Bulletin Service Flag

Norwich Bulletin

1796 1918

VOL. LIX—NO. 242 | POPULATION 29,919 | NORWICH, CONN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1918 | TEN PAGES—80 COLUMNS | PRICE TWO CENTS

AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS IN MIGHTY DRIVE

Over a Front of Twenty Miles Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the Enemy Has Been Thrown Back to a Depth of From Two to Five Miles—In Macedonia the Italians and Serbs Are Forcing the Enemy Troops to Retire in Albania and Serbia.

(By The Associated Press.)

Entente allied forces everywhere are defeating the armies of the Teutonic allies. In France they are fast carrying forward manoeuvres which are resulting in the enemy's line giving way from the region of Cambrai to Verdun. Likewise in Macedonian and Turkish theaters the cleaning up process continues unabated.

Over a front of twenty miles between Cambrai and St. Quentin the British, American and French troops have started a mighty drive, which in its initial stage has thrown the enemy back from highly prized tactical positions to a dept hof from two to five miles. Numerous towns have been captured and seemingly all the great defensive positions of the enemy in this region have been obliterated. Large numbers of prisoners have been added to the already great throngs captured since the allied offensive began. In addition terrible casualties were inflicted on the enemy by the heavy artillery fire at the beginning of the attack, which began early Tuesday morning, and the machine gun and rifle fire of the attacking forces against the enemy who resisted stubbornly at various points.

The American troops, fighting alongside the British, always were in the van, and when light fell their positions were where the points of penetration of the German line were greatest. At last accounts hard fighting was still in progress, with the enemy steadily giving ground.

On the southern part of the battle front, from the Rheims sector to the Meuse river, the French and Americans are carrying out successfully their converging movement northward and on all sectors have gained additional ground.

Northeast of Berry au Bac the French have driven their line to the junction of the Aisne and Suippe rivers, placing the German front around Laon and eastward in greater jeopardy. In Champagne General Gouraud's forces have increased their gains all the way eastward to the region of the Argonne forest, while on the eastern side of the forest the Americans have improved their battle front along the Aire valley.

In Macedonia the Italians and Serbs still are forcing the enemy troops to retire in Albania and in Serbia while in Palestine the British have driven the Turks more than thirty miles north of Damascus. Reports are to the effect that the Turkish cabinet has resigned and that the Turks have sent delegates to Greece to talk peace.

OPEN WARFARE BATTLE ON CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN FRONT

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The attack begun this morning by British and American forces on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front has become open warfare in the real old sense of the term—the developing of various carefully worked out manoeuvers into one general scheme which is to combine in securing prearranged objectives and the rounding up of as many Germans as possible.

It had been necessary to assemble the assaulting waves to the east of the Hindenburg line and to get the masses of men in through the intricate and battered trench system in the dark. It was a task of extraordinary difficulty, but it was accomplished well before the zero hour.

Comparatively few tanks were employed. In fact this was a night surprise and it must have minimized alike their opportunities and the necessity for their assistance.

The Anglo-American attack was launched at 2.30 o'clock in the morning. In the darkest hour of a quiet moonless night twenty miles of guns suddenly crashed forth in a hideous dissonance.

The enemy's artillery response was weak. This confirmed the idea that the Germans steadily were withdrawing their guns.

Another phase of the battle commenced at 4.30 o'clock and yet another phase when the first gray of dawn was filtering into the dull sky which presently fulfilled its threat of rain.

The first reports were quite promising. A good deal of machine gun resistance was encountered at various sectors of the Beaurevoir-Masnieres line. Here the allies are getting forward but slowly.

598 NAMES IN TWO ARMY CASUALTY LISTS

Wasrington, Oct. 8.—The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action 63; missing in action 24; wounded severely 164; died from wounds 29; died from accident and other causes 2; died of disease 25; died from aeroplane accident 2; wounded slightly 1; prisoners 2; total 312.

New England men are:

Killed in Action.

Lieutenant Frank D. Hazeltine, Belfast, Maine.

Killed in action, previously reported missing in action:

Corporal Nathan Teitelman, Branford, Conn.

Died of Disease.

Private Joseph Whalen, Somerville, Mass.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieutenant Edwin R. Kingsland, Holyoke, Mass.

Wounded Severely in Action.

