

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy;  
moderate shifting winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 54.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# PERSHING PRESESSES ENEMY ON HIS NEW LINE; GAINS A MILE; CAPTIVES MAY TOTAL 25,000; FOCH STRIKES ON AILETTE, MENACING LAON

## LENINE AND TROTZKY BETRAYED RUSSIA TO EARN GERMAN BRIBE

U. S. Obtains Documents  
Showing Bolshevik Heads  
as Berlin Agents.

PLOT AGAINST AMERICA

First Seven Papers Unfold  
Financing of Revolt to  
Reud Slavs.

TEUTONS PLANNED WAR

Ready to Strike and Grab Terri-  
tory Before Present Con-  
flict Began.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Proofs that  
Lenine and Trotzky are paid German  
agents and that the Bolshevik revolution  
was arranged and financed by Germany  
are laid before the world to-day by the  
United States Government in the first  
instalment of an amazing series of  
official documents disclosed through the  
Committee on Public Information.

They show not only how the Imperial  
bank of Germany paid the salaries of  
Lenine, Trotzky and their immediate  
associates for betraying Russia into the  
hands of Germany, but give added  
evidence that Germany was perfecting her  
plans for world conquest in June, 1914,  
several weeks before the assassinations  
at Sarajevo furnished a pretext for  
starting the war.

German Pre-War Plots Bared.

The documents were obtained by Ed-  
ward G. Simpson, special representative of  
the Committee on Public Information in  
Russia last winter, and other American  
agents. In their sensational nature they  
rank with the Zimmermann note  
proposing war with Mexico and Japan  
announced by Germany in January, 1917.

They proved that before the world war  
had progressed four months and more  
than two years before the United States  
was drawn into it, Germany was al-  
ready setting afoot her plans to "mobil-  
ize" her army and navy, to "organize"  
to use explosives, strikes and other out-  
rages in this country, and recommended  
the employment of "anarchists and  
escaped criminals" for this purpose.

They show that the treaty of Brest-  
Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian  
people to the German agents, Lenine  
and Trotzky; that a German picked  
commander was chosen to "defend"  
Belgium against the Germans; that  
German officers have been secretly re-  
served by the Bolshevik Government as  
military advisers, spies upon the em-  
bassy of Russia's allies, and officers in  
the Russian army and navy; that the  
Bolshevik military, foreign and domestic  
policies.

Betrayal of Russia.

"They show in short," says the Com-  
mittee on Public Information, "that the  
present Bolshevik Government is not a  
Russian Government at all, but a Ger-  
man Government, acting solely in the  
interest of Germany and betraying the  
Russian people as it betrays Russia's  
natural allies, for the benefit of the Im-  
perial German Government alone."

"And they show also that the Bol-  
shevik leaders, for the same German im-  
perial end, have equally betrayed the  
working classes of Russia whom they  
pretend to represent."

They show that seventy documents,  
many are originals, annotated by Bol-  
shevik officials. A majority of the others  
are photographs of originals, showing  
annotations. They corroborate a third  
set of typewritten circulars of which  
only two originals are possessed, but all  
of which are perfectly in line with the  
pattern of German intrigue and guilt. Some  
of the information set forth is not new,  
but attains new significance as revealing  
the Bolshevik plotters' complete under-  
standing of all that Germany was trying  
to do.

The first document is a photograph of  
a report made to the Bolshevik leaders  
by two other assistants, saying that in  
accordance with their instruction there  
had been removed from the archives of  
the Russian Ministry of Justice the  
original of the German Imperial Bank al-  
lowing the German Imperial Bank al-  
lowing money to Comrades Lenine,  
Trotsky and others for the propaganda  
of war in Russia, and that at the same  
time all the books of a bank in Stock-  
holm containing these accounts had been  
sifted and "delivered to Comrade Mil-  
ler, who was sent from Berlin."

Lenine Revealed as Traitor.

This report is endorsed by Lenine,  
with his initials, for deposit in the "sec-  
ret" department of the Bolsheviks.  
The authenticity of the report is sup-  
ported by Document No. 2, which is the  
original of a report sent by a German  
General Staff representative to the Bol-  
shevik leaders, warning them that he  
had just arrested an agent who had the  
original order of the German Imperial  
Bank to issue a check for 100,000 marks,  
and pointing out that evidently "at the  
proper time steps were not taken to de-  
stroy the above mentioned documents."

