

MORE TOWNS BURNING BEHIND THE RETREATING GERMAN LINE

PERSHING ADVANCES AGAIN, BEATING BACK GERMANS IN BITTEREST SORT OF FIGHTING

Battle Especially Violent on the Left and Centre Between River Meuse and the Argonne Forest.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 12 (Associated Press).—Gen. Pershing's forces continued their attacks against the German positions on this front to-day. German opposition proved even more bitter, if possible, than it was yesterday.

The fighting this morning was especially violent on the centre and on the left centre. St. Juvin and Cunel, both of which towns are now in no man's land, are aflame.

The American troops encountered a violent machine gun fire everywhere along the front. From prisoners taken there are indications that the enemy is throwing everything into the battle in a confused way. The prisoners are frequently unable to tell to what division they belong. In other cases they reveal that divisions, regiments and even companies have been dissolved and again formed into new units.

Yesterday's attack from the Meuse to the Argonne Forest developed slowly and until afternoon threatened to be abortive. At the start the Germans were able to pour in such a rain of machine gun bullets and shells from light and heavy artillery that the Americans made virtually no advance at all, especially in the centre of the line.

German opposition was heavy everywhere except on the extreme right of the American line, where the troops were able to advance slowly up the river. They worked their way into Cunel Wood, taking fifty-five willing prisoners in the forest north of the Cunel-Biffelles road.

On the other hand, the troops on the left had the stiffest kind of fighting in to-day's advance. They found themselves held up south of St. Juvin by concentrated machine gun and artillery fire from Hill 182, northeast of the town.

The Americans pushed forward in spite of everything and began an encircling movement to take Hill 182. They forced their way across the St. Georges-St. Juvin road and moved through Negremont woods under the heaviest fire and fighting every step of the way. The American artillery opened fire on Hill 182 while the infantry advanced on either side of this commanding position, creating what might be termed the St. Juvin-Champigneulle salient. This was obliterated later in the afternoon when the Germans retreated from St. Juvin and abandoned the hill.

More severe fighting took place in the centre, where the troops were at first unable to advance from the position gained yesterday between Mamele trench and Romogne. It was past 1 o'clock in the afternoon before the American artillery had partly silenced the German opposition and swept with fire the treacherous underbrush about the wood that the Americans got under way.

FOCH'S STRATEGY FOLLOWS LINE OF HIS BOOK ON WAR

Hits at Enemy's Flanks Alternately While Pressing Hard on the Centre.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Marshal Foch in the preface of his book, "On the Conduct of the War," says:

"Nogi's army at Mukden sought not so much to crush the Russian right by a flank attack as to get on his rear and thus undermine the retreat of all the enemy's forces."

The Allied Commander in Chief seems now to be applying that principle in France.

The German front forms a vast salient from the Meuse to the Meuse, the extreme point of it being at Anley. Marshal Foch is attacking it not alone on one flank but on both alternately, while he is pressing the centre in the section between La Fere and Berry-au-Bac to prevent the enemy's breaking contact and slipping away.

At the beginning of the week it was the turn of the left of the Allied forces which struck in the direction of Muebuge and Guise. Yesterday it was the right that delivered the blow, aiming it in the direction of Metzera. Whether both wings break through or only one is immaterial. The result would be the same, and the longer the Germans resist what appears to be the inevitable the worse for them. Every day adds to the wastage of their effective and material, and should they hold on too long their retreat would become a rout.

Intense Aerial Fighting on Italian Front. ROME, Oct. 12.—Particularly intense aerial fighting on the Asiago Plateau yesterday was reported by the Italian War Office to-day.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS

FRENCH. PARIS, Oct. 12.—Following is the report issued to-day by the War Office:

"This morning French troops entered Vouziers. We continue our progress on the whole Champagne front. We hold the general line of the Retourne and the road from Pauvres to Vouziers."

BRITISH. LONDON, Oct. 12.—Following is the statement issued to-day by the War Office: "The advance north of the Sennese continued yesterday evening. We now hold the villages of Hamel, Brebriere and Curigny. Our troops are east of Henin-Lietard and are in the western outskirts of Anny. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond local fighting at certain points."

