

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and slightly cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate northwest winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 65; lowest, 50.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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# BULGARIA SURRENDERS; TURKEY MAY QUIT; GERMAN PEOPLE IN A PANIC OVER DEFEATS; ALLIES GAINING ON ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT; BELGO-BRITISH CAPTURE ROULERS AND MENIN

## WILSON FAILS TO WIN SENATE FOR SUFFRAGE

Measure Can Carry To-day Only by Slim Chance, Despite His Plea.

34 OPPONENTS ARE FIRM

President Speaks for Amendment and Underwood Leads Anti Attack.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson, with woman suffrage almost a lost cause, made a desperate effort to save it to-day when he appeared before the Senate and in his capacity of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy urged a favorable vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment as "a vitally necessary war measure."

Never has he spoken with such earnestness, never has he thrown his whole personality into such an appeal. His appearance almost unheralded left some of his supporters with mingled feelings of surprise and resentment.

In concluding his brief address, the President put it up flatly to the Senate to support his views or for the first time refuse. He even went so far as to put the appeal on personal grounds.

But in the face of this appeal the situation so far as any surface conditions are concerned remains as unchanged as if the President had not spoken. The Senators of both factions realize that now that the President has demanded action they cannot longer defer a vote. They cannot admit a Scotch verdict.

Hope for Reconsideration.

It was plain to-night that the hopes of the White House and of the suffrage leaders rested on the recess secured to-day by the suffrage side, and the chance it presented of the President's solemn and impassioned appeal sinking overnight with greater effect into the minds of the recalcitrant Southern Senators, whose obduracy to-day was the cause of much pain. The chance is admittedly a slim one, but those who believe that the suffrage will hang until tomorrow bring the final vote.

The announcement that the President was coming changed the gloom in the suffrage ranks. There was one thing which appealed to the Senators to their aid.

Of the thirty-two Senators holding out against the adoption of the Anthony amendment twelve were Republicans and twenty-two Democrats. Surely, thought the suffragists, the pressure of the Executive presence must swing at least the necessary two of the twenty-two opponents into line for the amendment.

Underwood Not Convicted.

But the effect of the President's coming, the effect of his argument and his appeal, was not to be decided by a simple mark in the Senate. Undoubtedly Democratic Senators disposed to vote against suffrage upon grounds of personal conviction or reasons of expediency among their own constituents were rendered exceedingly uncomfortable. The moment the President left the Senate chamber the leaders began their appeals. The President ceased speaking at 1:13 P. M.

His form had scarcely disappeared through the doorway before Senator Underwood (Ala.), one of the leaders of the opposition on the Senate side, was recognized by the chair. A stillness fell upon members and galleries alike because of the desire to see what effect the President's appeal would have on the Alabama Senator, who has seldom failed to follow his party's leader. But the courage and determination of his convictions were written plainly on Senator Underwood's face as he began to talk. In his first sentence he demolished the hopes of the suffragists of having called him a convert.

"I do not desire the joint resolution to come to a vote without expressing to the Senate for the benefit of my own constituency the views I have why I do not believe this joint resolution should be passed."

Senators Seem to Mind Pa.

There was to be no stampede after all. A shower of disappointment swept through the suffrage crowd in the galleries. The afternoon wore on, an afternoon of conferences and star chamber chats by the leaders of both factions of both parties, but in the end the Senate stood, so far as the intentions of the Democrats were concerned, just where it stood before the arrival of the Chief Executive. Not a Senator would admit that his vote had been influenced in the slightest by the President's eloquence or arguments.

Out of the twenty-two Democratic Senators aligned against suffrage only eight have been regarded as good ground for suffrage cultivation. These are Bennett (Ky.), Bennett (Ill.), Fletcher (Fla.), Guion (La.), Overman (N. C.), Shields (Tenn.), Trammell (Fla.) and Wolcott (Del.). In the course of the afternoon Senator Beckman delivered a

Continued on Third Page.

