

Trains are arriving in Seattle daily bringing hundreds of skilled mechanics and their families to aid the United States win the war through their labor in the many war industries of this city. The shippards are absorbing the greater part, but other war industries are demanding more and more men. Seattle is expanding so rapidly that it is all but impossible for these newcomers to find homes. Seattle is facing the new responsibility with that enthusi-

Allies Pounding Huns on 150-Mile Front

NIGHT

FOR INFORMATION on any subject—the time of day, movement of trains, mails and so on—

The Seattle many Times

FIVE SHORT BLASTS at frequent intervals

26 Pages.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

Price 3c On News Stands. Bonts. Trains. 5c.

Batting Rally in Second Inning Puts Over Three Runs for National Leaguers.

SCORE BY INNINGS.
R.H.E.

Batteries—Bush and Agnew and Schang; Tyler and Killifer.

Schang: Tyler and Killifer.

COMISKEY PARK, Chicago, Friday, Sept. 6.—The Chicago Nationals today evened up the World Series by defeating-the Boston Americans, 2 to 1. Tyler's pitching was largely responsible for the result.

Despite the return of good baseball weather today, the crowd for the second game of the World Series between Boston's Red Sox and Chicago's Cubs was shown as slow in assembling as yesterially as the increased attendance was thoust as slow in assembling as yesterially as the increased attendance was thought in only a few sections of the binachers and stands.

The Boston men bubbled with good nature as they went through their practice stunts, jigging when the band played rag time, jostling their optoments and otherwise showing their confidence of being able to repeat yesterday's victory. The National League champions had their heads up and showed vicious determination in their preliminary batting and fielding.

The Umpires today moved to the left from yesterday's formation, the movement placing Hildebrand at the plate, Klem at first base, Owens at second and O'Day at third.

First Inning.

Boston—Tyler sent up two wide ones to Hoope. The next was also a ball.

First Inning.

Boston—Tyler sent up two wide ones Hooper. The next was also a ball, rier then put over one strike, but on e fifth pitch sent Hooper to first. On e hit and run Shean fanned. He infered with Killifer's throw and ildebrand called Hooper out at second, als guve a double play, Killifer to ollocher. Strunk popped to Deal. No ms, no hits, no errors.

Chicago—Flack opened with a line ngle to left. Hollocher forced Flack, ush to Scott, the batsman taking first a fiviler's choice. Strunk purposely opped Mann's fly to short center and en forced Hollocher by throwing the ill to Shean at second. Mann reached st on the play. Paskert signaled hit of run but fouled. He then flied to hiteman. No runs, one-hit, no errors.

Second Inning.

Second Inning.

Second Inning.

Boston—Tyler again had trouble finding the corners and walked Whiteman on pitched balls. Melnnis dropped a burt between Killifer and Tyler and when the fielders collided, beat Killifer's throw-for a hit, Whiteman going to second. Scott sacrificed, Killifer to Pick, the latter covering first. Thomas up. Ball one, Ball two, Foul, strike one. Ball three. Thomas hit for Fick and Whiteman was out at the plate, Pick to Killifer, Melnnis went to third and Thomas to first when the fielder's choice. Agnew put up a tall foul which Flack caught on the fine, No runs, one hit, no errors. Chicago — Merkle walked. Pick dumped a swinging bunt down the third base line and when Thomas missed the ball the official scorers called it a hit. Merkle went to second. Beal popped to Shean. Killifer hit to right for two bases, Merkle scoring and Pick going to third. This was the first extra base hit of the series. Tyler up. Tyler singled over second scoring Pick and Killifer. He tried to reach second on the throw to the plate, but was out. Strunk to Agnew to Socit. Flack hit to McInnis and beat the first baseman to the bar: Melnnis made no attempt to turnk to Agnew to Socit. Flack hit to McInnis and beat the first baseman to the bar: Melnnis made no attempt to throw to Bush, who was running to the first. On Flack's attempt to scal. Agnew threw high and wide, but the runner over-slid the bag. Shean tagging him. Flack was credited with a stolen base, Agnew with an assist and Shean with an out. Three runs, four hits, no errors.

Third Inning.

Boston—Bush walked. Hooper forced him, Tyler to Hollocher. The short-stop made a fine stop of a wild throw. Hooper took first on a fielder's choice. Shean forced Hooper, Hollocher to Pick and rushed to first when the second baseman's throw filtered through Merkle. Strunk fouled to Killifer. No runs, no hits, no errors.
Chicago—Hollocher grounded out Shean to Melnnis, Mann bunted hard to Melnnis and was out at first. Paskert popped to Shean, No runs, no hits, no errors.