GERMAN. BERLIN (via London), Oct. 12.—The following report has been issued by the War Office: "West of Douai we withdrew our lines. The enemy, slowly following, occupied the line of Vend-in-le-Viel, Harfies and Ham-Lietard. "In the Champagne Gen. von Elnem's victory over immensely superior French-American forces in a fortnight's struggle and exhaustion of the enemy, has rendered possible the smooth execution of our retirement in the Aisne bend."

OTRANTO DEAD WILL REST IN CLIFF OVERLOOKING SEA

Churchyard at Little Island Village Too Small for All American Heroes.

ISLAND OF ISLAY, Scotland, Thursday, Oct. 10 (Associated Press).—Some of the American dead from the troopship Otranto will be buried in the little churchyard at Killehanon in wide graves accommodating twenty bodies each. The churchyard was too small to hold more than a hundred bodies, and scores have been placed under improvised shelters in the churchyard.

As rapidly as the remaining bodies can be assembled they will be buried in groups of twenty in an open field on the edge of a cliff commanding a wide view of the sea and directly overlooking the scene of the wreck.

A memorial service will be held tomorrow at the church. It will be conducted by the Rev. Donald Grant, who, with Mrs. Grant, were leaders in relief and rescue work. American and British officers, the Islay authorities and a large number of islanders will attend the ceremony. After the simple service has been read a military salute will be fired over the graves.

ASSAILED BONDS IS CHARGE.

German-Born Accused of Seizing They Are No Good. Max Winters, who said he was born in Germany, and lived at No. 241 East Fourth Street, was asked to buy Liberty Bonds to-day. "To Hell with Liberty Bonds," he is said to have shouted. "They are no good." He was arrested, found guilty of disorderly conduct and will be sentenced to a month in jail.

TELLS OF FOOD ABROAD.

Hoover Assistant Returns After Studying Conditions in Europe. F. C. Walcott, assistant to Federal Food Administrator Hoover, who has been studying food conditions abroad, arrived from Europe this morning. "Conditions in England are much better than heretofore," he said. "In France I would characterize them as 'comfortable.' In Italy conditions are bad and in some of the big cities the poor are starving. This is due principally to unsystematic distribution, which is gradually being whittled into shape."

Brisbane Hero Milwaukee Wisconsin. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 12.—Arthur Brisbane to-day confirmed reports that he has purchased the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Brisbane stated that he is the sole owner of the paper and will be its editor.

Latest Allied Advances On the Entire Battle Front From the Meuse to the Sep

Tinted spaces show the gains reported up to yesterday. Black spaces show advances reported to-day. Note the American gain which has forced the Crown Prince to remove his headquarters from Metzera.



HEROES ON SINKING OTRANTO WARNED THEIR RESCUERS AWAY

(Continued from First Page.)

heads held, her engines being unaffected, and she was able to reach port under her own steam, with all on board safe. Far otherwise was it with the ill-starred Otranto. The Kashmir struck her just in front of the engine room and unfortunately her bulkheads did not hold. She was helpless in the gale; she could not steer and was driven along with a list of thirty to forty degrees. She could not use her wireless to summon help, for her engine power was dead and she could not work her dynamo.

In half an hour she had been driven ashore on the rocks of the Island of Islay, which rise high above the surface of the sea. Here Capt. Davidson succeeded in anchoring for a brief time, and thanks to this respite, several soldiers were able to get ashore over the precipitous rocks.

BRAVE SEAMEN TO THE RESCUE. In the teeth of the tremendous gale, the British destroyer Mounsey, commanded by a British officer—sheers clear through—Lieut. Commander Craven, of equal courage and seamanship. It is thanks to his combination of these qualities that his craft was able to carry many men away from the doomed ship.

The task of getting the men off the Otranto was one of infinite hazard, as the big 12,000-ton liner was rising and falling with every wave, and it was impossible to launch lifeboats because of the high breakers.

The only chance was for the destroyer to come down under the lee of the big ship, and when she rose on each wave for troops and crew to jump for their lives. The imminent danger that the little destroyer, with her eggshell hull, would be smashed against the sides of the stranded liner was double faced. The heavy seas washed over her decks constantly and smothered her crew and her funnels in huge clouds of spray. The Otranto's lifeboats were partially lowered on their davits to act as ladders between the plunging vessels.

