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This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE. CIRCULATION Over 600,000 Sunday. Over 350,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXVI.—NO. 80. C.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

* * PRICE ONE CENT. IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

U. S. AT WAR: WILSON

U-BOAT SINKS AZTEC, ARMED U. S. STEAMER

Americans in Crew Are Believed Victims of Blow in Dark.

New York, April 2.—The American steamship Aztec, owned by the Oriental Navigation company, the first American armed ship to sail from an American port, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, according to advices received tonight by the company from the United States consul at Brest, France.

AMERICANS ON BOARD.
The following were the Americans among the crew, and their addresses, as filed here with the United States shipping commissioner:
I. J. Andersen, mate, Brooklyn, N. Y.
G. C. Larkin, second mate, West Lynn, Mass.

NOW FOR THE DEEDS

(Copyright 1917, By John T. McCutcheon.)



BOTH HOUSES HASTEN WORK ON PROGRAM

Resolution Will Be Passed at Once—Universal Service Aided.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., April 2.—[Special.]—Amid demonstrations of tumultuous enthusiasm such as seldom has been seen at the national capitol, President Wilson asked congress tonight to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany, brought about by the acts of the Berlin government.

SENT TO COMMITTEES.
The resolution was introduced in the senate by Senator Martin of Virginia. Representative Flood, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, introduced it in the house.

THE DECLARATION

A JOINT resolution prepared by the president and introduced last night in both houses of congress, and referred to the foreign affairs committee for consideration today, follows:
"Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the government and people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same:

"Whereas, The recent acts of the imperial German government are acts of war against the government and people of the United States;

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and

"That the president be and is hereby authorized and directed to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defense but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the imperial German government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination."

THE WAR PLAN

PRESIDENT WILSON'S address to congress last night told what the war program of the United States will be. On this Mr. Wilson said:
It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany and, as incident to that, the extension to those

"WE MUST FIGHT FOR JUSTICE AND RIGHTS"

President Tells Joint Session of Congress That German Monarchy Is Threat to All Mankind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—(Special.)—President Wilson's epochal address to congress, calling for action against Germany, delivered tonight, follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have called the congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

"On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coast of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

HOPED FOR MODIFIED WARFARE.
"That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

All out for
The third Liberty Loan.
Get ready!

The Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 72. C.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, 121 N. WABASH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE.

* * PRICE TWO CENTS.

HUNS REACH SOMME

MIRACLE GUN RENDS PARIS' PALM SUNDAY

76 Mile Weapon Is Located in a Forest.

BULLETIN.
BERLIN, via London, March 24.—Paris has been bombarded by German long distance guns, according to the German official communication issued tonight.

(By the Associated Press.)
PARIS, March 24.—The German "monster cannon" which has been bombarding Paris has been located in the forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, and exactly 122 kilometers—approximately seventy-six miles—from the Paris city hall.

The gun bombarded Paris during the greater part of Sunday. The day was ushered in by loud explosions from the ten inch shells, and immediately the alarm to take cover was sounded.

Churches Well Filled.
This occurred at 6.55 o'clock and many persons sought shelter, but greater numbers of them appeared in the streets on their way to the churches, which were almost as well filled as usual.

WINNING HIS CROSS



YANKEE TROOPS RUSHED INTO GREAT BATTLE

Americans Sent to Support of the British.

BY ARTHUR SHARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., March 24.—[Special.]—American troops are in the thick of the fighting to stem the tide of Germany's supreme onslaught for the winning of world dominion. The Americans, together with other allied troops, were sent to the support of the British forces subjected to the severest attacks by the Germans. The part of the line held by the main force of Americans is not yet involved in the battle, according to the latest official reports.

Washington Gets News.
The war department received a dispatch this afternoon stating that Americans are fighting side by side with the British and French to repel the Germans. If the dispatch stated the number of Americans engaged or identified their units, the information was withheld by the department.

TIDE OF CONFLICT

BERLIN REPORTS VICTORY.

BERLIN, March 24.—The official report issued by the war office late tonight was as follows:

"A gigantic struggle is taking place for Bapaume. A battle is in progress on the Transloy-Combles-Maurepas line.

"The Somme has been crossed at many points in our attack between Peronne and Ham.

"Between the Somme and the Oise our corps are fighting their way forward. Chauny has been taken.

"Our booty in war material is enormous. The English in their retirement are burning French towns and villages.

