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WEATHER Generally fair Monday; little change in temperatures; gentle winds, mostly northwest.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Liberty Loan Prospectus ATROCITY III

Foch Opens New Drive In France; West Front Afire For 250 Miles; Le Catelet Falls In 5-Mile Gain

In a little wood of Belgian saplings a short walk from Malines there is a discolored spot of ground, where a house burned down. This is what happened there: A German patrol—six men and one officer—with forty civilian prisoners was marching by. The officer stopped, for Heaven knows what, perhaps a drink of water, and knocked at the door. Nobody came. He ordered the men to break it in. The peasant appeared and they shot him at once for not coming quickly. Then, says the Bryce Report (page 51): "The wife came out with a little sucking child. She put the child down and sprang at the Germans like a lioness. She clawed their faces." This was great provocation, to be sure. Besides, forty Belgian prisoners were looking on. One soldier killed the woman by a tremendous blow with the butt of his rifle on her head. Another transfixed the child with his bayonet and held it up for the forty to see. "Its little arms," reads the testimony, "stretched out once or twice." Straw was brought, the house was fired, the bodies were cast into the flames, and the officer said: "This is a lesson and example to you. When a German tells you to do something you must do it quickly."

Hertling Quits, Forced Out by "Home Front"

Fall of Chancellor the Climax to Most Momentous Week of War

Certain to Bring Peace Much Nearer

Panic on Berlin Boerse Shows Seriousness of the Situation

(Special Cable to The Tribune) (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.) LONDON, Sept. 29.—Count Georg H. von Hertling, the Bavarian Catholic Premier who supplanted Michaelis, Bethman-Hollweg's successor, as Germany's Chancellor, has fallen. News of his resignation comes from Amsterdam this evening. This is the climax of the most momentous week of the war and pretends political changes in the Central Powers which are bound to bring the war to an earlier close than any one anticipated a week ago. Just as Bulgaria's application showed Ferdinand considered Germany's position in the West hopeless, von Hertling's resignation means that the military party has lost so much prestige and power that it is no longer able to ignore the pressure on the home front. Von Hertling's successor must be either a moderate, like Solf, or a dictator, like Hindenburg. The odds are greatly in favor of a moderate, because there is no hope now for Germany's short of peace.

"Reds" Will Destroy Moscow if Ousted

LONDON, Sept. 29.—If the Bolsheviks are expelled to destroy the city and slaughter the bourgeoisie wholesale, declares Hans Vorst in a letter to the Berlin "Tagblatt." The German writer says he learns from authentic sources that the Bolsheviks will place in the upper stories of high buildings every conceivable agency of destruction. Innocent bourgeois hostages, the letter adds, still are being shot by the thousand.

U. S. Gun Kill Huns Near Metz Fortress

German Correspondent Admits Damage by American Bombardment

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29.—The American bombardment of the fortress of Metz is getting on the nerves of the German people. This is emphasized by a correspondent of the "Rhenish Westphalian Gazette" of Essen, who visited Metz Thursday. When the bombardment of the fortress area started, the inhabitants of the city believed an air raid was in progress and took to their cellars. When the truth became known many persons left the city, but most of them now have returned. Between September 22 and September 26, the correspondent says, forty shells fell in the outskirts of the city (where the forts are located), killing a few persons and doing damage to property. Other correspondents attempt to appease the anxiety of the Germans by pointing out that Metz is fortified strongly with all the latest devices.

Bulgar Peace Delegates Are At Saloniki

Germany Dispatches Reserves to Prevent Ferdinand Surrendering

Uneasiness in Berlin As Situation Grows

Outbreaks Against Dynasty at Sofia Is Joined In by Troops

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Bulgarian delegates who are to discuss armistice and probable peace arrangements with the Allied governments arrived at Salonica on Saturday. They are General Lonkoff, commander of the Bulgarian Second Army; M. Liapcheff, Finance Minister, and M. Radoff, a former member of the Bulgarian Cabinet. Uneasiness over the Bulgarian situation is increasing in Germany and Austria. Germany is endeavoring to persuade General Todoroff, chief of the Bulgarian staff, to throw his influence to her side. Vienna newspapers believe the political reaction in Bulgaria will result in an Austrian retreat in Albania. Disorders are reported to have occurred in Vienna. Admiral von Hintze, German Foreign Minister, declared yesterday in a speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag that as soon as the first alarming news came from the Macedonian front the German High Command immediately sent to Bulgaria important forces taken from the available reserves. A part of these reserves already

German Forces Leaving Rumania; Population Reported in Revolt

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The German forces of occupation in Rumania began to retire from that country Friday, according to information received in Swiss political circles. There are persistent rumors in Switzerland that the Rumanian population has revolted. The German civil authorities are said to be removing their archives hastily. Several recent dispatches have told of uprisings in Rumania. That the Germans are getting out instead of attempting to put down the revolt is an indubitable sign of weakness. It also may mean that Germany suspects Austria may follow in the steps of Bulgaria in seeking peace. The withdrawal of Austria would isolate Germans in Rumania.

