

# WAR TO THE FINISH IF GERMANY QUIBBLES

WEATHER—Fair to-night; fair and warmer Thursday.

**Fritz Being Beaten to a Frazzle**  
A Fizzle of the Liberty Loan  
Only Thing That'll Help Fritz

## The Evening World.

**FINAL EDITION**

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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# HAIG DRIVES BEYOND CAMBRAI; CITY AND 8,000 MEN CAPTURED

## WILSON PREPARES TO PRESS WAR TO FINISH IF ENEMY QUIBBLES OVER HIS TERMS

No Prolonged Discussion in Answers to His Queries Are Unsatisfactory.

MAY GO TO CONGRESS.

All Co-Belligerents to Approve Policy of "No Armistice Without Evacuation."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—With the German peace offensive met and halted unless the enemy actually is ready to sue for peace on American and Allied terms, President Wilson to-day turned his attention to the battlefields where the once conquering Teutonic armies are being driven back to their own soil. He walked over to Secretary Lansing's office at the State Department and sent for Gen. March, who appeared with a huge military map of the west front. The conference lasted only the few minutes required for the chief of staff to show the present battle lines and point to the advances of the victorious American, British and French armies which are making inevitable a German retreat on a great scale. An important change recorded just before Gen. March was summoned showed Cambrai, a Hindenburg line stronghold, in the hands of the British and the Allied forces advancing beyond. Military men are vastly pleased over the President's refusal to even discuss an armistice while German soldiers remain on invaded soil anywhere, thus very flatly replying to that phase of Prince Maximilian's overtures, although the note dispatched yesterday was in the form of an inquiry.

The President is known to be ready to act without delay when the German Chancellor has answered the pointed questions asked in that note—whether the Chancellor in asking for peace negotiations accepts unequivocally the terms of peace already laid down, and whether he speaks for the German people themselves or only for their military masters. If these answers show, as most observers here believe they will, that the Kaiser is not yet ready to surrender and that the peace proposal merely is another insidious diplomatic move, the President will be ready to tell Germany and the world why it is necessary for Marshal Foch to complete his task.

Officials said to-day it should be clearly understood the President has no thought of entering into a series of unfruitful diplomatic exchanges with the Germans. It was intimated also that he probably will go before Congress with a statement upon Prince Maximilian's responses to an inquiry and he is ready to make his reply. The step taken by President Wilson, according to indications to-day, has met with the approval of the American people. Newspaper editorial comment almost universally commended the move. Congressional leaders, after carefully studying the communication sent by the President, praised it as a brilliant diplomatic stroke.

The attitude of the public and the rest of the Allied nations was awaited eagerly but without misgivings.

## VIENNA PAPERS ANNOUNCE ARMISTICE ON ALL FRONTS

French Official Despatch Says Extras Were Issued Without Consent of Censor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—An official despatch from France to-day says that on Monday the newspapers of Vienna issued, without the consent of the censor, special editions announcing that an armistice had been granted on all fronts.

## TAX ON TICKETS SOLD OUTSIDE THEATRES DOUBLED

Increased From 5 to 10 Per Cent. by Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The tax on theatre tickets sold at newsstands, hotels and places other than the theatre in which the performance is given was increased from 5 per cent. as fixed by the House, to 10 per cent. by the Senate Finance Committee to-day in revising the War Revenue Bill.

The house tax of 20 per cent. on tickets sold for more than 50 cents in excess of their established price was increased to 50 per cent. by the committee in attempting to reach speculators. The house rate of 25 per cent. on season tickets at amusement places was reduced to 20 per cent. No change was made in the tax of 2 per cent. for each 10 cents paid as admission to cabarets and roof gardens. The committee also reduced from 29 to 19 per cent. the tax on club dues and eliminated the section placing a similar tax on membership dues of produce exchanges and boards of trade.

## PEOPLE TO BE HIS GUIDE, KING BORIS PROMISES

New Bulgarian King Pledges Himself to Depend on Devotion of Subjects.