"We have bombarded the fortresses of Paris with long distance guns."

TELLS EARLIER FIGHTING.

The foregoing report supplements one issued earlier describing the events which led up to the final advance. This report follows:

"The battle near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and La Fere has been won.

"The British Third and Fourth armies and portions of Franco-American reserves who had been brought up were beaten, and on the line of Bapaume-Bouchavesnes and behind the Somme, between Peronne and Ham, as well as at Chauny, they were repulsed with the heaviest of losses.

"The army of Gen. von Below (Otto) took by storm Monchy height and south thereof and carried forward the attack in a westerly direction beyond Wancourt and Henin. It now is engaged in a fight northwest of Bapaume for the third enemy positions. Strong British counter attacks were repulsed.

"The army of Gen. von Dermar-Witz, following upon the heels of the vanquished enemy, pressed forward in close pursuit Friday night as far as the third enemy position in the Equancourt, Nurlu, Templeux, La Fosse, and Bernes line.

"Early yesterday morning they renewed their attack against the enemy and defeated him, in spite of his desperate defense and continual counter attacks. A junction with the left wing of Gen. von Below was effected.

"Between Manancourt and Peronne the troops of Gens. von Kathan and von Gotard have forced a crossing over the Tortillo sector and on the Somme battlefield are fighting around Bouchavesnes. Peronne has fallen. Other divisions have pressed forward

BRITISH AT BAY ON RIVER LINE; LOSSES APPALL

Peronne, Ham, and Chauny Captured as Huns Advance.

LONDON, March 24.—The British lines, drawn back to the Somme, have stiffened and apparently Gen. Haig has reached the position where he intends to fight it out.

The Germans have gained much. The British retreat reached a depth of fifteen miles on many points on the long front. The Teutons have retaken Chauny, Ham, Peronne, and the heights of Monchy, which overlook Arras.

A fierce battle now is in progress for Bapaume.

Strive to Cross Somme.

Between Peronne and Ham the Germans are striving to cross the Somme. The official report from the British war office says the enemy crossed at several points. "These are being dealt with," the statement adds.

The Berlin statement says the Somme was crossed "at many

BRITONS CEASE

THE WEATHER.

FIRST STORIES

All out for
The third Liberty Loan
Get set!

The Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 78. C.

Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Company.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO PAGES CONSIST OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

** PRICE TWO CENTS.

YANKS GO TO BATTLE

WILSON TAKES STEPS TO RULE PACKER PLANTS

Names Board to Fix Plans for Control of All Meat.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—[Special.]—Far reaching regulations of the packing industry, stabilization of the prices of meats and meat animals, and possibly the operation of the great Chicago packing plants themselves are about to be undertaken by the government for the period of the war.

President Wilson approved today the appointment of a commission, recommended by Food Administrator Hoover, to study the problem and define the specific policy to be adopted. The members of the commission are:

Secretary of Agriculture Houston, representing the producer of meat animals.

Chairman Harris of the federal trade commission, representing trade conditions.

Chairman Taussig of the federal trade commission, representing "economic thought."

Secretary of Labor Wilson, representing the civilian consumer.

Food Administrator Hoover, upon whom will devolve the duty of carrying out any given policy determined upon.

Hoover Fears Shortage. Unless government regulation be established there will be an inadequate meat supply for civilian consumers in the United States and higher prices, Mr. Hoover fears.

SETTING THE CLOCK

(Copyright, 1918, by John T. McDulchew.)



THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.

Sunrise, 6:33; sunset, 7:10. Moon rises at 11:33 a. m. Tuesday. Clouds and visibility. Disrupted, but generally fair weather on Monday and Tuesday. No marked change in temperature, moderate to fresh southwest.

TRIBUNE BAROMETER.



KING GEORGE PRAISES MORALE OF HIS ARMY

Tells of Observations on a Visit to

LATE BULLETINS

LONDON, March 31.—British aerial operations are officially reported tonight as follows: "After noon Saturday the weather completely broke, but our air-men in spite of the driving rain continued to take part in the battle

100,000 MEN TO JOIN FOCH ON SOMME LINE

Roads Alive with Columns, Wild for Fray.

BULLETIN. PARIS, March 31.—"The French government has decided to accede to the desire expressed by Gen. Pershing in the name of the United States," says an official note issued today dealing with the operation of American troops with the French and British.

