

# 13,000,000 MEN ADDED TO ROLL

Nation's Manhood Registers for Service.

## SHOW NATION'S PATRIOTISM

Questionnaires To Go Forward Promptly To Men Between 19 And 21 And 32 And 36.

Washington.—Thirteen million men, probably more, the force from which will come the reserves to win the war, were registered in the second great mobilization of the nation's man-power. As these men were moving in every city, town and hamlet over the country to add their names to the roll of the 11,000,000 who had registered before, the nation's fighting army overseas was hurling itself against the enemy in the first distinctly American offensive operation on the Western Front.

Demonstrations of patriotism everywhere marked the registration. Long before the appointed time for the registrars to begin their work, lines of citizens were waiting to enroll. All day and until well into the night men passed through the registration places and Provost Marshal General Crowder is confident that when the returns are in they will show that there were few who sought to evade their duty.

In all the reports of the progression of the registration received at the Provost Marshal General's office there was no suggestion of any disorder. And none had been expected, for officials had been confident that the deeds of the fighting men overseas had stirred the nation to the highest pitch of patriotism and determination.

With registration day now history, the next move of the draft machinery will be in the numbering serially of the registration cards. Until that work is completed by the local boards, the drawing of the order number which will determine in a measure the relative standing of the registrants cannot be held.

In the meantime, however, questionnaires will go forward to men between 19 and 21 and 32 and 36, so that they may be classified, and some of them thus made ready for call in October after the national drawing is held.

### To Round Up Slackers.

A nation-wide effort to round up men who failed to register for the draft will be started immediately by specially organized corps of Department of Justice agents. This corps, has been in process of organization for some time, and will work quietly, without making general raids, like those in New York, which caused adverse criticism.

Methods have been developed for gathering information from hundreds of sources on men within the new draft ages who failed to respond and this will be used to prevent evasion.

### DRY-ZONE BILL SIGNED.

#### President Now Can Protect Shipyards, Munition Plants, Etc.

Washington.—President Wilson signed the joint resolution passed by Congress empowering him to establish prohibition zones around shipyards, munition factories and other war industries.

Under the general terms of the resolution more drastic restrictions than now prevail may be ordered for all war plants, but the measure is aimed specifically at the town of Oliver, Wis., which has sprung up with many saloons across the river from Duluth, Minn. It is understood that the order for a wide zone about the Duluth industrial center to close up Oliver will go out at once.

### WILSON APPEALS TO STRIKERS.

#### Calls On Bridgeport Machinists To Return To Work.

Washington.—A communication sent by President Wilson to the striking machinists and toolmakers of Bridgeport, Conn., is understood to call upon them as patriotic citizens to return to their work in war plants and to solve their problems along lines laid down by the War Labor Board.

### CAR FARES GO UP.

#### Authority To Several Electric Lines Given By I. C. C.

Washington.—Authority to increase fares was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to a number of suburban and interurban electric railroads, the advances asked for by the roads being reduced in nearly every case.

### THREE KILLED IN COLLISION.

#### Federal Court Clerk Among Victims Of Boston Wreck.

Brattleboro, Vt.—Three men were killed and 22 persons were injured when an extra freight train ran into the rear of a passenger train on the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Dummerston. The dead: Frederick S. Platt, Clerk of the Federal Court, at Rutland; W. J. Conant, Bellows Falls, and Richard King, Boston.

## Somewhere in the U. S. A.



## TERROR REIGNS IN PETROGRAD

Flames and Massacre in the Russian Capital.

### A STATE OF ANARCHY

Dispatches From The American Embassy Report That Petrograd Was Burning in Twelve Different Places.

Washington.—A dispatch from the American legation at Christiania said reliable information reached there that Petrograd was burning in 12 different places and that there was indiscriminate massacre of people in the streets.

Secretary Lansing, in announcing receipt of the message, said it did not indicate whether the massacre was organized or merely was a result of a general state of anarchy. There was nothing to show what part the Bolshevik authorities were playing in the situation.

Stockholm.—July and August were months of horror which never will be forgotten by persons who watched Russia's two great cities—Petrograd and Moscow—pass through the mad attempt of the Bolsheviks to shoot or imprison all persons who disagreed with their wild efforts to control crumbling European Russia. September probably will be worse, for the opposition parties are gaining strength through desperation.

The lives of the non-Bolshevik are unsafe, and everywhere in Russia self-defense is forcing unwilling belligerents to take up arms against the ruthless persecution of the so-called counter-revolution, which shoots down the bourgeoisie by the hundreds. Leon Trotsky, then Bolshevik minister of war, evidently is determined that his dictatorship of the proletariat shall not repeat the history of the former provisional government and fall through being too merciful.

Ex-Premier Kerensky refused to impose the death penalty, and his government fell almost without the loss of a life; but observers of the Russian political situation say that no such bloodless end can come to the Soviet republic. It has given no quarter and it will receive none.

