

## HINDENBURG LINE PIERCED ON WIDE FRONT IN NORTH

(By the Associated Press.)— Marshal Foch's succession of hammer blows along the German lines from Rheims to Arras since July 18 have now well nigh completely flattened out the great bulges created by the German offensives of the spring and early summer.

Further still, the well coordinated progress of his attack has brought him to a point where he may be well able to strike a still more disastrous blow to the German defensive system in the west.

From Laon to Cambrai the Hindenburg line stood all last year in the way of the allied armies seeking to drive back the enemy from northern France and Flanders. Little impression was made in that line except temporarily in General Byng's drive below Cambrai last fall. Already in this summer's campaign, however, the line has been pierced on a wide front along its northerly stretches by the British, and within the past few hours it has been penetrated in its southerly reaches by the French.

It appears that Marshal Foch's plan may prove to involve the turning of the line on both its flanks—at Cambrai and Laon. In the north the British have been for several days in a position to deliver what might easily prove a vital strike to the west of Cambrai, where they have halted at the canal Du Nord and made no move toward driving home the blow which the logic of the situation points to as inevitable.

In the south the armies of General Petain have now fought their way to positions where the left flank of the line is under their guns and the edges of their defensive positions are beginning to feel the effect of the pounding.

On the western outskirts of the Bastion of St. Gobain, defending Laon, the French already at Barisis are in advance of the line they occupied in 1917 and farther south below the main bastion are standing on ground which had not been in allied hands since 1914. Further north they are before La Fere, where an eastward drive would carry them north of St. Gobain massif.

The French drive seems clearly aimed at this massif, which, apparently safe from capture by a frontal attack, seems not unlikely to prove the objective of an encircling movement. This, however, may have to await the further retirement of the Germans northward from the Aisne, to the east.

Such a retirement is regarded as inevitable because of the allied position on the German left flank from the Aisne at Conde to Vauvallon and there are not wanting military critics who argue that the Germans here will not be permitted to halt even at the Chemin des Dames position but that this enemy will be forced to retreat still further north, this additionally exposing Laon on the east.

The allied unified command makes it certain that the expected drives at the vital points on both the north, in the Cambrai sector, and in the south, around the Laon positions, will be so coordinated as to insure the maximum result.

The process of closing in toward the Hindenburg line at the points where it had not yet been reached was continued rapidly yesterday by both the French and the British. The British moved forward at an accelerated pace below the Cambrai-Peronne front and on that front itself they already are close to the line. South of the Somme the French pressed on beyond Tergnier and moved up speedily along all the line opposite the front between

## More Than 60,000 Men Examined in Round-Up

New York, Sept. 7.—More than 1,500 men were inducted into military service and 45,000 others were adjudged seriously delinquent as a result of the "slacker" round-up in New York and northern New Jersey early this week, Charles F. Dewoody, chief agent of the department of justice, announced today. A total of 60,187 men were examined.

Of those classed as delinquents Mrs. Dewoody said many will be proven draft dodgers and sent to camp.

Others, who failed to file their questionnaires, to appear for physical examination or to present themselves for induction at the expiration of time extensions allowed for special reasons, will be dealt with by their local boards, the official stated.

Mr. Dewoody asserted that in New York City 21,312 men were examined and 756 sent to cantonments, while 2,485 were rated as seriously delinquent. Of 38,875 who passed through the hands of officials in New Jersey 749 were ordered into service and 12,515 were listed as delinquents.

## Choked to Death From Eating Steak

Charlotte, Sept. 9.—Frank S. Michel, superintendent of steam plants for the Southern Power company, met a tragic death last night while dining with a party of friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Ogletree at "The Pines" on Bay street, when a fragment of steak stuck in his throat, strangling him to death. Dr. T. H. Wright was summoned immediately, but was unable to do anything for the stricken man.

Mr. Michel was one of a party invited to dinner at the Ogletree home, and several courses of the dinner had been served, the steak being placed before the guests. Mr. Michel cut a portion of the steak and was eating it, when suddenly his companions at the table noticed that he was choking.