"The American troops will fight side by side with the British and French troops, and the Star Spangled Banner will float beside the French and English flags on the plains of Picardy."

Washington reports that American effective, ready for the field, number more than 100,000 men.

BY FLOYD GIBBONS. (Special Cable to Chicago Tribune.) (Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Company.) WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON MARCH IN FRANCE, March 30.—The men are singing as they swing along. They have no idea where they are going, but they are on their way and glad of it. Up under the battle haze that hangs over the northwest the guns are rolling as they have never rolled in the memory of Mars. For our American soldiers in France all the training period is over. For

MOVES OF WAR

LONDON REPORT

LONDON, March 31.—The latest statement issued by the war office tonight follows: Immediately south of the Scarpe our line has been advanced to the east of Fenchy (east of Arras). It has been confirmed that the enemy's losses in his fruitless attacks were heavy.

North of the Somme the enemy did not renew his attacks today. Some heavy hostile shelling, however, has taken place at different points. We secured a few prisoners and machine guns in local fighting.

South of the Somme, by successful counter attacks, we regained possession of the village of Demuin. In brilliant operations by the Canadian cavalry and British infantry, in conjunction with the French, Moreuil and the wood to the north were captured.

A hostile attack developed in considerable force about midday south of the main Peronne-Amiens road. Fighting is continuing in and between the valleys of the Luze and the Avre.

South of Moreuil the Germans are attacking in the direction of Maily-Raineval.

EARLIER REPORT.

The foregoing report supplements one issued earlier in the day, which was as follows:

South of the Somme our line in the Luze valley was restored yesterday, after a vigorously executed counter attack. Two strong attacks made by the enemy in the course of the day against our front from Maroelle to the Somme were repulsed in each case with heavy loss to his troops.

In his attacks delivered yesterday immediately north of the Somme, the enemy's infantry advanced to the assault in four waves and was repulsed at all points by our outpost line. The enemy's casualties on this portion of the battle front alone are estimated in the thousands.

Early yesterday afternoon a successful local operation was carried out by us in the neighborhood of Serre. Our line in this locality was advanced a short distance, and 230 prisoners and forty machine guns were captured by us.

PARIS REPORT

PARIS, March 31.—The latest report issued by the war office tonight follows:

The Germans, exhausted by their sanguinary check of yesterday, made violent local attacks today only at certain points on the front.

North of Moreuil the enemy gained no success except in the region of Hangard en Santerre, where, after stubborn fighting, he

ALLIED FORCES BEAT BACK FOE ON LONG FRONT

Germans Are Foiled in Efforts Which Cost Much.

BULLETIN. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, March 31.—[By Associated Press.]—The British are holding the whole of their long line with strength. They have smashed numerous heavy German attacks at various points and successfully taken the initiative on several sectors.

BULLETIN. PARIS, March 31.—The battle is slackening, according to news reaching Paris late tonight. The attacks of the Germans have been less violent and less numerous today, and it has been observed that the enemy is feverishly digging himself in, particularly in the neighborhood of Lassigny. The general impression is that the situation is most satisfactory.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.) LONDON, March 31.—The great German drive has come to a halt. At most of the points on the

The Navy needs more men. Enlist now.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 128. C.

(COPYRIGHT 1918 BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

* * PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMAN RUSH SLOWS UP!

U. S. TROOPS CAPTURE TOWN LOSS OF 15,000 FAILS TO SPLIT ALLIED LINES

TAKE 200 FOES IN DRIVE INTO GERMAN LINES

Fight Way Through to All Objectives at Montdidier.

BULLETIN.
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American attack was a success in ten minutes. They carried machine gun positions with hand grenades. French troops witnessing the operations exclaimed: "The Americans are wonderful."

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Germans today again attempted to shell American hospitals behind the American lines. All patients able to walk or to be moved sought safety in shelter trenches.

Washington, D. C., May 28.—American troops in Picardy attacked this morning on a front of one and a quarter miles, captured the village of Cantigny, took 200 prisoners, and inflicted severe losses in killed and wounded on the enemy, says Gen. Pershing's communique, made public tonight at the war department. The American casualties were relatively small.

Pershing's Statement.
The statement follows:



SOMETHING HE CAN'T KILL

(Copyright 1918: By John McQuinn.)

THE WEATHER.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918.

Sunrise, 5:18 a. m. Sunset, 8:15 p. m. Moon rises at 11:31 p. m.