Trotsky has said in his speeches that Moscow will be reduced to ashes before it is surrendered. Yaroslavl, a town on the Volga, 169 miles north-east of Moscow, was burned for resisting Bolshevik domination, and Volgod, 116 miles north of Yaroslavl is reported to have suffered the same fate.

Night has been hideous in Moscow for months because of the volleys from execution squads in the military enclosures, where prisoners are kept. Foreigners and Russians alike were searched without warrants and the Red Guards marched crowds of men and women prisoners through the streets with such regularity that pedestrians hardly noticed them.

Marie Spiridonova, a Social Revolutionary leader, charged in her memorable speech made before the All-Russian Soviet Congress at Moscow on July 4, that Bolshevik rule was more tyrannical than that of the late Emperor, and the reign of terror had scarcely begun at that time.

### VILLA AIDE EXECUTED.

#### General Acosta Was With Mexican Bandit During Columbus Raid.

El Paso.—Julio Acosta, a general with Villa at the time of the Columbus (N. M.) raid, was executed by the Home Guard command at Las Cuevas, Chihuahua, Mexico, September 4, according to an official statement issued in Chihuahua City. Acosta's brother Jose was executed at the same time.

## AMERICANS SMASH AT ST. MIHIEL

Gen. Pershing in First Independent Blow.

### A GREAT PINCER MOVEMENT

Americans Have Dug Five Miles Across The Neck Of The Bag, Which Is Fifteen Miles Wide.

Washington.—Sixteen months of vast war effort by the United States reached its first goal, when General Pershing's forces struck their first independent blow in France against the German Army. Reports show that success was meeting the American commander's effort to fling the enemy out of the sharp salient thrust in behind the fortress of Verdun in the first year of the war.

But of even greater significance to Government officials was the fact that the all-American attack meant that the months of ceaseless toil and effort have now brought forth a third great organized army, backed by its own supplies and millions more soldiers if needed, which has taken its place beside the French and British armies and is striking for decisive victory for democratic ideals.

Late accounts made it clear, however, that for his first blow General Pershing had determined to employ the pincer tactics Marshal Foch has now used with repeated success in hurling the foe back from the Marne and out of the Picardy and Flanders salients. The chance lay ready to the American leader's hand.

Almost due south of the war-wrecked fortress of Verdun, which has defied every German effort, the town of St. Mihiel stood at the apex of a great enemy wedge driven into the French lines and which all but cut Verdun off in the first German rush toward Paris. Along the eastern curve of this salient American troops have stood for months, holding the lines. Americans also were on the line between Verdun and St. Mihiel, but St. Mihiel itself was held by the French, for the fate of Verdun rested upon that line.

Surging forward on a 12-mile front to the east of St. Mihiel, Pershing's men have rolled over the complicated defenses of the enemy all along the line and thrust a steel-shod jaw out into the territory behind the enemy forces that held the town. From the other side another American thrust has carried the lines forward to meet the bulge from the east, and a grim trap is being drawn about the enemy forces that remain in the salient. It was only 20 miles across the mouth of the pocket, and the reports tonight showed that this has been closed into less than 15 miles.

### AIRPOST FEASIBLE.

#### Max Miller's Flights Between New York And Chicago.

New York.—The feasibility of the government's plan to transport mail by airplane and make final delivery of letters between New York and Chicago within a maximum time of 10 hours has been demonstrated, in the opinion of postal officials and officers of the Aero Club of America. This opinion was expressed after Max Miller, arriving here from Chicago by way of Cleveland, O., and Lockhaven, Pa., completed the first round trip airport flight between this city and Chicago.

### SHOT AT RIFLE RANGE.

#### Major Lea, Of Danville, Va., Probably Fatally Wounded.

Camp Perry, Ohio.—Major Robert E. Lea, of Danville, Va., here attending the National Rifle Association matches, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a stray bullet while standing in front of his tent. Major Lea was shot in the chest, the bullet passing through his body. Surgeons say he has a chance to live. An investigation has been ordered.

## AMERICAN TROOP SHIP TORPEDOED

Men Descend By Way of Ropes to the Convoys.

### SHE CARRIED 2800 PERSONS

Attack Took Place Off The British Coast—Attacking Submarine Blown Clear Out Of Water By Depth Bomb.

London.—A troopship with 2800 American soldiers on board has been torpedoed two hundred miles off the British coast. All hands were saved. 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.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo-boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to anyone.

They all escaped injury when the torpedo exploded, and they were soon on their way to a British port.

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 stated 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.

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 their 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 inrush of water and she got near enough to the shore to be beached. It is hoped that the vessel ultimately can be salvaged.

