

PART OF THE ARGONNE FINAL BATTLE OF THE WAR

Twenty-three American Divisions, Totalling More Than 750,000 American Combat Troops, Were in the Action Beginning September 26, That Brought Germany to Her Knees—The Attack Delivered the Morning of November 1 Was the Death Blow to the German Army—On the Morning of November 2 the Enemy Officially Admitted That the American Attack Had Effected a Break.

Paris, Nov. 17.—(By The A. P.) Out of the confusion and haze of the moving military events on the western battle line since late in September, when battle followed battle until from Flanders to Verdun there was ceaseless action, it now is permissible to outline to a certain extent the part played by the American armies in the final decisive battle of the war, which ended with the armistice of last Monday.

Military reasons heretofore have prevented accentuating the accomplishments of the Americans, except in a most general manner. The despatches from the field have been necessarily fragmentary and they were overshadowed by the accounts of the more dramatic operations over the historic battle fronts to the west.

That it now may be stated that twenty-one American divisions, totalling more than 750,000 American combat troops, participated in the action beginning September 26, known variously as the Argonne, Meuse, and the battle of the Meuse, but which history may call Sedan—the battle that brought Germany to her knees and, in fact, ended the world's bloodiest and costliest war.

In order to understand the military situation which made the Argonne operations the crux of the war, it is necessary to go back to the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient in the middle of September. This brilliant American accomplishment is still fresh in history. It cut off one strong and menacing enemy projection toward Verdun and weakened the enemy's defensive by threatening Metz, one of Germany's two great advance railway centers for distributing troops and supplies along the Montmedy-Sedan line.

Metz also was the pivot on which the enemy swung through Belgium into France, and therefore obviously it was the pivot on which his retirement would hinge. The Argonne, the next step, was an advance difficult and menacing enemy projection toward Verdun and weakened the enemy's defensive by threatening Metz, one of Germany's two great advance railway centers for distributing troops and supplies along the Montmedy-Sedan line.

With the conclusion of the St. Mihiel action, the steady inflow of American forces caused a dramatic change in the balance between the allied and German armies. Thus it no longer was necessary to pursue a policy of reducing a salient or nibbling at the German front. The American troops had shown what they could do.

A broader policy of general attack along the entire line was then adopted. The enemy was threatened upon years fortified it to the last degree of military skill, with superb roads, both rail and motor, connecting up to the rear positions and bases.

The Argonne Forest is a long chain of hills running north and south, covered with a dense growth of trees and undergrowth making an advance difficult and offering superb defensive qualities. From the edge of the forest, where the resistance was viciously great, the enemy dug in with numerous flanking positions. But beyond this difficult region lay the Montmedy-Sedan line, which was recently captured, the German order was to cut off his artery. It represented one-half of the German rail supply on the western front. It meant death if cut.

Lynch Mob Raging at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Stormed City Jail in Attempt to Get a Negro—Two Persons Killed.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 17.—At least two persons known to have been killed and probably a score of others injured several seriously, in a riot here tonight which resulted from the efforts of a mob of several thousand men to break into the city jail and lynch a negro accused of shooting J. E. Childress and Sheriff Flyn and attacking Mrs. Childress last night.

The mob finally broke into small groups. Efforts of the home guard and the police to restore order were unavailing. The transport and other supply organizations worked day and night at their tasks.

Day by day the official communications and the telephone even to the farthest advance line told the Americans that for every mile the Germans gave way before them they were yielding another mile to the British and French on the left; that the American attack had effected a break through. The Americans knew that what finally happened on the morning of November 11, when the armistice was signed, was only a question of days.

Last Monday morning the general commanding a certain division was called to the telephone in far advanced position and asked if he had understood that hostilities were to have ceased at 11 o'clock in the morning.

"Yes," replied the general. "I did. But at 10:58 we were going like hell."

By some this was taken to mean that the president would not attend the peace conference. Generally, however, it was accepted as meaning that the president expects that the exchange between Colonel E. M. House, his personal representative, and the German premier in preparation for the assembling of the peace conference is still will be continuing December 5.