Chicago and vicinity—
Disturbed weather Wednesday and Thursday, with occasional showers; slow clearing temporary; fine Thursday, moderate to fresh north-east to east winds. Illinois—Unsettled weather Wednesday and Thursday, with occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.
(Last 24 hours.)

BANDIT SLAIN; BODY IN RIVER; WIFE ARRESTED

Ted Clark Dead After Row Over Split of Bank Loot.

The body of Ted Clark, the third bandit sought in connection with the robbery of the Tri-City bank of Madison, Ill., on May 16, when \$16,040 was

Allies Fight for Every Foot; Retreat Without Confusion

BY G. H. PERRIS.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable (Copyright 1918.)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 28.—Hindenburg has scored another spectacular success. At dawn yesterday after three hours' bombardment composed largely of gas shells the new German mass of attack was thrown on a twenty-five mile front extending from the Ailette, near Vaux

LOSS OF 15,000 FAILS TO SPLIT ALLIED LINES

Soissons and Reims, Pivots, Are Firm; Center Bends.

LONDON, May 28.—While the center of the German crown prince's armies is surging forward, having crossed to the south bank of the Vesle river at Fismes, reports from the front tonight indicate that Gen. Foch's reserves have slowed up and even checked the enemy's advance on the flanks of the Aisne battle line.

These reports give a distinct air of reassurance here, which is matched by a similar feeling of confidence in Paris.

The French are counter attacking on the Germans' right and have struck so hard that the hostile advance has been stopped for the present before the heights northeast and east of Soissons.

British Fight Furiously.
On the allies' extreme right the British are holding before Reims, fighting back furiously from old Fort Thierry, the largest of several heights along the Vesle river. Here also the enemy has been unable to advance.

These blows at the German flanks undoubtedly were delivered by reserve troops, which the French communique said were rushing rapidly forward to the relief of their comrades.

Total Gain Is Ten Miles.

"THE WORST IS OVER", BELIEF; FRENCH RESERVES ARRIVING FAST

BULLETIN.
(Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. Copyright 1918.)
WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 28.—It is believed that the worst is over. French reinforcements are arriving rapidly. It is now clear that the German plans were for a big offensive, not a mere diversion.

CAPITALS TELL OF BATTLE

FRENCH REPORT.
PARIS, May 28.—Last night and today the enemy, taking advantage of his numerical superiority, renewed his thrust more strongly towards the southeast of Soissons. On our left we counter attacked vigorously, stopped the German advance and broke up attacks on the heights of Neuville sur Margival and Vregny, northeast of Soissons, and on the heights in the region of Ciry Salveigne and Vasseny, dominating the Vesle valley.
The principal effort was directed toward rolling back the center on the line of the Vesle, which the Germans succeeded in crossing at several points, notably in the region of Bazoches and Fismes.
On our right the British withstood the assaults against the massif of Ft. Thierry, inflicting particularly heavy losses.
West of Montdidier the Americans, supported by our tanks brilliantly occupied a salient along a front of ten kilometers and the strongly fortified village of Cantigny, capturing 170 prisoners and war material. They repulsed counter attacks.

EARLY REPORT.
Late yesterday the Germans, with the assistance of newly arrived forces, succeeded in crossing the Aisne between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac. Franco-British troops, confronted by enemy forces of greatly superior size, are continuing their retirement in good order.
The battle is being waged with violence between the Vesle and Aisne rivers, in the region of the Plateaux, behind which French reserves are forming up.

BRITISH REPORT.
LONDON, May 28.—Counter attacks carried out early this morning by French and British troops successfully re-established our line east of Dickelbusch lake. Several prisoners were captured. In the enemy's attacks yesterday morning in this sector and to the south as far as Loera four German divisions are known to have been engaged.
In the course of the fighting heavy losses were inflicted on these divisions. The allied line has been maintained at all points.
On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors.

EARLY REPORT.
Continuous pressure was maintained by the enemy all day yesterday against the British troops engaged on the Aisne front, and severe fighting is still taking place on the whole front of the British sector.
On our right the Twenty-first division, in touch with our allies, held the battle positions throughout the day and successfully withstood the enemy's attempts to advance. In the center and on the left of the British sector troops of the Eighth, Fifteenth and Twenty-fifth divisions, by determined resistance, maintained the second line positions against the enemy's assaults until a late hour.
Toward the end of the day the weight of the enemy's attacks carried his troops across the River Aisne to the west of the British sector and compelled the left of our line to fall back. The enemy is developing his attacks in great strength along the whole of the Aisne battle front.

