

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

WEATHER
Fair Thursday and probably Friday;
slightly warmer Thursday; gentle
south to west winds.
Full Report on Page 7

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and
within commuting distance) THREE CENTS
Elsewhere

30 Hun Divisions in Wild Rout As Allies Smash 35-Mile Front; Cambrai Taken; 15,000 Captives

Allies Agree Officially to Stand Behind Wilson Note

Text of President's Query in Hands of the British Foreign Office

Believe Germany Forestalled Turkey

Great Significance Seen in Fall of the Ottoman Cabinet

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Press Association has issued an authoritative statement that the Foreign Office has received the text of President Wilson's note to Germany and that all the Allies are in complete accord in the matter.

It adds: "The fall of the Turkish Cabinet has great significance. It is not doubted that Turkey apprised Berlin of her intention to seek peace, and Germany sought to stave off such a development by an attempt to seek a general instead of a partial settlement."

Quick Answer to President's Note Expected in Capital

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—An early response to President Wilson's note of inquiry to the German Chancellor is expected by American officials. While realizing that an answer to the three pertinent questions put to the Prince of Baden will be very difficult if the original proposal of the German government were not sincere, officials are confident that internal conditions in Germany and the tremendous exigencies of the military situation will force speedy action by the Chancellor if he hopes to prolong the existence of his Cabinet beyond a few days.

So far as the hold of the government upon the people is concerned, conditions in Austria are even far worse than those in Germany. This fact is calculated to affect strongly the German government, which is understood to entertain grave doubts of the strength of purpose of the Dual Monarchy, and to fear that Austria, or perhaps Hungary, acting independently, will follow Bulgaria in seeking an unconditional peace. This would leave Germany to wage the war alone, for it is a foregone conclusion that Turkey already is lost to the central alliance.

Note Is Embarrassing

The pointed inquiry directed to Prince Max concerning whether he is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire, who have so far conducted the war, will, it is believed, be very embarrassing. If the response is in the affirmative, Germany's proposal will be rejected, as the President has already given notice that he will have no dealings with such authorities.

The powerful Socialist elements in the Reichstag also are counted upon to resent any such statement by the Chancellor as directly in conflict with the Reichstag resolution of July, 1917, and with the very recent pledges to make his Cabinet a representative body under which the Socialists were entitled to take part in the government.

On the other hand, if Max attempts to repudiate the military party he undoubtedly will bring about a demand from that still powerful organization for his retirement, and the adoption of a reactionary policy.

May Take Middle Course

The general belief here is that the Chancellor will endeavor to find a middle course and continue himself in his reply to half-way admissions, hoping thus to begin a long diplomatic discussion which might develop differences between the Entente Allies and America as to war aims, and to lower the morale of the armies opposed to the Central Powers.

Any such move is certain of failure.

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London Hails Wilson's Reply As Wise Move

Believes President's Action Puts Fateful Test to German Sincerity

LONDON, Oct. 9.—In diplomatic circles here President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Prince Maximilian, the Imperial German Chancellor, is regarded as clever and logical. It is felt in these circles that the President was wise in refraining from a flat rejection. The President, however, it is considered, displays the same attitude of skepticism as do British and Continental statesmen concerning the good faith of the German government and desires satisfaction on this point before taking further steps.

It is believed a satisfactory answer to President Wilson's questions will severely test Germany's good faith, while an affirmative reply will mean the acknowledgment of a German defeat. The acumen and logic of the American Executive in framing the reply is regarded by the diplomats as characteristic of him.

Discussing the ultimate peace terms the London newspapers refer with indignation to the outrages still persisted in by the retreating Germans, and unanimously demand reparation and punishment for these latest crimes, as well as for other outrages committed during the war.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The evacuation of Belgium will not undo the crime of 1914. Reparation to the fullest measure must also be made, for Belgium has the first claim on Germany's resources for the unspeakable outrages she has suffered."

Other opinions were: "The Globe": "The President's theory, a theory whose soundness will

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St. Quentin Line Pushed Ahead In Hot Battle

Americans and British Forge Onward Despite Dogged Defence

Germans Apply Torch To Town of Bohain

Malincourt Falls to Allies; English Fourth Army Has 6,800 Prisoners

WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMIES NEAR ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 9 (By The Associated Press).—The great battle between Cambrai and St. Quentin continues to-day with unceasing fury. Strong attacks were resumed at daylight this morning by the British and American armies. The troops of Field Marshal Haig and General Pershing are carrying their lines steadily to the eastward.

10:30 A. M.—When the British Third and Fourth armies and the American troops resumed their attack to-day the British First Army advanced north of Cambrai. The First Army gained considerable ground toward Villers-en-Artois.

The Anglo-American advance proceeded behind an intense barrage fire from the British artillery, which the Germans seemed unable to withstand.

The Germans now have applied the torch to the beautiful town of Bohain, in the general direction of which the Americans are driving from Premont. The British bombers paid special attention to roadsides, and the areas between the roads and the terrain were churned by an avalanche of shells.