The American soldiers were lined up on the decks of the Otranto away on a life raft and were picked up, but this had not been confirmed. The destroyer started away in her desperate condition. The men she had saved were so crowded that most of them could not sit down, and the case of the injured was terrible. They could hardly be reached through the dense crowds, and the surgeons, who were not at all equipped, so she could not summon help and there was nothing that could be done except to make for the nearest port. Owing to her heavy load, her injuries and the heavy storm the destroyer could log only eight knots, and it was ten hours before she reached port. The first news of what had occurred

was supplied by the arrival Tuesday morning at Liverpool of about 100 of the members of the Otranto's crew, the more seriously injured men having been left behind at the first port. These hardy fellows had been long enough ashore to have recovered their most treasured possessions. Several were wearing cork life belts they had put on before leaping from the Otranto's decks. Each of them could only speak in praise of the gallantry and seamanship of the destroyer which saved them.

One big Irishman declared the weather was as heavy as any he had ever seen on the Irish coast. "It was the finest bit of seamanship I have ever seen, and I have been at sea a few years. Every man on the Mounsey deserves the Victoria Cross."

The rescued men were marched across the city to the Liverpool Sailors' Home, and at the Town Hall they were met by a battalion of American soldiers marching along. The rescued sailors fell in behind the troops and marched through the city with them. The contrast between their respective attire caused much interest.

The American troops who were rescued have been removed to the nearest camp, in the south of England, where they are being given every medical attention.

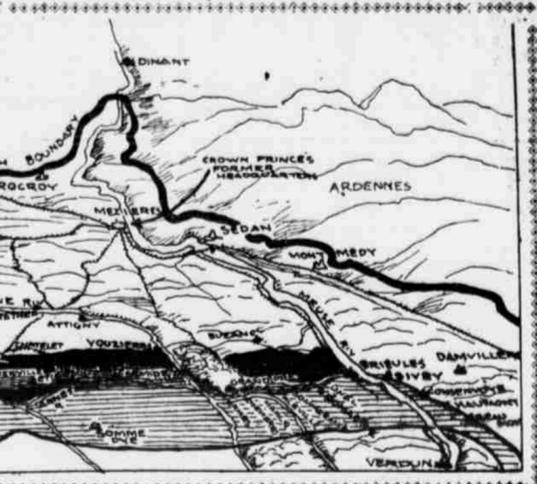
REPORT AUSTRIA AND TURKEY ACCEPT WILSON'S PEACE TERMS AND HAVE NOTIFIED GERMANY

Official Announcement Predicted Soon—Baron von Hussarek Reported Out as Austrian Premier.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Austria-Hungary and Turkey are expected immediately to announce acceptance of President Wilson's terms, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Berlin, received by way of Amsterdam.

A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany they will accept Wilson's terms.

Baron von Hussarek, Premier of Austria, has resigned, according to



KAISER REPORTED TO ACCEPT WILSON'S TERMS "IN A SENSE"

(Continued from First Page.)

answered. The German Government has accepted President Wilson's entire programme without exception as a basis for peace, and the aim of further deliberations must be to reach a compromise on practical subjects. "Neither as regards the evacuation of occupied territory does it seem impossible that an agreement can be reached if it can be guaranteed that Belgium won't again become a war theatre."

ZURICH, Switzerland, Friday, Oct. 11.—In discussing President Wilson's response to Germany's peace note the Frankfort Gazette asks whether the President demands the evacuation of all the occupied territories, declaring that the result of this would be the delivery of those in the east to the Bolsheviks. Nowhere, not even in Poland, it declares, are the local forces strong enough to prevent this.

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The American troops who were rescued have been removed to the nearest camp, in the south of England, where they are being given every medical attention.

Some of the Survivors of Destroyed Transport. A SCOTTISH PORT, Wednesday, Oct. 9.—These Americans, survivors of the Otranto, all of them privates, have been landed here:

Charles L. Smithson, David R. Roberts, George S. Taylor, Earle Garver, Steward Earl, Noah Taylor, William Gomez, Robert F. Schaus, Thomas A. Kelly, Ben Smith, Holmet Brown, James S. Richards, William Richards, Emil Peterson, Joseph M. Tollock, Sergt. Charles MacDonald, all from the Fort Stevens Automobile Regiment, Irtzt, and John E. West, Casual Company, Camp Merritt, N. J.