1918

National War Savings Week. Stamps for Sale Everywhere.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 153. C.

1007 PAGES, 1918. BY THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.—24 PAGES..

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE.

* * PRICE TWO CENTS. IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS THREE CENTS.

YANKS WIN 7-HOUR BATTLE

BAKER BLOCKS CHANGE NOW IN AGE OF DRAFT

Stand Brings Senate Clash; Test Is Due Today.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., June 26.—(Special.)—With President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker exerting all the influence of the administration in opposition to the proposal, Democratic leaders are predicting tonight the defeat of the amendment in the senate providing for the extension of the draft to men from 29 to 40 years old, inclusive.

Secretary Baker, representing the commander in chief, and Gen. March, chief of staff, urged the committee on military affairs to defer consideration of the draft age extension until fall when the war department, which is conducting a survey of national manpower, will be able to state how many soldiers can be transported overseas and how far it will be necessary to extend the draft to obtain the number of men required.

Vast Program Planned.
Within three months the enlarged army project now being worked out will be presented to congress to represent the maximum fighting effort of the country.

Already the calculations upon which the peacetime army bill was framed have been exceeded, and the war department is now revising its plans on an enlarged basis that means additional billions in money and additional millions of fighting men.

The full scope of the new measure is not yet apparent even to officials who are preparing it.

Crowder Stands Pat.
Provost Marshal General Crowder told the committee he still believes immediate action necessary for the time; exertion of full national effort in the war, but that, as he is a subordinate, he has no voice in the matter.

NEGRO BANDIT SLAIN IN DUEL WITH DETECTIVE

Battle After Attempted Hold Up of "L" Station.

Detective Michael Magner was dangerously wounded last night in a revolver fight with a Negro holdup man. Magner killed the Negro.

The Negro, who was later identified as George Jackson, attempted to hold up the South Side Elevated railroad station at Twenty-ninth street at 8:30 o'clock. He drew a revolver on Miss Hattie Heintz, the cashier; then smashed the glass window behind which she was seated, and grabbed at a bag of money, the day's receipts. He missed the bag and turned and ran at the sound of a ringing gong which the cashier had set off by putting her foot on a button in the floor.

The frightened bandit turned and ran up the stairs to the station platform, then dropped to the tracks and ran north on the structure, past two moving trains, to Twenty-eighth street. Here he attempted to climb down the girders to the ground and fell. He limped to the basement flat of Mrs. Eliza White, at 19 East Twenty-eighth street, and took refuge in her kitchen.

Negro Starts Shooting.
Magner, with other policemen, responded to the general police alarm sent out from the station. There was a report that the bandit had been seen to enter the building at 21 East Twenty-eighth street, and a big crowd of Negroes had gathered about the place. Some one in the crowd told Magner a man had gone into the house next door, and Magner rushed alone into the kitchen where the Negro sat.

As Magner went in the door Jackson opened fire. His first shot caught the detective in the left shoulder. Before Magner could get his revolver into play a second shot from the holdup man's weapon struck Magner's left cheek, the bullet passing out the back of his neck. As Magner dropped he fired a shot at the Negro, and Jackson dropped dead with a bullet through his forehead.

Bystanders heard the shooting and told the other policemen Magner had been shot to death. Policeman James Crane, with drawn revolver, went into the White residence and found the dead Negro and Magner lying on the floor.

Detective Likely to Die.

ANOTHER INVITATION FROM BERLIN

Copyright: 1918. By John T. McQuinn.



PARIS ATTACKED BY HUN AIRSHIPS, CAUSING DAMAGE

PARIS, June 27, 3 a. m.—German airplanes penetrated the anti-aerial defenses of Paris late Wednesday night and dropped several bombs. Material damage was inflicted, an official statement says.

MAY SHIP LOSS 258,671 TONS

Cuts Estimate of Senator Who Prefers to Hear

D. R. CAMERON DIES AT HOME IN CALIFORNIA

Daniel Ross Cameron of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co., stationers, died yesterday at his California residence in Altadena. He was for fifteen years a member of the Chicago board of education, of which he was twice president.

