

Today

Statesmanship—New Kind.
The Woodrow Wilson Ideal.
Labor and Capital Alike.
A Lesson From China.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

Woodrow Wilson has invented, in himself, a new American statesmanship. We had public men whom their adversaries called demagogues. They bubbled over with sympathy for the workmen. The union was always right, the employer always wrong.

We had other public men, and they were the big majority, whose sympathy was all for the corporations, the powerful employer. Their adversaries called them tools of the plutocrats. In their opinion, capital was always right and labor always wrong.

Now comes Woodrow Wilson: observe him at work. The Smith & Wesson Revolver Company, big employer of labor, would not permit unionism in its plant. Its workmen were compelled to agree not to join the union. The President says, "The Smith & Wesson Company has flaunted decisions of the Labor Board." The Government, by his order, takes over the plant, will work it. Any Smith & Wesson gentlemen between eighteen and forty-five that have been exempt from draft because they were doing Government work will doubtless have a chance to use their revolvers in the trenches.

Union mechanics of Bridgeport, making weapons for soldiers, went on strike, refusing to accept the war board decision. The President tells them bluntly, "You are the best paid of the whole body of workers affected, and least entitled to press a further increase of wages." The President cares no more for the dominating aristocracy of union labor than for the aristocracy of corporation finance.

He tells the striking union men that if they do not go to work at once they will be kept out of all other Government work except employment in the trenches, which will be given them promptly, that they may learn at first hand the importance of the war.

Within twenty-four hours Woodrow Wilson shows the public that union labor and organized capital look exactly alike to him when they don't behave. This country needed just such a President and will need him for some time to come—until the end of 1924, at least.

He would not thank anybody for saying so. But if the people of this country understand the national interest they will keep at Washington during the reconstruction period after the war and for another full Presidential term the man who shows himself able to deal with the grave problems that will follow the war, based upon capitalistic greed, and labor discontent and difficulty.

The importance of keeping labor and capital balanced, working honestly and fairly, is well illustrated for the average man in *Engineering and Contracting*, published in Chicago. These facts illustrated strikingly the results obtainable with capital and labor co-operating, as at present in the railroad system of the United States.

Here W. G. McAdoo, Director of Railroads for the Government, adds more than three hundred millions per year to the pay of railroad workers by one single order. Even with this increase of wages it costs about a half a cent to haul a ton of freight one mile on an American railroad.

In China transportation depends entirely on human labor. Freight is actually hauled by Chinese coolies in wheelbarrows, or pulled by mules or donkeys in little carts. There is no high pay for labor over there. China is the place where the miserly employer should go when he dies. It is his ready-made heaven.

Fifteen cents a day is paid to the men that haul the freight with their muscles or drive the donkeys on the atrocious roads of China. And there it costs from 4 to 12 cents to haul a ton of freight one mile.

It seems miraculous that human beings can haul freight, two thousand pounds of it, one mile for 4 cents.

But even with the low cost of human labor in China, and with the adding of hundreds of millions of dollars to the annual pay of railroad men here, hauling freight in China is from eight to twenty-four times as expensive as it is in the United States.

A good miner who gets out coal to make the steam drive the locomotive can earn in one day as much as forty Chinese workmen or even a hundred Chinese workmen. The American fireman who feeds the coal into the locomotive furnace gets the pay of twenty-five Chinese laborers. The skilled man in the rolling mill making the rails on which the freight train travels earns as much as fifty Chinese coolies at least. And the result of this combination of high paid workers, including the payment of dividends on watered railroad stocks, is a freight rate averaging about one-twentieth of the rate in China, where unskilled labor, divorced from intelligently applied capital and science does the hauling.

What will be the prosperity of

Russians Rescue Armenians From Turks in Riot at Braddock, Pa.

WEATHER:

Fair today, tomorrow unsettled. Moderate temperature.