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 9.—The will of the people of Bulgaria will be the guide of King Boris, the new ruler declared at a dinner to the members of the Bulgarian Cabinet, says a despatch from Sofia. "I will do my utmost to accomplish my task," the King said. "I will let myself be guided by the will of the people, will depend entirely on their devotion and will surround myself with patriotic advisers who, I am convinced, never will fail if the nation is in danger."

## ROME WOULD ADOPT WILSON. Newspapers Want Citizenship Conferred on President.

ROME, Oct. 9.—The newspapers have begun a campaign to confer citizenship of Rome upon President Wilson, with imposing ceremonies on the Capitoline Hill. Will Close Theatres Which Do Not Obey Health Rules. Health Commissioner Consant said this afternoon that he had asked Police Commissioner Enright to pass a prohibition in every theatre and movie picture house which the "New York Times" says that "because ventilation was observed and that there was no overcrowding." He said the health officer would close any places which do not comply with the order.

STIR WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU. Agents, Travel, World Building, 23rd Ave. New York City. Telephone Beaman 1000. Check room for baggage and parcels open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.

## SPEED LOAN DRIVE TO AID PRESIDENT IN HIS WAR STAND

Workers Put Renewed Effort Into Liberty Loan Campaign Now Half Over.

A new phase of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign was opened to-day, when throughout the country an intensified effort was launched to speed up and give to the President the great financial backing that he needs in order to enforce every word of his diplomatic counter attack against the German peace offensive. The need for greater speed was shown more clearly than ever this morning by the official figures given out by the Treasury Department in Washington and by the Liberty Loan Committee for this district at No. 129 Broadway.

There is no official pessimism, but there is official dissatisfaction both here and in Washington. And the seriousness of the situation was such to-day that at Washington a review was issued by the Treasury Department calling upon all loan workers to adopt as their slogan: "Double the Third."

This means that every person is called upon to subscribe to this loan twice as much as he did to the Third Liberty Loan. From the twelve Federal Reserve districts into which the country is subdivided the figures show to-day that less than \$1,600,000,000 has been subscribed—and the time half gone. More than \$4,000,000,000—more than the total of the Third Liberty Loan—must be raised between now and Oct. 19. The only district subscribing thus far at a rate promising to reach the quota is the St. Louis district.

The official total for the New York District made public at 10 o'clock this morning is \$369,720,250, which includes over-night receipts of \$32,516,000. New York must raise more than \$1,500,000,000 in the next ten days.

Among the large subscriptions received to-day were the following: Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, \$3,200,000. Fifth Avenue National Bank (for self and customers), \$3,000,000. Union Pacific Railway Company, \$2,000,000. Western Union Telegraph Company, \$2,000,000. Brown Brothers & Co., \$1,240,150. Corn Exchange Bank (additional), \$1,100,000. American Can Company, \$1,000,000. Central and P. O. American Telegraph Company, \$1,000,000. American Beet Sugar Company, \$550,000. American Brake-Shoe and Foundry Company (additional), \$520,000. Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, \$500,000. Higginson & Co., \$520,000. Remington Typewriter Company (self and employees), \$500,000. William Salomon Company, \$400,000. William C. Sheldon Company, \$300,000. Czarnikow-Rionda Co., \$100,000. Hallgarten & Co., \$250,000. Mrs. Ady Simul Moore, \$250,000. William D. Moore, \$250,000. Dominick & Dominick, \$215,300. Mexican Telegraph Company, \$200,000. American Manufacturing Company (additional), \$100,000. Clark, Dodge & Co. (additional), \$100,000.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

## WAR WORK TO TAKE 350,000 SALESMEN AND HOTEL "HELP"

Baruch Also Declares Chauffeurs Must Serve Under "Work or Fight" Rule.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Drastic measures to meet the severe shortages of men and materials for directly essential war work are planned by the War Industries Board in co-operation with the Department of Labor. Chairman Baruch to-day said that 250,000 travelling salesmen, 100,000 bus boys, porters and other servants in big hotels probably will be affected. He also declared that chauffeurs in the employ of private individuals must "work or fight."

