

AMERICAN SMASHING THE HINDENBURG LINE

Have Crossed the Cambrai Canal and Captured the Towns of Bellicourt and Nauroy—In Belgium, Between Dixmude and Ypres, the Belgians Have Pressed Back the German Front From Four to Five Miles and Have Taken 6,000 Prisoners.

(By The Associated Press.) American troops, boys from New York, Tennessee and North and South Carolina were in the thick of the fray Sunday which hadly smashed the German positions over a front of more than fifty miles, from the region of Arras to La Fere.

On a three-mile front the Americans stormed the Hindenburg line and captured the towns of Bellicourt and Nauroy, crossing the Cambrai canal in the operations. Meanwhile, to the south the British stormed the main Hindenburg defenses on the Scheldt canal, crossed the waterway and gained the hills beyond, taking many prisoners. To the north the British have their hands on Cambrai, the important German base over which recently there has been so much fighting. The Canadians are in the northwestern outskirts of the city, while a naval division has reached the southern environs.

South of St. Quentin to La Fere the French are pressing forward their line and taken some 500 prisoners. Along the Chemin des Dames the French have advanced their line for a distance of two miles, capturing the highest point on the line under the highest point of the Argonne forest. In Belgium the Belgians and British have driven forward and taken Dixmude, ten miles from the North sea, southeast of Nieuport, bringing their line into closer union with that in the region of Ypres. The capture of Dixmude if it is pressed for further gains eastward will seriously affect the German submarine bases on the North sea.

Additional large numbers of the enemy have been made prisoner and large quantities of stores have been captured. Keeping up relentlessly their violent attacks from near the sea in Belgium to the region of Verdun, the Belgian, British, American and French troops are fast driving the Germans to the enemy line, forcing him to retreat or defeating him in sanguinary battles. No rest is being accorded the Germans, and apparently their front is fast going to pieces under the impetus of the allied blows.

In Belgium, between Dixmude and Ypres, King Albert's men have pressed back the German front from four to five miles, capturing 6,000 prisoners. The ground that the enemy had held since the invasion of Belgium in 1914 has been restored to Belgian ownership through the efforts of the mixed Belgian and British forces and at least six rounds the allied forces were well on their way to the important junction town of Houffalize.

From the region east of Arras to St. Quentin, the British, with the Americans fighting on their right, everywhere have penetrated the German defenses over the thirty-five mile front. The British resistance was offered by the Germans, but the allied troops refused to be denied and swept through the remaining portions of the Hindenburg line and are standing, according to the latest reports, virtually

German Newspapers Plead For Calmness

Call Upon Their Readers to Face the Bulgarian Situation Without Apprehension.

Copenhagen, Saturday, Sept. 28.—All the German newspapers, according to a special despatch from Berlin, are united in warning their readers to remain calm in the face of the unsettled Bulgarian situation. They admit that the situation is serious but declare that the German nation will show itself capable of meeting this new contingency.

Georg Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung declares that "it is necessary that the chancellor who no longer possesses the confidence of millions of German men must leave office." He characterizes Count Von Hertling as a "weary man at the rudder of the ship of state at the worst period of the war."

Herr Bernhard asserts that the happening in Bulgaria could not have come as a complete surprise to the leaders of German policy. He believes they were at least aware of the feeling prevailing in Bulgaria for the last few months.

"How," demands Herr Von Bernhard, "could the chancellor make a speech without even alluding to the difficulties which might come? It is conceivable that the center party cannot summon up courage to make its old leader understand that his further continuance in office is incompatible with the situation of the country. It is fully understandable that the other majority parties will under no circumstances work longer with the present chancellor."

"Vorwärts," the organ of the majority socialists, asks its readers to consider the situation if Germany were left alone with her back against the wall fighting all the allies. The paper draws a grim picture of defeat with thousands dying of hunger and the land and people enslaved. It closes by an appeal to every German to stand fast.

GERMANY HAS SENT HELP TO BULGARIA. Paris, Sept. 29 (Havas).—Admiral Von Hintze, German foreign minister, declared yesterday in a speech before the Reichstag that as soon as the first alarm bells came from Macedonia under the German high command immediately the bulk of the important forces taken from the available reserves.

A part of these reserves already have arrived, he declared, and the remainder will be sent to the Balkans. Austria already has sent on the way very considerable forces, he added.

