

Hun Leaders Talk Peace While British, French and Yanks Hammer Enemy

Kaiser and His Subordinates Talk Peace; Lloyd George Says "No Compromise With Tyranny"

Victory Now Rests With Allies and "Nothing But Heart Failure on the Part of the British Nation Can Prevent It" Is Opinion of Britain's Premier.

GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR INTIMATES HUN WILLINGNESS TO RESTORE BELGIUM

Emperor William Makes Bombastic Speech At Krupp Works At Essen—Washington Officials Now Recognize That German Peace Offensive Is In Full Swing, But Allies Will Have None of It

Manchester, Eng., Sept. 12.—"Nothing but heart failure on the part of the British nation can prevent our achieving a real victory," said Premier Lloyd George, speaking at a luncheon after the presentation of the freedom of the city. Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said: "There are some men who say 'drop it and let us have peace by negotiation.'" And added: "There is no compromise between freedom and tyranny, no compromise between light and darkness. I know that it is better to sacrifice one generation than to sacrifice liberty forever. That is what we are fighting for and heaven grant that we fight through to the end."

"The news is distinctly good, really good," said the premier. "We are going through a long tunnel and are not at the end of the journey. There is some steep gradient to climb. It may be that the tunnel will be dark, but it will be short now that the worst is over."

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HARD PRESSED GERMANS ARE GIVEN LITTLE TIME TO REST

Soldiers Taken Out of Lines Sent Back in Few Days—Evidence of Severe Strain on Hun Man-Power.

With the American troops in France Wednesday, Sept. 11.—In their frantic effort to stem the tide of the Entente Allied advance the German command has been taking divisions out of quiet sectors around Verdun and in the Wogreville and Lorraine, where they had been sent to recuperate, and is putting them into the line after short rests, even though the troops need recuperation.

The Entente Allied military authorities have compiled some interesting information regarding the present strain on the German man-power. In this connection the following schedule of work thrown upon the German troops speaks for itself:

In a certain sector, four German divisions were withdrawn after five weeks. They went to a reserve area for five weeks of rest and training, and then returned to the big battle.

In July another four divisions were withdrawn after being in a quiet sector for five weeks and a half. They were allowed to train only two weeks before being engaged again.

In August six divisions were withdrawn from a quiet sector, but it was not until they had consumed seven weeks that they were reconstituted. They were then thrown back into the battle almost immediately and they were not allowed complete rest in the reserve area as the other divisions had been.

Thus it is evident that while the length of time necessary for a demoralized division to recover becomes greater the lack of offensive makes

DEBS GUILTY AND LIABLE TO TWENTY YEARS IN PRISON

Former Labor Leader Convicted of Attempting to Incite Disloyalty Among American Troops.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Eugene V. Debs, charged with violating the espionage act, was found guilty by a federal jury today.

Talking to newspapermen after the verdict, Debs said: "It is all right. I have no complaint to make. It will come out all right in God's good time."

Of the original ten counts of the indictment, but four remained when the jury retired to consider the evidence. The verdict found him guilty of three, not guilty of one. He was found guilty of attempting to incite insubordination, disloyalty, etc. in the military and naval forces; attempting to obstruct recruiting and uttering language tending to incite, provoke and encourage resistance to the United States, and to promote the cause of the enemy.

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

Counsel for both sides said that they considered Judge Westenhaver's instructions fair. They were exhaustive and couched in simple language and delivered in a kindly manner, requiring one and a half hours.

The jury was out five and a half hours, mostly spent in assimilating the fine distinctions between the four counts.

The maximum penalty is twenty years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

Judge Westenhaver stated that he would hear counsel on a motion for a new trial next Saturday morning. Debs until then will remain at liberty under the trial bond.

TSCHAIKOVSKY IS AGAIN IN SADDLE

Overthrow of Government At Archangel Was Short Lived—Entente Troops Forced Restoration.

Washington, Sept. 12.—A report of the downfall and subsequent reestablishment of the Tschaikovsky government at Archangel was received today by the state department. Officials here said that until the government of all Russia is established such events were to be expected as the people are ardent politicians, with different factions seeking control.

Tschaikovsky and five or six other members of the government were overthrown by a rival faction at Archangel on September 8. They were turned over to a group of the late Soviet members who are occupying an island off Archangel. This was done, it was believed here, more to keep them out of the way than to do them personal injury for this remnant of the Soviet government is regarded as entirely innocuous.

After the arrests, a report was made to the representatives of the Entente nations at Archangel. The victors of this political skirmish, it is understood here, were not hostile to the Entente or to Russia's welfare but simply wanted control of the government. They are anti-German and anti-Bolshevik and have their own plan for the rehabilitation of Russia.