In advance of the meeting of the peace conference, the president's commission at Versailles. Since Colonel House reached Paris there have been daily exchanges between him and the high command and these must continue until the council's work is completed and the way clear for the assembling of the congress.

The general belief here now is that the congress cannot assemble before January 15, and that the peace conference is still will be continuing December 5.

Condensed Telegrams

Minnesota's prohibition measure was defeated by 1,000 votes. British casualties for the week ended Nov. 17 were 20,225. The War Industries Board has lifted the ban on trade exhibitions. Copper output of Calumet & Hecla for regular shipments for the week ended Nov. 17 was 1,000 tons. Five companies entered complaints that demurrage rules were violated. Receipts of platinum for the Ordnance Department has been discontinued.

Railroad Administration announced that it is unlikely to reduce fares will be lowered. Food Administration announced that basic prices for hogs will continue through December. United States Rubber Co. applied to Stock Exchange to list \$6,000,000 secured gold notes. War Trade Board announced the names of 33 firms added to trading with the enemy list.

The Northwest produced more than 132,055,288 feet of lumber for airplanes during the war. War Industries Board decided that all fixed prices on cotton goods shall remain in effect until the end of the year. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board favors the plan to have hundreds of vessels rebuilt for commerce.

Companies operating in Mexico expect oil tankers taken over by the government will be restored to service shortly. Whitman's personal election expense affidavit declares he neither received nor spent money in the campaign. Contract between the Railroad Administration and the Santa Fe Railroad was practically completed and will be signed in a few days.

Boston Elevated Co. will have to pay \$1,000,000 for \$1,000,000 back wages in compliance with the decision of the War Labor Board. Secretary McAdoo decided to ask Congress for legislation to facilitate the reconstruction of the railroads. Final arrangements for putting into effect the long-pending Spanish credit of \$50,000,000, to be advanced to the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Fluctuations in cotton futures were limited to 50 points a day by the Liverpool Cotton Association, instead of 100 points, as previously announced. The British subsidiaries of the International Mercantile Marine to a British syndicate was postponed. President Wilson and a group of war department officials witnessed demonstrations of a giant Handley-Page bombing plane at Washington.

A committee of the greatest citizens of France were appointed to build a monument at the mouth of the Gironde, commemorating America's aid in the war. It was officially announced by the French government that \$2,000,000 of French war prisoners including those in neutral countries, will be repatriated. Sir Albert H. Stanley, president of the British Board of Trade, announced that first steps had been taken to relax prohibition on imports and exports.

132 tons, with a cargo of lumber from Jacksonville to Cuba was lost off Nassau. Her crew of eight men were saved. The Echo de Paris says Mrs. Wilson will come to Europe with President Wilson. Victor Boret, minister of provisions, in an interview at Paris said he hoped the armistice would be normal at Easter. The municipal council of Paris will request parliament to adopt a law granting suffrage to women, according to Le Petit Parisien.

SITUATION IN HOLLAND CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED. London, Saturday, Nov. 16.—Authoritative dispatches received from Holland today show that the situation in that country has improved considerably. The disturbances and excitement had not died out completely, but the situation was well in hand. The queen of the Netherlands arrived in the city. She was cheered and received everywhere with respect.

Three Days Left to Raise \$124,999,050

To Provide \$250,000,000 For Seven War Relief Organizations.

New York, Nov. 17.—With only three days left to work the United War Work campaign committee faced tonight the necessity of raising \$124,999,050 to provide the seven war relief organizations with the \$250,000,000 they need to keep the American army and navy happy until demobilization.

Official subscriptions tonight tallied \$125,900,850 or approximately 74 percent of the original \$170,000,000 asked, but nothing short of a 50 percent over-subscription will satisfy the officials, they declare. On the basis of the original sum asked twenty-six states have reported themselves "over the top," a few of these having passed the 50 percent over-subscription mark of all states.