London Knew of Disaster as Early as Monday. LONDON, Oct. 12.—News of the collision reached London Monday, but nothing was known of the fate of the Otranto until Thursday morning, when the first report came from Islay.

Red Cross Man Killed. PARIS, Oct. 12.—St. Clair Mott of Jacksonville was killed and Capt. E. D. Harris of Richmond was wounded, while following the American troops with equipment and supplies over a shell swept road northwest of Verdun. Both men were attached to the American Red Cross.

GREAT THROG CHEERS PRESIDENT MARCHING IN LIBERTY DAY PARADE

(Continued from First Page.)

type many policemen carry, was found at the curb within two feet from where Boone was picked up by the police. It was thought at first that it might belong to Boone. Later the revolver was identified as the property of a secret service man, who had dropped it when jostled by the crowd.

Boone will be arraigned in Night Court on charges of disorderly conduct of cheering men, women and children.

WILD DEMONSTRATION FOR PRESIDENT ALL ALONG LINE.

All along the line of the parade scenes of wildest demonstration occurred as soon as the President approached. The news of his coming was flashed ahead and the cheers for him began when he was more than a block away. Flags were waving, hats and handkerchiefs were in the air and shouts and cheers hailed the Chief Executive.

With Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson the President left the Waldorf-Astoria at 10 o'clock and started up the avenue to meet Col. House at 57th Street. The wildest demonstration broke loose at the first sight of the party and the enthusiasm swept along the avenue ahead of the President's auto. He rode to 72d Street, where he joined the parade.

The sincerity of the people's greeting was manifested by their desire to get close up to him, to reach the machine which bore him, to shout up to him, to get a smile from him, to cheer and wave flags at him. They broke through the cordons of police, they swept aside the Secret Service men who guarded him.

And the President smiled down upon the crowds, while his wife showed her unfeigned pleasure at the reception. It was the greatest manifestation ever made for the Chief Executive of the many which have greeted him in Greater New York.

The Liberty Day marchers, starting at 72d Street, came down Fifth Avenue under a canopy of the flags and banners of twenty-two nations, with the red, white and blue in the foreground, in the background, from windows and house-tops, from shops and sidewalk, through an avenue lined on either side with thousands and thousands of cheering men, women and children.

In the ranks were fighting men of the twenty-two nations. America had, naturally, the largest percentage of these. Among them were scores of Pershing's veterans, the men who had already been in action across the sea in the fight for liberty and democracy. Before them and behind them marched thousands of the boys who are ready to sail for France; men brought from the camps who marched along with their guns on their shoulders, singing the songs of their regiments and camps, going to the war with the same cheerful spirit which has signalized all of their countrymen who preceded them.

Among the marchers afoot and in auto were the representatives of the men and women workers, the people who stayed at home and made possible the success of the boys who went abroad. The women gave new thrills to the watching crowds and cheered after cheer greeted them as they passed along with "eyes front," un-mindful of the throng's enthusiasm which they had excited.

These women had made sacrifices that they might contribute to the success of the men they had sent to the front—they were ready to make the supreme sacrifice. There were among them tillers of the land, the boys abroad might have sufficient food; makers of munitions that the boys abroad might have sufficient ammunition to scatter and defeat the Boche; Red Cross nurses, from whose ranks many had gone to minister to the boys abroad; women of the Y. W. C. A., many of whose members are ministering to the comfort of the boys abroad; members of the Women's Motor Corps, who have done and are doing great work both at home and abroad; women makers of gas masks to shield the boys abroad from the gas attacks of the Boche—women in all lines of endeavor to which before the war they were strangers, doing anything, everything, without stint, in the great cause of Liberty.

Leading the Liberty Day parade in the wake of the mounted police were the aides to Grand Marshal Dyer, who himself walked with President Wilson, further back in the line. Then came the Belgian delegation bearing flags bearing the names of the battles in which they had fought.

The Italian troops, veterans from the front, made a big showing and were rapturously received. It was Columbus Day as well as Liberty Day—Italy's Day. With the Italian Division were the Foreign Legion, and following them were the fighting soldiers of the other Allies.