## Armistice Gives Entente Control of the Danube and All Transport

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Times, in its summary of the Bulgarian situation, says this morning:

"At noon Monday Bulgaria ceased to be an enemy. The armistice that has been signed will last until the final peace conference, although the exact terms of the military agreement are not known in this country.

"It is clear, from its general features that it places Bulgaria completely under allied control. It therefore involves a breach between Bulgaria and Turkey on one hand, and between her and the Central Powers on the other.

"The main terms are that the Bulgarian army shall be immediately demobilized; its arms and munition stores placed in allied control; all Greek and Serbian territory still occupied by Bulgarian troops evacuated, and all Bulgarian means of transportation, including ships on the Danube, be placed at allied disposal for operations against the enemy. Provision is made for allied occupation and use of points within Bulgarian territory of strategic value.

"The agreement is essentially military, and does not appear to deal with political issues, and leaves the frontier question in suspense. These questions can only be decided as part of the general peace terms, and for the moment, at any rate, Bulgaria's southern borders will be those of 1913.

"Broadly speaking the most important part of the armistice is that it cuts off the most direct German route to Constantinople and makes the lower Danube unavailable to enemy traffic. It thus becomes impossible for Germany and Austria to reinforce Turkey except through Rumania and Russian Black Sea ports. Nothing is yet known of the effect of these developments on Turkey, but they are expected to be profound and immediate."

## MORE MILLIONS TO WIN VICTORY

Liberty Loan Stirrs the Entire Nation and Many Quotas Are Already Exceeded.

BRITONS HELP CAMPAIGN

Enthusiastic Rivalry Marks Efforts to Get Subscriptions for Great Fund.

## Terms of Payment for Fourth Liberty Bonds

FOURTH Liberty Loan bonds are to be paid for in five installments, beginning any time before October 19.

Payments are to be made after million yesterday in his drive to raise \$1,500,000,000. New York's quota of the \$6,000,000,000 to be subscribed in the United States by midnight October 19.

The speed attained was such that banks and the Federal Reserve Bank have been unable to find time to forward the subscriptions to the Federal Reserve Bank so that they may be completed.

Official announcement by the Federal Reserve Bank late yesterday placed the total amount of subscriptions received on Saturday, the first day of the drive, at \$50,211,399 for the Second Federal Reserve district. The bank added that this figure is not the actual total of subscriptions for that day, but represents only subscriptions which were actually filed with the Federal Reserve Bank.

The Liberty Loan Committee also explained the various purchasers of the bonds gave their subscriptions to other banks throughout the district which were not able to file them with the Federal Reserve Bank before the close of business.

The committee also stated that throughout the campaign the official figures of the Federal Reserve Bank will represent solely the actual subscriptions filed with it from day to day and that reports will be made only for business days. Pledges and promises to take bonds will be reported unofficially, but will not be included in the figures of the Federal Reserve Bank until the subscriptions actually have reached its office.

Of the \$50,211,399 of subscriptions announced by the bank, Manhattan contributed \$22,416,450, Brooklyn \$8,478,500, Queens \$180,000, Bronx \$350 and Richmond \$2,850. The smallness of the figures given for the Bronx, Queens and Richmond attest to the incompleteness of the total announced by the Federal Reserve Bank as subscriptions for the first day of the drive.

Of the total figures given by

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## PEACE SPEEDED, SAY OFFICIALS

Capital Leaders Say Bulgar Collapse Will Shorten War Many Months.

MAY SEND NEEDED FOOD

Surrender Believed Partly Due to Desperate Economic Conditions.

## Special Dispatch to THE SUN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Complete victory and the end of the war are brought months nearer by the Bulgarian collapse, in the opinion of members of the Cabinet and high officials here. The full significance of this initial breakup in the ranks of the Teutonic alliance is hourly becoming clearer, and all the latest advices magnify its importance.