The eastern states continued to lag, however, the percentages of some as given out by the committee tonight being as follows: New Jersey 78; Pennsylvania, 60; Massachusetts 80; Rhode Island 90. New York state's total tonight was \$25,941,515 against a minimum quota of \$35,000,000 and a maximum quota of \$52,500,000.

John R. Mott, director general of the campaign tonight made public a telegram from Secretary of War with regard to the demobilization of the troops and re-asserting the urgent need for the welfare agencies serving them of a large fund. "The process of demobilization," Mr. Baker said, "will necessarily take many months. During this time it is of vital importance that our soldiers should have the support of the agencies now joined in the United War Work campaign. I hope that every American will be proud to support during the coming year our triumphant army."

MASSACHUSETTS THE ONLY NEW ENGLAND STATE "SHY" Boston, Nov. 17.—Every New England state except Massachusetts has passed its minimum quota in the United War Work Campaign, according to figures announced by the district committee today. Massachusetts is being held back by metropolitan Boston, which must give \$1,500,000 before midnight Monday to meet the minimum quota. Boston gave \$1,000,000 on Saturday. Campaign workers made house to house canvasses today, while collections for the fund were taken in the churches and Sunday schools.

Figures for the New England states announced tonight were: Massachusetts \$7,272,342; Connecticut \$2,797,776; Rhode Island \$1,293,877; Maine \$1,200,000; New Hampshire \$775,000; Vermont \$550,000. Total \$14,198,045. GERMANS PILLAGING IN SUBURBS OF BRUSSELS. London, Saturday, Nov. 16.—Confirmation has been received here that Germans are pillaging or destroying property in the suburbs of Brussels. Although the movement is in no sense revolutionary, it is regarded as a crime that allied military steps will be necessary to enforce the armistice. Advice received in London today said that the entry of the Belgian King and queen into Brussels has been postponed.

GREAT BRITAIN TO SEND WHEAT TO HOLLAND. London, Saturday, Nov. 16.—In view of the measure of an agreement reached by the Dutch delegates and representatives of the allied governments and of the United States and the serious distress in Holland arising from insufficient food supplies, the Allied Food Council in London has arranged to divert to Rotterdam the steamer Adra with wheat on board. The vessel carries 7,100 tons of wheat. 1,753 NAMES IN THREE ARMY CASUALTY LISTS. Washington, Nov. 17.—The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces: Killed in action 130; missing in action 91; total 221. Connecticut men in lists are: Killed in Action. Corporal James H. Johnson, New Haven. Missing in Action. Privates—William Corcoran East Haven; Thomas G. Doris, Milford; Leo J. L'Homme, Attawaugus; Ubenz Mamyburg, Bloomfield.

SUNDAY'S LIST. Killed in action 217; died of wounds 169; died of accident and other causes 13; died of airplane accident 2; died of disease 47; wounded severely 95; wounded (degree undetermined) 210; wounded slightly 18; missing in action 131; total 958. Killed. Lieutenant Murray E. Chamber, New London. Mechanic Henry E. Catey, Thomaston. Private Harry R. Hubbel, Milford. Died of Wounds. Privates Erik W. Lund, New Haven; William Uested, Portchester. Died from Accident. Private Theodore Isole, Bristol. Wounded. Sergeants—Leslie Babcock, New Haven; Edward Piazza, New Haven. Privates—Frederick W. Sudrow, Bridgeport; Frank T. Bluses, Avon. Missing. Privates—John Licamella, Bridgeport; Charles Salomone, Torrington; Tony Palumbo, Branford; William Potz, Bristol. SATURDAY AFTERNOON'S LIST. Killed in action 109; died of wounds 62; died of disease 54; wounded slightly 80; missing in action 222; total 547. Killed in Action. Privates—Otto McManus, Bridgeport; Harry Tarplin, Hartford. Died of Wounds. Private Apostolis P. Paris, Bridgeport. Wounded Severely. Privates—Peter Nicas, Bridgeport; Carlisle Palmer, Cos Cob; Joseph P. Barry, New Haven; Frank Smith, Waterbury; Robert J. Smith, South Manchester; Erndon W. Mosher, Mystic; Morris Shapiro, Stamford; Oscar W. Swanson, North Groton; Venorends.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE MOVING FORWARD