Fourth Inning.

Fourth Inning.

Boston—Whiteman popped to Pick, Melnnis out, Hollocher to Merkie, Pick made a one-hand running stop of Scott's grounder and threw him out at first. The play ent off what looked like a (Continued on Page Nine.)

TIMES SCORE BOARD PLEASES BIG CROWD

War news again was of secondary interest to the crowds that flocked in front of The Times electric baseball score board today. The crowd gathered early to watch the play on the board.

Connected directly with the American League Park at Chicago, where the game was played the bis board. connected directly with the American League Park at Chicago, where the game was played, the big board delivered quickly and plainly cach ball, and strike, each base hit put out, assist and other moves of the contesting Chicago Cubs and Boston Red Sox players.

The Times score board will play baseball every day from now until the final game of the world's series is played off. When the game is scheduled for Chicago, play in Scattle begins at 12:30 o'clock; when in Boston, play in Seattle begins at 1120 o'clock.

U.S. TAKES HAND

Chief of Shipping Board's Passenger Transportation Division Probes Conditions.

THE United States government, represented by A. M. Taylor, chief of the passenger transportation and housing division of the United States housing division of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, is taking a hand in street car affairs in Seattle today. Taylor, accompanied by Monte Appel, counsel for the Fleet Corporation, arrived in Seattle late last night. He started to get a close-up view of the street car transportation condition in Seattle by watching the crowds of shipbuilders fighting for a chance to ride to work early this morning. Then right after breakfast he went into a preliminary conference with Mayor Hanson, A. W. Leonard, president of the Fuget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, and F. S. Pratt, chairman of the traction company's board of directors.

Taylor indicated that he is in Seattle not to talk, but to get action, and he declined to discuss the local situation or forecast the government's probable action.

"We're investigating and find out what the real condition are here," he said. "After we get all the information, maybe we'll have something to say."

Mayor Hanson and representatives of the traction company also declined to discuss the probable outcome of the conference.

Taylor Has Last Word.

As head of the passenger transportation and housing division, Taylor is Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Cor-

Taylor Has Last Word.

As head of the passenger transportation and housing division, Taylor is said to have the last word in matters pertaining to these two functions, which have an important bearing on the government's shipbullding activities. It is understood that the government is not interested in how communities provide houses and transportation for war workers as long as the result is accomplished, and any recommendation made by the Shipping Board representative is expected to be the one best adapted to meet the local demands.

Taylor's arrival in Seattle finds the city and traction company deadlocked over the method by which transportation is to be provided for shipyard workers. The traction company has asked the city for increased fares and relief from all franchise obligations during the war.

Acting on the opinion of Corporation Counsel Hugh M. Caldwell that the state law fixes the fare for street car transportation at five cents, an opinion later supported by United States District Attorney Robert C. Saunders, the city counsel rejected the company's offer. The city's proposed solution of the situation was to lease the traction company's lines and, under a provision of the public utilities law, operate them at a fare that would insure cost of operation and a fair return to the traction company's lines and, under a provision of the public utilities law, operate them at a fare that would insure cost of operation and a fair return to the traction company's lines and, under a provision of the public utilities law, operate them at a fare that would insure cost of operation and a fair return to the traction company. This offer was refused by the traction company and a series of conferences between the different interests failed to change the situation.

What is said to be a serious condition that calls for immediate action

interests failed to change the situation.

What is said to be a serious condition that calls for immediate action relates to the wages of street car employes. The new contract-between the traction company and street car employes' union for increased wages was conditioned on the company being permitted to increase its income. The deadlock between the city and company is holding up the wage agreement and the men are threatening to (Continued on Page Seven.)

Admiral R. E. Coontz Ordered to Sea Duty

SPOKANE, Friday, Sept. 6 .- Admira SPORANE, Friday, Sept. 6.—Admiral R. E. Coontz, commandant of the Thirteenth United States Naval District, received orders here yesterday to report for active service at sea. He left for Bremerton today. He will be succeeded by an admiral who will report at Bremerton within a week, he said, but whose name he is not permitted to divulge.

divulge.

Admiral Coontz was guest of honor last evening at a dinner at the Spokane Club given by the trustees and the military affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Girl Who Shot Lenine Mobbed by Russians

AMSTERDAM Friday Sept 6 -- Dora AMSTERDAM, Friday, Sept. 6.—Dora Kaplan, who last Friday attempted to assassinate Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, by shooting him, is in a critical condition at a hospital in Moscow as a result of rough handling by a mob after the attack, says a dispatch from Moscow to The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen.