News that Bulgaria had accepted the Allies' terms reached here before President Wilson went to the Capitol to draw the first number in the draft lottery and to deliver his address on woman suffrage.

Berlin reports that the American Charge d'Affaires at Sofia accompanied the Bulgarian delegates to Salonica were interpreted here to mean that Dominic I. Murphy, American Consul-General at Sofia, was meant. It was said at the State Department that Mr. Murphy had no instructions to make this move and that he had been ordered back to his post. There is no criticism implied, but the Department desires him to remain in Sofia.

Mr. Panaretov, the Bulgarian Minister, who called on Secretary Lansing today, expressed the belief that Bulgaria would be friendly to any allied moves against Turkey and would be practically on the side of the Allies from now until the end of the war.

The one factor in the situation which is in any doubt is whether Germany and Austria can make good their boasts and send enough forces into Bulgaria to rescue the territory for the Teutonic cause. It is pointed out here, economic depletion and distress have played an important part in Bulgarian affairs. Almost bankrupt in finance, her industries wrecked from the strain of three years of fighting, the country faces the coming winter without clothing or supplies, and with the prospect of starvation for thousands before the coming of summer.

Drought and hot weather during the early days of last summer left Bulgaria with little prospect of a food crop this year. As early as last May preparations were begun for the importation of wheat from other countries, and about 600,000 bushels were received from Moldavia during June. So low did the bread ration become in July that the Government found it necessary to increase the meat allotment of each person, although the available supply had then diminished to a point insufficient to meet even the military needs of the country.

The Bulgarian collapse opens an entirely new field for consideration by the food officials of the United States. Crops have failed in Rumania as they did in Bulgaria, and southern Russia is already in the grip of starvation. With Bulgaria out of the war a channel is opened through which food supplies may be brought to the Rumanians as well as a direct line of communications established between the Allies and the southern Russians.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## BULGAR ACTION KILLS KAISER'S EMPIRE SCHEME

Turkey Cut Off, Austria Open to Attack by Balkan Route.

ALLIES' TERMS ACCEPTED

Will Control Czar Ferdinand's Country for Military Operations.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Official announcement was made to-day both in London and in Paris that Bulgaria had consented to accept without condition the terms laid down by the Entente Allies for her withdrawal from the war. Closely following this announcement came the statement that an offer from Turkey of terms for peace was imminent.

The conclusion of an agreement between the representatives sent to Salonica by Bulgaria and the allied representatives came with the signing last night of an armistice by the terms of which hostilities between the Allies and the Bulgarians cease, but operations between the Allies on the one hand and the Germans, Austrians and Turks on the other are not affected by the settlement.

Gen. Franchet d'Espèrey, allied commander in chief in Macedonia, signed the convention on behalf of the Allies. Three accredited commissioners for Czar Ferdinand affixed their signatures for Bulgaria. Instructions were given at once to Gen. d'Espèrey to proceed with the carrying out of the conditions named in the armistice.

Three Immediate Results.

Primarily, it is stated that the startling change in the war's affairs means these things:

The cutting of the railway communication by which Germany reached directly to Constantinople, with the attendant result of the vanishing of the Teutonic dream of a middle European empire.

The isolation of Turkey from her powerful ally, with the collateral certainty of the opening of the Dardanelles and a route to the new Russian front through the Black Sea.

The opening of a route of attack against Austria-Hungary through the Balkans.

These things were made plain in an address delivered to-day by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Guildhall. The Chancellor said that hostilities with Bulgaria ended at noon. He added that the terms of the settlement have given to the Allies the complete control of the railways.

"This convention," he said, "means that communication between Germany and the East in that direction has been cut off, and that the German dream of a middle-eastern empire has gone forever."

Allies Will Control Bulgaria.

The acquisition of the control of the Bulgarian railways, added the Chancellor, means the actual control of Bulgaria. He said that while there "is no changing of metal here at the wonderful success of the past week, joy bells are ringing in all of our hearts."

