.

London, Sept. 11.—During last night the British line was advanced slightly in the region of Vermand, northwest of St. Quentin, Field Marshal Haig reported in his official statement today.

The Germans delivered a counter attack in the region of Ecourt-St. Quentin. It was repulsed in stiff fighting. There was sharp fighting also at Gouzeaucourt. The Germans were beaten off, except at one point, where the British posts remained in enemy possession.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 11.—British troops today gained a footing in Peiziere and Epehy, on the railroad between Roisel and Marcoing.

German Losses Appalling. (Reuters.)—The Germans this evening were still attacking on the Mont Rouge plateau with desperate determination.

Berlin, Sept. 11, via London.—An attempt made by the British forces to advance yesterday south of Ypres and north of Labassee canal, says the official statement issued today by the German war office, was repulsed.

South of Gouzeaucourt and around Epehy, British attacks reached the German first lines at a few points. The British were driven back, the statement adds, 3,000 prisoners being taken by the Germans.

Overcome Resistance. London, Sept. 11.—(12:11 p.m.)—Overcoming strong enemy resistance the British have advanced their line in the direction of St. Quentin, the war office announced today.

Fresh progress has been made by the British on the Flanders front, they advancing west of Epehy-Ghent, in the direction of the Aisne.

Baron Burian advanced his suggestion in declaring that the adversaries of the central powers need only provide the opportunity "in a calm exchange of views—some sort of direct information discussion in a thinkable which would be far from peace negotiations—of discussing and weighing everything which today separates the belligerent parties and no further fighting will perhaps be needed to bring them closer together."

This question arises, said the foreign minister: "Isn't it a crime against humanity even to think of completely pulling down a structure which has become historical and which certainly here and there needs improvement, but is only capable of improvement in order to found a paradise in future on its ruins? The defect in this, however, is that in accordance with the destructive methods of our enemies it can be only created with a much too great sacrifice."

"Count the past setbacks of this war; think of those to come and ask whether striving to attain war aims at such a price is justifiable war aims in which the principle of justice is put foremost—without investigating whether an understanding could not be reached by a fair application of that principle."

"It is unthinkable that even the most confident hopes of final victory could permit the enemy in the long run to avoid considering whether the most terrific exertions and sacrifices can longer be justified in order to carry through which are not the enemy's monopoly, or to regulate the affairs of other peoples."

"I believe that careful and sincere investigation would bring many an opponent to realize that they are often fighting for imaginary things. It may be an ungrateful task to want to communicate one's own perceptions of things to the enemy."

"The enemy group can, if it wishes, convince itself that in all questions of humanity and justice and of future international relations that it will encounter on the part of our group no opposing progressive aspirations. But at the same time it will meet our determination to continue steadfastly to stand up for our right."

Each one of these lines furnishes a strong refuge for armies obliged to retire upon it. The lines also offer to forces dwindling in numbers the advantage of progressively shortening the battle front. The first of the lines already has been broken between Queant and Drocourt. The development of this success may determine the question whether the Germans can oblige the allies to resort to trench warfare. The enemy's second line of defense almost touches the Hindenburg line at Cambrai, just below the breach the British forces have made in it. If they are able to join the two lines there, the Germans will still have an uninterrupted defensive position in which the second line enters for only the distance from Lille to Cambrai, being continued to the Chemin-des-Dames by the Hindenburg line.