

To-day Comes the Test. The Eyes of the World Are on Us. Over With the Liberty Loan!

180,000 Huns Fail to Stop Yank Fighters in Argonne

Continued from Page 1

centration of enemy machine guns such as seldom has been massed anywhere in this war. Of 900-odd prisoners taken by one American army corps in the recent fighting 90 per cent. were machine gunners.

The resistance centre of Thursday's fighting was found north of Grandpre and on the southern fringe of Bois des Loges. Our infantry infiltrated into this wood, which is the German's last stronghold south of Buzancy, silencing scores of machine guns, late Thursday.

Our observers spotted a concentration of enemy infantry slightly to the northeast of the village of Champigneulle toward evening and notified the batteries in the rear of the situation.

Heavy and accurate shellfire on the groups of Germans within a quarter of an hour literally slaughtered them, and their counter attack, which apparently had been designed to dislodge us from the Bois des Loges, failed to materialize. Observers plainly saw the havoc that was wrought in the enemy ranks when the shells fell among them.

Everywhere on our front we are keeping a steady pressure on the enemy, whose constant employment of new tactics shows his desperation.

The importance of the entire American operation thus far northwest of Verdun is measured not so much by the ground gained, which is entirely satisfactory in extent, as by the holding of large numbers of Germans from other sectors where they are badly needed, and this has contributed well to "strategic" retreats elsewhere on the long battle front.

In heavy mud which was ankle deep the doughboys Thursday used every tiny valley northeast of Grandpre, and even the wrinkles in the hillsides, to crawl steadily forward wherever they found the best protection against machine guns. They gained appreciable territory, and were holding fast every foot of it Thursday night.

Football Player Leads Men Not long before Rice Lake, Wisconsin, was smouldering in ruins from the forest fires in the Northwest, Rice Lake's fire chief, Machine Gun Captain McCullum, a well-known football player of the University of Wisconsin, was fighting another kind of fire on the formidable enemy stronghold here in France on a certain hill on the road between the towns in the Romagne area.

This is one of the formidable natural fortresses which the American troops were forced to take before it was possible to widen the breach of the famous Kriemhild line. Surrounded by heavy wire entanglements and studded with machine guns, the crest offered stern resistance.

McCullum's machine gunners reached the southern slope Monday morning just ahead of our infantry, which was unable to advance because of the thick belts of wire and the heavy rain of machine gun bullets. At 7 o'clock Captain McCullum decided to feel out the situation, and with Corporal J. Jereback, another citizen of Rice Lake, seven men and one machine gun crawled through the wire and wormed his way up the hillside, a distance of 500 yards ahead of the infantry, placed the gun in position, and opened fire on the German machine gun nests.

He and his men made things so hot that twenty-two Germans abandoned their guns and crawled over to Jereback's position, surrendering.

Machine Guns Busy Four hours later, while Jereback's one gun held the enemy fire down to a minimum, McCullum and the remainder of the men with guns crawled up, finding Jereback still firing away with the prisoners under guard. All the guns were then placed in position, and between 41 a. m. and nightfall the machine gun duel continued on the hillside to the extent of 30,000 rounds fired by McCullum's men, 7,000 of which were fired by Jereback's gun.

Rations Ready for Liberated Belgians

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Arrangements have been made by the Belgian Relief Commission with the British Quartermaster general for 20,000,000 emergency rations to be furnished immediately to the rescued civilian population in Belgium.

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission, announced to-day that the rations would come from the stores of the British army in Belgium and would be paid for by the Relief Commission.

Yanks Fight Way Forward a Mile In Verdun Sector

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 18 (U. P. N. C.). (By The Associated Press).—The Americans sprang another surprise upon the Germans to-day, the infantry advancing north of Romagne and saving Buzancy, one mile north of Romagne, without artillery preparation. The Americans pushed the German infantry and machine gunners back after fighting that lasted all day.

Northwest of Grandpre the Americans captured Taino Farm in the face of a stiff machine gun resistance. There was much fighting at close quarters throughout the day.

Patrols earlier in the day penetrated the woods and pushed through Banterville Wood, which the Americans could only enter wearing gas masks, because the wood was drenched with mustard gas. They now hold the forest as well as Hazois Wood and Le Grand Carre Farm.

The centre and right of the line were most active throughout the day, sending out patrols which drew machine gun fire from the direction of Liez and Brielleux. The left of the line found isolated machine gun nests north of Grandpre, which it immediately commenced to clear up. The fighting was very severe in that district all day.

The Americans continued patrolling the Bois des Loges to-day and worked their way clear through this strategic thickets. The only Germans they found there were dead.