Two similar German circulars  
are mentioned in Document No. 3, as  
having been transferred from the Rus-  
sian to the German secret service in  
Moscow. The document is the original  
protocol, signed by several Bol-  
sheviks.

Their cavalry is pursuing the counter  
revolutionary forces.

## Interallied Naval Council Sits in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Inter-  
allied Naval Council as-  
sembled at the Ministry of  
Marine yesterday under the  
presidency of Georges Leygues,  
the French Minister of Marine.  
Great Britain, the United  
States, Italy and Japan were  
represented and the naval at-  
taches of the allied nations  
accredited to London, Paris and  
Rome were at the conference.

## SOVIETS TRIED TO TRAP ENVOYS

Threats Made to Entente  
Diplomats After Promise  
of Freedom.

AMERICANS PUT IN JAIL

Bolshevik Leaders, Prompted  
by Germans, Sought to Ob-  
tain Concession.

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 13 (delayed).—  
Events in Russia which immediately  
preceded the surrender of Entente allied  
interests in Soviet Russia to the Minis-  
ters of neutral countries were pre-  
sented to the outside world chiefly through Bol-  
shevik and German media. The En-  
tente Consuls were without communi-  
cation with their Governments and con-  
sequently their side of the case was not  
fully stated during the crucial days of  
early August, when conditions became  
so unsettled that they decided it was  
necessary to place the lives and property  
of their nationals under the protection of  
neutral countries.

The real break began July 29, when  
Premier Lenine declared in a Moscow  
speech:

"We are at war with the Anglo-French  
imperialists."

Posters reiterating similar statements  
were displayed all over Moscow and  
great uneasiness was felt by all the  
Entente citizens because of the threats  
made in the Bolshevik press against  
them.

Entente Consul Alarmed.

The Entente Consul asked Foreign  
Minister Tchitcherin if the Soviet Gov-  
ernment regarded itself at war with the  
Entente Allies and told him that Premier  
Lenine's statement must necessarily be  
regarded as a declaration of war unless  
it was officially denied. After consider-  
able delay Tchitcherin replied:

"The Soviet Government is not mak-  
ing war on the peoples of the allied  
countries and does not recognize inter-  
national law."

On August 6 the French and British  
Consuls and their staffs and many mem-  
bers of the military missions of the two  
countries were arrested with about 200  
British and French civilians, including  
many women. On August 7 the Consuls  
and other officials were released, but  
the citizens were held.

Being unable to communicate with  
their home governments and being un-  
certain of their freedom, the Entente  
Consuls immediately turned their affairs  
over to the representatives of neutral  
countries and asked for their passports.  
Later they also asked permission for  
their nationals to leave. In the mean-  
time some Englishmen and Frenchmen  
were released and others were arrested.

Envoys Held Prisoners.

Minister Tchitcherin then agreed to  
consult the Entente officials and citizens de-  
part if Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik  
representative in London, was permitted  
to leave England, but he delayed and  
proposed new conditions repeatedly.  
Finally he refused flatly to permit the  
British and French to go, notwithstanding  
the insistence of the neutral diplo-  
mats.

Norman Armour, secretary in charge  
of the American Legation at Volodga,  
was arrested there and taken to Moscow  
under guard. Roger E. Simmons, a for-  
eigner connected with the American  
Bureau of Forestry and carrying an  
American diplomatic passport, was ar-  
rested at Volodga and transferred to a  
Moscow prison, where he was held in-  
communicado two weeks and before re-  
leased. These were the only Americans  
arrested before the American, Italian  
and Belgian party left Moscow on Au-  
gust 26.

Not more than fifty native born Ameri-  
cans are now left in Soviet Russia.  
Most of these have resided there for  
many years and are unwilling to leave  
the country. The Americans were not  
ordered out by DeWitt C. Poole, the  
American Consul-General, but were given  
an opportunity to leave.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14.—Bolshevik  
forces, according to telegrams received  
to-day from Moscow, are reported to  
have captured Stockholm, on the River  
Volga, 65 miles southwest of Kasan.  
Their cavalry is pursuing the counter  
revolutionary forces.