In the opinion of military experts, Admiral Von Hintze stated, the Austro-German units would be ample to re-establish the military situation but notwithstanding there were several very unfavorable factors in the situation which must be considered.

Neither for Bulgaria nor for Austria, he declared, was the attitude of the socialist party one of the decisive factors in the decision taken by King Ferdinand and his ministers. The central committee of the party on September 22 called upon Premier Malinoff to open parleys for peace with the allies. They were joined in their request by the army and navy.

Manifestations of hostility to the dynasty took place in Sofia and other places. In some instances troops joined in the outbreaks.

AMERICAN INFANTRYMEN CAPTURED GERMAN PLANE. With the American Army in France, Sept. 28.—(By The A. P.)—American infantrymen have had the rare experience of bagging a German airplane with their rifles.

A German airplane recently appeared over the town of St. Die, in the Vosges Mountains. He was flying so low that he had difficulty in escaping the fire of the Americans and his machine crashed into the town. Two military policemen fired at the machine with their pistols, but the aviator did not appear to be annoyed and continued his flight. He landed on the east side of the town, and the machine fell to the ground in flames.

Condensed Telegrams

Cost of living in New York has increased 68.07 per cent, since December, 1914. Formal recognition of the Jugoslavians by the United States was asked of the State Department. Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian poet and aviator, flew across the Alps mountains to Paris.

Chili seized the German vessels intended to prevent them from being destroyed by their crews. Three blankets will be issued to every American soldier going abroad the War Department announced.

German newspapers report that messengers will continue throughout November, December and January. Two armed men robbed the State Bank of Mer Rouge, near Monroe, Louisiana, \$12,000 after locking the cashier in a vault.

A representative body of leading citizens of Santiago, Chili, met at that city to plan steps for closer relations with the United States. A schedule of maximum prices of sulphuric and nitric acids was announced by the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board.

According to reports of a British liner which arrived at an Atlantic port a submarine sunk an American collier 500 miles off the American coast. The War Department authorized the adding of three buildings 500 feet long and 200 feet wide to the plant of the Hero Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia.

Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor invited the French Confederation of Labor to attend the national conference of the American Federation. The Public Utility Board of New Jersey granted the Public Service Railway Corporation permission to increase its rates to cents in various parts of New Jersey.

The War Department announced that since the United States entered into the war 146,323 machine guns, 2,437,297 rifles of all types and 221,801 pistols were produced. J. A. Carlson, patternmaker at a Seattle shipyard, was arrested on a charge of "doctoring" steel for United States ships and tampering with rolling stock in order to cause wrecks.

The Railroad Administration ordered a readjustment of all class and commodity rates over railroads operating between eastern trunk line territory and the central freight association territory.

Federal agents arrested Charles F. Banning on a Federal warrant charging him with being the head of the German espionage system in western Pennsylvania. He was arrested at Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh.

Homes in Juneau, Alaska, are being torn away, a government hospital was abandoned, power plants are idle and all business is suspended because of continual rain.

Representative Dilan of South Dakota denied reports that he was barred from the British fronts because of seditions remarks made on board a ship while going to Europe.

Late information indicates that the Germans are making every effort to strengthen their lines while preparing new positions. It has been established that five new divisions have been thrown into line since the offensive began.

American Troops in Major Operations

Yankees Smash Wire Entanglements and Move Forward With Astonishing Agility.

With the American Army of Verdun, Saturday, Sept. 28, (by the A. P.)—The fighting on the American front has developed into two major operations, for the island-like region between the Aisne and the Meuse. If the Americans can drive through on either sector the Germans must look to the Brunhilde system of defenses, a line they have not had to use up to this time. This extends along the southern edge of the Boul Forest eastward along a line to the north of Brioules where shells from American guns already have exploded ammunition depots starting fires.

The positions which the Germans now hold and which they are defending so vigorously are not bad, but long period except at the cost of enormous losses. With heavy artillery preparation the American line moved forward early today. It was not fast going, but woods after woods were cleared out and villages fell before the steady push. Fires beyond the lines marked the positions where the Germans were destroying warehouses and stores, the transportation of which might hamper their retreat.

From the bend in the Meuse to the west bank the Americans fought their way out of the tangle of the Argonne forest and established a new line. Across the Meuse the village of Hillesmes was reported by aviators to have been blown to pieces by ensem mines. All bridges over the river in this section have been destroyed.