Lieutenants — Maurice W. Howe, Fitchburg, Mass.; Roland Emery Packard, Watertown, Mass.

Sergeant Anthony J. Donahue, Pawtucket, R. I.

Wagoner Leon Benard, Ballouville, Conn.

Privates—Frederick W. Amundson, E. Norwalk, Conn.; Carl T. Baker, Providence, R. I.; John Brown, Waterbury, Conn.; William J. Connors, Gardiner, Mass.; Daniel Bronski, Jamaica Plains, Mass.; Louis Fishman, Boston, Mass.; Adelard Labbie, Soldier Pond, Maine; William J. McNeil, Boston, Mass.; Charles J. O'Boyle, Bridgeport, Conn.

Wounded severely in action, previously reported missing in action:

Privates — Charles G. Hennessey, Hamden, Conn.; Harold J. Jensen, Boston, Mass.; David C. Peterson, New Milford, Conn.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, previously reported missing in action:

Privates—Peter P. J. Matulevicz, Worcester, Mass.; John Sakovitch, Boston, Mass.; Haword W. Sandland, Waterbury, Conn.

Sick in hospital, previously reported missing in action:

Privates—Charles Kramp, Brookline, Mass.; Frank Ruggiero, Pittsfield, Mass.

Returned to duty, previously reported missing in action:

Privates—James B. Daley, Holyoke, Mass.; Fred Bauer, Unionville, Conn.

Prisoner, previously reported missing in action:

Private George Myers, Westport, Conn.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON'S LIST.

Killed in action 37; missing in action 50; wounded severely 160; died of disease 7; died of accident and other causes 2; died from wounds 16; wounded slightly 4; prisoners 19; total 286.

New England men are:

Killed in Action.

Privates—John F. Queeney, Clinton, Mass.; Timothy E. Cummings, Reading, Mass.

Died from Wounds.

Privates—William D. F. Stewart, Newport, R. I.; Aron Torsian, Worcester, Mass.

Wounded Severely.

Privates—George J. Knox, Jr., Danbury Conn.; Patrick Leddy, East Boston, Mass.; Patrick Martin, Winsted, Conn.; Arthur V. Petit, Amherst, Mass.

Corporal Claude L. Gaudette, Boston, Mass.

Private Albert Reagan, Berkeley, Mass.

Missing in Action.

Privates John H. Jermyn, Haverhill, Mass.; Arthur C. Wyman, East Boston, Mass.

Prisoners.

John Braccia, Swampscott, Mass.; Martin Meehan, Dorchester, Mass.

INCREASED CAR FARES FOLLOW HIGHER WAGES

Washington, Oct. 8.—Plain indication was given today by the national war labor board that in cases wrehe organized labor opposes advanced street car fares recommended by the board in connection with increased wages awarded to employes of public utility companies, the entire award, including the wage advances, will be suspended.

The board made public a letter to John R. Alpine, acting president of the American Federation of Labor, calling his attention to the fact that labor organizations in New Orleans were planning to oppose increased fares recommended by the board when it granted an increase of 70 per cent. in wages to conductors and motormen employed by the street railways there.

"If this action is taken by labor organizations," said the board's letter, "it would seem in justice that we shall be compelled to suspend the entire award, including the increases in wages pending a re-hearing of this matter which we now have under advisement."

KAISER HAD MISPLACED CONFIDENCE IN HIS ALLIES

Berne, Oct. 8.—The German emperor, addressing the German soldiers at Rufach, Alsace, late in September, said:

"Neither the French nor the Americans will break through our front in Alsace Lorraine. We shall defend with the last drop of our blood these provinces which belong to us and which the Almighty has entrusted to us to administer as His stewards, and we shall keep them for the benefit of their inhabitants and the glory of God.

"Our faithful allies are with us in this. The last drop of blood of every Austrian and Hungarian soldier, the last drop of blood of every Bulgarian and Turkish soldier will be shed before our enemies wrest from us land which belongs to Germany.

"Our enemies cannot and will not succeed. We are under Divine protection."

ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD MADE IN SHIPBUILDING

Washington, Oct. 8.—American shipyards established another world's record in September by delivering 74 vessels of 362,635 dead weight tons. In making this announcement today the Shipping Board also disclosed that it received one vessel of 6,695 tons on the contract awarded to Japanese yards.