## 46,000 MORE U. S. TROOPS LANDED AT FRENCH PORT

Gen. March Announces 15  
Ships Arrive in Day and  
Will Return at Once.

HINTS FUTURE OFFENSIVE

Names Col. Drum and Other  
Staff Officers Who Made St.  
Mihiel Plans.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—In his weekly  
talk with the newspaper correspon-  
dents to-day Gen. Peyton C. March,  
Chief of Staff, hinted at a continued  
offensive on the Lorraine front, de-  
claring that the elimination of the  
St. Mihiel salient furnished a better  
base for "future offensive operations."

Gen. March paid high tribute to the  
work of Gen. Pershing and his men in  
reducing the St. Mihiel salient, using  
these words:

"This salient was cut off by the  
American Army in less than two days,  
parts Thursday and Friday, by  
quick, sharp blows on both flanks."  
"On the south flank our troops ad-  
vanced along a ten mile front between  
Xivray and Fy-en-Have up through  
the undulating plain of the Woivre.  
On the west flank on an eight mile  
front they advanced across the heights  
of the Meuse, a ridge which is six  
miles wide and broken by deep branch-  
ing ravines."

"By the evening of the first day the  
south flank had been driven in five miles  
and the north flank three miles. By  
evening of the second day (Friday) the  
salient had been wiped out."  
In connection with later comment on  
the high spirits characterizing the  
American forces, Gen. March said:

"The quickness and rapidity with  
which they handled the fight at St.  
Mihiel is attributed not only to the fine  
staff work which brought it off, but the  
individual soldier himself. It is not  
surprising."

Rainbows Probably in Fight.

Specific details have not yet been re-  
ceived which permit announcement of  
the particular American divisions en-  
gaged in the St. Mihiel drive. It is  
hinted in unofficial reports from abroad  
that the Forty-second (Rainbow) Divi-  
sion has again distinguished itself in  
this fighting, but definite information  
on this score is lacking.

It is possible, however, to give the  
names of American staff officers and  
others who have handled the St. Mihiel  
movement under Pershing's personal  
command.

These officers forming the staff of the  
First American Field Army are: Col.  
Hugh A. Drum, Chief of Staff; Lieut-  
Col. Jens Bugge, Lieut-Col. Willey  
Howell, Col. Robert McCleave, Lieut-  
Col. John L. Dewitt, Lieut-Col. Lewis  
H. Watkins, Major-Gen. Edward F. Mc-  
Gleichen, Chief of Artillery; Col. Joseph  
F. Barnes, Adjutant-General; Col. Jacob  
C. Johnson, Inspector-General; Lieut-  
Col. Blanton Winship, Judge-Advocate;  
Major George Luboff, Chief Quartermas-  
ter; Col. Alexander N. Stark, Chief  
Surgeon; Brig-Gen. J. J. Morrow, Chief  
Engineer; Lieut-Col. Parker Hill, Chief  
Signal Officer; Col. Edward O'Brien,  
Chief of Chaplains; Col. William H.  
Winter, Chief of Motor Transport  
Company; Col. William Mitchell, Chief  
of Air Service.

As these officers are all identified with  
the St. Mihiel drive credit goes out to  
each and every one of them. The names  
of fighting units and other details will  
be made known later on.

War Plans Moving at High Speed.

In connection with the military pro-  
gramme," Gen. March said, "there has  
appeared in the public press an intima-  
tion that there is some talk that America  
isn't going through with this war. That  
of course is preposterous in its falsity  
at a time when we are asking the Con-  
gress to give us an increase in the age  
limit which will carry every available  
man over there and upon the point of  
asking for more than seven billion  
dollars for the military programme this  
year. And with everything moving  
at the highest speed it is inconceivable  
that any such propaganda can be con-  
sidered seriously by anybody. America  
is going through with it."