### Most Of Troops Landed.

An Inland Rest Camp in England.—The majority of the 2,800 American soldiers from the troopship which was torpedoed off the English coast, but was not sunk, and upon which there were no casualties, have arrived here none the worse for their thrilling experience.

The men are finding some consolation for the loss of their vessel in the assurance that the submarine that attacked her suffered a far worse fate at the hands of the avenging destroyers, which were speedily on the scene hunting the U-boat with depth charges.

### Third Transport Hit.

The troopship torpedoed by a German submarine and beached on the English coast last Friday is the third vessel carrying American soldiers to the war zone to be attacked with any degree of success by U-boats. The two other vessels were the Anchor Line steamship Tuscania, under charter to the Cunard Line, and the Peninsular and Oriental liner Moldavia.

The Tuscania was torpedoed and sank off the Irish coast early in February of the present year while carrying troops, composed chiefly of detachments of Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen, to England. Of the 1912 officers and men on board 204 perished. The vessel was under convoy when attacked.

The Moldavia was torpedoed and sunk May 23, presumably while carrying American troops across the English channel from England to France. Fifty-one Americans lost their lives.

### LIEUT. TOMLINSON KILLED.

#### Washingtonian Has Side Slip Fall In Texas.

San Antonio, Tex.—Second Lieutenant John Wilder Tomlinson, 23, son of John S. Tomlinson, Washington, D. C., was killed instantly in a side slip fall of his airplane near Brooks Flying Field here.

### WASHINGTON.

The Navy Department announced that Carl D. MacVitte, quartermaster, LaSalle, N. Y.; Jesse T. Swafford, seaman, Lexington, Tenn., and Roy C. Ragan, seaman, Mercer, Mo., were lost overboard from the U. S. S. Von Steuben.

Provost Marshal General Crowder announced that the first call to the colors of men who register Thursday will include men in the 19 and 20-year-old classes and in the classes from 32 to 36 years, inclusive.

## BALLOON IN WAR DOES GREAT WORK

"ELEPHANTS" USED FOR OBSERVATION AND TO DIRECT FIRE OF BATTERIES.

### PILOTS PARACHUTE JUMPERS

Thousand Community Labor Boards Have Been Organized—Gun Production for Army Grows Rapidly—Iron Rations Ordered.

(From Committee on Public Information.)  
Washington.—Up to a few years ago, in the public mind, all balloons were associated with parachute jumpers, county fairs and circuses. They were used very much like their rival the old side show, full of freaks, solely to draw a crowd. Today Uncle Sam is making balloons and training their operators for distinctly another purpose. The ungainly old balloon of circus days is now a rival of its smarter and more modern brother, the airplane, in the job of being eyes for the army and navy. A dead industry was revived when the war balloon was originated.

Swinging far aloft at the end of a cable, these "elephants," as they are now called, support trained observers who, by means of powerful field glasses and telephones, give range and direction to batteries. These in turn, with well directed shots, put enemy batteries out of business and break up infantry formations for attack. A stationary balloon four or five thousand feet in the air is an ideal place for an observer.

So Uncle Sam's parachute jumpers are being instructed today, not as entertainers to draw and thrill crowds by "leaps from the clouds," but for their own personal safety and the safety of their records made at high elevations, when a shell or an enemy airplane rips their balloon and they have to jump. For although their balloon may be destroyed, the men in the basket usually come safely to earth and bring their maps and photographs with them. It is a life full of excitement these men of the balloon lead, and to be a member one has to have plenty of nerve, courage and daring in his make-up.

Aviators take off their hats to the balloon men. One recently returned American air pilot told of an adventure he had on a trial trip in a balloon; how interested he was becoming in the work of the observer as the latter explained the great panorama outstretched below him; when suddenly the balloon man interrupted his talk to see that his parachute straps were O. K., climbed to the edge of the basket, shouted: "Beat it; follow me," and disappeared over the side. The aviator said he took one look at the windlass pulling the balloon to earth below, another at the oncoming enemy plane and said to himself, "Not for mine." He said he did not have the courage to jump and did not. Fortunately the enemy plane was beaten off by allied planes before it could get any nearer.

Provost Marshal General Crowder was requested by the British embassy to give notice to the fact that British subjects, including declarants, who had registered before July 30, 1918, may enlist voluntarily in the British or Canadian army up to and including September 28, 1918. Those who registered on August 24, 1918, may so enlist up to and including September 23, 1918. Those who register on September 12, 1918, may so enlist up to and including October 12, 1918.

During the period so allowed for voluntary enlistment, British subjects may apply for exemption to the British ambassador.

At the end of the period allowed for voluntary enlistment, British subjects, in each of these classes, may no longer enlist in the British or Canadian army; but unless exempted by the British ambassador, they become liable to military service and may claim exemption under the United States Selective Service law.

Experiments in laundering shoes are being conducted at various camps by the conservation reclamation division of the quartermaster corps. The method used is the same employed by the American expeditionary forces.

