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TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and elsewhere)

Liberty Loan Prospectus

ATROCITY XI

ATROCITY has its technique. Merely to shoot down civilians is not enough. To torment their bodies is more. But to torture their minds until they are mad—that is the purest atrocity.

\$1,328,716,950 Is Lent Nation In Seven Days

Liberty Bond Sales Reach 22 Per Cent of Quota in First Week of Drive

The Official Score

Subscriptions in the New York Federal Reserve District on the seventh day of the Liberty Loan campaign were: \$39,690,600. Subscriptions in the first seven working days were \$305,789,300.

In the first seven days of the fourth campaign for the fighting dollars of liberty the people of the United States subscribed \$1,328,716,950—22 per cent of the nation's quota.

The financial objective, which must be attained in the next eleven days, is \$4,571,253,050. Including yesterday's subscriptions, which have not yet been officially tabulated, each remaining day of the "push" will have to yield an average of \$389,279,557.

New York District Ninth The New York district ranks ninth in the table of relative achievements. St. Louis, which is still far in the lead, has almost filled half its quota, with twelve days yet to be heard from.

The districts rank as follows: St. Louis Subscriptions, 1,228,219,799; Percent, 47. Minneapolis 84,084,250; 3. Boston 181,294,850; 6.53. San Francisco 123,187,150; 9.26. Dallas 22,628,850; 1.7. Chicago 84,019,850; 6.3. Philadelphia 178,297,750; 13.4. New York 39,730,400; 3.0. Cleveland 505,730,000; 38.1. Atlanta 190,182,000; 14.3. Kansas City 54,749,100; 4.1.

Liberty Loan officials throughout the country, from President Wilson down to the volunteer solicitor, are apprehensive lest in some quarters the latest German peace offensive be permitted to abate the efforts of the backers of the fourth Liberty Loan.

Mence Is Recognized Loan workers and government officials feel that if the Teuton political maneuverers interfere in the least with the steady piling up of the treasury sought by the government at this time.

Allied People Demand Hun Surrender; President Consults Entente Premiers; Pershing Strikes Blow on 15-Mile Line

Attack Between Argonne Forest And Meuse River

Finest German Reserves Rushed Up in Effort to Stop Americans Laon and Cities in German Rear Burning

October 8, 2:50 a. m.

Berlin announced officially last night that Pershing began a new attack on the fifteen-mile front between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse River yesterday evening. Earlier in the day the American First Army on this sector advanced on the left, taking Chatel-Chehery and all the commanding high ground just west of the Aire River, on the edge of the Argonne Forest.

Pershing is giving the enemy no respite. The Germans are throwing in their finest reserves with profusion, but the Yankees keep battling doggedly forward day after day. Perhaps the hardest fighting of the whole West front is taking place here. By the new American gains, the Germans in the Argonne salient are menaced with envelopment, while Pershing is in a position for a grand assault on the Brunhilde position. This assault may be what is referred to in the bulletin from Berlin.

Great Battle Will Be Fought in Open, Germans Believe

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Oct. 7 (10:30 a. m.) (By The Associated Press).—British troops in the Lille sector and in the Beaurivoy district were reported to-day to have made further slight advances, but these were mainly in the nature of line-straightening operations. Generally it appears that the British armies for the moment have paused but, at the same time, are taking advantage of the lull to improve their positions.

In the fighting around Aubencheul four hundred prisoners were taken by Haig's men. At Oppy a successful minor operation gave the British ground, thirty-four prisoners and four machine guns. The enemy is holding

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Hindenburg Is Out After Row With Kaiser

Field Marshal Quit Following Words Over Retreat, Amsterdam Says

Quoted as Declaring Retreat Necessary

"Old Man of the Lakes" Brought Out of Retirement to Save Germany

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned as Chief of the German General Staff after a heated interview with the Emperor, in which the Field Marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam to-day.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been Chief of Staff of the German army since August 30, 1916. In the last six months there have been various reports of a sensational nature centering about the field marshal. During June there were reports that the field marshal had died and in July it was said that General von Ludendorff had been made chief of staff. These reports, however, were denied.

A Zurich dispatch, on September 22, reported serious differences had arisen between South German politicians and Prussian military leaders. German deserters were quoted as saying that a Bavarian prince had tried to shoot the field marshal, but that von Hindenburg was not wounded. In commenting on the American and French replies to

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'Victory First,' Fighters Reply To Peace Note

Armistice at This Time Would Be Dangerous, Allied Troops Say

Germans Expected To Retreat Further

Military Forces Opposed to Giving Hun Time to Rally Armies

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 7 (6:35 p. m.)—(By The Associated Press).—The soldiers of the Allied armies want peace, but no peace except a completely victorious one.

This was the opinion expressed by officers and men alike to The Associated Press correspondent to-day. If Germany is now willing to admit her utter defeat, then, say these men, who have been fighting the good fight for the liberty of the world, so much the better, but they declare the granting of an armistice at this time, unless the enemy is absolutely sincere, might prove extremely dangerous.

Victory First, Then Peace "Victory first, then peace."