Perhaps a quarter of the length of the parade had gone by when the division headed by the President appeared, the President marching between Gen. Dyer and Admiral Grayson. Behind him came the American

troops and American sailors and members of the Liberty Loan Committee. The President marched to the end of Fifth Avenue at the Arch, past the reviewing stand in Madison Square, where Gov. Whitman and Mayor Hylan were standing. If he gave any indication of the presence of the Governor and Mayor it was not noticed. At the Arch he entered his auto with Admiral Grayson and Gen. Dyer and stood in the tonneau for half an hour reviewing the passing parade and receiving and shaking hands with Italian, Canadian and French officers and others. Then he was driven to the Waldorf for lunch and a rest.

Trophies of the war, German cannon, wrecks of airplanes, mortars, field kitchens and the like, relics of the battles through which the American troops went successfully, had their place in the parade and evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The next most important celebration of the day will be a concert in the evening at the Metropolitan Opera House—to be attended by President and Mrs. Wilson—for the benefit of Queen Margherita's Fund for Blinded Italian Soldiers.

ONLY 8 TO 9 U BOATS AT WORK AT ONE TIME. Sims Says That Is All Enemy Averages—3,000 Anti-Submarine Craft Around British Isles. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 11.—Vice Admiral Sims, speaking yesterday at Lord Northcliffe's luncheon for visiting American editors, said that the average number of enemy submarines operating against merchant ships and transports across the Atlantic was about eight or nine, but that sometimes it ran up to twelve or thirteen. That was all of the submarines the enemy could keep out at a time, he declared.

Around the British Isles, Vice Admiral Sims said there were about 3,000 anti-submarine craft in operation day and night. Of American craft there were 160, or 3 per cent. of the total, and it was about the same in the Mediterranean.

14 WOMEN MAROONED OFF NEW JERSEY COAST

Members of Atlantic City Navy League Auxiliary Pass Twenty-Four Hours on Sand Bar.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 12.—An errand of mercy became a near tragedy yesterday when fourteen women members of the Naval League Auxiliary, all prominent in Atlantic City, were marooned all night on a sand bar off the Brigantine coast.

The party set out Wednesday afternoon aboard a big power yacht from the Little Beach Life Saving Station, where they had left a supply of food and knitted garments for the Federal guards and sailors. Their boat ran aground at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon and not until yesterday afternoon were the women rescued. The women aboard the craft were singing "The End of a Perfect Day" when the boat struck.

LAUREL RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming, one mile and a quarter.—Sky Pilot, 111 (McTaggart), straight, \$12.30, place \$7.30, show \$4.31; first, Goldenrod Boy, 106 (Stalker), place \$7.80, show \$4.70; second, Grosvenor, 113 (Kelsey), show \$4.70.

PLEDGES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. We have a large assortment of Diamond Rings, Diamond Pins, etc. at prices which will satisfy careful purchasers.

Established 1827 R. SIMPSON CO., Inc. 143 West 42d St. Manhattan. 500 Fulton St. Brooklyn. Loans of Am. Money on Pledges of Personal Property.

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Old Gold, Silver, Jewelry, Etc. Highest Cash Value Paid. Jack's Curiosity Shop. 137 BUSH AVE. COR. LAUREL ST. 1 short block from old and new subway stations at Atlantic Ave. Brooklyn.

DIED.

HUTCHISON—On the morning of the 12th of October, 1918, ANNE F. HUTCHISON, of Nashville, Tenn., daughter of Major Hutchison. Notice of funeral hereafter. Nashville papers please copy. T. M. McCullough, Jr., Funeral Director.

McCullough—In New Haven, Conn., Oct. 9, 1918, MADELINE R. McCULLOUGH, daughter of Robert C. and Josephine McShane McCullough. Nashville papers please copy. T. M. McCullough, Jr., Funeral Director.

MOORE—Entered into rest Oct. 11, 1918, FLORENCE V. MOORE, devoted wife of Frank J. Moore, beloved mother of Alice S. Monahan. Funeral Sunday, Oct. 13, at 2 P. M., 842 W. 112th st., corner Broadway. Automobile cortage. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Label automobiles Funeral Carriage.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Gospel Tabernacle Church, 44th St. and 8th Ave. REV. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Convention of the Christian and the Missionary Alliance, Nov. 1-10, 1918. 10 A. M. Praying, singing, Missionary Service. 2 P. M. Praying, singing, Missionary Service. 8 P. M. Praying, singing, Missionary Service. BERTIE MURPHY, Organist. ASTORIA, ORE., 1918.