

"The Fourth Liberty Loan Is the Barrage That Will Precede the Victorious Thrust of Our Army"—Secretary McAdoo

2,308 Saloons Close Because Of Dry Menace

Owners Also Fear Increased War Taxes on Beer and Liquor

Loss in Revenue More Than Million

Total Licenses Issued in 5 Boroughs 7,045, Against 9,353 Last Year

Twenty-three hundred and eight saloons in greater New York went out of business last night, because their owners believed that national prohibition is imminent and because of the increased war taxes on beer and liquor.

State excise officials, who worked until midnight issuing licenses for 1918-19, estimated that one out of every four saloons suspended. In Manhattan alone there were 763 fewer licenses issued than last year, while in Brooklyn and The Bronx the decrease was almost as great.

John T. McNeill, Deputy Excise Commissioner, announced that the gross receipts for \$1,500 saloon licenses and \$1,200 liquor store licenses this year would be \$6,011,000, as compared to \$8,510,000 last year.

Saloon Business Drops 25 Per Cent

The total licenses issued for the five boroughs this year is 7,045, as compared to 9,353 last year. These figures may be changed by saloon owners, who may take out licenses later, but in the opinion of excise officials the saloon business dropped 25 per cent almost overnight.

Police men will visit many of the saloons to-day and those which do not display licenses or receipts for licenses will be arrested for violation of the liquor tax act.

There are 2,808 fewer saloons in the five boroughs than existed last year, but about 800 of these surrendered their licenses before the expiration of the old licenses.

Table Shows Decrease

The estimated number of saloons by boroughs that quit business, shown by last year's licenses as compared to this year's, is:

Manhattan 4,216 3,453 763
Brooklyn 1,442 1,442 0
The Bronx 963 550 413
Queens 1,140 1,100 40
Richmond 444 444 0

War Zones Affect Brooklyn

Conditions in Brooklyn are peculiar. So many saloons are in war zones that thirty-seven saloons were driven out of business during the year from causes arising from high rent and lack of fuel was 167.

The fact that 419 Brooklyn saloons did not appear for a renewal of their licenses does not necessarily mean that they are going out of business for good, said Deputy D. H. Ralston. "Of course, they will have to remain closed so long as the war continues, but they have the privilege of applying for a license at any time, and if they occupy the same premises and do not have to get the neighborhood quiet again they can resume business at once. The chances are, however, that there will be fewer and fewer saloons. A saloon owner who has paid for a license may decline to renew it, or he may within six months, this relate being equal to the amount he paid less pro rata the time that has elapsed and the cost of the license."

Brooklyn Has 400 Fewer Saloons

The Bronx will have to quench its thirst with 400 fewer saloons than formerly. Deputy William S. Germain said last night that about one out of every four saloons in the Bronx closed during the year. The Bronx saloons will be about \$700,000, as compared with \$1,000,000 last year.

A 10 per cent falling off in the number of saloons in Queens was reported by Deputy Theodore P. Wilsnack. Lack of bartenders, higher rents and the growing tendency toward prohibition were given as the reasons.

New York Soldiers Win Commissions

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Commissioners to men from New York and vicinity issued to-day follow:

Major, U. S. Army (enlisted)—Burton J. Ketchum, 126 First street, Niagara falls, N.Y.

Second lieutenant, quartermaster—William H. Atchinson, 100 West 129th street, New York; James B. Cuthers, 135 East Ninety-fifth street, New York; Stephen P. O'Connor, 15 Paul Place, Buffalo, N. Y.; Julius Weiss, 25 Third Avenue, New York.

Second lieutenant, quartermaster (enlisted)—Frederick C. Arnold, 1400 Broadway, New York; John F. Deegan, 476 West 111st street, New York; James J. Devine, 437 West Thirty-fourth street, New York; Star Eldridge, Camp Dix, New Jersey; James J. Gerber, 430 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.; Clifford Glick, 365 West 190th street, New York; Mark Jacobs, 407 Union Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles Kappes, Camp Upton, New York; Walter E. Messinger, 304 Willard Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.; Robert E. Nash, 157 Vermont Avenue, New York; James L. Oestreich, 304 West 129th street, New York; Isaac Riker, 62 Crane Street, Caldwell, N. J.; Paul C. Rowe, 186 Washington Avenue, New York; Robert Schmidt, 54 East Fifty-eighth street, New York; Elmer L. Walker, Camp Upton, New York.

First lieutenant, chemical warfare service—Elmer G. Rust, 116 Greenwood Place, New York.