Judging from the German newspapers the surrender of Bulgaria to the Allies was so bitter needed, its aster publication, the *Essen Allgemeine Zeitung*, speaks of "bad news coming thick and fast," and repeats its previous assertion that the Germans must be strong. Later on in its editorial the *Essen Zeitung* falls into bitter abuse of "blame-shaming Wilson and his mob of liars."

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—Chancellor of the Empire and Foreign Secretary von Hintze have tendered their resignations to the Emperor, the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin says it understands.

Emperor William has accepted the resignations, according to the *Zeitung am Mittag* of Berlin. No official announcement has been received here.

Emperor William has addressed the following to Count von Hertling: "Your Excellency has reported to me that you no longer find yourself in a position to remain at the head of the Government. I will not hide from myself your reasons and must with heavy heart deny myself your further cooperation."

"You are certain of the thanks of the fatherland for the sacrifices you made in undertaking the Chancellor's office in grave times and for the services you rendered. I desire that the German people shall cooperate more effectively than hitherto in deciding the fate of the fatherland."

"It is therefore my will that the men who have been borne up by the people's trust shall in a wide extent cooperate in the rights and duties of government. I beg of you to terminate your work by the continuing to conduct the Government's business and preparing the way for measures desired by me, until I have found a successor for you."

Cholera Outbreak in Berlin.

BERLIN, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—Cholera has broken out in Berlin, according to advices received here.

There have been seven cases, of which six were fatal.

## Want a Responsible German Government

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—The three majority parties in the Reichstag at a meeting Saturday arrived at an agreement looking to the formation of a parliamentary government with a responsible Ministry, according to Berlin advices.

This is to be accomplished in part by the abolition of article 9 of the Constitution. Autonomy will be granted to Alsace-Lorraine.

## FEAR OF DEFEAT STUNS GERMANY

Press Whimpers for Peace, Accusing War Lords of Duping People.

HIDE BULGAR SURRENDER

Kaiser Accepts Resignation of Hertling and Hintze.

From Posts.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—The German press to-day is hysterically emphasizing that the need for cool heads never was greater than now. The possibility, never before entertained or visualized, is being pointed to dawn on the people that Germany may lose the war, and the suddenness of this realization has had a bewildering effect on them.

The *Zeitung am Mittag* entirely approves as wholly appropriate to the occasion the sensational editorial printed in *Vorwarts* last week, dealing with what would happen should an enemy succeed in invading the fatherland. It makes an assertion remarkable for this newspaper, saying: "Our Government throughout this terrible war has sedulously avoided hints at this and other possibilities, namely, that the war may be lost if everybody and everything are not united in the utmost effort."

"The Government has thus itself contributed to veiling the real gravity of our position during these four years of war," the newspaper continues. "It has preferred to lead the nation in blinkers past the abyss of danger to our national life."

The *Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette* shrewdly contemplates the Bulgarian situation "the last and mightiest war," and suggests that the Bulgarians after having got the Dobruja region of Rumania, have no further use for Germany.

Cry for Peace Starts.

The *Frankfurt Zeitung* expresses regret that the Government failed to impress on friend and foe with "truth" that Germany did not go into the war out of lust for power. This newspaper freely admits that the Bulgarians are justified in feeling war tired and thinks the Bulgarians' people will stand by Premier Malinoff. Finally the *Frankfurt Zeitung* begs the Government to make for peace, "unequivocally and sincerely."

The *Dusseldorf Nachrichten* bewails the fact that troops will have to be sent to Macedonia from the west front, "where there is no bitter need." Its aster publication, the *Essen Allgemeine Zeitung*, speaks of "bad news coming thick and fast," and repeats its previous assertion that the Germans must be strong. Later on in its editorial the *Essen Zeitung* falls into bitter abuse of "blame-shaming Wilson and his mob of liars."