have arrived, he declared, and the remainder soon will reach their destination. Austria already also has sent very considerable forces, he added. In the opinion of military experts, Admiral von Hintze said, the Austro-German units would be ample to re-establish the military situation, but notwithstanding there were several very unfavorable factors in the situation which must be considered. "Neither for Bulgaria nor for us, however, must the game be considered as lost," he declared. A Sofia dispatch by way of Zurich says the attitude of the Socialist party was one of the decisive factors in the decision taken by King Ferdinand and his ministers. The central committee of the party on September 22 called upon Premier Malinoff to open parleys for peace with the Allies. They were joined in their request by the Agrarians.

Huns Battling For Lives on 100-Mile Front

Foch Is Storming Enemy Lines With at Least 1,500,000 Men

By Arthur S. Draper (Special Cable to The Tribune) (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.) LONDON, Sept. 29.—From the sea to Verdun the battlefronts are ablaze, with Foch pounding at the enemy lines. This morning he supplemented his attacks against Champagne, Argonne and Cambrai by two mighty blows, one by the British second army and the other by Mangin's army between the Aisne and Ailette. Early to-day the bag of prisoners since the opening of the attack Thursday totaled more than 40,000, while the number of guns captured exceeded 600. The actual fighting front measures close to 100 miles, with a force of at least 1,500,000 storming the German lines. Nothing during the war was comparable with Foch's effort at the present moment. On every one of the four distinct battlefronts a violent struggle is taking place at the present time. The Germans are battling for their very lives, with Ludendorff facing the supreme crisis of his leadership. Goes Well for Allies Everywhere the battle goes well for the Allies. Foch selected his points of attack just far enough apart to prevent the enemy from reinforcing his weaker points, and he timed his attacks so as to catch the Germans off their balance, and his strategy is bringing glorious results. To prevent confusion, it is well to divide the mammoth battle into four separate drives, any one of which would be considered gigantic, judged by previous standards. The first is the Franco-American attack on both sides of the Argonne. Here the French, having overcome stubborn resistance by the enemy after his retirement to the second line, have advanced beyond Somme and taken the heights north of Fontaine-en-Dormois. With the capture of Sommepey the Germans lost their valuable observation post, as well as an important road and railway junction. The French are less than four miles from the Monthois junction line running from Grandpre on the left to the few dells traversing the Argonne. Fighting Is Bitter The French are winning ground only after the stiffest kind of fighting, but their progress is entirely satisfactory and it is likely that they soon will link up with the Americans on their right. East of Argonne the Americans are also meeting with stern opposition, but have handled very cleverly the strong enemy reaction. This point drive has lengthened the enemy's line materially and he has paid dearly wherever he has elected to stand and fight. As I write Cambrai seems outflanked from the north, gallant Canadians having crossed the Cambrai-Douai road early this morning soon after the onslaught was renewed. All of the enemy's strong defensive positions west and northwest of the city have been captured, and news of the evacuation of the city seems certain to come soon. Germans Are Desperate In violence this battle has never been surpassed, both sides employing huge masses. The enemy is fighting with desperation, knowing that the loss of Cambrai jeopardizes his whole defensive system along the Somme. Haig is employing the famous lapfrog tactics, one division passing through another wherever resistance is stubborn. The crossing of the canal is a marvellous feat, much credit being due to the engineers who threw over bridges sufficiently strong to hold the men and guns within four hours of the opening assault. The Crown Prince has his hands full and cannot release any troops for his more troubled colleagues at Cambrai and Champagne. Mangin is holding the Crown Prince down, that is the function of this attack at the moment.

Anglo-American Offensive Cuts Combrai Railway

Outposts of St. Quentin Seized by Troops Under Haig's Command and Onrush Further North Takes British Into Outskirts of Great Railroad Centre

Pershing's Fighters Force Huns Back Northwest of Verdun

Mangin Seizes Western End of Chemin des Dames in Advance Toward Laon—Allies Sweep On Along 225-Mile Front in Macedonia

With hurricane force Foch's army swept upon the Germans yesterday in four simultaneous movements. One million and a half men engaged in the quadruple offensive irresistibly beat the enemy back. It was a day of triumph for the Allies and disaster for the weakening foe. The British and Americans attacked anew with terrific violence on a thirty-mile front from St. Quentin to the Scarpe. In Catelet, a bastion of the Hindenburg line, where General French made a historic stand in August, 1914, was unofficially reported captured by the Anglo-Americans as they swept across the St. Quentin Canal on an increasingly wide front. La Vacquerie, Nauroy, Bony and Villers-Guislain were taken. Haig's men are astride the St. Quentin-Cambrai railroad. They advanced yesterday five miles in Le Catelet sector.