September deliveries exceeded the previous high mark for American yards made in August, by 30,017 tons and compared with 231,635 deadweight tons which the board was advised today by Consul General Skinner, at London, British yards completed in that month.

September deliveries included 45 steel ships of 269,970 tons and 29 wooden and composite ships of 102,665.

EASTERN RAILROADS SMASH TRANSPORTATION RECORDS

New York, Oct. 8.—Announcement that the eastern railroads have been "smashing records during the past few days in the transportation of food for export and to supply the cities on the Atlantic seaboard," was made here tonight by A. H. Smith, regional director. His figures showed that 1,318 cars of livestock and perishable freight moved east from Chicago today as compared with 1,259 cars Saturday, the best previous showing.

TURKISH DELEGATION BEARING PEACE OFFER

Athens, Monday, Oct. 7.—Delegations from the government of Smyrna, Turkey, are expected to reach Athens tonight with an offer of peace to the entente powers.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens dated Sunday says:

"The governor of Smyrna has sent to Mytilene three delegates, a Greek, an Englishman and a Turk, to enter into peace pourparlers, according to the Hestia."

Cabled Paragraphs

Spanish Cabinet Has Resigned.

Madrid, Oct. 8.—The cabinet headed by Antonio Maura has resigned. The cabinet was formed last March.

British Casualties, 37,946 for Week.

London, Oct 8.—British casualties reported in the week ended today listed the names of 37,946 officers and men divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 365 officers, 6,150 men. Wounded or missing, 1,235 officers, 30,196 men. Total, 1,600 officers, 36,346 men.

Page's Opinion of Peace Proposal.

Rome, Oct .8.—The American ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, being asked for his personal opinion respecting the German peace proposal, said: "This is nothing but a war manoeuvre, camouflaged to look like a peace offensive."

SPREAD OF INFLUENZA IS FAR FROM BEING CHECKED

Washington, Oct. 8.—While a continued decrease in the number of new cases of Spanish influenza at army camps was shown in reports today to the offices of the surgeon general of the army, the spread of the malady among the civilian population over the country apparently still is far from being checked.

Reports to the public health service showed that the disease was spreading rapidly in the south and that it also was epidemic in portions of the middle west and far west heretofore free from it. South Dakota was added to the list of new states reporting the disease in epidemic form, while new outbreaks were reported from a number of other states.

During the 24 hours ended today at noon 11,750 new cases of influenza have been reported by all army camps. This was a sharp decrease over the daily average last week. New cases of pneumonia also decreased, totalling only 2,181, and deaths were fewer, 701.

Camp Taylor, Kentucky, reported the largest number of influenza cases, 1,044. Camp Funston, Kansas, reported 927 cases and Camp Dodge, Iowa, 996. Pneumonia showed the greatest increase at Camp Meade, Md., where 255 were reported. There were 231 new cases at Camp Grant, Ills., and 160 at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

The epidemic continue sto subside at Camp Devens, Mass., only four new casts of pneumonia and 40 of influenza being reported. Conditions at Camp Dix, N. J., also showed improvement with only eleven new cases of influenza and 28 of pneumonia reported.

The total number of cases of influenza reported from all army camps since the disease became epidemic last month now is placed at more than 182,000, while pneumonia cases total 19,283 and deaths 5,671.

FEWER NEW INFLUENZA CASES IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Oct. 8.—Although the epidemic is not considered under control generally in Massachusetts, good progress has been made in the communities longest afflicted. They reported today a diminution in the number of new cases and deaths. The state health department's report today showed 128 communities, including Boston, with 7,413 new cases in the past 24 hours and 303 deaths.

The building of open air shacks for the treatment of patients was urged by Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the state emergency health committee, who added that the shortage of nurses had not yet been met.

Deaths from influenza and pneumonia in Boston today numbered 150, as against 170 yesterday and 190 on Sunday.

Since September 14, when the epidemic broke out, 2,283 persons have died here of influenza and 596 of pneumonia.

NO FURLOUGHS FOR CAMP DEVENS MEN

Ayer, Mass. Oct. 8.—Although the epidemic of Spanish influenza among the Soldiers at Camp Devens is on the wane there is no immediate prospect of any of the men getting home on furlough. The town of Ayer is still closed to soldiers. Four deaths were announced at the base hospital today.