The enemy to-day used considerable gas in the vicinity of Romagne and put in another new division, making a total of twenty divisions on the front held by the Second American Army was quiet today except for an increase in the enemy artillery fire.

Great Areas Are Wrested From Foe By Allied Blows

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 18 (U. P. N. C.).—(By The Associated Press).—Once more have the Germans been forced to give up strips of land all the way from the North Sea to the region east of St. Quentin, in France.

The greatest Allied gains of to-day seem to have been made east of Douai, where the British have sliced off a substantial corner on the east of the disappearing Lille salient. The last reports received from here indicate that the British in their forward push have reached positions close to the junction of the Seneze River and the Scheldt Canal, north of Cambrai, and gained ground about five miles east of Douai.

Steadily, and not without some rapidity, the battle line is being straightened, and the Lille salient shortly should be obliterated.

King and Queen of Belgians Rush to Ostend on Warship

Admiral Keyes Withdraws Vessels to Prevent Bombardment by Huns

Gets Great Welcome Briton Leaves Patrol of Motor Boats as Enemy Continues Retreat

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Admiral Keyes' entry into Ostend yesterday was made in the course of operations designed to clear up the military situation between Nieuport and Ostend, which was obscure, the admiralty announced to-day.

The naval force withdrew when the Germans, who were not clear of the town, began shelling the warships. The withdrawal was for the purpose of saving the lives of civilians and also avoiding further bombardment of the town by the Germans, as German shells were falling close to a crowd of excited inhabitants.

The text of the admiralty statement reads: "Admiral Keyes reports that on the morning of Thursday the military situation between Nieuport and Ostend was obscure. It seemed uncertain whether the enemy had withdrawn from the coast. In to then no fires had been started by him either in Middelkerke or Ostend.

"A division of destroyers reconnoitred the coast, assisted by aircraft. They arrived off Ostend at eleven o'clock, at which hour one of our aircraft landed on the beach, where large crowds of the inhabitants had assembled.

"I proceeded into the harbor in a whaler and landed about 11:30, meeting with a great reception. The enemy at the time was not clear of the town and a light battery at Le Coq opened fire at the ships. Two shells, falling on the beach close to a crowd, excited the inhabitants.

"A heavy battery of four guns in the direction of Zebrugge opened fire on the destroyers, and as it seemed possible the presence of the naval force might lead to the bombardment of Ostend or to more shells falling in the town, where they would endanger the lives of civilians, I decided to withdraw the naval force and thus give the enemy no excuse for firing toward the town.

"I therefore reembarked, and the destroyers withdrew, being heavily shelled, to just east of Middelkerke. Four motor launches were left at Ostend as an inshore patrol, the inhabitants being nervous of the Germans returning.

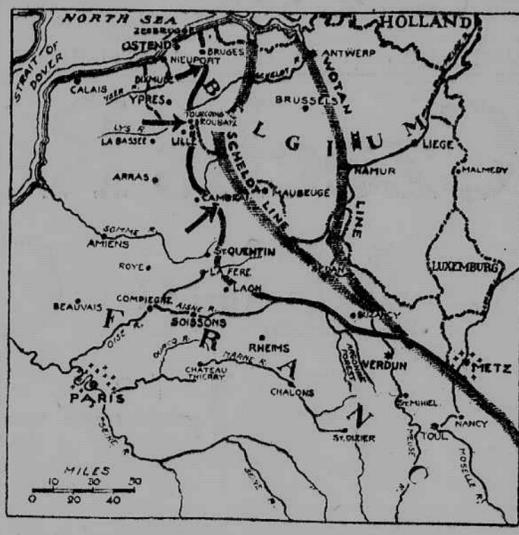
"The King and Queen of the Belgians expressed the wish to visit Ostend, either from the sea or the air. In view of the difficulty of landing and the uncertainty of the situation, they proceeded in the destroyer Termagant, flying the Belgian flag at the main, to the vicinity of Ostend.

"The senior officer of the British motor launch patrol off Ostend, which had been reinforced by French motor launches, reported that all had been quiet for some hours.

"Their Majesties, therefore, landed and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville (Town Hall). They were received everywhere with indescribable enthusiasm. They returned to Dunkirk about 10 o'clock at night.

"The British naval forces suffered no damage and no casualties."

NEW LINES OF DEFENCE



In his flight under Allied pressure in the direction of the arrows, the enemy is falling back to prepared defences on the line of the Scheldt River, with secondary defences on the Wotan III line, now under construction. These positions are indicated by shaded bands, the present battle area by a solid line.

