

U. S. TRANSPORT IS TORPEDOED

All of 2,800 Yankee Soldiers on Board Are Saved and Landed Safely.

MEN SHOW TRUE SPIRIT

No Sign of Panic and Admirable Behavior of Troops Gratifying to Officers—Attack Was Off English Coast—Destroyers Rescue.

London, Sept. 12.—An enemy submarine torpedoed a troopship with 2,800 American soldiers on board. All hands were saved and the troopship 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.

Member of Large Convoy.

The troopship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore at 3 p. m.

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

Yanks Show True Spirit.

There was no sign of panic on board and the admirable behavior 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 of foreign extraction. Their behavior proved that they had assimilated the true spirit of the American soldier.

Several soldiers told the Associated Press that they saw the German submarine lifted clear out of the water after one of the depth bombs exploded, and then entirely disappear.

Something had gone wrong with the troopship's engines which compelled her for a time to lag behind the rest of the convoy, but the trouble had been fixed up and she was fast catching up with the other transports when a torpedo hit her just forward of the engine-room.

Vessel Starts to Sink.

The vessel at once began to sink by the bow. Many of the soldiers at the time were taking baths. They did not wait to dress but made for the deck with what little clothing they could hastily lay hands on. The water was rushing in at such a rate that it was thought the steamer would quickly founder.

To the surprise of most of the soldiers the troopship did not sink. Some means apparently were found to check the rush of water and she got near enough to the shore to be beached. It is hoped that the vessel ultimately can be saved.

MUTINY OF ENEMY TROOPS

Said to Have Occurred at Cologne a Few Days Ago.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—A German regiment, the 25th, mutinied at Cologne, Aug. 31, according to the Telegraaf. An eyewitness said the soldiers, ordered to leave for the western front, refused to board a train. Another regiment was ordered to force the refractory troops. They refused to fire on their comrades. The Home Defense Guard, composed of youths, then was ordered to undertake the task and a fight followed in which 11 boys of the guard were killed and many injured.

SELF SACRIFICE FORBIDDEN

Yankees Ordered Not to Leave Ranks for Rescue.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 13.—Such a large proportion of the American casualties in recent actions has been due to gallant attempts to rescue wounded officers and men by unwounded comrades that General J. J. Pershing has been compelled to issue a general order calling attention to the fact that the regulations prohibit members of the fighting force leaving their proper position even for this purpose.

QUARREL OVER WAR SPOILS

Turkey and Bulgaria Are on Verge of Hostilities.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Information reached here from a source usually reliable that Turkey has sent a large force to the border of Bulgaria, where trouble is brewing over division of territorial spoils of war between these two allies of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

German Leaders Will Confer.

Amsterdam, Sept. 13.—German Foreign Minister von Hintz has been summoned to army headquarters to confer with Generals Ludendorff and Hindenburg, according to reports from Berlin. Messages from Germany also brought word of the death at the front of Prince Albert of Saxe. The Berlin newspaper Vorwarts flatly denied reports that Matthias Erzberger, member of the Catholic Center party, and Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist, were to be members of the new cabinet.

NEW PEACE OFFENSIVE

German Emperor and Officials Start Ball Rolling.

Allied and American Governments Positive That Overtures Lack Sincerity.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Officials here now recognize that the German peace offensive is in full swing.

A progressive campaign is clearly indicated to their minds by the apparently casual remarks of Chancellor von Hertling a few days ago, followed by the more formal statement to the visiting German newspaper men in Vienna by Count Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, the remarks of the German crown prince and now the speech of Emperor William himself to the working people at Essen.

Peace proposals emanating from these sources would appear incongruous were the officials not firmly convinced of the insincerity of the movement, which again is recognized as conceived with the double purpose of placating the uneasy and restless German Socialists and at the same time appealing to the pacifists in the Allied countries and America in the hope of weakening the hands of the Allied governments in the prosecution of the war.

Analysis of the abstract of the emperor's remarks reported by cable fails to disclose any new feature.

UNTIL PRUSSIA IS CRUSHED

Duke of Devonshire Says Britain Will Remain at War.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Chicago has authoritative word as to British and Canadian ideas of peace.

"The war will only end when we have certain assurance that the menace of Prussian autocracy and militarism is not only defeated but wiped out for all time."

The speaker was the Duke of Devonshire, governor general of Canada, here for the war exposition.

"Heaven help the enemy if this is a fair sample of American preparation," exclaimed the governor general at the conclusion of a review of 30,000 sailors at the Great Lakes training station.

PLANS MORE SLACKER RAIDS

Attorney General Will Not Use Soldiers or Sailors.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Full responsibility for the recent slacker raids in New York and adjoining cities has been assumed by Attorney General Gregory, who promises continuance of the round-ups, but without use of soldiers, sailors and members of the American Protective Association to make arrests.