12 Deaths in Hartford.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 8.—Twelve deaths caused by Spanish influenza or pneumonia resulting therefrom were reported here today. New cases numbered 200, swelling the epidemic total to 2,200. Health officials were unable to say whether the crest of the spread had been reached.

1,218 Cases in New Haven.

New Haven, Oct. 8.—Reported cases of Spanish influenza reached a total of 1,218 here during the day. New patients today numbered 187. Thus far 53 deaths attributable to the epidemic have occurred.

LAST OF THE HINDENBURG DEFENSE LINE SHATTERED

With the British Forces in France, Oct. 8., 1.30 p. m.—(By The A. P.). The battle begun at dawn today has resulted in a serious defeat for the enemy.

The British, Americans and French have advanced everywhere smashing through the last lines of the Hindenburg system and driving the disorganized Germans before them.

In some places and especially at Premont, which appears to have fallen to the Americans, the fighting allied troops have penetrated the German lines for a distance of more than three miles and still are advancing.

At 1 o'clock the general battle line reached was Brancourt, Premont, Serain, Villers Outreaux, Esnes and Niergnies.

The French First Army on the south have entered Essigny le Petit.

The terrific British baggage struck terror in the hearts of the enemy and killed many. The machine gunners, however, held out to the last and hordes of them were annihilated.

Some of the places reached by the Americans and British by 1 o'clock were not in today's programme at all. But, having won from the very outset, it was apparently decided to carry on:

Again the Americans showed great gallantry and fought their way forward side by side with their British comrades with a push that promises well for future operations.

The last line of the Hindenburg defensive system has been shattered on a wide front and the German army in this section has been put to flight, except for rear guards and machine gunners. The battle continues, but the resistance is constantly diminishing as the British and Americans continue driving deep.

Theatre at Liege Closed.

Havre, Oct. 8.—The Gymnaise theatre at Liége has been closed for a month because an actor, dressed as a French soldier, appeared on the stage, causing an intense pro-ally demonstration.

Liberty Loan Drive Continues to Lag

With Nine of 19 Working Days Gone Only $1,600,000,000 Has Been Subscribed.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Nine working days of the fourth Liberty loan campaign now are gone, ten remain and only $1,600,000,000 of the six billion total has been raised.

Treasury compilations tonight showed that pledges of $1,591,556,900 have been received by banks throughout the country. This figure did not include today's report from the Dallas district, however, and the addition is expected to raise the amount to at least $1,600,000,000.

The increased sales as shown by today's report over yesterday amounts to $268,000,000, says the treasury's review of the campaign and while this is an increase over former days it still is far from satisfactory. The campaign now has extended through nine of the nineteen days that it is to run and only slightly more than one-fourth of the total amount of the loan, six billion dollars, has been subscribed. Obviously the very hardest kind of work will be required to float the loan.

Subscriptions by districts with percentages of quotas include:

New York, subscription $337,297,000; percentage 18.7.

Boston, subscription $199,115,900; percentage 39.8.

Philadelphia, subscription $98,652,750; percentage 17.7.

The cities of Butte, Mont., and St. Paul completed their quotas today.

The increase of over $100,000,000 in Chicago's report today was an encouraging feature to officials. Nineteen hundred and eight community honor flags already have been twarded in that district.

Totals in Philadelphia districts are divided as follows:

Philadelphia $53,753,050; Eastern Pennsylvania (outside of Philadelphia) $35,210,800; Delaware $2,080,600.

Reports of subscriptions by railroad employes indicate purchases of $74,971,150.

The operating regions include: central western $16,406,050; eastern $15,209,100; Allegheny, $7,830,000.

BRITISH ARMY OFFICER CHARGED WITH THEFT

New York, Oct. 8.—Federal agents today began a search for Lieutenant Colonel Charles Glenn Collins of the British army, sportsman, soldier of fortune and globe trotter, who disappeared from a hospital just before deputy marshals reached the institution armed with a summons for his appearance in court to explain the alleged theft of a pearl valued at $8,500 from a business concern for which he worked in India.

Collins, who is said to have had a brilliant military record in three wars, is widely known as the former husband of Natalie Schenck of Newport and New York, who left him while on a honeymoon trip around the world and who obtained a divorce in 1907, three years after their marriage.