Baruch, with Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor and Felix Frankfurter, labor statistical expert, are making a survey of the labor now doing non-essential work. As soon as this is completed, a patriotic campaign will be launched, Baruch said, to bring all available able-bodied men into essential industry.

Baruch said the shipping programme is short approximately 200,000 men and that the Ordnance Department of the army needs about 100,000 more. Baruch also declared that people engaged in non-essential business enterprises must immediately understand that as long as their business activities hold up the war programme or keep men out of directly essential work they cannot expect any assistance from the War Industries Board.

## TELLS OF BRITISH LINER TORPEDOED IN BISCAY BAY

Passenger From Abroad Reports the Sinking of P. & O. Ship—Fifteen of Crew Killed.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 9.—A British liner with 235 passengers, including 72 officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force, invaded home, and also including a number of Canadian wounded, arrived here to-day after an exciting voyage. The excitement was provided by a German submarine which attacked one of the convoy ten days ago, but was driven off by escorting destroyers. Glenn R. Phillips, a Y. M. C. A. worker, one of the passengers, reported that the Dominica and Occidental liner Tasman was sunk three weeks ago in the Bay of Biscay. Fifteen of the crew, he said, were killed by the torpedo explosion. The rest of the crew and the passengers were picked up by an American destroyer after drifting in boats for twenty hours.

TEWFIK PASHA AT HEAD OF NEW TURK CABINET

## AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS SWEEP ON WITH THE BRITISH

Americans Free Rheims; Chosen by Foch Himself to Deliver Final Blow

RHEIMS, Oct. 9 (United Press).—The stately towers of the Rheims Cathedral stood out proudly, despite their scars, against the myriad-colored autumn sky—free once more. To the eastward the Americans and French still sweated amidst the dust and toll of battle, in one of the most dramatic movements of the war, which has liberated the martyr city.

The task, assigned to a famous American division, meant a blow which even the Allies viewed as extremely difficult. The Germans hurried in fresh divisions, violently counter-attacking the Americans on the right and left flanks.

But the doughboys held, the Germans' powerful positions strangling Rheims remained flanked, and the battle was won. The Germans dragged their defeated armies backward.

The story of the Americans' part in the battle is one of clear-sighted, inspiring leadership and untiring fighting by the best American blood. Congratulations continue to pour into the division, which already had made history at Chateau-Thierry and Boisson.

In a general order, as the men went into battle, the Commander, after calling attention to the greatest battles in history and their effect on the world's progress, said: "Owing to its world-wide reputation for skill and valor, the division has been selected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies as his special reserve. The hour to move forward has now come. I am confident our division will pierce the enemy's line and again gloriously defeat the foe."

The censor now permits it to be announced that these Americans compose the Second Division, which includes the Fifth and Sixth Marines, the Ninth and 23d Infantry and the 15th, 16th and 19th Artillery.

Every man wrote a final letter to his wife, sweetheart or mother, none of them expecting to get out alive. These letters were exchanged in the chance that some one might possibly escape. The notes were scribbled on bits of paper in the face of the Boche fire.

Not a fire was lit during the five days, owing to the danger of revealing their exact position. Sometimes parties of Germans came so close the Americans could hear them talking. The Americans never lifted a shot's whisper.

The Second Division was in the thick of the fighting at Chateau-Thierry in August and at

## INDIVIDUAL HEROISM AMONG HAIG'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS

Staff Officer Enters Tank, Leads an Attack and Directs It After Being Wounded.

WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMIES NEAR ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 9 (Associated Press).—Individual heroism was rampant during the successful British and American attack Tuesday, and several incidents stand out from the others.

A sergeant found himself in command of a tank, the officer having become a casualty. In an isolated position the machine temporarily became disabled. The sergeant led the crew of six men to a strong point some distance away and resisted for nearly an hour strong German units that tried to reach them. Meanwhile the abandoned tank was occupied by the Germans. The sergeant led his men back and drove the enemy out, after which he retained possession of the tank until relieved.