Second lieutenant, chemical warfare service (enlisted)—Chester G. Norberg, 22 Price Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Second lieutenant, air service, aeronautics—Leighton H. Coleman, 53 East 35th street, New York; John E. F. Messinger, 304 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Leonard S. Norris, 702 Green Avenue, Brooklyn; Newland Deegan, Traylor, 45 Adams Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.; Herbert Zangler, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Second lieutenant, signal corps—Sidney K. Hopkins, 1639 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Frank W. Ballard, 33 West Sixty-third street, New York; Edwin P. Barnhart, 19 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; Joseph R. Donnelly, 322 East Sixty-second street, New York; Francis H. Menagh, 105 Clifton Place Jersey City; Lucien J. Role, 62 West Twelfth Street, New York; Walter Boyon, 170 Park Side Avenue, Brooklyn.

Protesting Chaplains May Be Reprimanded

Army Spiritual Advisers Objecting to Loss of Insignia Are Under Investigation

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The protest of clergymen now in training as army chaplains at Camp Sherman, Ohio, against the War Department's order depriving them of the right to wear the insignia of rank in addition to the bronze cross on the collar, is likely to be answered by a severe reprimand to the preacher-soldiers who initiated the protest.

The War Department has sent to the chaplains' school at Camp Sherman an officer of the inspector general's department to investigate the protest, and the names of a number of student chaplains have been held up pending the report of the inspector.

The general order eliminating rank insignia was issued at the direction of General Pershing, and is believed to have been based on a recommendation made to him by the Board of Chaplains in Chief in the overseas service. Experience in the overseas forces has revealed that men in the ranks have hesitated about availing themselves of the solace of spiritual guidance because of chaplains being superior in rank.

Taught German at Princeton; Dies Fighting the Huns

One Princeton University professor was reported yesterday killed in action and another wounded severely, making a total of five members of the faculty who have already been listed among the casualties of the American participation in the war.

A dispatch from London received yesterday at Princeton, N. J., announced the death of Lieutenant G. H. Glover, former professor of German there. Lieutenant Glover left Princeton in 1915, went to England, where he trained and received his commission in a rifle brigade. He received the Distinguished Service Order in his first engagement, the battle of the Somme, in 1915.

Lieutenant Glover was twice wounded, but held an advanced post when the ammunition had run out by throwing hand grenades at the advancing foe with his left hand when his right had been snatched by a bullet. He was wounded mortally on August 21 and died two days later.

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The Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The casualty lists made public by the War Department to-day contain the names of 692 officers and enlisted men. Of these, 99 were killed in action, 28 are missing, 607 are severely wounded, 56 died of wounds, 15 died of disease, 8 died from accident or other causes, 4 are slightly wounded and 5 are in the hands of the enemy.

In the Marines 5 were killed in action, 4 died of wounds, 21 are wounded and 3 were taken prisoner.

The full list follows:

New York City and Vicinity

ARMY

Killed

BRENNER, Frederick J., 2036A Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

DIED OF WOUNDS

ARMY

RUHLING, Joseph V., Buffalo (D. W.). SMITH, Orville, Palestine Bridge (D. W.). SOJEDA, Karl, Erie (D. W.). THURBERG, Carl A., Jamestown (W.). WOLANSKI, Henry, Buffalo (W.).

MINNESOTA: HIRSCH, Wm., corp., Minneapolis (W.). ISAACS, Solomon, Sibley Eye (W.).

MISSOURI: RALSTON, L. T., Wheeling (W.). TRAVLIN, Leo J., St. Louis (D. W.).

NEBRASKA: HUGHES, C. R., Fairland (P.). JACOBY, Wm. A., Indianola (W.). THOMPSON, C. B., Brooklyn (W.).

NEW YORK: NICE, William F., Egg Harbor (W.). DIMMICK, Howard O., Binghamton (W.). FLAGLER, Clifford, Voorhees (W.). SLEIGHT, Morris, corp., Rochester (W.).

NORTH CAROLINA: PAGE, Allison M., corp., Aberdeen (D. W.).

PENNSYLVANIA: HAZELBERRY, Wm., corp., Philadelphia (W.). HUFFARD, Frank C., Memphis (W.).

UTAH: SPRUNT, Russell, Salt Lake City (D. W.).

WASHINGTON: ROE, Omer A., Valley (W.).

WEST VIRGINIA: HARRINGTON, Richard (W.).

WISCONSIN: SCHWABE, B. A., Grand Rapids (W.).

ENGLAND: FARRINGTON, Richard (W.).

IRELAND: ASHLEIGH, Milton (W.).

ITALY: GELIN, Felix U. (W.).

RUSSIA: MELNIK, Alexander (K.).

ARMY

Yanks Capture 2 Batteries, Turn Them Loose on Enemy

(By the United Press) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 30.—(By The Associated Press)—(10 p. m.)—In riding the Argonne Forest of Germans the Americans have been compelled to contend with hundreds of snipers, many of whom take position in trees, endeavoring to pick off the advancing soldiers. The Americans encountered snipers in such numbers in one part of the forest that the infantry called for artillery, which quickly ousted the snipers by a barrage.