A solution composed of 50 gallons of water was used to wash about 200 army shoes in a standard laundry machine. The solution used is germicide, antiseptic and deodorant. After 14 minutes' washing, the shoes were removed, dried for about an hour and then resoled. The results were found to be highly satisfactory. After the shoes are laundered with dubbing to make them more pliable and at the same time to preserve the leather.

Save a nutshell to help save a life! Nuts, the shells of nuts and seeds and pits of several varieties of fruits are needed in quantity supply to make carbon for use in gas masks or respirators for our soldiers.

Cocoon shells have furnished the material for this carbon, but the supply of such shells is wholly inadequate. The seed and pits of peaches, prunes, dates, apricots, plums, olives and cherries, and English or native walnuts, hickory nuts, butternuts and their shells, and Brazil nut shells, are the best substitutes for the cocoon shells.

Recent reports show that approximately 1,000 community labor boards of the United States employment service have been organized or are in final process of organization. Between 700 and 800 of them are ready to function and some already have begun work.

Full and partial returns from 39 states and the District of Columbia give a total of 915 boards completed or in formation while four other states, two of them large industrial commonwealths, report the organization of boards but not the number. The five remaining states failed to report.

Each community labor board is composed of three members, one representing the community's employers, the second it employees and the third, who is chairman, the United States employment service. The employers' and employees' members are chosen by their respective local organizations, their appointment being approved by the director general of the employment service. It is the work of the community boards to generally supervise the recruitment and distribution of workers for war production, the actual recruiting and distributing being done by the local offices and agents of the employment service, including the agents of the public service reserve.

The federal directors of employment for the states have been notified by the director general to rush the organization of the boards for their states and their functioning as quickly as possible in order to provide relief for short-handed war industries.

Some facts about guns and munitions told by the secretary of war:

We are constructing a big gun plant at Neville Island. We signed a contract with United States Steel corporation to build and operate without profit this plant for guns of the larger calibers. This is the biggest plant of this kind ever conceived and will build guns of not less than 14 inch. The site is just below Pittsburgh and covers about 1,000 acres. The housing will be on the hills south of the island. The amount of money involved is \$150,000,000 which is being supplied by the United States government. This plant will handle a tremendous amount of material, and will be retained by the government after the war.

We have shipped two hundred and fifty 155-mm. howitzers to France.

We are producing between 25,000 and 30,000 machine guns per month. Of Browning heavy 6,000 to 7,000; Browning light automatic rifle from 8,000 to 9,000 per month.

We are making about 1,200 motor tractors per month.

We are turning out all the smokeless power we need now.

The production of rifles has been about 200,000 per month.

We produce more than 50,000 pistols and revolvers per month.

Orders have been given for the supply of one million emergency rations by the subsistence division of the quartermaster corps. The emergency ration corresponds to the iron ration of the British troops. It is carried in an air-tight, gas-proof container and is sufficient to maintain a man for one day, sustaining his full strength and vigor, it is strapped in the pack of the soldier going over the top and may be used only according to the instructions given when the emergency ration is issued.

The emergency ration is composed of ground meat and wheat compressed into a cake. There is also a block of sweet chocolate. The bread and wheat component may be eaten dry or, if possible, stirred into cold water. The cake, when boiled for five minutes in three pints of water, results in a very palatable soup, or when boiled in one pint of water for five minutes it makes porridge which may be eaten hot or cold. When cold, it may be sliced and fried, if bacon or other fat is available. The chocolate component of the emergency ration may be eaten dry or made into hot chocolate.

The quartermaster corps has just completed purchases of large quantities of foodstuffs for distribution by the American Red Cross. The food will be shipped to France, Switzerland and Denmark and used for civilian relief and at prison camps. The order includes more than 2,500,000 pounds of hard bread; 250,000 pounds of oatmeal; 333,333 pounds of fresh beef and more than 500,000 cans of baked beans. Purchases also have been made for the Red Cross of 205,000 cans of fish flakes. These flakes are a combination of haddock and shad. About 350 pounds of fresh fish are required to make 100 pounds of fish flakes.

Purchases also are being made by the subsistence division of the quartermaster corps of foodstuffs for use at American rest camps in England and France. Purchase for rest camps include more luxuries than are issued in the regular ration. Owing to the shortage of tonnage, canned corn and peas and other fancy staples are not now being sent overseas for general use, but sufficient quantities are available for men in rest camps and for the wounded in the hospitals.

More than 400 colleges have responded to the war department's call for co-operation in training the new branch of the army, the students' army training corps. Plans are being made to convert fraternity houses and dormitories into barracks for the period of the war.

The S. A. T. C. has two branches, the collegiate, to which men qualified by high school graduation are eligible; and the vocational section, to which grammar school graduates are eligible. Recruits will be procured by voluntary induction.