Every effort was made to resuscitate the stricken man, and Dr. Wright was summoned at once, but all efforts were unavailing, and he slowly died, struggling for breath to the last. Dr. Wright made an examination of the body and succeeded in extricating the fatal piece of meat from the dead man's throat, and proving conclusively the cause of his death. It is not probable that an inquest will be held.

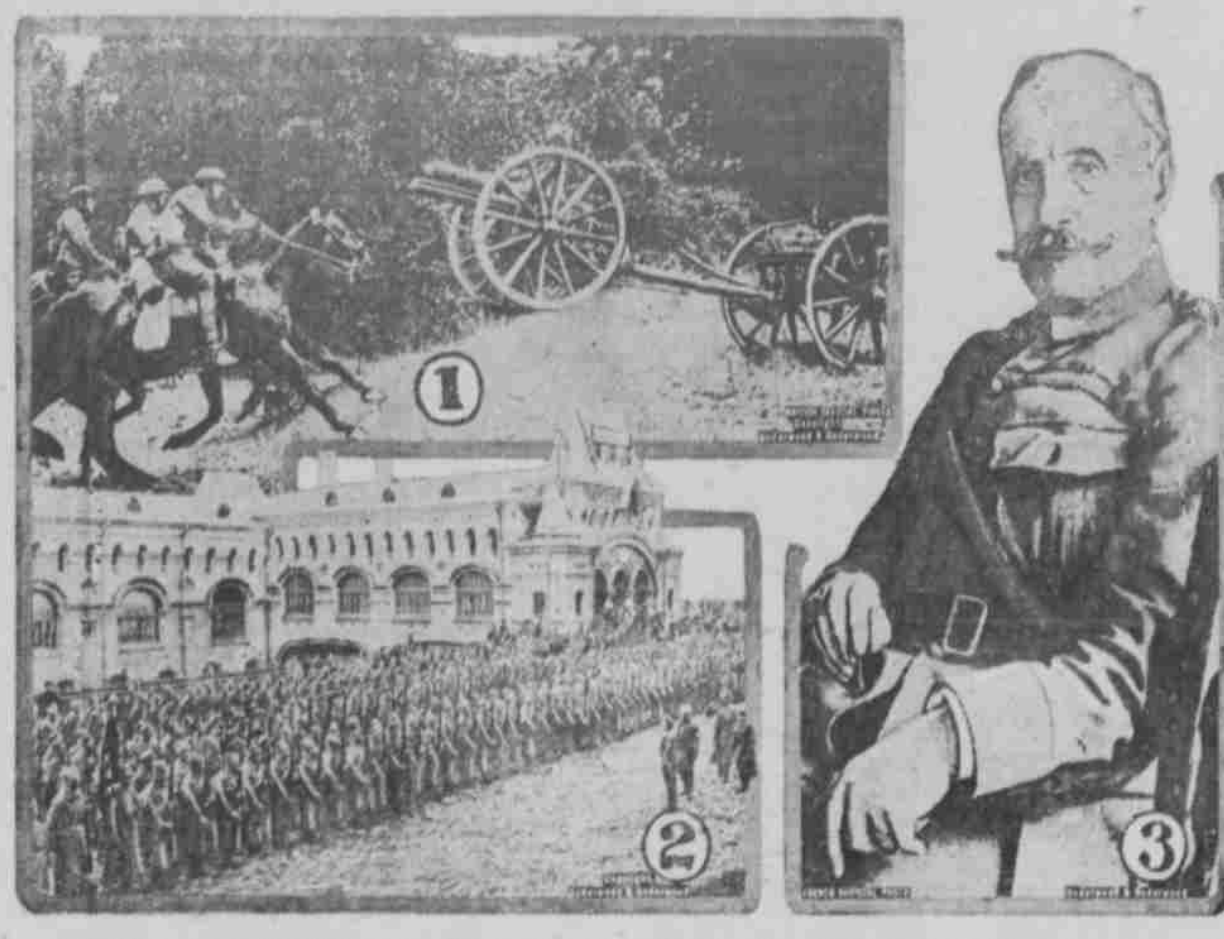
Mr. Michel was born November 2, 1873, and was nearly 46 years of age. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Michel of Allentown, Pa., and came to Charlotte about six years ago. He was a Mason and a Shriner. His wife died several years ago. He had a suite of rooms on North Tryon street.