Collins again came before the public eye in the United States when, in 1914, he eloped with Miss Annie Rumey Wheeler, daughter of Samuel P. Wheeler of Chicago and Fairfield, Conn., wealthy sewing machine manufacturer, after a series of attempts covering a year which were frustrated by detectives in the employ of the young woman's father.

A veteran of the Sudan and Boer wars, Collins held a captain's commission at the outbreak of the present conflict and was soon at the front, where he won promotion to his present rank. He was gassed and invalided to Canada serving for a time as camp instructor.

He then went to India and returned to this country last spring. He was arrested at the request of Bombay officials, but was released in bail and recently, owing to illness, went to the hospital, from which he disappeared.

INVESTIGATING NEWBERRY'S CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

New York, Oct. 8.—Investigation of expenditures aggregating $176,000 in the successful campaign of Truman H. Newberry, U. S. N., for the republican United States senatorial nomination in Michigan last August was begun by a federal grand jury here today.

Records of the campaign committee brought here by subpoena showed the total disbursements. Inasmuch as the amended federal election laws prohibit expenditure of more than $10,000 by a candidate seeking membership in congress or by others "with his knowledge," the inquiry was brought in the United States district court rather than before a state tribunal.

Several prominent Michigan republicans, summoned here, went before the grand jury today, and others will be heard tomorrow.

ENEMY ALIENS HAVE NOT CAUSED EXPLOSIONS

New York, Oct. 8.—"Thus far this year there has not been in this country one single fire or explosion which could be traced to enemy aliens," John Lord O'Brien, special assistant attorney general of the United States assigned to war work, declared in an address before the New York Bar association tonight. He said this opinion was shared by the department of justice and the National Fire association.

"This country, with all of its varied population, has suffered less from violence and explosions than England or France," he asserted.

American Battalion "Lost" For Five Days

Few of Its Members Were Killed or Wounded—Aviators Provided Them Supplies.

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 8, 11.15 a. m. (By the A. P.).—The American "lost" battalion in the Argonne forest was rescued at 6.40 o'clock yesterday. Though it had encountered terrific opposition, it was found to be virtually intact, few of its members being killed or wounded.

The "lost battalion" pushed ahead with the other troops when the first American attack to the west of Verdun began. They were surrounded in all probability because they were not used to forest warfare. Advancing in too widely separated columns, the enemy was able to infiltrate behind them without being seen.

As soon as the members of the battalion missed the troops to the right and left of them they tried to find them but their efforts were checked for the time being by the rain and terrain conditions.

Then began a series of ingenious means to give the men relief so that they could hold out against the assailants ringed about them until their comrades could forcibly come to their relief.

Many times in the course of the day airplanes flew over the section of the forest where the Americans were believed to be and messages were dropped for them. As it was thought their supplies on hand probably had become exhausted, cunningly devised parachutes, used to bring up ammunition, then were released above the forest which concealed the whereabouts of the troops from the eyes of their anxious searchers.

It was five days ago that the battalion was trapped near the edge of the Argonne forest about two miles southeast of Lancon. It appears from the accounts that after a system of trenches running east and west had been captured near the edge of the Argonne the Americans passed these trenches and gained ground to the north. During the night, however, German troops to the left of the Americans slipped to the rear of the latter and into the trenches captured earlier and passed over by the advancing forces. Meanwhile the Germans had closed in on the east and west, completing the circle.

According to one report, there were from three to four hundred infantrymen in the surrounded unit, all of them having advanced without their packs.

FOLICEMAN ACCUSED IN "BABY DOLL" TRIAL

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 8.—Police Sergeant James Burns was plainly accused on the witness stand in the criminal superior court today of having fired the shot that killed Norriss Panell in the Keystone club riots last December and for which William (Baby Doll) Thomas and Jake (Texas) Hankins are now on trial for their lives. The accusation was made by Attorney William H. Lewis of Boston, counsel for Thomas, who asked Burns if the reason he had not gone to the hospital to identify and interview Panell before he died was that he was afraid that Panell, in addition to his statement that a policeman had shot him, would identify Burns as that policeman.