(Continued on next page)

Begging for Peace, Germans Renew Horrors, Says Cambon

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Jules Cambon, the former French Ambassador at Washington, and one of the foremost figures in French affairs, said to The Associated Press to-day:

"At the moment the Central Empires address themselves to President Wilson to obtain an armistice and begin negotiations for peace the German armies renew the horrors they have been committing in all the occupied territories.

"St. Quentin, Lens, Cambrai, Douai are burned, mined, ruined. Having formerly been Prefect of the Department of the North, I know what this new terror means to the regions devastated by the German armies. These represent the richest territory of France, where the largest French industrial establishments are located. All these centres have a glorious past. They are filled with splendid monuments and museums and libraries of priceless treasures. In Cambrai stands the tomb of the illustrious Fenelon.

"One cannot view without profound sadness all the ruins the German invaders are leaving behind them—ruins that represent not only material losses, but also moral losses.

"The conduct of the German armies is an outrage to civilization and humanity."

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE CAMBRAI SECTOR, Oct. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Successive explosions have occurred in Cambrai, which, it is reported, have reduced the town to ruins.

Turkey May Quit Within Two Days

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The surrender of Turkey within the next forty-eight hours will not surprise well informed quarters in London. "The Evening Standard" says to-day. The British authorities, it adds, are in possession of information showing that the process of disintegration exists in Constantinople.

The British Foreign Office has received indirect news of the fall of the Turkish Cabinet. Tewfik Pasha, who, it is reported, will be the new Grand Vizier, is understood to have pro-Ally, rather than pro-German, sympathies.

According to advices, which are not official, however, the Cabinet had decided to take military measures against Bulgaria, but found that the opinion of the country was against them. It is rumored that a Turkish peace note has been dispatched through the Spanish government.

Yanks Gain 2 Miles East Of the Meuse

Hold Advantages Won on Tuesday and Enter Chaune Wood

WITH THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 9 (11 p. m.) (By The Associated Press).—The Americans to-day maintained the advantages gained yesterday east of the Meuse and pressed on to the southern outskirts of Sivry (an advance of two miles) and entered Chaune Wood.

West of the Meuse, against freshly engaged divisions, they penetrated the enemy's main line of resistance between Cunel and Romagne.

In the Argonne they took important heights to the south of Marc and joined hands with the French. They took over 2,000 additional prisoners.

Advance East of Meuse

The Americans had their day filled with major and minor successes and advanced at every point in the sector where they attacked. Farthest to the east, cooperating with the French troops, American divisions advanced for a considerable distance east of the Meuse and cleared the Germans out of the sector where they had been dangerously troublesome, because they were able to pour an enflading fire upon the advancing troops.

(10:25 p. m.)—Complete reports show that the Mamelle fortifications have been occupied by the Americans. To do it the troops had to storm the redoubtable Hill 263, which was taken as early as 10 o'clock this morning. Hill 263 was captured a half hour later. The advance here and there had been momentarily checked by fierce resistance and the stiffest kind of machine gun fire, but the Americans had so resolutely gone after their objective and the advance artillery firing had been so complete that nothing could stop them.

Clear All Defences

More than 1,500 prisoners had been counted up to late this afternoon. These were confined in the cages, and more were coming in. From a strategic point of view, the victory was more important than that first appeared. From just north of Romagne and east and west of the point carried by the American troops there is nothing but level ground and no more serious enemy fortifications to encounter. Ideal conditions for the Americans are in prospect and the Germans have lost a large part of their strength—their tremendous fortifications and concrete pill-boxes.

Americans, Aided By Tanks, Push Past The St. Etienne Line

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CHAMPAGNE, Oct. 9 (By The Associated Press).—In their operations west of the Argonne Forest the Americans

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Enemy Burning And Looting as Debacle Looms

Cavalry Closely Pursuing Fleeing Germans Between the Scarpe and Oise, South of St. Quentin, With Infantry Rapidly Following Through Devastated Villages

Americans Take 2,000 Prisoners And Gain 2 Miles East of Meuse

Franco-American Operation North of Verdun Called "Brilliant Attack" by Pershing in Official Statement—Teutons Run at Sight of U. S. "Wildcats"

October 10, 2:50 a. m.
The enemy was in wild retreat on a thirty-five mile front between the Scarpe and the Oise, south of St. Quentin, last night. The remnants of thirty broken divisions were fleeing at full speed.

Cavalry was closely pursuing them. Behind followed infantry marching rapidly in columns of fours through evacuated villages. The Allied advance is now nine miles, and its speed is increasing. A German debacle seems in sight.

At the same time the American first army, striking on the whole twenty-five mile front from the centre of the Argonne Forest to several miles east of the Meuse, northeast of Verdun, won a great victory.