The father and mother were notified immediately by wire of their son's death, and the body was removed to Harry's undertaking establishment on Tryon street, where it is held, pending instructions from the dead man's parents.

## La Fere and St. Quentin

On the Aisne there was little change towards the western part of the front, where the Americans and French are on the river, facing the Germans entrenched along the canal which parallels the stream. Further east the Germans are giving up grudgingly the angle formed by the line trending off southeastward towards Rheims, offering particularly stiff opposition to the Franco-American forces, near Roman, between Revillon and Montigny-sur-Vesle.

In Flanders the British made some further headway but found the German resistance stiffening around La Bassee. The Germans apparently do not intend to give up Armentieres, in this sector, but are reported hurriedly fortifying the region defending it.



1—British artillery literally "on the job" rushing up to the firing line. 2—Czech-Slovak forces being inspected at the railway station of Vladivostok before leaving for the interior. 3—Latest photograph of Marshal Foch, the master strategist of the allied armies.

## TAR HEEL TROOPS MAKE IMPRESSION IN OLD ENGLAND

In The New York Times of last Sunday was an article by Charles H. Grasty, well-known London correspondent of The Times, relating his impressions of the 81st division, which left Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., recently and landed, for some reason, in England. North Carolinians will be specially interested in it for the reason that it contains many North and South Carolinians. It is also commanded by a North Carolinian, General G. W. McIver, brother of the late Dr. Charles McIver, founder and president for many years of the State Normal College at Greensboro. Mrs. McIver and their daughter are at present at Saluda as the guests of Mrs. Lockwood Jones of Charlotte. The Times story reads:

"Mr. Grasty's article, in part, is as follows: "I found the English port swarming with American troops. They have but recently arrived, and are letting no grass grow under their feet on the way to France. Rapid as is the movement, it is none too fast for these restless men with the 'got there' spirit inbred in them.

"I saw one lot marching by early this morning, and one of their officers said: 'These men have made three moves in as many days. They turned out about daylight this morning and are now on their way to the transports.

"In spite of their heavy packs, they marched with a light, springy gait, and with an air of going to a picnic. These men wore a wildcat embroidered on the sleeve, and I recognized the 'Wildcat Division.'

"In the course of the day I met many officers with the same device, and had an opportunity to learn more about these sturdy mountaineers, whose almost total seclusion for generations has been one of the romances of our polyglot of American history. They have stepped right out of an isolation where the existence of foreign countries was but vaguely known. They are pure-blood Americans, without the cross of strange breeds.

"Let me say, I have nowhere seen men who have more worthily represented us. They are spare and hard as nails, and quick to acquire habits of discipline. I noticed particularly how punctilious they are in saluting, in which respect they set an example for the new country troops who are usually somewhat lax in that particular.

"The officers say they are always trustworthy and sober, and need no watching. It struck me that their badge of identity serves to create pride and self-respect in these troops, and the practice might profitably be extended to all divisions, so as to cultivate a healthy emulation in valor and good behavior. I talked with one of their officers, a veteran of the Spanish war who belonged to a regimental rifle team of the New York national guard.

"They're the best shots in America," said he, referring especially to the mountaineers from Tennessee and the Carolinas. "They've been wonderful in adapting themselves to the new rifle. One man, who never before had his hands on an army rifle and who was just out of the hospital, was taken to the rifle range, and qualified immediately as a marksman. His first shot was low, to the right. I explained to him how to hold his piece high, and his next nine shots hit the silhouette figure which now serves as the bull's-eye.