Burns declared that he had not had any such fear and was then asked if a guilty conscience had not kept him from going to the morgue to identify Panell after he was dead, again declared that it was not his reason. "Don't you know, Sergeant Burns, right down in your heart, that you fired the shot that killed Panell?" demanded Attorney Lewis, and again Burns answered that he did not.

Burns was on the witness stand all during the morning session under cross examination and was put through a severe test by Attorney Lewis, followed by Attorney Franklin Coeller for Hankins. Burns answered many questions by the statement that 'he didn't remember.

DERNBURG'S INTERPRETATION OF NEW PEACE OFFER

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—"Militarism has not attained its aim of peace by annexation, violence and oppression—a peace by understanding is coming instead," said Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German minisetr of colonies, speaking at Chemnitz, Saxony.

"With Prince Maximilian," he added, "the old German ideal comes to the fore—not what is useful but what is right and moral.'

"Such a peace will bring a new era and new and better times will dawn for Germany and the world based on justice in thought and action. A new era means a fundamental revolutionary transformation of governmental system for the entire future.

"Militarism is an expression of violence without the restriction of authority. It terrorizes the entire state life.

"President Wilson's fourteen old and five new points can be accepted by us if put forward honestly without humiliation for Germany. We shall not accept an unjust, humiliating peace. The new ministry is not only a ministry of peace but, if necessary, a ministry of national defense, and, if it must be, to the bitter end."

Boshute Indians on the Ibapah Reservation, near Salt Lake, are on the "warpath" for the third time in 18 months.

GET INTO THE BATTLE WITH BOTH FEET

With no thought of bursting shrapnel, barbed wire, machine gun fire or poisonous gas, with every muscle tense, with every faculty alert our boys attack.

When the whistle sounds the advance out they go; no power on earth can hold them back.

The same sharp challenge for battle sounds for us. We must answer in the same proud way, the way of our fighting men—the American way.

WE MUST LEND THE WAY THEY FIGHT

Condensed Telegrams

Fuel oil used in 1917 is estimated at 160,000,000 barrels.

The government has the brass industry completely under control.

Eggs are selling for 50 cents apiece in Russia and boots $160 a pair.

The names of 11 Americans were contained on the Canadian casualty list.

Norfolk & Western Railroad was denied permission to raise rates on lumber.

Total sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps for New York City to date amounted to $31,056,341.

The Food Administration wants speculative trading in grain in Chicago confined to deferred futures.

Senator Calder, of New York, introduced a bill for indefinite continuation of the "daylight saving" schedule.

Service of the Austrian-Danube Steamship Co. was suspended on account of the surrender of Bulgaria.

An American scouting airplane was lost off the Atlantic Coast. The occupants were saved.

Four women with banner of the women's jarty were arrested in front of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

Official tests of Henry Ford's Eagle boats will be made this week, the navy announced.

Two thousand sealskins from Pribiloff Islands will be sold for the United States government at auction at St. Louis.

The American Red Cross appropriate $9,000,000 for war work in the British Isles from last October to the end of 1918.

Secretary Lane reports production of potash in the United States for the first time now equals the needs of the country.

Stephen H. Dorr was elected president of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange to succeed George W. Lawrence.

October 10 was the day set by the government for the registration of women aliens in the United States by the government.

Prince Alexander of Serbia was promoted to the rank of general by King Peter in recognition of his victories in the Macedonian offensive.

The New Jersey Department of Health issued orders to call municipalities to keep closed all public resorts to help the fight on influenza.

October 26 was fixed by President Wilson as the date on which male citizens of Hawaii, between 18 and 45, shall register for military service.

Arrangements were made by the construction division of the army to build two sulphuric acid plants in Pennsylvania. They will cost about $3,000,000.

Warren Haines, the 23-year-old son of Superior Court Judge Frank B. Haines, died today after a short illness of Spanish influenza. Death occurred at his home in Portland, Conn.

Barbers in Boston have raised their prices to fifty cents for a haircut and 25 cents for a shave. At the same time an increased wage scale for the union barbers went into effect.

Provost General Crowder yesterday called for 2,353 selective service men from Massachusetts for entrainment during the five day period beginning October 21 for general military service at New England forts.

The Paris Temps reports that Lieutenant Stafford Brown of Newton, Mass., while piloting his monoplane over a village near Mantes, fell in a park. He was carried into a chateau and died without recovering consciousness.