A little to the west of the evacuation of Romagne appeared to be in progress, while further north trains were observed leaving for the interior. Other early reports however, indicated heavy concentration of enemy troops at Dun-sur-Meuse and that strong resistance might be expected.

Far to the left a number of tanks that had been working through the wilderness of the Argonne forest made comparatively rapid progress. Most of the enemy positions were of the small trench type.

With astonishing agility they moved forward, smashing wire entanglements, making their way over trenches and firing pointblank at machine gunners who endeavored to check them. The efforts of small rear guard forces equipped with new anti-tank guns to impede their progress were futile and many of these new weapons were added to the rapidly growing salvage dumps.

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Six German airplanes were downed yesterday in a battle between seven American and seven German machines. The battle took place in the air over Serques Woods.

One German machine was sent crashing to the earth at the first encounter. After maneuvering for position the six remaining American planes clustered in the clouds. When the battle was finished five more German machines had been brought to the ground.

Throughout the day the American aviators were intensively active. In addition to making observation of enemy movements, pursuit planes did excellent work in attacking troops in formation in choking roads and in shooting down observation balloons. Before noon nine enemy planes were reported downed southwest of Bayonneville. One aviator attacked a reconnaissance plane of machine gun cartridges, dispersing the entire outfit.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION IN PARIS. Paris, Saturday, Sept. 28.—Victor Boret, the French administrator, today received the American agricultural commission which is investigating the food conditions in France. The mission is headed by Carl Vroom, assistant secretary of agriculture and the other members are W. F. Thompson, W. A. Taylor, W. C. Ruml, George R. Argo, R. A. Pearson, Thomas F. Plant, Dr. Coker, John Wilmot and J. C. Creelman.

GOOD START FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Worcester, Mass., Raised Its Quota Saturday—The Entire Northeast is Making a Splendid Showing—New York Estimate Saturdays Sales at About \$200,000,000.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Although treasury department officials today made no attempt to estimate the total sales on the opening day of the Fourth Liberty loan campaign yesterday, all indications were that the loan had gone away to a good start. Only one district, New York, had attempted to estimate its sales, placing them at \$200,000,000 or one-ninth of the \$1,800,000,000 allotted the New York federal reserve district.

"The spirit of the loan," said a treasury department statement, "is exemplified in a telegram from Worcester, Mass., a city which achieved its quota yesterday. An elaborate voting plan for putting over the city's quota had been worked out there but it had to be abandoned at the last minute because of an epidemic of Spanish influenza. Without a moment's hesitation the sales committee adopted a new plan of selling and \$10,000,000 was raised.

Other telegrams from New England indicated that the spirit of Worcester is that of the entire northeast. Up there they are calling this the 'fighting fourth' loan and they are going to fight it through regardless of Spanish 'flu' and other obstacles." Rear Admiral Cowie, who is in charge of the campaign in the navy, said today that a new record for first subscriptions was set in the navy. His estimate was \$2,000,000. The largest single subscription, \$875,000, came from the Philadelphia navy yard. The battleship Delaware reported the largest ship subscription, \$103,000.

"Fire a broadside of bonds at the German fleet," was the message sent to the navy by Admiral Cowie.

GERMANY PROTESTS USE OF SHOTGUNS BY AMERICANS. Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—Germany, through the Swiss legation, has sent a protest to the government of the United States that if no satisfactory answer is forthcoming by October 1 to the German protest about the use of shotguns by American soldiers "reparations will be taken."

A semi-official telegram from Berlin gives the following additional details of the note: "From prisoners captured during a skirmish during patrols on July 24 a repeating shotgun was taken. The prisoners, who belonged to American Infantry, Regiment 307, of the 77th Division, stated their patrol possessed three such guns, each loaded with six cartridges and each cartridge containing nine shots of size 00."

Another shotgun was captured on September 11 from the Third Infantry Regiment of the Fifth American Division. "The use of such weapons were forbidden by the Hague convention as causing unnecessary suffering. The German government protests energetically and expects from the United States government that steps will be taken immediately to discontinue the employment of shotguns."

"It is pointed out to the government of the United States that a prisoner on whom a shotgun or shotgun ammunition is found forfeits his life."

KAISER WITNESSED THE MANOEUVERS OF HIS NAVY. Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—Emperor William visited Kiel on September 25, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin and witnessed manoeuvres in which submarines attacked a supposed convoy. He arrived at the German port early in the morning with his brother, Prince Henry, and Admiral Scheer.