They Are Occupying Territory Just Abandoned by the German Forces—Patrols Are Advancing in Columns Along the High Roads—Souvenir Hunting Has Been Forbidden the Americans—Fraternalizing With German Soldiers or Voluntary Prisoners Has Been Prohibited.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 17, 7:30 a. m.—(By The Associated Press.) General Pershing's forces moved forward early today in territory just abandoned by the German troops. On the old line between Monzon and Thicourt, lying from the region of Sedan to the south of Metz, the troops had been stationed to await orders for the advance, and at 5:30 o'clock this morning the patrols marched out, not in line of battle but in columns along the high roads which were only slightly impaired.

The first steps of the Americans into regions so lately occupied by Germany were not spectacular. The men were reeled up and kept for the new advance, but on the day of the signing of the armistice there were comparatively no demonstrative manifestations of their enthusiasm. Many of the men had been newly uniformed, and all had been "re-fished" as though for inspection. The men appeared eager for the work to go forward.

For the first time since the Americans had been ordered to advance into enemy-held territory there was assurance that they would encounter no hostility. The Intelligence Department, however, had accurately reported that the Germans were carrying out their agreement of evacuation, and there was evident the belief both by officers and men that no trap was awaiting them. No chances were taken, however. The engineers were the second units to press forward, and they carefully began their work of looking out for mines and tainted water. Every obstacle was tested before it was moved, in order to find out if it masked explosives. For some time the Germans have shown a spirit of cooperation in informing the Americans where mines were located and in themselves destroying them.

It was some time after the engineers moved forward before the heavier columns took the roads. The entire army finally was moving, and moving along the lines of peace day. But it was in such order that it might quickly be transformed into battle array. Every brigade was covered by a regiment of 177s, the heavier artillery following close behind. The tanks of the advancing column were well protected.

It has been impressed on officers and men alike that this is an operation under an armistice; that war still exists and that the possibility remains that at any time it may be necessary for them to play their part with the same grimness of the past year. Fraternalizing not only with the German soldiers who may be found either as stragglers or voluntary prisoners, but with the civilian population, has been sternly forbidden. Looting and even souvenir hunting have been forbidden the Americans. It has been plainly impressed upon the men that property is not to be taken from those persons with whom they come in contact must be regarded as enemies.

PARIS TO CELEBRATE THE VICTORY OF ALLIED ARMS. Paris, Friday, Nov. 15.—The municipal council of Paris has decided to invite Marshals Joffre and Foch and Premier Clemenceau to a solemn ceremony in the Grand Palais on October 20 for a final battle, which was to be fought until the last ship was sunk. The Pan-Germans believed that such a battle would re-ignite the German people with the spirit of 1914. It is said that the order to the fleet spoke merely of a "manoeuvrerie cruise," but the report that a sacrificial battle was intended created a wildfire. A general mutiny followed. "This," says the Vorwaerts, "was the real spark that kindled the revolution."

GERMAN FLEET WAS ORDERED OUT FOR BATTLE. (By The A. P.)—Friday afternoon's edition of the Vorwaerts of Berlin declared that the report was true that the German fleet was ordered out on October 20 for a final battle, which was to be fought until the last ship was sunk. The Pan-Germans believed that such a battle would re-ignite the German people with the spirit of 1914. It is said that the order to the fleet spoke merely of a "manoeuvrerie cruise," but the report that a sacrificial battle was intended created a wildfire. A general mutiny followed. "This," says the Vorwaerts, "was the real spark that kindled the revolution."