"Most of these men never have seen a tree so high they couldn't pick a squirrel off the topmost limb, but they're used to the twenty-two calibre hunting rifle. The least bit of practice is sufficient to teach them the use of the new rifle, and they're delighted with it.

"To enumerate where the men seen at this park hall from is like calling a roll of the states. The division referred to above includes Floridians and Alabamians, as well as New Yorkers. I have met officers of another division, fresh from home, who speak no less enthusiastically of their soldiers who are from Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. They are all big husky fellows of the same build and type as the Americans who, a few days ago, helped push the line back from Morlancourt to Bray, going in under a barrage, in continuation of a two days' forced march. These farmer boys from the west are ready now to do the same, according to the opinion of the West Point officers who command them.

## ENEMY IS DOOMED SAYS JUSSERAND

New York, Sept. 6.—A stirring address by French Ambassador Jusserand, in which he asserted that "the enemy is doomed" and "we shall choose and appoint the day for peace," brought to an end tonight New York's celebration of the 161st birthday anniversary of the Marquis de Lafayette and the fourth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne.

In this address, delivered at a banquet of the Franco American society, M. Jusserand paid tribute to America's efforts in the war, showed the insincerity of former German peace offers and predicted that the enemy's next peace offensive "will fail as well as his other offensives."

Tonight's meeting, however, was only one feature of the program arranged for the joint celebration. At an impressive ceremony in the city hall were read messages from American and allied leaders, all expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

One from Marshal Foch asserted that "if the allied dead could open their eyes they would see the blue sky." The other messages were from President Poincare, Marshal Joffre, General Pershing, Ambassador S h a r p, Admiral Sims and Count DiCelero, Italian ambassador to the United States.

Addresses were delivered by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and John Jay Chapman, each of whom has lost a son fighting with the allied forces.

At tonight's banquet, at which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia presided, M. Jusserand declared that the Germans "with their thousands of spies and their millions of dollars for what they were pleased to call propaganda (which included murder) has no idea that America could lend such aid."

"There was one spot open to us all, but into which German spies could not pry—the American heart," he said.

M. Jusserand described the American forces in France as "a valiant army, the praise of which is on every lip; a youthful, cheery army, whose every soldier is welcome in the castle and in the hut; an immense army that ceaselessly grows."

you find the like of these exuberant, practical ideal crusaders in the cause of liberty? And they have such flat backs, and straight legs, and their eyes shine like stars."

(The following young men from this community are in the division referred to above: Claud Long, Walter Matthews, Miles Royall, Baxter Mathis, Clyde Woodruff, Grover Kay, Raymond Davis, Gray Poindexter and a number of others whose names we cannot now recall.—Editor Tribune.)

## Eighteen Deaths From Typhoid Among Aliens

Washington, Sept. 6.—Eighteen deaths occurred among the 117 cases of typhoid fever which broke out early in August among enemy aliens interned near Hot Springs, N. C., the war department announced today in a statement issued through the committee on publication. All of the patients were removed to the general hospital at Biltmore, N. C., and all remaining prisoners were taken to the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the war department announced.

Contaminated water caused the typhoid outbreak, the war department stated. There were two camps near Hot Springs. Camp A containing 1,000 persons and Camp B, 1,127. Both camps received their main water supply from the city of Hot Springs and this water, the department said, is good, but owing to the fact that the camp has been overcrowded it became necessary to augment the water supply by construction of service wells at Camp B. Prisoners were instructed to use this water only for bathing and for sanitary purposes and as an additional safeguard the water was impregnated with chlorine.

Investigations made in August showed the service well water to be responsible for the sickness and that hospital facilities were "primitive," the statement said, and all the sick were transferred to the Biltmore hospital, while all the prisoners were inoculated against typhoid and the chlorine and purifier was greatly increased.

The statement adds that overcrowding of the camp had curtailed the efficiency of sanitary arrangements originally provided for the health of the prisoners.