FIRE DESTROYS SHINGLE MILL TACOMA, Friday, Sept. 6.—Fire last night in the Howell Hill Shingle Mill at Orting completely destroyed the property and burned a car of shingles standing nearby. The loss is given as \$15,000. The fire originated in the dry kiln, according to the report of the night watchman. The property belongs to J. O. Howell of Orting.

SHIP SUNK IN COLLISION. NEW YORK, Friday, Sept. 6.—The United Fruit steamship Almirante, earlying passengers, was sunk today of the Jersey coast in a realision with government "vessel. The passengers were all reported to have been rescued, atthough it is feared that some of the crew are missing.

WHERE FRENCH AND AMERICANS BROKE THROUGH LINES



-French official photo, from the Central News Photo Service

PEACE HINT AT SWISS MEETING

Conference for Exchange of Prisoners May See German Commissioners Make Offer.

Mr. Jermane's Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Sept.
6.—Information roaching Allied diplomats from their home offices is that a peace "feeler" will be put out some time in the near future, when, on neutral Swiss soil. American and Gorman commissioners meet to arrange for an interchange of prisoners. That meeting will probably take place this month, although the date has not yet been fixed.

The diplomatic advices do not indicate the character of the "feeler" but

month, although the date has not yet been fixed.

The diplomatic advices do not indicate the character of the "feeler," but it is assumed here that the German commissioners will unofficially bring to the attention of the American commissioners the terms Germany is willing to offer in the light of what is now happening. Of course the basis of the plan will be a negotiated peace, to which the Allies have said they would not consent, and while the plan will not be accepted, it will possess interest as an expression of modified German peace.

peace.

If what is proposed is honest and even half way satisfactory, it might lead to a counter-proposal outlining the Allied plan. It is safe to say that Germany is not ret willing to meet the Allies on the ground they will lay down

German People Anxious.

down.

The advantage of this interchange of views, however, would be very great. As the fifth war winter is approaching, the German people would know definitely what to expect, and as the chance vanishes for the success of their arms, they would have time to think the thing over and decide how much further they could afford to carry the struggle.

The people in Allied lands at the same time would know to what extent reverses have affected the thought of Germany's war lords. Information that the "feeler is coming reaches Allied governments in Europe through their representatives in Holland.

The two schools of expert military thought regarding the impregnability of the HENDENBURG Hindenburg line continue to assert themselves, although the one holding that the one holding that the path of the Allied armies has been gaining groups as the result

hough the one holding that the line will place no long standing obstacle in the path of the Allied armies has been gaining ground as the result of the recent fighting. There is a growing hellef that the rupture of the Drocourt-Queant line has a significance far beyond the implications of this week's successes.

If this German masterpiece in concrete construction and barbed wire entanglements can be broken in one place, it // natural to conclude that it can be broken in one place, it // natural to conclude that it can be broken in one place, it // natural to conclude that it can be broken in other places. Seemingly it/ for Foch to decide how far the work shall be carried this year and his decision must rest in large degree on Germany. If her fighting strength should weaken sufficiently, the trick may be turned before November so far as the Hindenburg line is concerned. If it does not, nothing will be lost and much will be gained by waiting until next spring, although it would be highly desirable to close this year's activities with an Allied adventage that even the most obtree German could not fail to understand. One thing to be kept in mind is that the Hindenburg line is only one of

(Continued on Page Fourteen.)

French Smash Imperils Entire German Defense

Advance in Region of Coucy Menaces Lines North and South of Oise River.

Mr. Lovering's Summary.

THE French are following up the successes recently won by them to the north of Soissons and are driving forward toward the center of the Hindenburg line, with an obvious intention to repeat there the victory achieved by the British east and southeast of Arras. The victory in the Tern-Sorny zone The victory in the Terny-Sorny zone rorth of Soissons paved the way for the capture of Coucy-le-Chateau and Coucy-le-Ville and the French are approaching, if they are not actually on the Hindenburg line in this vicinity.

Further advances north of the Oise River, to the east of Noyon, have permitted them to pass Chauny, on the principal railroad line to the important German center of La Fere. Here, also, they are very close to the old Hindenburg line. Importance of Battle.

Importance of Battle.

This particular sector probably is the most important in the battle line at the present moment. Should the Hindenburg line be pierced on this comparatively narrow front, the enemy's system of defenses will be turned to the north-and the strong Chemin-des-Dames-ridge to the south and east will be rendered indefensible.