The Washington Times

NATIONAL EDITION

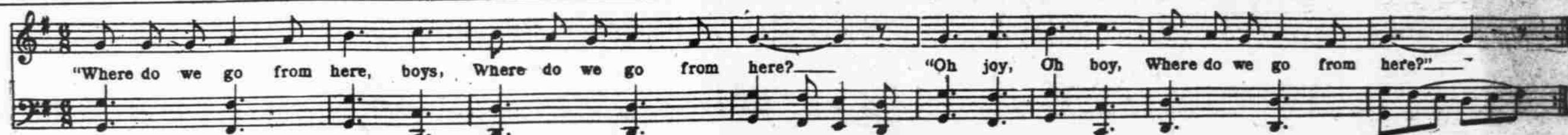
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This Is the Chorus the Yankee Boys Sang as They Drove the Germans Out of the Mihiel Salient. (See Story Below)



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BRITISH CLOSING IN ON CAMBRAI

U. S. PROVES LENINE AND TROTSKY ARE BERLIN AGENTS

Lenine and Trotsky are German agents.

Germany arranged and paid for the Bolshevik revolution in Russia; Lenine and Trotsky betrayed Russia at Brest Litovsk, and double crossed the workmen of that nation.

These facts are established beyond doubt in an amazing series of documents, or facsimiles, obtained by this Government through Edgar Sisson, special agent in Russia.

The Committee on Public Information made public a portion of the documents last night, with a summary, startling in its revelation of intrigue and traitorous selling-out of a nation to Germany by its two erstwhile leaders.

Ordered Sabotage Here.

Beyond the alliance between the Bolshevik leaders and the German general staff, there was shown a plot of 1914, where Germany ordered her wrecking crew to turn loose in the United States and Canada so as to hamper munitions shipments to the entente, including Russia.

Germany placed her agents in Russia at will. With the aid of the conspirators, a German-picked general "defended" Petrograd. German agents were sent to spy on allied embassies. And, Germany ran the whole show, with Lenine and Trotsky reaping a golden harvest of propaganda funds for their betrayal of the trust of Russia's workmen.

The proofs adduced by the committee confirm dispatches printed some months ago showing that this

BERLIN ULTIMATUM SENT TO FINLAND

Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse has accepted the crown of Finland, according to a diplomatic dispatch received here from Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—Germany has notified Finland that the Germans will not penetrate eastern Karelia if the entente troops evacuate the Murman coast within a certain definite period, according to a dispatch from Helsinki today.

The purpose of this, the German government said, was to "keep Finland and Sweden from danger of war."

It appears from the above dispatch that Germany has sent a virtual ultimatum to Finland, threatening to invade a part of that country if the allies are not forced from the Murman coast.

today this country when statesmen like Woodrow Wilson shall have made capital realize that dishonest exploitation is unnecessary and labor realize that narrow-minded selfishness does not pay.

There are in the United States wealth and prosperity enough for all, and ten times more, if only the citizens with brain and muscle, capital and skill would combine to work in harmony and divide justly.

YANKSING "WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE" IN STARTING DRIVE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 15.—"Where Do We Go From Here, Boys?" sang the American troops as they went over the top, inaugurating the latest Yankee drive, with Metz as the objective.

It was a rainy, moonless night that was selected for the opening of the offensive. Precisely at 1 o'clock a single flash of flame shot across the sky. Other flashes followed, merging into a sheet of white fire on the horizon.

Star shells, signal rockets, and flares were thrown up by the Germans to reveal any activity of the American infantry. As the morning hours passed the Yankee artillery fire lessened somewhat, and at precisely 5 o'clock, the guns came to a dead silence as the tanks hurried toward the German lines.

As the Americans approached the enemy trenches, a barrage was sent out to cover their advance. With the German machine guns barking at them, the Yanks leaped into the enemy trenches, singing all the time:

"Where Do We Go From Here, Boys?"

STRIKERS TO ASK FOR A REHEARING

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15.—Machinists and tool-makers of Bridgeport have not halted their endeavors to obtain higher wages and classification of workers, but after a meeting tomorrow afternoon, at which submission to the will of President Wilson was urged by strike leaders, an appeal to local board of mediation and conciliation for a rehearing on the ground of error will be made. Through appeals it will be carried to the War Labor Board again.