In a letter to President Wilson, made public, the attorney general said the latter practice which was criticized so severely in the Senate last week, was illegal, ill-judged, and without his authority, but was prompted by "excess of zeal for the public good."

BOSTON WINS 1918 PENNANT

Chicago Cubs Are Defeated in Sixth Game of Series.

Fenway Park, Boston, Sept. 13.—The Boston Red Sox are the non-essential world's series champions of 1918. They defeated the Chicago Cubs by a score of 2 to 1 in a hot game which was replete with fine fielding plays. National league champions from the world series picture, the last to be shown on the baseball screen until the great war is over. The score by innings:

Chicago . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Boston . . . 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2
Batteries—Chicago, Tyler and Killefer; Boston, Mays and Schang.

USING "ORANGE" GAS BOMBS

Germans Throw New Missiles Into British Lines.

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 13.—Just before the British launched their attack on enemy trenches northwest of Pezere, below Gouzeaucourt, the Germans for the first time employed a new kind of projectile in an effort to drive the New Zealand troops from nearby positions.

The projectiles, which were about the size of oranges, were fired at short range in salvos of from 200 to 300 each. These projectiles burst into flame as they hit the ground, and gave off gas.

Minerals Bill Passed.

Washington, Sept. 13.—With minor amendments the bill providing government stimulation of production and distribution of minerals needed in the prosecution of the war, was passed by the Senate without a record vote. A similar measure has passed the House and differences now will be adjusted in conference.

Japanese Riveter Held.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—With little more than a week in which to dispose of the cases of nine I. W. W. members held in connection with the federal building bombing here, officers renewed the search for evidence. A tenth member of the I. W. W. was in custody with the apprehension of G. T. Yoshihara, Japanese riveter. Yoshihara was here at the recent trial in which 93 I. W. W. were convicted of war obstruction plotting, and returned to Chicago after sentence was passed. His story will be investigated.

OLD GLORY ON GERMAN TERRITORY



This French official photograph shows American and French officers saluting the American colors in Alsace.

JURY CONVICTS EUGENE V. DEBS

Found Guilty at Cleveland on Three Counts of Violating Espionage Act.

DEFENDANT IS CALM

Four Times Candidates of the Socialist Party for President Faces Maximum Penalty of Twenty Years in Prison.

Cleveland, Sept. 13.—A federal jury here found guilty Eugene V. Debs, four times candidate of the Socialist party for president, charged with violating the espionage act.

Talking to newspapermen after the verdict, Debs said:

"It is all right, I have no complaint to make. It will come out all right in God's good time."

Of the original 10 counts of the indictment but four remained when the jury retired to consider the evidence.

The verdict found him guilty of three, not guilty of one. He was found guilty of attempting to incite insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in the military and naval forces; attempting to obstruct recruiting and uttering language tending to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States and pro-mote the cause of the enemy.

The count on which he was adjudged innocent charged that he opposed the cause of the United States.

Judge's Charge Suits Both Sides.

Counsel for both sides said that they considered Judge Westenhaver's instructions fair. They were exhaustive and couched in simple language and delivered in a kindly manner, required one and a half hours. He made no comment on the evidence, which, presented by the government, was affirmed by the defendant, but assured the jury that the espionage act was wholly valid.

When it was announced that the jury was ready to report the crush broke great. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, herself under conviction on a similar charge, came inside the railing for the first time. Previously, at Debs' request, she had remained hidden in the body of the audience.

Mrs. Stokes and Debs Hold Hands. She drew her chair beside his and into her hands he slipped one of his own, where it remained while the clerk was reading the verdict and polling the jury. She had expected an adverse verdict from the first, admitting it to her friends.

Nor was it a surprise to Debs. In his address to the jury he said he had not one word to retract and rather went out of his way to accept the damaging St. Louis anti-war platform.

The maximum penalty is 20 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 on each count.

Debs was indicted for violation of the espionage act as an outgrowth of remarks he is alleged to have made in an address on June 16 before the state convention of the Ohio Socialist party at Canton, Ohio.

AUSTRIAN TRENCHES RAIDED

British Troops Inflict Serious Casualties on Enemy.

Rome, Sept. 13.—British troops raided the Austro-Hungarian positions on the Asiaga plateau of the mountain front and inflicted considerable losses on the enemy, according to the official statement issued by the Italian war office.

Formaldehyde Fumes Felt Sandits.

Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 13.—A small bottle of formaldehyde accidentally placed in the vault of the Farmers' State bank at Kankakee saved thousands of dollars when bandits attempted to reach the safe within the vault. The robbers blew open the door of the outer vault, the force of the explosion bursting the bottle of formaldehyde. The fumes which resulted were so intense that the robbers were unable to get to the safe. Twenty-two safety deposit boxes were broken into.