The increased programme calls for  
increased effort in France, increased port  
facilities, etc., and I have here a calen-  
dar which indicates the way things  
are going over there in that respect:

"This afternoon 35,000 men came  
ashore at one of our base ports and  
11,000 more will be off before noon to-  
morrow. Fifteen ships came in at 10  
o'clock this morning, out of which twelve  
were unloaded and will be ready to re-  
turn to-morrow before noon."

"The system is so well organized that  
these great masses of troops are hand-  
led and the ships returned in this very  
short time."

A. E. F. Wants 5,000 Girl Clerks.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Miss Elsie Gunther,  
chief of the female labor bureau of the  
American Expeditionary Force, has gone  
to the United States to recruit 5,000  
American girl clerks to release men for  
military service, Miss Gunther will seek  
to enlist college girls.

## 25,000 Captured in St. Mihiel Salient

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY  
IN LORRAINE, Sept. 14.—  
The rounding up of German pris-  
oners caught in the St. Mihiel  
salient is about completed and is  
estimated at 25,000 or there-  
about, when count is made of the  
Germans bagged by the co-  
operating French troops.

The total of numbers was in-  
creased by counter attacks in the  
region of Thiaucourt, all of which  
were repulsed by the American  
patrols led by Major William  
Donovan and Capt. William Mc-  
Kenna of New York, both of  
whom pushed north to St.  
Benoit, where they made heavy  
bags of prisoners.

Major William J. Donovan is a  
battalion commander of the 105th  
Infantry. James A. McKenna is  
Captain of Company D of the 145th.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

## ENEMY PINNED FAST BY FOCH

Marshal Deprives Germans of  
Superior Mobility They So  
Long Enjoyed.

TOO MUCH RISK IN SHIFTS

British Military Writers See  
His Resolution to Beat Foe  
to Standstill.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
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LONDON, Sept. 14.—Apart from the  
immediate results of the cutting off of  
the St. Mihiel salient British military  
commentators see in the American offen-  
sive another demonstration of Marshal  
Foch's determination to fight the enemy  
to a standstill.

These writers use the word "stand-  
still" in the sense that the German high  
command can no longer shift its crack  
troops and reserves from one point  
to point to meet intermittent  
attacks. Allied generalship, it is felt,  
has pinned them down to fight where  
they now stand, depriving them of the  
great advantage of superior mobility  
which they enjoyed so long.

As it is a matter of common knowl-  
edge that most of the tactics of the  
German strength on the western front  
is distributed between Rheims and the  
English Channel, the significance of the  
operations in force undertaken by Foch  
in the east of Rheims is apparent. The  
Germans dare not weaken other parts  
of their front to reinforce the threatened  
sector.

Compulsion to Retreat.

The apparent strategic effect of the  
American attack consists of the com-  
pulsion to which it subjects the enemy  
to react with all his available strength  
in the direction of the decisive  
operations in force undertaken by Foch  
in the east of Rheims is apparent. The  
Germans dare not weaken other parts  
of their front to reinforce the threatened  
sector.

The same conditions confront the Ger-  
mans southwest of Cambrai, where they  
could oppose the British pressure at all  
costs or else evacuate Cambrai, which  
would imperil their line southward. An-  
other sensitive point is the region La  
Faux, where unless the Germans hold  
on at whatever cost their grip upon the  
entire St. Gobain massif becomes insecure,  
thereby imperiling Laon, which is  
the hinge of the German positions  
northward to St. Quentin and eastward  
toward Rheims.

Another phase of the reasons for the  
attack on the St. Mihiel salient is that  
it is part of the policy of providing se-  
cure positions from which the enemy  
campaign which Foch plans may be  
launched. The systematic carrying out  
of this policy involves the elimination of  
himself from the allied line by twenty  
miles and the decreasing of the distance  
to Metz to less than twelve miles, which  
is within long distance big gun range.  
Cambrai, an important railway junction,  
is also now within range of the heavy  
guns, and Brie, centre of the  
great iron fields, is now only a little  
more than twenty miles away.

One hundred and fifty square miles  
of French territory have been delivered,  
the greatest area that has been won  
back in a single day's operation.

AUSTRIAN PATROLS REPULSED.