The machinists will follow to the letter and spirit the order of the President. Business Agent Samuel Lawit and members of the strikers' executive committee will recommend their compliance with the White House proclamation. It was officially announced today.

The alternative to striking as suggested by President Wilson's communication to the machinists and other striking workers of the city will be our more following the return of the machinists to their benches Tuesday morning, if things go according to the program we have laid out," said Mr. Lawit.

About 1,500 machinists and tool-makers have left the city for other working fields. Numbered among those who have made their departure are a few who have secured draft exemptions on industrial grounds.

PRESIDENT'S BOLD STAND FORESTALLED GENERAL TIE-UP OF WAR WORK

President Wilson's decisive action in the cases of the Bridgeport munition strikers and the Smith & Wesson owners has probably had the effect of forestalling a general tie-up of vital war industries, it is believed here.

From various other industrial centers the Bridgeport and Springfield cases had been closely watched by both capital and labor, and had the President refused to intervene in both cases, or had he acted in only one, the strike in Bridgeport, according to reports reaching Washington, would have developed into a general strike all over the country on the part of the workers and into the employment of hold-up methods among several manufacturing plants that have been hesitating over accepting decisions of the War Labor Board.

1,400 WORKERS STRIKE

READING, Pa., Sept. 15.—Fourteen hundred employees of the Carpenter Steel Company plant at this place, engaged entirely on war orders, yesterday went on strike for increased wages and shorter hours.

YANKS HURL FOE FURTHER BACK IN ZONE WEST OF METZ

AMERICAN FRONT, Sept. 15.—Capture of 15,000 prisoners, a mass of material, and more than 100 guns in the St. Mihiel salient is announced by General Pershing.

"In the St. Mihiel salient we secured the desired results," the statement said. "In twenty-seven hours we liberated 150 square miles of territory, took 15,000 prisoners, a mass of material, and over 100 guns."

By HENRY G. WALES. (International News Service Staff Correspondent.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 15.—Staggered by the American drive launched between the Meuse and Moselle rivers Thursday morning, the Germans are making another retreat on the vital part of the battlefield west of Metz, according to information secured by aerial observers.

(The fighting in that zone is approaching the field over which gigantic battles took place in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. There was savage fighting during that struggle in the region of Mars la Tour and Gravelotte, toward which the victorious French and Americans are now driving.)

Roads Are Crowded.

Air observers report that the highways passing through Jarny, Mars la Tour, Chambley, and Etain are crowded with motor trucks filled with troops.

The line of the new German retirement lies from ten to twenty-four miles southeast of Verdun, and is an extremely important part of the western battle front. By advancing only a little farther in that area, the allies not only menace the German fortress of Metz, but threaten the whole southern flank of the German battle line in France and Belgium.

The new movement of the German troops rearward is highly significant because it is behind the prepared lines to which the Germans moved back when they were hurled out of the St. Mihiel salient. Furthermore it is behind the fortified line on which the Germans were expected to make their greatest resistance.

Fires are being burning in Chambley, twenty-four miles southeast of Verdun. The Germans are blowing up ammunition dumps in the zone also.

If the Germans give up Chambley, it will mean an advance of eighteen miles for General Pershing's troops from St. Mihiel, the tip of the old German salient on the Meuse river.

British air observers, who are working with the Americans and French, report that enemy columns can be seen retreating in the direction.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

TWO ROBBERS SHOT IN BANK BATTLE

ARCADIA, Kan., Sept. 15.—Two bank robbers were shot, one dying almost instantly and the other was said to be fatally wounded in a battle with citizens who surrounded the Home State Bank here yesterday when the bandits were discovered in the act of blowing the vault.

The bandits used a large cylinder automobile which was found at the edge of the town.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 15.—The paymaster of the Groveland mine, in Taylor county, near here, was held up and robbed of \$20,000 by bandits yesterday.