WILSON OFFERS A NEW POLICY TO AID RUSSIA

Allies May Unite in Peaceful Plan to Save Slavs.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Washington, D. C., June 26.—(Special.)—President Wilson is for peaceful, not forceful, intervention to rehabilitate Russia and expel the Hun.

It was learned tonight that the president has determined upon the basic principles of a plan for extending aid to Russia, and is engaged in formulating the details. Tonight at a cabinet council he outlined his proposals. The president's plan does not contemplate military intervention. It aims at the commercial, industrial, and agricultural upbuilding of that great territory through a policy of mutual helpfulness arranged between the United States and whatever Russian authority may be established.

Will Send Commissioners.
It is understood that his plan contemplates sending to Russia a commission of distinguished civilians with offers of assistance and with powers to discuss and arrange with Russian representatives a plan of cooperation designed to set that perturbed country on its feet. It suggests that the United States, for example, shall furnish agricultural implements and arrange for the purchase of Russian farm products. Troops might be sent to give protection to the commissioners and to police territory where native local governments might be established to carry out the policy inaugurated by the United States, but it is contemplated that there shall be no military intervention in any sense of the term. The whole project, according to information obtained today, is of an economic and nonmilitary character.

Follows Up King Proposal.
In certain of its features the plan coincides in a qualified way with the

GERMANS MASS FOR NEW DRIVE; ALLIES CONFIDENT

Hint American Part in Battle Will Be a Big Surprise.

BULLETIN.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright: 1918.)
LONDON, June 26.—The Chronicle says important events are developing on the western front. German reserves are being cunningly maneuvered into position for the new offensive, but it is impossible to say yet in which sector the attack will develop. The situation is well in hand and the allied armies are stated to be confident and unbroken.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright: 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 26.—The American army is preparing to play a much larger part in the military operations against the expected new German drives toward Paris. The longer the Germans postpone the next fight the larger our part in it will be.

Up to this time the American soldiers have appeared on the front in one or two divisions. As time passes, more and more American soldiers complete their training with the French and reach a stage of proficiency where they can hold positions unaided.

Guard Road to Paris.
American soldiers did noble work in stopping the Germans in two important strategic positions in the last drive—namely: at Chateau Thierry and northwest of Chateau Thierry, both places guarding approaches to the French capital. For obvious reasons, it cannot be stated where the larger American force will be located, but it will suffice now to say that the Germans cannot get much closer to Paris without defeating a considerable American army.

Developments of momentous importance to the American people are taking place in France these days. Because of the limitations of the censorship and for good military reasons, they cannot be revealed until the Germans have cognizance of them, which they will before they complete many more drives at Paris.

KILL 700 FOE, CAPTURE 264 IN BIG VICTORY

Goaded Huns Rush to Surrender in Inferno.

BULLETIN.
PARIS, June 26.—The number of prisoners captured by the Americans in their operation in Belleau wood was 264, according to the war office communication tonight.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright: 1918.)

AMERICAN FRONT ON THE MARNE, June 26.—Noon.—The American troops have gained a brilliant victory in the capture of an important German stronghold south of the village of Torcy, northwest of Chateau Thierry.

After seven hours of furious fighting and much hand to hand (described) our men overcame a force of 1,200 Germans. With few exceptions the whole German force was killed, wounded, or captured. The number of enemy dead is placed at 700.

The prisoners so far brought in total 350, including four officers. This does not include a hundred more wounded brought back. The prisoners have not yet stopped coming in. Fifty machine guns were taken.

Victory Is Complete.
There is no way in which the victory could have been more complete. Stretching for three kilometers on either side of the wooded hill north of Bois de Belleau is the ridge which forms the German main line of resistance. This wooded hill commands the ridge line in either direction and was the seat of many German machine gun nests which harassed the Ameri-

Energy and Sleep—
Vigilance, Go For-
ward to Give Us Victory!
—Abraham Lincoln.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 220. C.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.—26 PAGES.

Two Sections—Section One.

PRICE TWO CENTS. IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. EXTRA CENTS.

AMERICANS CAPTURE 8,000

DEAR AND 3 BANDITS BREAK JAIL

FREE IN AUTO; 'SHOOT TO KILL,' POLICE ORDER

Guard Beaten, Bars Sawed, in Plot of Camouflage.

Four of the most desperate men in the Cook county jail, two of them under sentence of death, all notorious as criminals, escaped last night.