Two complete batteries started action against the Germans to-day. The guns and ammunition of these batteries were used in the fighting. The forces near Clerges, included in the captured equipment were six 150-millimeter guns and twenty-one pieces of lighter artillery.

American artillery had not come up when the capture was made. The officers took quick advantage of the situation and turned these guns on the enemy, who were taken by surprise and found in stacks near by.

Reports of the excellent aim of the Franco-Argonne artillery in the Meuse-Argonne drive are coming in. The guns used in the fighting were an observation post, which became a target for the American gunners. American reconnoitering parties were sent to the front to find a sitting position near steep holes in a dug-out. Both had been killed by the concussion of a shell which struck the observation post. The gunners were not damaged. It was apparent that the men had been killed instantly.

In another instance the Franco-American gunners scored a hit between the enemy's lines. The shells were fired. Both guns were put out of commission, and three of the gunners were killed. Near by a direct hit was scored on a trench, which was virtually nothing was left, but the barrel.

The American infantrymen also found three machine gun nests where they were struck, demolishing the machine guns and capturing the Germans. At various places in the vicinity of German trenches Germans were found who had been killed while endeavoring to reach their comrades, who succeeded in reaching them and reuniting there until the Americans came up, and then surrendered.

Posthumous Medal Given New Yorker by Pershing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Posthumous awards of fifteen Distinguished Service crosses reported to-day by General Pershing include the following: Lieutenant Judson P. Galloway, Newburgh, N. Y.; Lieutenant Lowell H. Riley, 36 William Street, Orange, N. J., and Edward C. Cox, 156 West Eleventh Street, New York.

Teutons Assisting Ukraine to Raise Eight Army Corps

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Reference in Field Marshal Haig's statement last night to the participation of American troops under Major General George W. Donnan in the British drive between St. Quentin and Cambrai brought out today that General Haig's headquarters commanded the Fourth Corps in General Pershing's army, was transferred early this month to command the Second Corps.

The 27th New York Guard Division, commanded by Major General John F. O'Ryan, and the 30th Tennessee Division, commanded by Major General William H. B. Rorer, are in the Second Corps, and probably are the divisions referred to by Marshal Haig.

It is known whether other divisions of the Second Corps are also with General Reed in the British drive. The minister declared that the population regarded the plan sympathetically, while Germany and Austria-Hungary are showing "extraordinary interest" toward the formation of a Ukrainian army and promoting it "generously and energetically." Both Germany and Austria, he added, denied they wished to use the Ukrainian army for their own purposes.

Ukrainian youths who will be twenty years old next January, soon will be called to join the conscript army, but at present only those of the propertied classes will be taken.

Field Marshal Haig has reported that the German army has been driven out of Cambrai and St. Quentin. American troops have captured Bellecour and Noyon. Several weeks ago the German army had penetrated through it to a depth of three miles in flanking operations about St. Quentin.

The British have cut the Hindenburg line on a front of eight miles, and have penetrated through it to a depth of three miles in flanking operations about St. Quentin.

The German communications in this region are being cut. The British are threatening by the capture of Roulers. The Germans facing the British and Belgian attack in Flanders are not fighting as well as the Allies expected.

British Shoot Down 62 Enemy Planes And Lose Only 29

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Thirty-five German airplanes were put out of action and fifteen balloons destroyed in the air fighting of Sunday, according to Field Marshal Haig's report to-night. Nineteen British planes failed to return to their bases. The statement reads:

"On Sunday fifteen hostile balloons were destroyed. Twenty-six planes were brought down and nine others drawn down out of control. Nineteen of ours are missing. Thirty-six tons of bombs were dropped on railway stations and junctions.

"The air force, in cooperation with the navy, bombed the most dangerous and vital German ports, Ostend and Bruges, and airfields in the vicinity of Ghent. Twelve hostile machines were destroyed and fifteen others are missing. Ten of our are missing."

Germany Will Hold Out to End, Says Swiss Editor

Germany will hold out to the bitter end, despite the collapse of Bulgaria, was the opinion expressed yesterday by Jean Elie David, editor of the "Gazette de Lausanne," of Switzerland, one of the party of six Swiss journalists here as guests of the United States government to observe American military operations in Germany. The editor said that he believed that Germany will hold out to the bitter end, but when the end comes there is likely to be a complete collapse. We have to deal with the fact that there has never been a peace treaty in Germany. The Germans are drawn like a cat, and they know little or nothing of what fate awaits them. They still put their faith, their whole power of attorney, in the hands of their betters.

Trotzky Reported Shot, But Not Hurt Seriously

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30.—Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik War Minister, is reported to-day to have been shot in the shoulder recently at Briansk. His wound is not serious. His assailant was arrested. After hard fighting the troops reached