Dr. Baltasar Brum, the Uruguayan minister of foreign affairs, who has been on a visit to the United States any now is returning home, stopping off in various South American republics, arrived at Lima, Peru and received an enthusiastic reception.

A despatch from Luxemburg announces the engagement of Princess Charlotte, eldest sister of the reigning grand duchess of Luxembourg, to Prince Felix of Bourbon de Parma, a brother of the Austrian empress.

40 PER CENT. OF NEW ENGLAND'S QUOTA SUBSCRIBED

Boston, Oct. 8.—Forty per cent. of New England's quota of half a billion dollars in the fourth Liberty loan had been subscribed tonight by 269,171 persons. Yesterday's subscriptions as tabulated today were $17,461,000, made by 28,592 persons, and brought the total for the campaign up to $199,065,000. Three hundred and twelve of the 834 banks in the district failed to send in returns, and the committee hoped that with a fuller report tomorrow the total would be nearer the daily average required to assure the quota being obtained before the close of the campaign on Oct. 19.

State totals follow: Massachusetts, $128,640,000; Connecticut, $33,668,000; Rhode Island, $14,781,000; Maine, $9,528,000; New Hampshire, $6,401,000; Vermont, $6,047,000.

Boston's gross total was $64,393,000, but from this more than $21,000,000 had been deducted because of requests of subscribers that their purchases be credited to other communities. The net subscriptions amount to a little more than one-third of the city's quota.

In Connecticut, Hartford had turned in to the federal reserve bank the entire amount of its quota of $16,400,000; New Haven had but 35 per cent. of its $12,000,000; Norwich, 49 per cent. of its quota; Waterbury, 34 per cent., and New London, 49 per cent.

Cities and towns reporting oversubscription totalled 242, of which 97 were in Vermont, 76 in Maine, 37 in New Hampshire, 16 in Massachusetts, 15 in Connecticut and one in Rhode Island.

SIX EMPLOYES OF N. H. ROAD INDICTED AT WORCESTER

Boston, Oct. 8.—Six men employed in the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad freight yards in Worcester were indicted by the federal grand jury today, charged with larceny of goods in interstate shipment. The merchandise alleged to have been stolen consisted largely of liquor, according to James R. McMahon, chief of the special agents of the New Haven road. The men indicted were Simon Chaput, Herbert E. Welcome, Thomas H. Ross, Samuel Moore, Daniel Moriarty and Martin J. Flanagan.

20,000 MEN FOR ARMY MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS

New York, Oct. 8.—Twenty thousand men for the army motor transport corps are wanted by the war department and will be inducted into the service as rapidly as they qualify, it was announced today. Men from every classification in both the first and second draft are eligible, it was stated, and extra pay will be allowed qualified mechanics. The men of the corps have been dubbed "gas hounds."

RESIGNATION OF TURKISH CABINET IS REPORTED

London, Oct. 8.—The Turkish cabinet has resigned, according to a despatch from Berne, Switzerland, to the Evening Star. The message says that great excitement prevails at Constantinople.

WILSON TESTING SINCERITY OF GERMANY'S PEACE NOTE

In Reply to German Chancellor's Peace Note, President Wilson Assures Prince Max. That There Will Be No Armistice While Armies of Central Powers Remain on Invaded Soil—Then Calls Upon the Chancellor to Disclose Whether He Merely Speaks for the German Military Masters Conducting the War or the Whole German People.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President Wilson has met Germany's peace note with a move which will, at one stroke, develop whether her proposal is sincere or merely a pretension, and, if a pretension it be, fully justify for all time before the world prolonging of the war with force to the utmost, force without stint or limit. At the same time the president has left wide open the door to peace.

Declining to propose an armistice while the armies of the central powers remain on invaded soil, the president today called on the German chancellor to state, as an absolutely necessary preliminary to a reply from the entente allies and the United States, whether Germany accepts the principles of peace as repeatedly laid down, or merely proposes to accept them "as the basis of negotiations" and whether the chancellor merely speaks for the German military masters conducting the war or the whole German people.

As the full significance of the president's diplomacy is disclosed it becomes evident that he has left open the way to peace and at the same time left the militarist leaders of the central powers with a question they must necessarily answer in a way that will lead to peace or confront them with an embarrassing situation in their own countries.