FOUR DRIVES IN FRANCE Foch's hammers struck heavily yesterday on four fronts, indicated by the arrows.

Mangin Cuts Chemin des Dames

Northeast of Soissons Mangin broke German defensive thrusts aimed to save the Chemin des Dames, took the western end of the famous highway and penetrated a mile and a half on a front of seven miles. The French reached the banks of the Ailette at two points below Laon.

In the Champagne Gouraud's and Pershing's armies advanced in the heaviest fighting. The Americans moved forward more than a mile, capturing Romagne and Brioules. The French on the left pushed forward nearly a mile and carried Bellevue heights, Manre and Bussy farm.

Berlin officially states that the Germans destroyed 150 tanks on the American front Saturday. In Flanders the Belgians and British have extended their gains to a maximum depth of five miles and have taken 6,000 prisoners.

The Belgians have taken Dixmunde. Eastern Serbia Cleared of Foe

In Macedonia the Allied armies are sweeping forward rapidly on a 225-mile front, from Lake Ochrida to a point within the Bulgarian border. On the left the Italians, advancing nearly thirty miles, have captured the enemy base of Krushevo. On the right the Serbian, British and Greek troops have practically cleared Eastern Serbia as far north as Kochana. Fires are observed at the important city of Uskub. London believes the occupation of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, may not be far off.

In the last week on all fronts the Allies have taken well over 100,000 prisoners. Allies Increase Gains and Swell Captures Since July 18 to 262,000

PARIS, Sept. 29.—General Goraud's army in the Champagne and General Mangin's north of the Aisne resumed the attack this morning. The Germans are attacking desperately in the Champagne.

North of the Aisne the Germans are retreating on the Ailette. French troops have captured Filain, Chavignoy, Ostel and Saint Berthe. French, British, American and Bel-

Brazil Given Welcome in War Loan Drive

Republic Is Honored as Appeal for Funds Gets Under Full Sway

The day of the Brazilians—the second of those dedicated to our Allies during the fourth Liberty Loan campaign—was celebrated here yesterday. With squadrons of United States cavalry, Brazilian sailors and trim, red-coated soldiers from the Brazilian marines standing at rigid attention about the altar of the republic whose motto is "Order and Progress" was swung to the top of the tall pole that through the weeks to come is to serve as the symbol of the universality of the big loan drive's object.

"The part that Brazil is taking in this war," said Domicio de Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, who, on the steps of the altar rostrum, appeared as his country's spokesman, "is, I am well aware, only a small part. On that account particularly I want to thank you for the appreciation that you are here showing for the nation that I have the honor to represent. But I want to assure you that, although Brazil's part may be small, she is performing that part with a good heart and an unflinching will."

Flag Flies With Old Glory "The mere fact that our flag flies on the high seas, in league and concert with the flags of those other nations which to-day are waging the fight of civilization against the pirates of the sea, is of itself a fact of great significance. And it gives me keen satisfaction to be able to tell you at this time that besides the men regularly engaged in our navy many of our men have enlisted in the forces that at this moment are battling against the invader along the Western front."

"We are proud of those men," he cried, "and the dearest hope of our nation to-day is that before very long the flag of Brazil will be unfurled officially beside that of the other Allies in some action which will be decisive for victory."

From the assembled throng, banded there in the clear noonday sun round the square, a deep, approving roar arose that echoed and reverberated up the wide reaches of the avenue.

About the loan itself, Ambassador de Gama protested, it was not his function to speak.

"You know your duty as Americans," he solemnly reminded the gathering, "and it would scarcely be becoming in the ambassador of a foreign country to dictate to you about that duty. Besides, there is no doubt that you will perform it in the original, typically."

Continued on page five

German Newspapers Join in Warning the People To Be Calm

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

Georg Bernhard, in the "Vossische Zeitung," says: "It is necessary that the Chancellor, who no longer possesses the confidence of millions of German men, must leave office." He characterizes Count von Hertling as a "weary man at the rudder of the ship of state at the worst period of the war." "Germany," he says, "needs leadership, and the Chancellor is no leader."

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

Official Berlin Left in Dark About von Hertling

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29.—Nothing was known officially in Berlin late Saturday night of the reported resignation of Chancellor von Hertling, according to a dispatch received here from the German capital.

Deliverance of Palestine Is Celebrated in London

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Special thanksgiving services for the deliverance of the Holy Land from the Turks were held to-day throughout the diocese of London.

Army Uniforms To Be Made In "Long, Scouts and Shorts"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The personal architecture of the soldier will govern hereafter the kind of uniform he gets. The quartermaster's Corps announced to-day that, instead of the old system of standard sizes, new uniforms will be made in "longs, scouts and shorts" in each size, as it is now proposed to "fit the man instead of requiring the man to fit the suit."

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