By a clever ruse they outwitted a guard, overpowered him, locked him up with his own keys, tore apart bars previously sawed, broke a padlock previously cut, and lowered themselves by a rope, prepared sometime before, from the fourth floor of the jail.

Two fled in a closed automobile, making outside with engine running. Two slipped through an alley and vanished in the crowd on North Clark street.

Those Who Escaped.

The men who escaped are:
MARL DEAR, alias "Immense Dear," called the "brains of the auto thief crew," often rescued from the law by some mysterious influence; under sentence of death for the murder of Rudolph Wolfe, chauffeur for Dr. Philip Schuyler Doane.
LOYD BOPP, convicted of the murder of Herman Muller, Oak Park policeman, on June 14, 1916; twice sen-

PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND 13,000,000 STRONG

(Copyright, 1918, by John T. McCutcheon)



378,648 MEN REGISTER HERE FOR NEW DRAFT

All 18 to 45 Step Proudly Up for Blue Cards.

Chicago's response to the new call on the nation's man power yesterday was an enrollment of 378,648 men.

This takes in all youths from 18 to 20 and all men from 22 to 45 years.

Within three weeks, according to draft officials, the majority of these new registrants in selective service will be classified and subject to military orders. The first to be taken will be men between the ages of 19 and 20. Questionnaires have reached Chicago and will be sent out as soon as serial numbers can be listed.

Registration is smooth.

With the aid of the election machinery and 13,000 volunteer workers, many of them public school teachers, the huge task of registering these men was carried off smoothly. The city was bright with flags in accordance with the request of the provost marshal. There was little excitement and no demonstration, except the impressive one of the registration itself.

In 2,100 polling places in all corners of the city, millionaires and clerks, lawyers, bankers, barbers, and junkmen, boys and gray-headed men of all classes and races gathered in the waiting lines. From the "gold coast" to the ghetto, and from the black belt to the quiet streets of Rogers Park and Edgewater, there was just one job on hand—that was to gain possession of a little blue card which identified the bearer as having answered the call of service in whatever capacity Uncle

Guns, Tanks, Then Yanks Smash Foes

LONDON, Sept. 12, 3 a. m.—The Daily Mail correspondent at the American front sends the following description of the battle along the St. Mihiel sector:

"The First American army, under personal command of Gen. Pershing, for the first time went into action today in the St. Mihiel salient. Never before has there been such a large concentration of American troops for one operation, and never have the Americans been in such complete control of their own operations.

"The event had long been anticipated, and the attack is for limited objectives only.

"The concentration of a great part of the most experienced United States troops had taken place during the last two weeks and everything was planned minutely and with exactitude for a great event in American history. Last night the final preparations were completed.

Fight in Difficult Terrain.

"The country over which the Americans are fighting is very difficult. The high ridges and thick woods offer every concealment for enemy machine guns and, in addition, the Germans have a fortified line of resistance, which has everything in its favor.

"At 1 o'clock Thursday morning the artillery preparation began with a roar that could be heard many miles away, and all night it rose and fell with peculiar fluctuations. From all the roads that ran parallel the flashes of innumerable guns told of the impending assault.

"Towards 5 o'clock—the hour of the attack—the firing became even more rapid, and its bullets were stinging us unceasingly with the sound of the rain.

Tanks Lead Infantry.

"At dawn whole fleets of tanks, manned by brave young Americans and French, were to be seen moving out of their shelters to lead the attack. They jumbled on, but the Germans offered little opposition. The American infantry followed in open order, plowing through the mud, but they were little troubled by the feeble artillery resistance.

"At one point, near Belcheprey, where the Americans had previously fought desperately with the Germans, machine gun and automatic fire swept down upon the Yanks' right flank, but the tanks and artillery quickly moved

ST. MIHIEL TAKEN AS SALIENT IS CRUSHED

Drive Five Miles; Cavalry Sweeps to Enemy Rear.

BULLETIN.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.

American troops operating in the St. Mihiel sector made considerable gains today, Gen. Pershing reported in his communique to the war department late tonight. Already 8,000 prisoners have been counted, and the movement is still in progress. Assisted by the French units they broke the salient in an effort to close the mouth of the big pocket before the Germans in the south can extricate themselves.

BULLETIN.

WITH THE AMERICAN

ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 12.