Among diplomats here the president's communication is regarded as one of his master strokes. It is pointed out that upon cursory examination it may not show such strong terms as some may have desired. All the president's advisers, however, are confident that as close consideration reveals its full import it will be apparent that it is a long step forward if Germany really means peace and that if she does not it will strip bare another hypocrisy of German diplomacy so completely that the responsibility for prolonging the war never can be charged to the allies, even by the German people themselves.

The text of the president's communication was made public today by Secretary Lansing together with the official text of Prince Maximilian's note, now published in America for the first time. At the same time officials let it be known that there would be no reply at present to the Austrian note similar to that of the German chancellor. It is not considered necessary to deal with Austria until the time comes for a reply to her dominating ally.

The text of the communication handed to the charge of Switzerland here follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge on behalf of the president your note of Oct. 6th, enclosing the communication from the German government, to the president; and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication to the imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial chancellor. Does the imperial chancellor mean that the imperial German government accept the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last, and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussion would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

"The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING."

Mr. Lansing's reply was in response to the following request from Prince Maximilian, German imperial chancellor, through F. Oederlin, charge d'affairs of Switzerland, in charge of German interests in the United States:

"The German government requests the president of the United States of America to take steps for the restoration of peace to notify all belligerents of this request and to invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries for the purpose of taking up negotiations. The German government accepts as a basis for the peace nezotiations the program laid down by the president of the United States in his message to congress of Jan. 8, 1918, and in his subsequent pronouncements, particularly in his address of Sept. 27, 1918, in order to avoid further bloodshed the German government requests to bring about the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on water and in the air."

SENATOR LODGE REGRETS PRESIDENT'S COURSE

Washington, Oct. 8.—While most congressional leaders tonight approved President Wilson's note of inquiry to Germany, and especially his refusal to accept any proposal for an armistice until the enemy evacuated occupied territory, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader and senior minority member of the senate foreign relations committee, and Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, expressed keen disappointment in the course taken by the president.

"I am keenly disappointed," said Senator Lodge, "that the president should at this stage enter into a discussion with the imperial German government as he has done in the note signed by Mr. Lansing. In his first and second paragraphs he asks for further information and invites further discussion. It is true that in the last paragraph he enquires whether Prince Maximilian of Baden represents merely the constituted authorities of the German empire, Prince Maximilian is the chancellor of the German empire, appointed by the kaiser. I do not understand what he can possibly represent except the constituted authorities, which represent the German empire and the German people, unless a revolution has occurred of which the world has as yet no knowledge. To us he stands as the representative of Germany and of the kaiser.

"I feel very strongly that there should be no discussion with the German government until they are ready and compelled to accept the terms we think it right to impose.

"I cannot but feel a painful anxiety as to what effect this note will have upon the allies, upon our armies, upon our soldiers who are fighting and dying and conquering in order to 'crush the thing' with which the president is opening a discussion."

ATTITUDE OF A. F. OF L. TOWARD PEACE PROPOSAL

New York, Oct. 8.—The attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the new German peace proposal is that it should be ignored and tha tthe thing to do is to "batter away at the enemy lines" until a peace has been secured such as has been enunciated by President Wilson. This attitude is set forth in a statement by John Balpine, acting president of the federation, telegraphed here from Washington to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Because of the deficiency of cotton yarn the British cotton control board is considering a readjustment of production in spinning and weaving.

REPUBLICANS NOMINATE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 8.—The republicans of the 33rd senatorial district in a convention held here today nominated George F. Chapin for the state senate. He is now tax collector of Cromwell.

In Old Saybrook the 34th district, republicans nominated for the senate Edward W. Hazen, a "dry" candidate, over two opponents. Mr. Hazen is now a state representative from Haddam.

These two districts take in the towns of Middlesex county.

Director-General McAdoo ordered increased wages for several classes in recent orders.

This tiny sufferer from rickets is being cared for in the American Red Cross dispensary at Corbeil. This dispensary is one of many health stations supported by the Americans to care for the children and to help France in its fight against tuberculosis and illness among civilians, especially in districts from which all doctors have been called to the front. The little patient is out for a sun bath with Mrs. Livingston Farrand, wife of the head of the Rockefeller Commission.