ROME, Sept. 14.—Austro-Hungarian  
patrols which attempted to approach the  
Italian lines on Monte Corvo, in the  
Grappa region of the mountain front,  
were repulsed by Italian fire.

A statement issued to-day by the War  
Office deals with the futile attempt.

## NEW BATTLE MAY DEVELOP INTO BIGGEST

Petain's Troops Advance  
Between 1 and 2 Miles  
and Capture 2,000.

MOVE TOWARD ST. GOBAIN

Pillars of German Defences  
North of Aisne Imperilled  
by French Drive.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Pursuing his  
policy of giving the harassed Ger-  
mans no rest and no chance to shift  
troops from one threatened front to  
another, heretofore the strongest re-  
liance of the Kaiser's Generals, Mar-  
shal Foch struck a new blow to-  
day, which may develop into the most  
important of all.

At dawn Gen. Petain's men ad-  
vanced on both sides of the Ailette  
River and between the Aisne and the  
Vesle. By noon the French army  
had captured Mont des Singes and  
the villages of Allemont and Sancy,  
had advanced Vailly, on the Aisne, and  
had reached generally between one  
and two miles on an eleven mile  
front, taking about 2,000 prisoners.

The direction of this attack, to-  
ward the forest of Concy and the  
southern edge of the St. Gobain mas-  
sif, is highly significant. It is a  
direct menace to Laon, the most im-  
portant junction point held by the  
Germans in this part of France and  
one of the pillars of the old Hinden-  
burg line. It also carries further the  
evacuating movement against the St.  
Gobain massif, too strong to be taken  
by direct assault, and if carried only  
a little further will make the Chemin  
des Dames position of the Germans  
untenable, as it will be effectively  
flanked.

Blow at Vital Defences.

Of even greater interest are the fur-  
ther possible developments. The cap-  
ture of the St. Gobain forest would be  
followed very soon by the fall of Laon  
and La Fere and the whole defensive  
system of the Germans in this part of  
France would be left with its ends in  
the air, as the British are advancing  
step by step in their sector far to the  
north as the French progress in the  
south.

On its face the movement by the  
French to-day suggests that it may be  
the beginning of the great blow to  
which all the other operations in  
Flanders, Picardy and Artois have been  
only the preliminaries, and it now  
seems within the possibilities that if  
this operation does develop in that  
way, the Germans will be compelled to  
withdraw from all of northwestern  
France and possibly western Belgium,  
and for the first time it appears that  
this may be accomplished before win-  
ter puts a stop to military operations  
on a large scale.

Such reports as have been received  
from the French front indicate that  
the German counter attacks on the  
Ailette have been rather weak, although  
German prisoners say that their orders  
were to hold at all costs.

British Make Progress.

North of the scene of French activity  
the British continued to make progress  
both in the St. Quentin and the Flanders  
sector. Several counter attacks were  
made by the Germans, but none of them  
succeeded. In the middle region, north-

Continued on Second Page.

## Do They Want Smokes? Just Read These Cards

"HOW did you fellows guess  
that we needed tobacco?  
We sure did and are very thank-  
ful."

"Before we left the U. S. A.  
we were very doubtful about the  
various tobacco funds, but since  
arriving here have completely  
changed our minds as we have  
been more than liberally supplied  
and especially by THE SUN TO-  
bacco Fund. Please accept the  
sincerest thanks of three sol-  
diers."

The first of the foregoing  
cards was addressed to the boys  
of Lawrenceville School, the second  
to Miss Mary Eder. Other  
fellows Over There give their  
opinion on page 1, Section 6.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-  
BACCO FUND has no connection  
with any other fund, organiza-  
tion or publication. It employs  
no agents or solicitors.

## President Congratulates Pershing, While King George Praises St. Mihiel Achievement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The highest official commendation and  
praise was given Gen. Pershing and his soldiers to-day when  
President Wilson sent a cablegram of congratulation for the Ameri-  
can Field Army's signal success in wiping out the St. Mihiel salient—  
an achievement in many respects without parallel since the beginning  
of the war. The message reads:

Please accept my warmest congratulations on the brilliant  
achievements of the army under your command. The boys have  
done what we expected of them and done it in the way we most  
admire.