Official Statements

FRENCH PARIS (NIGHT).—"To the west of the Oise the troops of the First Army resumed this morning their pressure from the Forest of Andigny to the river. These valiant troops, which for more than a month have not ceased fighting the enemy, now, after having won again to-day further successes. They have reconquered the village of Mennevert and the Forest of Andigny, the eastern outskirts of which they held, making at that point an advance of more than five kilometres under conditions particularly difficult.

"They have reached the outskirts of Harmaupes, Le Grand Vertu and Noyales. They have captured, in spite of furious resistance by the enemy, the villages of Grougis and Amsenville at Bernoville.

"Further south our advance guards have continued to pursue the enemy between the Oise and the Serre. We have advanced our lines to the north of Sery Les Mezeris, to the southern outskirts of Fontaine (Suffontaine) and to the north of Nouvion at Catillon. We have captured about ten villages and made numerous prisoners, the number of which actually counted exceeds 1,500.

"On both sides of Vouziers (Champagne) our infantry has crossed the Aisne on a front of five kilometres and taken on a footing on the heights to the east. The village of Vandry and several farms organized as supporting points fell into our hands. The capture of several hundred prisoners is announced.

PARIS (DAY).—Between the Oise and the Serre French pressure continuing during the last few days has obliged the enemy to begin a new withdrawal. Debouching from Achery and Choigny toward the end of the night the French troops pursued the German rear guards and occupied Anguilcourt.

West of Grandpre the battle continues with extreme stubbornness and was extended this morning as far as the heights of Vouziers. The French have crossed the Aisne in this region.

BRITISH LONDON (DAY).—The prisoners reported in our operations yesterday on the front of Bohain and Le Catrau exceed 4,000. We also captured a number of guns.

Further north our advance con-

Military Comment

By William L. McPherson (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

KING ALBERT and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium visited Ostend on Thursday. Yesterday they entered Bruges. Before long they may be in Ghent, and then in Brussels. Belgium's emancipation is well under way—a symbol to all men of the waning of the powers of darkness and the return of justice and righteousness on earth.

The collapse of the German occupation of the Belgian coast district is now complete. This coast is no longer a German submarine base. Zebrugge, still held by the enemy on Thursday afternoon, was evacuated yesterday. Only a small section of Belgium's frontage on the North Sea—east of Zebrugge to the Dutch border—is yet unclear. The Germans are hurrying out of this pocket to escape being pushed over into Dutch territory. Allied forces advancing northeast from Bruges are striking at von Arnim's line of retreat to the section of the Scheldt Canal, which stretches from Ghent northward to the Dutch boundary.

Other Allied forces, advancing northeast from Thielit, are striking at the German line of retreat from Bruges to Ghent. Von Arnim's immediate aim is to get his guns and transport safely behind the water barrier of the canal down to Ghent and of the Scheldt south from Ghent to Valenciennes.

Immediately south of Ghent he still has the line of the Lys River as a temporary protection. The Lys empties into the Scheldt at Ghent, and its course through Belgian Flanders, north of Courtrai, parallels the course of the Scheldt. The average distance between the two streams is about eight miles. But in the neighborhood of Courtrai the Allies are already east of the Lys, and the German armies are retiring toward Audenarde, on the Scheldt.

South of Courtrai the British, advancing yesterday from Lille and from Meunin, occupied both Tourcoing and Roubaix, which constitute, with Lille, one of the most important industrial centres in France. These two cities are almost on the Belgian border, and are only six miles west of the Scheldt. In the sector directly east of Lille the British are about six miles east of Tournai, on the same river. Still further south, eastward of Douai, they are within five miles of Valenciennes. The whole Scheldt line from Valenciennes to the Dutch border is thus being rapidly approached. It is weak at the northern end, where von Arnim seems to have been left with an inadequate force of inferior quality, and where both military and political considerations seem to favor more and more a German evacuation of Western Belgian territory.

Ludendorff is still holding on in the shortened salient south of Guise. The French have crossed the Oise north of the mouth of the Serre River, and cleared the north bank of the Serre as far east as Anguilcourt. If they can move up the east bank of the Oise as far as Ribemont Guise will be seriously threatened and what is left of the

BERLIN (NIGHT).—Between Le Catrau and the Oise renewed attempts by the enemy to break through failed.

In Flanders north of the Lys, on the Aisne, on both sides of Vouziers and west of Grandpre, violent attacks were repulsed.

The day was quieter on the Meuse, where the Americans are fighting. Between Le Catrau and Amsenville the enemy penetrated our lines at isolated points.