After inspecting all types of submarines the emperor boarded a vessel which proceeded to sea with other ships in the usual convoy formation. The convoy was surrounded by destroyers and other escort vessels which the submarines attempted to attack. The emperor followed the manoeuvres with great interest. One of the escort ships and several of the vessels in the convoy were the victims of theoretical hits made by the U-boats.

The emperor talked to several of the U-boat commanders and in an address to the officers thanked them for their co-operation and expressed confidence in further successful work by the submarines.

78 NAMES IN THREE ARMY CASUALTY LISTS

Washington, Sept. 30.—The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Force: Killed in action 37; missing in action 17; wounded severely 29; died from wounds 27; died from accident and other causes 2; died of disease 2; total 377.

New England men: Killed in Action. Private Salvatore Virgilio, New Haven, Conn. Died from Wounds. Privates—Manual Arsenault, N. Carter, Mass.; William Edward Doucette, Dorchester, Mass. Died from Accident and Other Causes. Private Charles L. Post, Wethersfield, Conn.

Wounded Severely. Corporal Harold B. DeNully, Brookline, Mass. Privates—Stanley C. Swift, Waltham, Mass.; Joseph E. Daly, Lowell, Mass.; John P. Daulton, Stoughton, Mass.; Walter H. Sullivan, Westboro, Mass.; Charles S. Brown, Waterbury, Conn.; Frank P. Scellia, Holyoke, Mass.; Louis Larsen, East Providence, R. I.; Edward F. Kerins, Waterbury, Conn.

Missing in Action. Private George B. Holloway, Taunton, Mass. SUNDAY'S LIST. Killed in action 27; missing in action 27; wounded severely 123; died from wounds 2; died from accident and other causes 1; died of disease 5; wounded, degree undetermined 2; total 155.

New England men are: Killed in Action. Sergeant Arthur Childs, Boston. Private Earl W. Green, Rockville, Conn. Wounded Severely. Corporal Thomas J. Kevey, Charlestown, Mass. Privates—Patrick Joseph Rich, Derby, Conn.; John A. Foley, Manchester, N. H.

Missing in Action. Private Michael J. Concowich, Ansonia, Conn. Prisoner. Mechanic William J. Donovan, Jamaica Plains, Mass. SATURDAY AFTERNOON'S LIST. Killed in action 49; missing in action 49; wounded severely 32; died from wounds 123; died from accident and other causes 4; died of disease 10; total 193.

New England men are: Killed in Action. Privates—William M. Dr. Norwich Town, Conn.; Henry A. Young Somerville, Mass. Died from Wounds. Private Tony Desandre, Meriden, Conn. Wounded Severely. Sergeant Carl J. Kalberg, South Boston, Mass. Privates—John J. O'Leary, Hartford, Conn.; Kieran Hickey, Concord, Mass.

WAR CAUSES CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN JAPAN. Tokyo, Sunday, Sept. 22.—(By The A. P.)—Marquis Okuma has informed the emperor that the war has brought a great change in the sentiments of the people because of the widening gulf between the wealthy classes and the masses. This has created a dangerous tendency, he said, which if ignored might undermine the social foundations of the empire. The power of the working class is asserting itself, he declared, and must be met.

Marquis Okuma recommended that Marquis Saionji was pre-eminently suited to bring national support to the government. As a consequence Marquis Saionji has been entrusted with the task of forming a cabinet which, it is believed will be based upon political parties.

CHARGED WITH VIOLATING "THE TRUE NAME LAW". Boston, Sept. 29.—Charged with violation of the "true name law," more than 100 men and women were taken into custody early today during raids on four downtown hotels and a number of lodging houses in the South and West ends. There was considerable excitement as the squad of uniformed policemen went through the hallways, arousing the guests by knocking on the doors.

The raids, made on orders issued by the licensing commission, were the first under the law passed by the last legislature providing that guests at a hotel or lodging house must register under their true names. The authorities said tonight that managers and proprietors of places where violations of the law were discovered would be prosecuted.

MANY CONNECTICUT MEN NOW ON BATTLE LINE. (Special to The Bulletin.) Washington, Sept. 30.—General March chief of staff stated in reply to questions by The Bulletin correspondent that the 26th Division is now on the line and the 76th Division is used as a base division. At the present time many Connecticut men are in these divisions. According to General March's statement he also stated that there was absolutely no foundation for the report that the 102nd Regiment had been ordered back to the United States.