NAVAL BASE SEIZED

German Property in Virgin Islands Is Taken Over.

Steamship Line Holdings Are Said to Have Concrete Gun Emplacements.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Alien Property Custodian Palmer has seized a potential German naval base in the Virgin Islands at St. Thomas and it will be used for the needs of the American navy and customs department.

The base consists of land, buildings, docks, warehouses, large water tanks and cisterns, lighters, loading paraphernalia and coaling facilities, formerly owned by the Hamburg line.

Mr. Palmer said Germany considered that the marine plant admitted of possibilities as a naval base, as "was shown by the fact that their principal building commanding the harbor is of reinforced concrete and the plaza in front of it is said to have an eight-foot foundation of concrete, fit for gun emplacements."

After the United States acquired the island from Denmark and when it appeared that it would declare war on Germany, Mr. Palmer said, the Hamburg-American line agent, who also was the German consul, "sold" the plant to the line's lawyer, a Danish citizen named Jorgensen.

The sole consideration mentioned was a note for \$210,000, which Jorgensen was said to have given the German company. This note was payable three months after date and renewable every three months until after the war and bore no interest, Mr. Palmer said.

WORST OVER, GEORGE AVERS

British Premier Declares Real Allied Victory Certain.

Manchester, Eng., Sept. 13.—"Nothing but heart failure on the part of the British nation can prevent our achieving a real victory," said Premier Lloyd George. "The worst is over," he declared.

"The news now is distinctly good—really good," he said. "The tunnel is long and there are some steep gradients still to be climbed, but it is getting shorter."

"The casualties in the latest advance were less than one-fifth those suffered in the advance of 1916. The main difference between 1916 and 1918 is the unity of command."

PEASANTS JOIN WITH RIOTERS

Enter Petrograd and Are Joined by Population.

London, Sept. 13.—Russian peasants who revolted against the bolshevik government a few days ago are reported to have entered Petrograd and to have been joined by a large part of the population, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News Agency. Severe fighting is proceeding in the city and fires have broken out at some places.

DIVER BOMBARDS LIFEBOATS

Sinks Norwegian Vessel and Kills Captain and Five Men.

Christiania, Sept. 13.—A survivor of the torpedoed Norwegian ship Eglantine, arriving at Bergen, declared the vessel was sunk without warning. The Hun shelled the lifeboats. The captain and five of the crew died from wounds and the mate went insane. Christiania newspapers declared the U-boat brutality has surpassed all limits.

Approves Lord Milner's Letter.

London, Sept. 13.—Commenting on Lord Milner's letter urging no let-up in American troop movements to Europe, the London Globe said the war secretary was well qualified to make a statement on so vital a subject. "Lord Milner has done well in scotching a doubtless well-intentioned but miserably mischievous estimate of the situation," the paper said. "Every ounce of weight the Allies can throw in against the Boche must be thrown in, and the process must continue until the enemy is beaten."

YANKEES START BIG OFFENSIVE

First Drive Under Direct Command of Pershing Begins Between Verdun and Metz.

TEN VILLAGES TAKEN

Americans Intensely Eager and Fighting Magnificently—Attack Preceded by Four-Hour Barrage Fire—Allies Have Air Supremacy.

London, Sept. 13.—The American first army under command of General Pershing is in action against the Germans on a 20-mile front on the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine, which has stood as a sharp wedge in the French line southeast of Verdun since the beginning of the war.

In the preliminary thrust, ground was gained on both sides of the triangle and also at its apex at St. Mihiel and at last accounts the Americans, with whom some French troops are brigaded, were fast sweeping across the salient in an effort to close the mouth of the big pocket before the Germans can extricate themselves from the perilous position they are in as a result of the suddenness of the blow and the element of surprise it carried with it.

With the Americans on the Metz Front, Sept. 13.—Between the Meuse and Moselle rivers the Americans have started their first big offensive. The attack was carried off by the First Army under the direct command of General J. J. Pershing.

On the early advance the Americans captured 10 villages.

The French are assisting toward the right and also toward the left. This dispatch is filed from the St. Mihiel salient.

The region of the Meuse and the Moselle is on the Toul front, before the important fortress of Metz, in German Lorraine. This is the point where the American concentration has been on for months.

The American line is within two or three miles of the German border. At some points the line actually touches the Lorraine line. The battlefront is approximately 15 miles from Metz.

Tanks Manned by Yanks.

More than 100 tanks manned by Americans aided in smashing the powerful concrete reinforced first line of the enemy, in the region of St. Baustant (12 miles east of St. Mihiel). The tanks drove forward at sunrise, behind a dense smoke screen.