The representatives of the Allies at Archangel, believing, however, that the Tschaikovsky government was best equipped and organized to aid in the saving of Russia demanded that Tschaikovsky and his colleagues be restored to power. As this has been done the incident is regarded as closed.

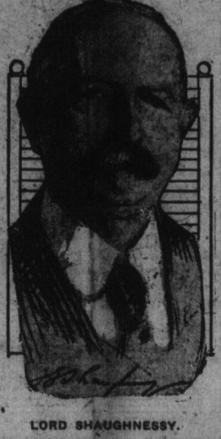
MINOR ACCIDENTS ON C. & N. Y.

Special to The Standard.

New Glasgow, N. S., Sept. 12.—There were two smashups on this division of the C. & N. this morning. A special running west had a bit of a run off at Dewar's, Barney's River at 5.30 o'clock. The engine kept the rails but seven cars took to the ties and a result damage ensued.

Shunter 607 left Stellarton about 1.5 a. m. for New Glasgow and was closely followed by Engine 303 with a wrecking outfit. Engine 303 caught up to 607 and bumped her. One of the locomotives jumped the track.

War Will End in Less Than Year Says C.P.R. President



LORD SHAUGHNESSY.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—within a year the great world war will be over is the opinion of Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who accompanied by directors of the big railway was in the city last night. The president expressed the view that Germany must succumb to the terrible blows she had endured.

The president expressed the hope that the government had made adequate plans to deal with the demobilization problem.

The Western Front

BRITISH NOW SEVEN MILES FROM CAMBRAI

From Ecoust St. Quentin To Epehy They Face Hindenburg Line.

BATTLE DEVELOPING ON IMPORTANT FRONT

Allies Handicapped By Bad Weather—Germans Stiffening Their Resistance—Troops Four Miles From St. Quentin.

By Arthur S. Draper.

(Special Cable to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard.) (Copyright by 918 New York Tribune Inc.)

London, Sept. 12.—The Germans continue to spring many surprises at lack east of Rheims which is indicative of their anxiety about developments behind the Allied line. The fact that most of the raids have been made on what is known as the French front is significant. Evidently Ludendorff's chief attention is concentrated upon the southern end of the line rather than in Flanders.

At Meuvres and Havrincourt, the British are seven miles from Cambrai. They have crossed the Canal Du Nord, northwest of Havrincourt, and established themselves upon this west bank east and north of Meuvres. This means that the British are confronting the re-organized Hindenburg line from Ecoust St. Quentin to Epehy. By capturing Epehy and Vermand, the British arrived within four miles of St. Quentin and are now in alignment with the French to the south. These local engagements have been developing into sharp struggles as the Germans are showing no inclination to give ground except upon payment of a good price.

By flooding the country west of Douai the enemy has established an anti-tank "No Man's Land," across which he has been hurling many shells from the high ground northwest and south of Douai. The spell of rainy weather has been a decided advantage to the enemy in his job of constructing a water defense while it also prevented the Allied armor from accomplishing the usual amount of reconnaissance work. With miles of devastated country behind them the Allied troops are considerably handicapped and the heavy rains of the last few days have multiplied, many fold, the difficulties of transport.

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SAMMIES AND FRENCH GAIN IN LORRAINE

St. Mihiel Salient Scene of Thrust Against Enemy.

MANY TOWNS TAKEN IN INITIAL DASH

Allied Success Will Endanger Great German Fortress of Metz—Enemy Cannot Evacuate Sector Without Severe Losses.

St. Mihiel has been recaptured by the French, according to unofficial information.

New York, Sept. 12.—The Associated Press tonight issues the following: The American first army under command of General Pershing is in motion against the Germans on a 20 mile front on the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine, which had stood a sharp wedge in the French line southwest of Verdun since the commencement of the war.

In the preliminary thrust ground was gained on both sides of the triangle and at St. Mihiel, and at last accounts the Americans, with some French troops are brigaded were first sweeping across the salient in an effort to close the mouth of the big pocket before the German can get out.

Although the advance of the Americans was swift and sure and gains in excess of four miles on the southern side of the battle area were made the cavalry far outstripped the tanks and footmen operating along the railroad near Vigneulles, almost in the center of the salient and 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 southern outer fortifications of which are less than 10 miles distant.

Thiaucourt, Boulliville, Pannes and several other towns in the south were captured in the initial dash.