The effect will be to create a big pecket to the north, with its deepest point in the vicinity of Peronne and another similar pocket to the east with its lower end represented by the enemy forces along the line of the Aisne.

The French seem destined to experience here the stiffest fighting of the entire counter-offensive. The Germans realize the importance of this sector and will endeavor to halt the Allied movement at points west of La Fere.

Desperation of Huns.

A correspondent with the French armies reports today that "the Germans are destroying bridges and flooding the country between Chauny and La Fere." A resort to such defensive measures is proof of the desperate situation in which the enemy finds himself involved. In the vicinity of Coucy, the French will "encounter the formidable defense works the Germans prepared as part of the old Hindenburg position and which perhaps has been further strengthened since beginning their retreat."

The Hun retreat from the Vesle has been so rapid and complete that Franco-American forces have reached the Aisne over a broad front east of Soissons. West of Rheims the enemy's withdrawal is more gradual and he stiff seems to be retaining a portion of the Vesle line in this vicinity.

French Advance Rapidly. Desperation of Huns.

Vesle line in this vicinity.

French Advance Rapidly.

Between Ham and the Oise the French advance yesterday was rapid.

A Faris dispatch today says "General Humbert's army is making steady progress today in the region of Ham," and adds that "advices from the battlefront say the town of Ham has virtually been taken by the French forces." Other advices say the city has been completely encircled.

vices say the city has been completely encircled.

Between Ham and Peronne both the French and the British have advanced, Australians crossing the Somme on a wide front to the south of the lastnamed city, while the British line north

BANK CLEARINGS SEATTLE.

Clearings\$1,501,178,00 Balances 526,497.00 Tacoma. Clearings \$831,181.60 Balances 143,142.00

only a matter of time, but Haig's troops are not yet officially reported in possession of that city.

Salient Melts Away.

The Flanders salient continues to melt away, and east of Neuve Chapelle the British are established in portions of the old German front line. They also are driving toward La Bassee.

The Americans, operating in the center of the Aisne-Vesle front, have reached the first-named stream at several points. A correspondent with these forces furnishes a spirited picture of the advance. Over roads which were found to be in fairly good condition and across bridges hastily repaired by engineers, the Yanks, "on foot and on horseback and mule teams, automobile trucks and motorcycles went shead among grain fields overrum with weeds and passed villages with houses shot to pieces, but nowhere encountered anything of military value."

The enemy had had time to prepare for this retreat. "From the Vesle northward," he says, "the Germans had cleaned up virtually everything, taking with them all of value or of us and were burning that which they could not move northward or which might be of use to the French and Americans." Americans." endeavor to keep up with the retreating foe, he adds, "the Americans have organized automobile, machine-gun detachments with three men in each car. Yesterday more than thirty cars were operating north of the Vesle River."

men in each car. Yesterday more than thirty cars were operating north of the Vesle River."

Open Gan Attack.

A correspondent with the American forces on the Alsace-Lorraine front mentions German patrol activity in the vicinity of Frapelle, recently captured by the Yanks, and says the Germans threw 2,000 shells, including many gas projectiles, upon the town yesterday. From an observer with the American Army on the Vesle comes an interesting summary of the causes responsible for the foe's retreat. "There never was a neater instance of a strateglead offensive," he says, "than the fashion in which the Germans along the Vesle were put to flight by a blow struck many miles to the west. Had we attempted to force the line of the Vesle tactically we should have lost at least 10,000 men and possibly three times that number.

"Though the German withdrawal from the Vesle is the most serious one was their defeat between Terny-Sorny and the Ailette. It is no wonder that their troops were commanded to resist to the last man, since if they are unable to hold the neck of the hill to the south of Vauxillon (northeast of Soissons), they will have to withdraw their entire garrison from the Pont Houge plateau and fall back to the last ridge from which the flank of the Chemin-des-Dames can be defended."

The Torny-Sorny fight was won by Americans, the final episode being a splendid charge by Texans which, according to a Prench correspondent, aroused the admiration of the Zouaves, whose daring and resolution is proverbial throughout the sister republic.

Associate Editor of The Times. -PAUL II. LOVERING

Associate Editor of The

TO CONTINUE SUGAR RATION. WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 6.—Re-tention of the present sugar ration of two pounds a month for each person was announced by the Food Adminis-tration today.

Despite Demoralization Behind Their Lines, Machine Gunners Resist Desperately.