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## AMERICANS DIG GERMANS FROM DEEP DUGOUTS

Clear Powerful Positions in Day's Fighting Around St. Quentin.

RESISTANCE GROWS STIFF

Enemy Rear Lines Heavily Shelled to Prevent Troop Movements.

By the Associated Press.

ST. QUENTIN, Sept. 30 (4:30 P. M.).—The Americans on this front have been engaged in heavy fighting throughout the day. There was much hand to hand fighting and large numbers of Germans have been killed, many by grenades and bombs dropped into their deep dugouts of the Hindenburg system.

The Americans found it necessary to clear up portions of the Hindenburg line through which they smashed their way. They advanced so quickly in their operation of yesterday that many Germans were left in the dugouts, and some of these proved a serious menace.

During the night the British attacked on the American flank toward Vendhuile to protect it, and this operation was entirely successful.

The weather to-day has been bad for all operations. The troops fought in rain, with a cold wind blowing.

The British are on the western side of La Troquey Canal, a few miles north of St. Quentin, and are approaching La Fosse. Other troops have made good progress south of the canal. The lines in this locality run well west of Nauroy and Bellecourt and just west of Bouy.

A further advance has been made around Cambrai. The inner trench defensive systems in the southern end of the town have been stormed and captured.

In the north the Anglo-Belgian victory was of great importance and the enemy has been so staggered by the blows delivered here that he has not launched a single counter attack. The Belgians hold all the ground gained.

## U. S. ARTILLERY FIRE HEAVY; ENEMY LIGHT

German Batteries Captured and Used.

By the Associated Press.

WEST OF VEARDIN, Sept. 30.—The American artillery fire increased in volume during the day on the right. That of the enemy decreased slightly, though gas and large shells were used freely against the American front everywhere.

Two complete batteries started action against the Germans to-day. The guns and ammunition of these batteries were captured from the retreating forces near Cierges. 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, using ammunition which they found in stacks near by.

There were violent counter attacks to-day in the neighborhood of Nantillois. Tanks were seen on two portions of the sector, but they were not used except near Appremont because of the bad condition of terrain. The artillery fire again was heavy along the Montfaucon roads.

The Germans during the day used two gas shells on points five kilometers to the rear of the center of the line.

A captured document says that the German decision regarding the court-martinning of American aviators caught dropping propaganda pamphlets has been rescinded and that in future only aviators having propaganda in their possession will be dealt with as "special cases."

German infantry was reported by aerial observers to-day to be moving north along the Aisne beyond Lancon, in the Argonne region. They were first seen by the Americans early in the day and the French and American heavy artillery started firing all along the river.

The Germans concentrated in the region of Sommerance and Exermont Monday morning in such numbers that the French and American heavy guns were turned upon these regions in force, pounding them for hours. The observers were unable to report the results of this fire, as mist and rain late to-day prevented observation.

Reports of the excellent aim of the Franco-Argonne artillery in the Meuse-Argonne drive are coming in. Upon a hill used by the Germans as an observation post, which became a target for the American gunners, American reconnoitering parties found two German officers dead in a position near peepholes in a dugout. Both had been killed by the concussion of a shell which struck

Continued on Second Page.

## Haig's Men in Outskirts of Cambrai, and French Hold Half of the Chemin des Dames

FIVE SIMULTANEOUS BATTLES TEARING HOLES IN ENEMY'S LINE

Germans Throw In All Available Reinforcements in Sector North of St. Quentin—Withdrawal to Belgian Frontier Near

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The onward sweep of the allied armies continued to-day on the far flung front from north of Ypres to the neighborhood of Metz, with Belgians, British, French and Americans pushing deeper and deeper into the Hindenburg defence system. Bad weather on many parts of the front and an increased resistance along practically the entire line checked the speed of the advance, but at no place was it stopped.

The Belgians have captured Roulers, thirteen miles north of Ypres, and with British aid are pushing on. The Germans opposing them are exhausted divisions, sent there from sections of the line further south to rest and recuperate in a supposedly quiet region.