We are deeply proud of them and of their chief. Please con-  
vey to all concerned my grateful and affectionate thanks.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—King George has sent a message of congrat-  
ulation to President Wilson on the victory won by Gen. Pershing in  
the St. Mihiel salient as follows:

On behalf of the British Empire I heartily congratulate you on  
the brilliant achievement of the American and allied troops under  
the leadership of Gen. Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient.

The far reaching results secured by these successful opera-  
tions, which have marked the active intervention of the American  
army on a great scale under its own administration, are the happi-  
est augury for the complete and I hope not far distant triumph of  
the allied cause.

Premier Lloyd George has sent the following message from Man-  
chester to Gen. Pershing:

I desire to offer to you and your brave armies heartfelt con-  
gratulations on your great victory.

The enemy has made many mistakes in this war, but none  
greater than when he underrated the valor, determination and im-  
trepid spirit of the brave soldiers from the great democracy of the  
United States. Now that he has tested the mettle of the American  
armies, the enemy knows what is in store for him.

The news came to me on my sickbed. It was better and in-  
finitely more palatable than any psychic.

## GERMANS HIDE MIHIEL DEFEAT

Newspapers Attempt to Mini-  
mize Importance of Per-  
shing's Achievement.

SERIOUS LOSS ADMITTED

One Correspondent Implies  
Possibility of Retreat From  
Chemin des Dames.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—A majority of  
the German newspapers are attempting  
to minimize the advance of the Ameri-  
cans at St. Mihiel, but the Berlin cor-  
respondent of the Cologne Volks Zeitung  
admits that "it is true the American at-  
tack was marked by certain losses on our part."  
The correspondent adds significantly:

"Even if an attack on our position at  
the Chemin des Dames should succeed,  
or if the supreme army command should  
"give up this area for other reasons, this  
would no longer have any significance  
for the strategic position, even if it  
were the matter of an area which has  
been so hotly fought over as the Chemin  
des Dames."

The Frankfurt Zeitung remarks: "It is  
a pity that the way things happened gives  
our enemies, especially the Americans,  
the chance of representing the evacuation  
of the St. Mihiel salient as a con-  
siderable tactical success—as a new link  
in the chain—and all the more so be-  
cause, according to American reports,  
our loss in prisoners appears to be not  
insignificant."

The Cologne Gazette, after saying that  
careful preparations had been made look-  
ing to the possibility of evacuation, and  
new positions to close the angle at its  
base line had been constructed a long  
time ago, adds:

"The withdrawal of the advanced  
troops was the most difficult task that  
had to be performed, but the enemy's  
plan to cut them off failed and all got  
back without loss worth mentioning to  
their new positions, which run from  
north of Combres Hill directly in a  
southeasterly direction to the Moselle."

The Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung  
says: "The enemy's preparations for the  
attack had long been observed and the  
retirement was effected without distur-  
bance by the enemy."

JAPANESE DESTROYER ALSO ARRIVES  
OFF FU-CHOW.

By the Associated Press.  
PEKIN, Sept. 9 (delayed).—A Japanese  
destroyer has arrived off Fu-chow and  
British marines have been landed at  
Amoy to ally panic in those cities due  
to the approach of the southern rebel  
forces.

A Pekin despatch of August 27 said  
that rebel forces had gained successes  
against the Government troops near  
Amoy, in the province of Fukien, and  
that consequently the Government troops  
in the province were in a dangerous po-  
sition.

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the brilliant achievement of the American and allied troops under  
the leadership of Gen. Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient.

The far reaching results secured by these successful opera-  
tions, which have marked the active intervention of the American  
army on a great scale under its own administration, are the happi-  
est augury for the complete and I hope not far distant triumph of  
the allied cause.

Premier Lloyd George has sent the following message from Man-  
chester to Gen. Pershing:

I desire to offer to you and your brave armies heartfelt con-  
gratulations on your great victory.

The enemy has made many mistakes in this war, but none  
greater than when he underrated the valor, determination and im-  
trepid spirit of the brave soldiers from the great democracy of the  
United States. Now that he has tested the mettle of the American  
armies, the enemy knows what is in store for him.

The news came to me on my sickbed. It