This graphic description of the British advance in Prance was written yes-terday at the close of the day's fighting. It is an eye-witness' account of the battle and the conditions on the front, both in the British and in the German lines.

Mr. Gibbs' Cable.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Thursday, Sept. 5.—
The enemy is still falling back under the close pressure of our troops, fight-

further progress toward our old lines around the Cambrai salient, which we took in the surprise attack last November.

Further north this movement is linked up with the still more important progress of the English troops around Mouvres, which they entered yesterday, and north of the old Hindenburg line beyond Queant and Inchy.

In all these villages northward from Peronne and westward of Cambrai the German garrisons are fighting desperately to gain time for the retreat of the main forces, who are burning stores behind them, and their machine ganners, skillful and courageous as a rule, do not escape or surrender until our men are close to them. They have stronger support from artillery, which is increasing along our front now that the German gunners withdrawn after the first panie after our break-through of the Drocourt line have taken up new positions.

Worried Over Tanks.

Worried Over Tanks.

Obeying orders of the German command, they now are disposing their gens in great depth, with some very close to our lines, in order to destroy the approaching tanks. That menace is the cause of constant anxiety to the German command, as well it may be, and they are taking every means to check its demoralizing effect on their troops.

and they are taking every means to check its demoralizing effect on their troops.

"To the present rumors about tanks alleged to have broken through," says a recent order, "denials will forthwith be communicated to all ranks." The state of things behind the German lines undoubtedly is very distressing to them and full of grave weakness.

One hesitates to emphasize the demoralization of the German infantry which may be only a passing phase due to the present disasters, but that it exists for the time being among the most shattered divisions is certain. These poor devils of German infantry who have been streaming into our lines of prisoners during our rapid succession of blows have been having a tragic (Continued on Page Five.) (Continued on Page Five.)

French Closing in on St. Gobain Bastion, Key of Enemy's Defense on West Line

Associated Press Summary.

Associated Press Summary.

CONTINUING their pressure along the form from Rheims to Ypres, the Allied forces are qualing back the Germans on virtually this entire 12% mile line, says today's Associated Pressummary of news from the theatre war.

Telling progress has been made it particular by the French and Americans along the southern part of the front. The French are before the old Hindenburg positions along a considerable stretch in this sector, where they are closing in upon the Bastion of St. Gobain, the keystone of the German defensive system in the West.

Farther north the enemy armies are still in retreat before the French at:

British, who are capturing town after town as they make rapid strides tower they are the fine from which the Germans is tacked in their offensive of himarch,

Ham Almost in Grasp.

Ham is almost within the Allied grand Channy is seriously threatened.

Ham Almost in Grasp.

Ham is almost within the Allied grand Chauny is seriously threatened. The Americans have moved up along the Aisne line, reaching the ground immediately south of the river.

The Germans north of the stream appeared inclined to halt temporarily, but there seems to be no question that the will speedily be forced to resume the rearward march and not halt it against their old line at the Chemin-Der Dames is reached.

Through the continued French progress on the German right flank north of the Aisne, however, even the Chemin Des-Dames line seems virtually out

water barriers have been passed in this sector and the German stand back of the canal in the North may be rendered futile.

On the Flanders front the British pressure seems likely to drive the Germans further than they apparently had intended going in their retirement. Field Marshal Haig's troops are pressing in upon Armentieres both from the North and South and their thrust seems likely soon to be considered as intentioning Lille, the great manufacturing center of Northern France, southwest of Armentieres.

In this sector the British are moving East from Neuve Chapelle and have pushed at several points beyond the old German line.

AMERICANS IN AUTOMOBILES

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AISNE FRONT, Friday, Sept. 6.—
(By the Associated Press.)—In their endeavor to keep up with the Germans who are retreating beyond the river Aisne, the Americans have organized automobile machine gun detachments with three men to each car. More than thirty cars were operating north of the Vesle River early yesterday.

As not much German infantry had been sighted; the automobile machine gunners were uncertain just where their advance might lead them. The (continued on Page Two.)

THE WEATHER



Tonight and Saturday, fair; gentle northeasterly winds.

TEMPERATURE AT NOON TODAY, 67

Temperature during last twenty-four hours: Maximum, 81: minimum, 55. Relative humidity, 71 per cent. Sunrise, 6:34 a.m. Sunset, 7:41 p. m.

TIDES AT SEATTLE TOMORROW. First high water... 6:42 a.m., 9.0 ft. | Second high water... 6:48 p.m., 10.7 ft. First low water... 12:49 p.m., 2.9 ft. |