A staff officer saw the British attack at one point being held up by heavy enemy fire from a number of machine gun posts. He obtained the services of a few tanks, entered one and directed the attack on the hostile position. Although wounded by machine gun bullets, he continued to direct the attack until the enemy machine guns had been wiped out, thus enabling the British to gain the ground ahead of them with trifling loss.

## MARSHAL JOFFRE HAS GRIP.

Attack Made, However, and Warring Will Soon Be On.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Marshal Joffre's attack of grip, which caused him to delay his visit to London, is now in sharp relapse. The Marshal will be able to get out to-day or tomorrow.

PIANO SENT BY AIRPLANE. Big New Machine Carries It Across English Channel.

## AMERICANS FREE RHEIMS; CHOSEN BY FOCH HIMSELF TO DELIVER FINAL BLOW

Troops Included Marines, Infantry and Artillery of the Second Division, Selected by Commander in Chief for Their Skill and Valor.

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## BAVARIAN RISING REPORTED.

Herne Hears of Serious Anti-Monarchical Plots.

BERNE, Oct. 9.—Unofficial rumors have been received here of serious anti-monarchical plots in Bavaria.

## U. S. "WILDCAT" DIVISION DRIVES AHEAD WITH BRITISH; TAKES TWO FIELD BATTERIES

Tennessee, North and South Carolina Troops Outflank Both Ends of a Valley South of Premont.

WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMIES NEAR ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 9 (Associated Press).—Heavy fighting continued throughout the night on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and the British and Americans continued their progress of Tuesday under a heavy protective fire

FIGHT THE GRIP WITH FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE. Makes strength to resist grip and influenza attacks. No alcohol—Advt.

## AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS SWEEP ON WITH THE BRITISH

Haig Reports Progress in Renewal To-Day of Attacks Between Cambrai and St. Quentin—Pershing Announces 4,000 Prisoners in His Advance.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The city of Cambrai has been captured by the British. Here and elsewhere the British took 8,000 prisoners. Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of this long-resisting German stronghold in his official statement to-day. Gen. Haig also announced that the Anglo-American attack was resumed this morning on the entire front south of Cambrai. Rapid progress was being made, he said.

The British captured Foreville and reached the western outskirts of Walincourt. The attack this morning was on the front of the Third and Fourth Armies, commanded by Gen. Byng and Gen. Rawlinson, and began at 5.20 o'clock.

Last night additional progress was made east of Sequehart and toward Bohain and Marets.

LONDON, Oct. 9 (Associated Press).—The British advance along the battle front between Cambrai and St. Quentin is proceeding very well to-day all along the line. There is not so much resistance by the Germans as there was yesterday. This is probably due to the Germans having retired during the night.

The American sector of this front the Germans are resisting very strongly. The American losses have not been heavy. The total American casualties is less than half the number of Germans taken prisoner.

## AMERICANS AND FRENCH WITH BRITISH.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The French and British are at the gates of Bohain, eleven miles northeast of St. Quentin. The Americans are less than two and a half miles from Busigny, three miles and a half north of Bohain.

French troops attacking last night south and east of St. Quentin captured the German defenses between Harly and Neuville-St. Amand and drove past the latter town on the north, to-day's official statement by the War Office announces.

Two entire German divisions have been destroyed in the fighting along the Sappe River. On the right bank of the Aisne, French and Americans are progressing toward Lancon, seven miles southwest of Monthois.

The Echo de Paris stated to-day that the Germans are evacuating the Argonne forest.

## PERSHING REPORTS 4,000 TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Capture of Gornay by the Americans, liberation of four other villages and capture of 4,000 prisoners, was reported by Gen. Pershing to-day.

French troops, operating in conjunction with the Americans, have driven the enemy well beyond the captured villages east of the Meuse and are continuing the pursuit.

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Oct. 9 (United Press).—French and American troops, in their attack east of the Meuse, have advanced more than three miles and a half in some places.

The converging attack on the Argonne massif continues, with renewed success. Heavy fighting has developed in the centre, where infantry operations were preceded by an unusually strong artillery bombardment which lasted all night.

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