The town of Montsec (seven miles east of St. Mihiel) was kept shrouded in a smoke screen all morning long to prevent effective German observation.

The Allies have complete supremacy of the air.

The Germans now are falling back on the fronts on each side of the St. Mihiel salient. The American attack was preceded by a barrage lasting four hours.

American infantry attacked behind a heavy rolling barrage timed to go forward 100 yards every 40 minutes. The Americans are intensely eager and fighting magnificently.

American and French troops today began an offensive on a 20-mile front in Lorraine near the German border. The movement evidently is aimed primarily at the elimination of the famous St. Mihiel salient, which for more than four years has projected into the Allied line southeast of Verdun.

Attack on Both Sides.

The attacks were launched on both sides of the salient on a 12-mile front on the south and an eight-mile front on the westerly side. The assaults were progressing favorably at the latest reports.

A barrage lasting several hours preceded the thrust. Heavy concentrations of French and American artillery and airplanes had been effected. The fire poured in on the Germans from the Allied guns was a terrible one, while the German reply on the whole was weak.

The St. Mihiel salient is nearly 20 miles wide at its mouth, from Fresnoes, 12 miles southeast of Verdun, to Pont a Mousson, and somewhat more than 15 miles in depth with its apex just to the southwest of St. Mihiel. It was driven into the French line in a sudden German eruption southeast of Verdun early in the fall of 1914.

Former Senator Blackburn Dies.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Joseph C. S. Blackburn, former senator from Kentucky and in recent years resident commissioner of the Lincoln Memorial commission, died at his home here. He was stricken shortly after arising with a recurrence of heart attacks, from which he was a chronic sufferer.

Disloyal Placards Appear.

New York, Sept. 13.—The appearance of disloyal placards urging opposition to the new draft in Harlem resulted in the institution of a search by police and Department of Justice men for their authors. The posters were found on windows, billboards and scattered in the streets. Orders have been issued to arrest any person found with one of the posters in his possession and to destroy all such literature found. The posters were headed: "Defend yourself! Don't register!"

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Minnesota Case

T. H. Laporte, commission merchant, W. Fourth St., Faribault, Minn., says: "I suffered from a steady ache across my kidneys and it was distressing for me to stoop over or straighten up. My kidneys acted irregularly and the secretions were unnatural. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me immediate relief and soon got well. A few times since when I have needed a kidney medicine, Doan's have given me excellent benefit."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIO, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.

Judge William L. Chambers, whose case EATONIO is a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner of the U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation. It is natural for him to express himself in guarded language, yet there is no hesitation in his pronouncement regarding the value of EATONIO. Writing from Washington, D. C., to the Eatonio Remedy Co., he says:

"EATONIO promotes appetite and aids digestion. I have used it with beneficial results."

Office workers and others who sit much are liable to dyspepsia, belching, bad breath, heartburn, poor appetite, bloating, and impairment of general health. Are you, yourself, a sufferer? EATONIO will relieve you just as surely as it has benefited Judge Chambers and thousands of others.

Here's the secret: EATONIO drives the gas out of the body—and the Bloat Goes With It! It is guaranteed to bring relief or you get your money back! Costs only a cent or two a day to use it. Get a box today from your druggist.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D. C., has secured a patent for his "EATONIO" and references. Best results.

Heal Itching Skins With Cuticura

All Druggists: Soap & Ointment 25c. Tube 15c. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 2, Boston.

W. N. U., Minneapolis, No. 37-1918.

DO WORK AT HIGH PRESSURE

Duties of War Correspondents at the Front Are in the Highest Degree Exacting.

Here are the conditions under which a war correspondent has to work:

A great attack is pending and in the black night the war correspondent journeys forth from S. H. Q. by car to some vantage point, from which he sees what he can of the action—and, even were visibility perfect, under conditions of modern war he could only hope to witness a tiny corner of the battle—picks up what facts he can at brigade, divisional, corps or army headquarters, and from the "walking wounded," who begin to stream down from the front within an hour of "zero," studies his maps, and makes his notes. Morning papers go to press early these days. So in the early afternoon he is whirled homeward, maybe through shell fire, fifty, sixty or seventy miles, and then only, at the end of a long, exhausting day, his work proper begins. He must sit down and write promptly a clear and comprehensive account of the day's doings, graphic, if possible, as complete as may be, yet containing nothing that infringes on censorship rules. It is a task demanding the utmost concentration from a mind and body already fatigued.

Said It First.

"Did you tell the landlord you were going to move?" "No. He's the one who broke the news."

Many a man who meanders around the free-lunch route daily, likes to be seen entering a first-class hotel.

Neighborly sympathy often turns out to be about nine-tenths curiosity.

POST TOASTIES

Everything a corn food ought to be—and saves the wheat

—says Bobby