This is the manner in which French soldiers, who have returned to their shell-wrecked homes in Northern France, express themselves, when the subject of an armistice is discussed. The same idea runs through the minds of all the Allied armies, where men have seen their comrades die and where the feeling is that they have died in vain unless victory is absolute. The suspension of hostilities, even for a few days, would enable the Ger-

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Full Key to Draft Lottery on Pages 10 and 11

A complete key to the second draft lottery has been compiled by The Tribune and will be found on page 10. If you are subject to the draft and have received your questionnaire with its serial number you can at once establish your standing in the draft by consulting The Tribune's arrangement of paired order and serial numbers. At a glance you can find out whether or not you will be called to serve your country in the near future.

Quick Refusal From Wilson Is London's View

British Insist Foe Give Assurance of Real Democracy

By Arthur S. Draper

(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.) LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is expected here that President Wilson will decline the enemy's request for an armistice and negotiations. Britons feel Germany must give material guarantees and show signs of repentance before peace can be considered. They hold that constitutional changes should be made before negotiations are begun and a mere promise is unsatisfactory.

Allies Expect Wilson to Answer For the Entente

LONDON, Oct. 7 (By The Associated Press).—In the view of authoritative quarters in London it seems certain that President Wilson, through whom the peace offer of the Central Powers was addressed, will take the initiative in replying. The official attitude to be adopted by the associated governments can only be surmised, but it is safe to assume that they cannot entertain in any form the proposal for an armistice.

No truce will be granted before the complete evacuation by them of Allied territory, with a cessation of the destruction and burning of Allied cities. This is the personal opinion of foreign diplomats of the highest rank here who have been questioned concerning the peace speech of the German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden. If the German proposition had been sincere, say these authorities, the German troops would already have ceased their wanton destruction.

Shadow of Defeat Is Seen The fact that an armistice was requested indicated, according to this diplomat, that Germany had become aware she was defeated. Her entire collapse was only a question of time, with the Allies continuing to apply pressure, he added.

The apparent acceptance by Germany of the points of President Wilson's programme he characterized as "vague."

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Pope Refuses to Join Peace Drive for Huns

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Austria-Hungary recently again insisted that the Vatican undertake steps toward peace, it is reported in Rome, according to a Havas dispatch from that city. The Vatican, it is added, rejected the demand.

Wilson Expected To Require Foe to Yield Completely

Reply to Be Forwarded in a Day or Two—Senator Lodge Says Armistice Would Mean Loss of Everything Allies Have Won

McCumber Would Make Enemy Give Up Guns and Pay Indemnities

Allied Capitals Confident President's Attitude Will Be Unbending and That His Answer to Teutons Will Show Plainly the Proposal Is Unacceptable

The Allied peoples, as reflected in their press and by their leaders, are a unit in demanding unconditional surrender by the enemy.

There was no discordant note yesterday in this reply to the Austro-German request of President Wilson that he urge upon the co-belligerents an armistice as a preliminary to peace negotiations based on the principles contained in his speeches.

The text of the enemy notes has been received and the President spent almost the whole day yesterday in consideration of them. He was in communication with the Premiers of the Allied nations and Colonel E. M. House, his most trusted adviser, consulted with him. The President's reply, it is thought, will be ready in a day or two.

Reply Will Satisfy Temper of Entente

Washington believes the President's reply will be unbending and will satisfy the temper of the Allied peoples in every way. But the note will be more detailed than the recent curt answer to Austria's request for an "unbinding" discussion, both to set his stand fully before the Allied nations and to make the peoples of the enemy nations understand why their governments as at present constituted cannot be allowed to treat with the Allies.

Allies Confidently Expect Rejection

The United States Senate denounced the Teuton manoeuvre in many spirited speeches. Senator Lodge, leader of the Republicans, declared an armistice would mean the loss of the war and all we have fought for. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution that before an armistice Germany must disband her armies, surrender her navy and all weapons, agree to pay for all the damage she has done and give France back Alsace-Lorraine, with an indemnity such as France had to agree to in 1871.

London and Paris dispatches say the Allied capitals are certain the President will refuse to move for an armistice, a stand in which Allied opinion fully upholds him. London suspects the enemy move is a trick, aimed at breaking down the fighting spirit of Foch's armies, and points to the continued burning of French towns as an evidence of German insincerity.

Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, declares the Dual Monarchy will give Austrian territory held by Italy, only insignificant patches, to that nation; grant autonomy to its own various races, and give part of Galicia to Poland.

Wilson Confers With Allies Over Wording of Rejection of Offer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson is conferring with the Premiers of the Entente nations over the form of answer to be made to Germany's latest peace proposals. The indications are that it will not be dispatched for a day or two.

Will Make Full Reply By this time Prince Maximilian's note and that of Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in official form undoubtedly are in the Foreign Office in London, Paris and Rome, forwarded by President Wilson, as requested by the Central Powers.

Obviously the American government would not proceed to speak for the other belligerents on a matter of such importance without consultation among them, and it is proposed to avoid the mistake of making a curt and peremptory rejection which could be used by the Central Powers, before their own people, to bolster up the argument that they are waging a "defen-

NOT BROKEN TO THE SADDLE AND SPURS



Advice to those who want to sell their LIBERTY BONDS—Don't. Advise to those who must sell—Go to John Muir & Co. 61 E. W. 2444.

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