President Cables Pershing He Is Proud of Him and His Boys

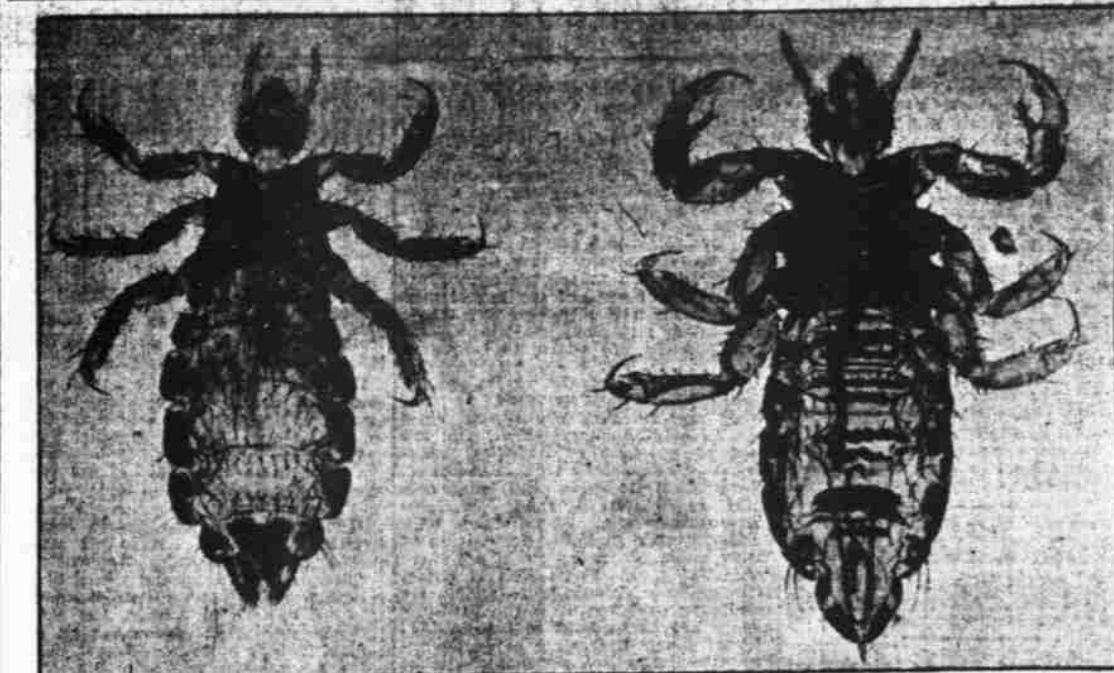
Speaking as the commander-in-chief of the United States army as well as President of the United States, President Wilson has sent the thanks of the nation to General Pershing and his first army.

The following message was sent from the White House to General Pershing at his headquarters in the St. Mihiel salient:

"Accept my warmest congratulations on the brilliant achievements of the army under your command. The boys have done what we expected of them, and done it in the way we most admire.

"We are deeply proud of them and of their chief. Please convey to all concerned our grateful and affectionate thanks."

First Official U. S. Government Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Cootie



This picture shows views of Mr. and Mrs. "Cootie" magnified 27 and 24 times, respectively. This is the very annoying little vermin that the medical officers of the army and the entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture have charged with transmitting many diseases among the fighting men in France, mainly among which is the trench fever.

RUSSO-ARMENIANS BEAT TURKS IN RIOT

BRADDOCK, Pa., Sept. 15.—Russians re-enforcements turned the tide this afternoon when a large party of Turks were gaining the advantage in a pitched battle with Armenians in the streets here.

The fight had its inception in an argument between the Turks and Armenians about the Turkish massacres abroad. One dead, three seriously wounded, and eight slightly wounded were the casualties listed by the police.

Many windows were broken by revolver bullets.

The Turks were slowly pushing the Armenians back when a large party of Russians, with drawn revolvers, rushed into the fight on the side of the Armenians. The allied forces drove the Turks back.

A squad of Irish policemen arrested thirty-six of the combatants after the Turks had been defeated.

BOMBARD RHEIMS AGAIN

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Germans are continuing to bombard Rheims cathedral. The north tower threatens to fall.

After every German defeat the bombardment of Rheims cathedral is renewed.

ITALIAN HERO IN Foe PRISON.