During the last few days we have evacuated parts of Flanders and Northern France, including Tourcoing, Ostend, Roubaix, Lille and Douai. We have taken up positions in our lines in the rear.

East of Lille and Douai we were only in slight fighting contact with the enemy.

BEHAVIOR. The main feature of the day was the vigorous resistance of the enemy on the front of Bruges, Oostcamp, Wynghe, Thielit and Oostrosbeke. We have, nevertheless, broken that resistance east of Oostcamp, between Wynghe and Thielit, and east of Oostrosbeke.

Southwest of Bruges the Belgian army realized an important advance. At several points it crossed the canal running from Bruges to Ostend, and is progressing northward. Belgian infantry has occupied Ostend and has reached the outskirts of Bruges.

The Greenwich Savings Bank

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. & 16th St., N. Y. Will remain open until 9 o'clock this evening for Liberty Loan Subscriptions.

Lend the Way They Fight

Delmonicos Restaurant

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Lille in Transport Of Rejoicing Over Its Deliverance

PARIS, Oct. 18.—"I have just witnessed the most touching spectacle of my life. The whole city, in a delirium of joy, was ready to throw itself upon us, the first to enter Lille," telegraphed the war correspondent of the "Paris Journal" from that city.

"To-night at 9 o'clock, near Arrmentieres, an officer shouted to us 'Lille is taken!' We sped our auto on the road of victory. Two miles from Lille two young girls ran out in front of our auto, crying amid sobs of joy: 'They have gone, they have gone! Vivent les Anglais, vive la France!'

We went a little further and then a huge shell hole obliged us to abandon our machine and proceed on foot. Two more girls, who had run out of the city to meet their deliverers sooner, cried, while tears streamed down their cheeks, 'They won't come!'

"A lack appeared and we got in, but a crowd, every member of which was weeping, seized us. One man climbed on our shoulders. Another shouted to us, 'My name is Guiselin, I am City Councillor. The Germans offered me a million to betray my country. The cowards, the cowards!' and then he burst into sobbing.

"Carried by the crowd, we arrived at the City Hall. Deputy Mayor Baudouin stood at the door. When we entered every one rushed to embrace us. An old man, with white hair, stood with a violin at the top of the grand staircase and played the 'Marseillaise.' Outside the crowd seethed like a sea. We were the first messengers from the Motherland.

"There remain 120,000 inhabitants in Lille. The Germans had carried off all the male population more than fourteen years of age. The city is not greatly damaged and the public buildings are intact."

For 11th Hour Buyers—open till 12 tonight

You patriotic New Yorkers who, by reason of sickness, absence from the city or other circumstance, have not yet bought Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds—you still have a chance and will have even at the eleventh hour, even at 11:59 o'clock tonight. But do not put it off until the last hour or minute, because you may have to stand in line: too many have postponed this most important business.

If you cannot buy for cash or on the Government Instalment Plan, or if you have bought all you can by those methods, borrow from us at 4 1/4%, the same rate as the bonds will pay you.

We will lend you 90% of the full amount of your purchase for 90 days and three 90 day renewals—giving you a year in which to pay from your savings on future income.

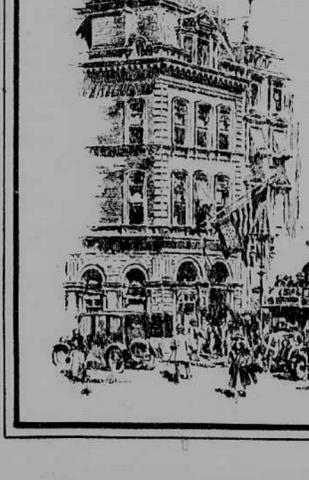
Remember:—Open tonight until 12 o'clock, for the sale of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds.

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A Letter From the President

THE WHITE HOUSE, Oct. 14

The reply of the German Government to my note of inquiry dated October 8 gives occasion for me to say to my fellow countrymen that neither that reply nor any other recent events have in any way diminished the vital importance of the Liberty Loan. Relaxation now, hesitation now, would mean defeat when victory seems to be in sight; would mean years of war instead of peace upon our terms.

I earnestly request every patriotic American to leave to the governments of the United States and of the Allies the momentous discussions initiated by Germany and to remember that for each man his duty is to strengthen the hands of these governments, and to do it in the most important way now immediately presented—by subscribing to the utmost of his ability for bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan. That loan must be successful. I am sure that the American people will not fail to see their duty and make it successful.

Woodrow Wilson Lend the Way They Fight Buy Bonds to your UTMOST The New York Edison Company