MEETING CALLED OF LOCAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS. Hartford, Conn., Nov. 17.—Robert Scoville, federal food administrator for Connecticut, today announced that he has called a meeting of local food administrators of the state for the next Tuesday at 11:30 a. m. The principal speaker will be Frederick C. Walcott, Yale, 1919. Mr. Scoville has asked the town administrators to invite home economics workers and others interested in food conservation to attend the meeting on Tuesday. The record march of events in the past week, said Mr. Scoville, "has of necessity greatly changed the program of the food administration. There remains, however, the salient fact that more people than ever are asking that America divide its not too plentiful stores of food. Therefore, conservation of food is more imperative than ever."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS PARADED IN LONDON. London, Saturday, Nov. 16.—American soldiers stationed here, or visiting the city on leave of absence, paraded this afternoon behind the typical negro soldier jazz band of forty pieces. The parade was held in front of Buckingham Palace, where it disbanded. The band then proceeded to the parade grounds where it gave a concert lasting an hour. Thousands of persons listened to the music. Tonight the band played for a dance under British military control.

BRITISH DECORATE SEVEN AMERICANS. Archangel, Wednesday, Nov. 6.—The British have decorated the following seven Americans for gallantry displayed on the Volodga railway front: Lieutenant Leise, Milford, N. H.; Sergeant G. Hayden, Athens, Ga.; Corporal W. Shagnessy, Detroit; Privates C. E. Garrett, Kalamazoo, Mich.; L. I. Hopkins, Muir, Ky.; J. P. Wagner, Detroit; and G. Hinman, Linwood, Mich.

MILLIONAIRE CHARLES F. BANNING INTERED. Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 17.—Charles F. Banning, supposed American citizen millionaire clubman and alleged German agent, was taken today to Fort Schuylburg for espionage. He was arrested on an order from President Wilson by United States Marshal William B. Herrington, while he was consulting with his attorneys about his defense. The charge of violating the espionage act for which he was arrested six weeks ago.

THE BELGIAN FORCES HAVE OCCUPIED ANTWERP. With Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Nov. 17 (By The A. P.)—The allied armies have begun their march towards Germany. The Belgian forces already have occupied Antwerp, which was evacuated by the enemy on Friday and immediately taken over. Brussels was expected to be free of German soldiers today.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ FLED TO SWITZERLAND. Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—Admiral Von Tirpitz, former commander of the German navy and the man who was chiefly responsible for Germany's intensive submarine campaign, fled to Switzerland immediately the revolution in Germany broke out, says the Frankfort Gazette.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS STUDYING AERIAL LINES. Paris, Nov. 17.—(Havas)—The French government is studying a proposition for the creation of about twenty aerial lines connecting Paris with the chief towns of France and the great foreign centers.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO HOLD ELECTIONS. Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—The German government expects to hold elections for a national convention in January, says a Berlin dispatch received here.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Wilson, in a proclamation today, designated Thanksgiving Day, and said this year the American people have special and moving cause to be grateful to God for His goodness and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful to God for His goodness and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful to God for His goodness and mercies to us as a nation.

GERMAN DEFENSE VESSEL INTERFERED AT STOCKHOLM

Stockholm, Saturday, Nov. 16.—(By The A. P.) The German armored coast defense vessel Beowulf arrived last night in the northern Stockholm archipelago. The vessel will be interned. The German Baltic fleet are expected to arrive in Swedish waters.

200 GERMAN CADETS AND 102 SAILORS DROWNED

Copenhagen, Saturday, Nov. 16.—(By The A. P.)—Two hundred cadets and 102 other sailors aboard the German training ship Schlesien were drowned when that vessel was sunk by two German battleships lying the red flag.

PAMPHLET ISSUED BY PRINCE MAXIMILIAN

Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—(By The A. P.) The former imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, has issued a pamphlet in which he writes: "My peace policy was entirely supported by the proposal for an armistice, which I handed to me in complete form upon my arrival in Berlin. I fought against it for practical and political reasons. It seemed to me a grave mistake to allow the first step toward peace to be accompanied by such an amazing admission of Germany's weakness."

OBITUARY Captain Joseph E. Greenhut

New York, Nov. 17.—Captain Joseph E. Greenhut, 75 years old, formerly head of the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, which operated a large department store here, died at his home today after a six months illness.