The fighting front at the commencement of the battle aggregated twenty miles—eight miles on the western side and twelve miles on the southern side. The fighting was preceded by an extremely heavy artillery bombardment, and the troops and tanks advanced.

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BRITISH AND AMERICANS STILL DRIVING GERMANS

British Capture Three Towns and Make Important Progress Toward Cambrai.

AMERICANS IN THEIR FIRST DRIVE ADVANCE ON ELEVEN MILE FRONT

Poilus and Sammies Now Menace St. Mihiel, Where Enemy Is Putting Up Strong Resistance—Pershing Succeeds in First Major Operation.

London, Sept. 12.—The British have made further important progress towards Cambrai, having captured the towns of Havrincourt, Trescault and Meuvres, penetrated into the old British defense line at several places and crossed the Canal Du Nord north of Havrincourt, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. Approximately a thousand Germans were made prisoner in the operations.

The text of the communication follows:

"The operations in the Havrincourt sector were continued with great success this morning, in spite of the unfavorable weather. English troops attacked and captured Trescault and the old British trench lines to the east and north of it. On their right New Zealand troops made progress east of Gouzeaucourt Wood, overcoming the obstinate resistance of a German Jaeger division.

"At Havrincourt the 62nd (Yorkshire) division, which carried the village on November 20, 1917, attacked for a second time over the same ground, and with like success. Other English troops attacked across the Canal Du Nord north of Havrincourt. After sharp fighting our troops captured the village, together with the section of the Hindenburg line between the village and the Canal.

"North of Bapaume-Cambrai Road Lancashire troops completed the capture of Meuvres also after sharp fighting.

"About one thousand prisoners have been taken by us in these operations.

"On the northern portion of the front further progress has been made by us today south of LaBassee Canal and northwest of Armentieres.

The American Movement Through Atzac-Lorraine.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The first American offensive which began at daybreak today between the Meuse and Moselle Rivers was conducted under General Pershing's personal supervision and was executed under orders of American officers and American soldiers. This was the first distinctly American operation of a major character launched on the western front.

London, Sept. 12.—American troops on the Lorraine front have captured the towns of Thiaucourt, Pannes and Nonsard, north of St. Mihiel, General Pershing's forces have captured Combes. They are reported to have reached the western outskirts of Donmarin La Montagne.

French troops co-operating with the Americans in their drive on the St. Mihiel salient have reached the western outskirts of St. Mihiel. The Americans attacked on an eleven mile front from Fay-En-Mihel to Xivray and made an advance at its greatest depth of five miles. Thiaucourt was captured early in the drive. From that town the battle line runs a little to the south of Boulliville, then to Pannes and Nonsard, which were captured, to Bois De Gargantun and north of Montsoe.

American cavalry patrols are moving in the direction of Vigneulles, ten miles northeast of St. Mihiel.

At St. Mihiel, where the French have reached the western outer skirts the Germans are making a strong resistance. The Germans still hold Roman Fort which is now being attacked by the French.

Northwest of Pont-A-Mousson American cavalry patrols are reported to be operating on the road north of the Bois Communaux.

RUSSIAN WHITE GUARDS ACTIVE

Six Districts of Province of Nizhni - Novgorod Have United Against Soviet Rule.

Stockholm, Sept. 12.—Russian white guards have formed an unexpected front in the Arzamas district of the Russian province of Nizhni-Novgorod according to a despatch from Moscow. Six districts in that province have united against the Russian Soviet government.

LLOYD GEORGE ILL!

British Premier Suffering From a Chill, But It Is Not in His Feet.

Manchester, Eng., Sept. 12.—It was officially announced late tonight that Premier Lloyd George is suffering from a chill. He has a high temperature, and may be prevented from fulfilling all his engagements in his tour of Lancashire, the statement adds.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—A protest of the German socialist party against the Prussian "electoral reform comedy" and demand for the dissolution of the Prussian house of lords, is published by the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts in display type on its front page.

THE CHAMPIONS "SPLIT THE POT"

Members of Boston Red Sox Divided Almost \$21,000 As Their Share of World's Series Gate Receipts.

Boston, Sept. 12.—Members of the Boston American League Baseball team, winners of the 1918 world's championship, received \$20,837.45 today as their share of the gate receipts from the world series. Manager Barrow and the 14 Boston regulars were each given \$1,108.45, while infielder Fred Thomas, who obtained a furlough from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station to play for the Red Sox, was voted \$750. Various sums were given to other players now in war service, the trainers, ground keepers and others.

The check did not include ten per cent, which had been voted to donate to charitable organizations and the players instructed Captain Harry Hooper to obtain the amount from the commission and distribute it among Boston war charities.