Angellino, the Italian sailor captured by the Austrians when a small Italian motor boat entered the harbor at Pola and sunk an Austrian dreadnaught, is in a Bohemian prison camp, according to a dispatch to the Italian embassy.

CHICAGO MAN 'COOTIE' FIGHT HERO

The "cootie" has come to town. Chaperoned by entomologists of the Department of Agriculture, this engaging little creature will remain in the city indefinitely.

Living quarters were found after great difficulty, for no one seemed anxious to give the "beastie" a home. Finally a volunteer appeared in the person of a former Chicago city official. This man, whose name is being withheld for obvious reasons, offered to act as "host" to the little stranger.

His offer was accepted, and he is now co-operating in a very personal manner with doctors who are striving to find a way to rid the American soldier of these pests that spread trench fever and other diseases.

There are others who also are serving in the capacity of "hosts" for cooties, but their hospitality is not taxed to as great a degree as obtain in the case of the Chicago patriot. He is living with the pests on terms of the utmost familiarity, while his fellow sufferers wear their "cooties" confined under the glass top of a wrist-let, much like a wrist watch.

Through the glass cover the "cooties" are visible.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

JEFF DAVIS SHAFT RULED UNESSENTIAL

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—Work on the Jefferson Davis memorial obelisk at Fairview, the birthplace of the President of the Confederacy, has been ordered stopped as "non-essential" by the United States Government. The obelisk now is 180 1/2 feet high and is built of concrete. It is planned to make it 315 feet, next to Washington's monument, the tallest shaft in the world.

Contributions from every part of the South have been pouring in for the cost of the big monument. The largest donor is Gen. George Littlefield, the Texas millionaire, who has been giving a dollar for every dollar subscribed.

Advancing along the northern bank of the Alsace to flank the enemy positions on the stream, the French were reported in the western outskirts of Vailly a few hours after the assault opened.

(Vailly is two miles from where the attack started.)

Progress already made threatened to turn the flank of the Chemin-des-Dames and endanger Laon.

At the south end of the St. Gobain height, in the direction of the Forest of Coteau, the attack was reported making satisfactory progress.

Hot Fighting. Field Marshal Haig announced hot fighting at several places on the Ploisy front, where the Germans tried to regain important positions seized by the British before the Hindenburg line. At Havrincourt (before Cambrai), the enemy came on under a heavy barrage and got into the village before being halted. Later the Germans were ejected. South of Gouzeaucourt the Germans made a flame attack, which was also repulsed, with severe losses. By showing their lines east of Jeancourt, the British had made a little more progress toward St. Quentin.

The Berlin war office's day report

HAIG'S TROOPS ADVANCE LINE WELL BEYOND HAVRINCOURT

LONDON, Sept. 15.—British forces have pushed slightly closer to Cambrai by advancing beyond Havrincourt, Field Marshal Haig has announced.

His statement said:

"A hostile raid was successfully repulsed Saturday morning in the Gouzeaucourt sector. In the Havrincourt sector our troops have pushed forward and have established new posts in the trench lines east and north of the village.

"Local fighting has taken place on both sides of the La Bassée canal. Our troops have made progress and have taken some prisoners.

"Hostile artillery has been active with gas shells in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. A raid attempted by the enemy Friday night in this sector was driven off."

GUNS ACTIVE ON SALONIKI FRONT

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Reciprocal artillery activity between the Vardar and the Cerna bend, on the Saloniki front, is announced by the French war office.

FRENCH THREATEN TO TURN Foe FLANK

LONDON, Sept. 15.—French forces yesterday attacked the Germans before the Hindenburg line west and south of Laon.

The assault was aimed at the forest of Courcy, the southern end of the wooded St. Gobain height, the western flank of the Chemin-des-Dames, and enemy positions along the Alsace.

(All these strongholds form part of the outer defenses of Laon.) The attack started at 5 a. m. An advance of two miles on an eleven-mile front resulted from the first smash, according to dispatches received here. Eighteen hundred prisoners were reported taken early in the battle.

Three Towns Fall.

Mont des Singes, Allemant, and Sancy fell to the French at the western portal of the Chemin-des-Dames, where the Germans are expected to make a stand if driven from the Alsace.

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