—6 p. m.—(By the Associated Press.)—It is unofficially reported that St. Mihiel has been captured by the French.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Germany today felt the first independent power of the American troops in France when Gen. John J. Pershing's first field army launched an attack over a front of approximately twenty miles against the St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine, which cuts a "V" in the allies' lines between Verdun and Nancy.

Reports tonight indicate that the ugly triangular salient has been crushed in on both sides to a depth varying from one to five miles.

AMERICAN ARMY'S LORRAINE STROKE TOLD IN SUMMARY

(By the Associated Press.)

The American First army, under command of Gen. Pershing, is in action against the Germans on a twenty mile front on the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine, which had stood as a sharp wedge in the French line southeast of Verdun since the commencement of the war.

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 in the south can extricate themselves.

Although the Americans made gains in excess of four miles on the southern side of the battle area, the cavalry far outstripped the tanks and foot troops and was last reported operating along the railroad near Vigneucelles, almost in the center of the salient and some ten miles northeast of St. Mihiel, and also northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, through the forests and along the railway line running northward to Metz, the great German fortress, the outer fortifications of which are less than ten miles distant.

Thiscourt, Bouillonville, Pannes, and several other towns in the south were captured in the initial dash, while on the west, at the northern edge of the pocket, the village of Combrès was captured and the environs of Pommertin la Montagne were reached.

To the south everywhere the Americans penetrated into the heights of the Meuse and the French fought their way into the outskirts of St. Mihiel, which, unofficial reports say, was recaptured by the French.

GREAT WAR ENDS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 3 A. M. (By Associated Press.)—Armistice terms have been signed by Germany, the State department announced at 2:45 o'clock this morning.

The world war will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time. The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight.

USE WIRELESS TO GIVE WORD TO SIGN TRUCE

Germany Uses Nearly All of 72 Hours of Grace.

BULLETIN.
 Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 3 a. m.—The momentous news that the armistice had been signed was telephoned to the White House for transmission to the

OUTLINE OF THE TERMS (UNOFFICIAL)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—(The terms of the armistice, it was announced, will not be made public until later. Military men here, however, regard it as certain that they include:

Immediate retirement of the German military forces from France, Belgium, and Alsace-Lorraine.

Disarming and demobilization of the German armies.

Occupation by the allied and American forces of such strategic points in Germany as will make impossible a renewal of hostilities.

Delivery of part of the German high seas fleet and

REPUBLIC SET UP IN BERLIN BY SOCIALISTS

Manifesto Pledges Government of and for the People.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 9.—(German Wireless to London, Nov. 10, 12:56 p. m.)—By the Associated Press.—The German people's government has been instituted in the greater part of Berlin. The garrison has gone over to the government. The Workmen's and Soldiers' council has declared a general

Kaiser Flees With Staff to Holland

LONDON, Nov. 11, 12:31 a. m.—A party including the former German emperor and also, it is believed, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, arrived at Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to Daily Mail advices.

That paper's correspondent at The Hague says the Dutch government has ordered the ex-kaiser and his whole party interned.

According to another report, the former emperor's eldest son, Frederick William, deposed crown prince, crossed the Dutch frontier with his father.

Practically the whole German general staff accompanied the former emperor, and ten automobiles carried the party, the Daily Mail report continues. The automobiles were bristling with rifles and all the fugitives were armed.

Smokes a Cigaret.
 The ex-kaiser was in uniform. He

RED FLAG FLIES OVER ALL BIG GERMAN CITIES

Rebels Continue to Gain; May Exile All Kings.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(With the Social Democratic party leaders and soldiers' and workmen's councils in full control in Berlin, the revolution in Germany is extending rapidly, according to Amsterdam and Copenhagen dispatches.

In most places the desired effect is being achieved without violence or serious disorders.

"Little Bloodshed in Berlin."

KRUPP WORKS' CHIEF AND HIS WIFE ARRESTED

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(5-10 p. m.)—Essen, where the great Krupp steel works are situated, is reported to be in the hands of the revolutionaries, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph company. Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife, formerly Bertha Krupp, have been arrested. This news was brought from Essen by Dutch workmen arriving by special train at Zevenaar on Saturday.

Leipzig Joins Revolution.
 COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—Leipzig, the largest city in Saxony, has joined the revolution. A council of workmen and soldiers

Chicago Tribune

A BACKGROUND REPORT PREPARED BY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT • 1969

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1914-1918: THE GREAT WAR