Two thousand prisoners were taken by Pershing, in addition to 3,000 on the preceding day. East of the Meuse his men advanced two miles taking Sivry and penetrating Chaune Wood.

West of the Meuse the Brunhilde line was penetrated between Cunel and Romagne. Pershing cleans the last German defences out.

In the Argonne commanding heights were seized and the line linked up with the French.

Thousands of Prisoners Taken

The Allies Monday took 15,000 prisoners, it is learned, and yesterday's captures promise to be still greater. Debeney's army alone took 2,000 prisoners east of St. Quentin.

Haig reported last night that the whole Hindenburg system had now been cleared on a thirty-five mile front and the Allies were "operating far beyond and to the east."

In some sectors the retirement was a disorderly rout. A whole regiment ran away at sight of some Tennessee men of General Edward R. Lewis's "Wildcat" division.

The Berlin official statement last night admitted "breaches" were made at some points of the German line.

The First British Army yesterday joined the battle, captured Ramilles and the great, but now ruined, city of Cambrai, and crossed the Scheldt Canal at the first named place.

General Lewis's Southern mountaineers again were well in the van. They beat down the weak rear guards, captured flaming villages, took batteries of guns and turned them immediately into the ranks of the fleeing enemy.

All along the front of the retirement, from the Scarpe to below St. Quentin, the enemy is burning and looting the towns and villages he is evacuating. Beautiful Bohain is in flames.

"Brilliant Attack," Says Pershing

Pershing in his official statement called the Franco-American operation north of Verdun Monday a "brilliant attack." Brabant, Haumont, Consenvoye and Beaumont were captured, with 3,000 prisoners, of whom 1,600 fell to the French, who cooperated with the Americans. The American front west of the Meuse is freed of the galling flank fire from across the river.

Huns Flee in Rout, as Allies Smash Forward for Nine Miles

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Oct. 9 (4:50 p. m.) (By The Associated Press).—The German troops, on a twenty-mile front, have been put to full flight, and British cavalry is reported to be pursuing them, the infantry marching in columns of four through villages hastily abandoned by the enemy.

Cambrai has fallen, and the British are now well to the east. The deepest gain some hours ago was at least nine miles on this sector, and there are no signs of the advance slowing up. On the contrary it is going faster every hour, with clear ground ahead.

Everything that could be burned had been set afire by the enemy before he began what virtually amounts to the rout of no less than thirty divisions, the smashing of which was continued furiously to-day.

North of Cambrai the Canadians attacked and penetrated deeply also. The British marched through Borty

\$20,250,000 in Bonds Sold at Opera House

National Loan Headquarters Appeals to Prevent Failure of the Drive

The Official Score

Subscriptions in the New York Federal Reserve District on the ninth day of the Liberty Loan campaign were:

\$40,960,050.

Subscriptions in the first nine working days were:

\$378,163,700

Subscriptions should have been \$852,631,650

The loan is therefore \$474,467,950 behind schedule in this district. Of the \$1,800,000,000 quota of this district there remains to be subscribed

\$1,421,836,300

An average of \$142,183,630 must therefore be raised in each of the remaining working days of the campaign.

BUY! BUY! BUY!

What was probably the greatest demonstration in the history of any war loan campaign in any nation occurred last night at a Liberty Loan concert held in the Metropolitan Opera House. Here, under the spell of the eloquence of a young Anzac signaller, Tom Ekeyhill, \$20,250,000 was pledged to the loan. Ten million was subscribed in four minutes after the appeal to the audience.

There was a clock on the stage to record the subscriptions as they came in. Of the first ten minutes no one in the audience saw the hands, so fast were they whirled to keep up with the pledges that came rolling in on young Ekeyhill, who had fired his hearers with tales of what his countrymen and their countrymen were doing in France.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., purchased \$2,000,000 worth of bonds for the Standard Oil Company. When the subscriptions showed signs of slackening a glove of the great French aviator Guymer was put up at auction. The National Biscuit Company and the Travellers' Insurance Company jointly bid this in for \$1,200,000.

But the great burst of enthusiasm at the Metropolitan was simply a bright spot in a day otherwise filled with gloom for the campaigners for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

America is not mobilizing its dollars for war.

Country Is Falling Behind

The situation is growing daily more serious. In the first nine days of the drive only \$1,791,200 has been raised—\$1,421,836,300 less than was scheduled to be raised in this period.

Only 39 per cent of the nation's quota of \$5,000,000,000 has been filled, with the campaign virtually half over. These cold statistical facts are regarded with alarm by Liberty Loan officials.

Knowledge that the whole settlement of the cataclysm hangs largely on the subscription of dollars without stint or limit it is hoped will arouse the American people from apathy toward the loan, and to cause millions of individuals to go without many things in order that the world may be safe to live in.

Situation Is Serious

Believing that only a clear statement of the facts would impress the masses with the gravity of the loan situation, Liberty Loan national head-

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RUMOR HAS IT THAT SOMETHING IS HAPPENING IN GERMANY