The British are in the outskirts of Cambrai and the fall of that town is only a matter of hours. Australians and Americans are fighting brilliantly in this sector. Around the bend in the line the French under Gen. Mangin launched a new attack between the Vesle and the Aisne and captured several villages. Half of the Chemin des Dames is already in French hands. East of the Argonne forest American troops under Gen. Pershing are pushing the Germans back. Already they have cut deep into the German main defence zone, and each hour brings reports of widened gaps.

Five Battles Fought Simultaneously.

So irresistible has been the allied advance that no longer is a single French Department held entirely by the enemy. Marshal Foch is fighting five big scale battles simultaneously—a feat never before accomplished or attempted.

Panic conditions prevail in Germany. German newspaper comment to-day indicates that for the first time the German people have awakened to a realization that a continued allied advance in the west, with defeats in Macedonia and Palestine, means a sure and swift defeat for Germany.

The same newspaper comment shows that no longer do the German masses accept the military situation as outlined for them by the Berlin War Office, with its description of forced retreats and crushing defeats as voluntary retirements. The German people are beginning to realize that the increasing and crushing power of the allied armies is beginning to overwhelm Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his men.

## NEW RESERVES FACE YANKEES

Enemy Making a Desperate Effort to Hold on Kriemhilde Line.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES SERVICE. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WEST OF THE ARGONNE, Sept. 30.—The Germans are continuing to rush up reserves, a new division having been identified to-day. They are now offering the stiffest resistance and apparently have decided to make a stand on the Kriemhilde line. They have connected a number of shell holes and are building strong defensive work in some instances with concrete. At varying intervals they have established strong positions and are defending them to the utmost.

The Germans make strong counter attacks through the Argonne yesterday. That of Clerges the Americans fought desperately with rifles, machine guns and bayonets. Again and again they cut into the oncoming German line, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded all along the front. Faced to give way, they regained the lost ground and at this moment are fighting what resembles a pitched battle amid the ravines and woods.

The Germans are using every possible resource to stop or delay the Americans. They have at some places filtered through the American line and established machine gun positions in the rear; but against the fighting fervor of the Americans this has availed them little. In the forest of the Argonne the Americans are experiencing every difficulty in the way of pits, trenches and barbed wire entanglements. The Americans are steadily pushing ahead, however, clearing the opposition as they go.

Closer Chilean Relations Sought.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 30.—A movement has been organized to bring about closer relations between Chile and the United States. This movement is meeting with notable support.

Desperate Fighting Continues.

The Cambrai-St. Quentin sector of the Hindenburg defence zone has been deeply penetrated by the British, Australians and Americans. Bad weather in this neighborhood hampered the operations of the Allies to-day, but progress was made notwithstanding this handicap.

The enemy high command, realizing the great importance of this part of the line, is sending in all available reinforcements in a desperate effort to hold. The Germans are fighting stubbornly here, and even organized a number of counter attacks. These failed to check the allied advance, however.

British and Australian patrols are now in the northwestern and southwestern suburbs of Cambrai and are shelling the Germans to the east. Further south, in the sector north of St. Quentin, the Hindenburg defences have been penetrated to a depth of three miles on an eight mile front.

Northeast of Solson, Gen. Mangin is hammering the enemy constantly, with the result that the Chemin des Dames heights, to which the Germans retreated

Continued on Second Page.

## Finishing Touches on Defeated Army

CORPORAL C. A. VANDIVER of Company B, Seventeenth Engineers, thinks our soldiers are already putting finishing touches on the Germans. In writing his thanks for smokes through THE SUN, he asks: Are good Americans satisfied with our progress? Have we fallen short of any of your expectations? No, Corporal, you have exceeded them and we are happy to read in your letter that you have been several times satisfied by the smokes sent over by THE SUN Tobacco Fund. Read on page 7 several other letters from contented soldiers.

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