## Lieut. Paul Montague Held As Prisoner in Germany

Lieutenant Paul N. Montague of the United States aviation corps on the western front in France, who was listed in the casualty list recently as missing in action, has been located in a German prison camp, although the name of the camp has not yet been ascertained.

The information was announced last night by the War Department.

It had been several weeks since the announcement that Lieut. Montague was missing, and many of his friends had almost given up hope of hearing from him again.

His host of friends here as well as friends of his parents, Col. H. Montague and Mrs. Montague of Cherry street, will hear the news of his having been located with the deepest interest.—Winston-Salem Journal, 8th.

## Japanese Cavalry Has Taken Town of Iman

Vladivostok, Sept. 1.—On the Ussuri front Japanese cavalry has occupied Iman at the junction of the Iman and Ussuri rivers. Prisoners report consternation in the ranks of the Bolshevik forces on the discovery of the presence of enroute allied troops which they did not suspect until they were in actual contact with them.

On the Manchurian front General Semenov's Cossacks have reached the fortifications of Borgia, on the trans-Siberian railway, 180 miles southeast of Tchita, the capital of trans-Baikalia. A detachment of Japanese cavalry covered the right wing, took Chingyang after a sharp fight and captured 100 prisoners and a baggage train. The enemy is retiring toward the Onon river, 80 miles northeast of Borgia.

The Japanese are issuing gold yen notes in an effort to improve the desperate currency situation. Dr. Rudolph B. Tuisler, of the

## CONTINUE TO CUT THEIR WAY INTO GERMAN LINES

London, Sept. 8.—The British troops advanced today to a depth of two miles on a 20-mile front and captured the town of Roisel, about nine and a half miles north-east of St. Quentin.

The British and French armies continue to cut their way into the German lines on various sectors of the lower part of the battle line in France.

Notwithstanding the weather, which has caused somewhat of a slackening in the violence of the operations, Field Marshal Haig's forces have materially encroached upon Cambrai and St. Quentin, while farther south the French armies are pressing eastward on the old Noyon sector to ward LaFere and Laon and northward from Soissons in an auxiliary maneuver with the same objectives in view.

Between the Vesle and the Aisne rivers, while the American troops are fighting with the French, additional ground has been gained by the allied forces.

The British are now standing at Villequeq, six miles from St. Quentin, having carried out an advance over a 10-mile front on the general line of Epéhy, Hesbecourt and Vermand. To the north the greater part of the Havincourt wood, one of the German strong points barring the way to Cambrai also has been captured. So rapid has been the British advance along this portion of the front that they now are in the positions they held before the big German drive of last March.

In these positions the Germans are offering stout resistance to further progress by the British. Gradually the French are working their way around the St. Quentin forest north of Soissons in the movement that aims at the outflanking of LaFere and Laon and all the German positions east of this region. They have reached the outskirts of the village of Sevais, on the northern edge of the forest and 2 1/2 miles from LaFere while a short distance to the north they have taken the village of Mennessis on the St. Quentin canal.

This latter gain brings the French within little more than eight miles from St. Quentin.

North of the Aisne, near Soissons, the Germans are fighting hard to keep the French in check, realizing that the gain by them of much more territory in this region, in conjunction with the maneuver that is in progress around the St. Gobain forest will place the entire German defense line eastward toward Rheims in a critical position. Near Laffaux and north of Celles-Sur-Aisne the Germans have delivered strong counter-attacks but the French everywhere have maintained their ground.

The Germans also are reacting somewhat south of Ypres, especially in the region of Ploegsteert, where the British are threatening the recapture of Armentieres. Counter offensive maneuvers here and east of Wulverghem were broken by the British.

During the first week of September, Field Marshal Haig's forces have taken more than 19,000 prisoners and large numbers of machine guns and quantities of stores.

The further big events are on the program of the entente allies in the prosecution of the war is indicated by the fact that Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, again is in France for a war conference.

American Red Cross, is preparing a Red Cross hospital base at Benhalden. The French commander has accepted the tender of Red Cross services for his troops.