

tions have been inflicted on the Germans, who now are fighting with greatest desperation, realizing that their position in the entire area is becoming more and more untenable at any time during the past four years.

True, there has been again the hardest of close fighting astride and in the Hindenburg system, but back of here there is open country. Juncourt now is well behind the British lines after brisk fighting. The lines are some distance east of Leveghies. Estrees, captured once and then lost in a counter attack, has now been taken again by storm. The Australians smashed westward of it, making sure of maintaining their gain.

From here the battle line curves back northward, passing about 1,500 yards southwest of Gouzy, which has once been reached by the allied troops, but at the present moment is in German hands.

The torch has been applied to Cambrai and the town is burning brightly. It is evident that the Germans realize they must get away from this locality and consequently they are burning Cambrai and other places. Great tongues of flame and clouds of smoke are rising from Cambrai.

South of the Scarpe the Canadians again are heavily engaged. Late Monday the advance was called a moment by a terrific barrage. In the face of vicious counter attacks they withdrew slightly from Bellecourt, north of Cambrai, and then moved back to Sancerre. Tilloy, between Sancerre and Cambrai, is held firmly by the British.

To-day the inclement weather had disappeared, leaving the air clear and crisp. Belgian cavalry has come into action in the neighborhood of Roulers and has succeeded in clearing up strips of the country.

The Belgians have passed through Stades, Oostnieuwkerke (two and a half miles west of Roulers), and Sleskake, and are in the neighborhood of the British forces in the same region also report progress in the face of severe opposition.

They are more than 1,000 yards north of the railway line, and are resisting and countering with desperate determination. The Canadians north of Cambrai are engaged against at least eight German divisions, nearly 100,000 men.

Juncourt was reported to have been taken early with a large part of the Nauroy trenches. The Australians are working up the trenches of the Hindenburg system in the direction of Gouzy and have taken Estrees and an important hill ridge astride the Hindenburg line northeast of Bellecourt.

In Flanders Ledeghem and Rollegheucelle have been occupied. Some particularly valuable territory was won by the British. The twenty-second Divisions on the front between St. Quentin and Le Cateau. This included the whole of Le Troquois and its formidable tunnel system, with more than 500 prisoners.

The comparative slowness of the progress in the last twenty-four hours is accounted for by the weather, which was less than by the stern enemy resistance. The advance has been sure, however, even if it lacked speed, and in the face of such resistance it may be considered remarkable that the attacking forces should have got on through the Hindenburg network as far as they have.

Important captures of guns by the Belgians are reported. They took some very heavy naval pieces on railway mounds near the front. The campaign on the Flanders front they have pushed beyond the shell torn zone of mud and water and have occupied the extremely dry, but comfortable positions of the enemy's line.

The Germans have lost virtually the whole of their forward artillery on the front, and are now being shelled by a few high velocity guns firing from a long way back.

The success of Marshal Poch's tactics, it is pointed out, is not alone in the liberation of villages, but in the capture of prisoners and cannon captured, but in first depriving the Germans of their liberty of action, then requiring them so to disperse their remaining forces as to be unable to concentrate the masses necessary to maintain their positions, including even the redoubtable Hindenburg system.

The operations that have accomplished these results are still in full development and may enter a new phase at any time.

VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS SEEN AT ST. QUENTIN
German Make Stand in St. Thierry Massif.

By the Associated Press.
FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 1.—French troops entered St. Quentin this afternoon.

Violent explosions were observed in St. Quentin beginning about 6 o'clock this morning. Debeney's forces, operating with the British to the north of the town, advanced beyond the St. Quentin-Cambrai road.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—These official statements concerning operations on the front in France and Belgium were issued to-day by the various war offices:

BRITISH (NIGHT)—The operations continued satisfactorily to-day on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battle front. On our extreme right, north of east of St. Quentin, we made considerable advance eastward on to the high ground east of Leveghies. The British pushed the defenses of Juncourt, stormed the defenses of the village of Estrees and cleared the enemy from the high ground south of Le Cateau.

In the center fighting of a severe nature is taking place in the villages of Crocavecourt and Humilly and on the rising ground north and east of these villages.

On the left, between Cambrai and the River Sambre, our troops have been severely engaged throughout the morning. On our extreme right, north of Sancerre, Tilloy, between Sancerre and Cambrai, is held firmly by the British.

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PANIC FOLLOWS RIOTS IN BERLIN
Went Out of Pocket

Continued from First Page.
secure for the fatherland the peace it is worthy of among the people of the world.

Prince von Buelow, former German ambassador in London, has been named as the man who is to be the "peace personality" mentioned in the advice from the Hague as the statesman who is expected to appear as the German "strong man" in the present crisis.

It has been something of an open secret for a long time that Germany was holding Prince von Buelow in reserve for possible use in the critical period that the making of peace would bring, and the very suggestion that comes now for a man of his type may perhaps be pointed to as indicating that Germany herself is coming to realize that the beginning of the end is at hand.

The Prince during the greater part of the war has been in Switzerland, where such activities as he has been connected with by report were chiefly those of a pacific nature, although he has been accused of being at the head of the German propaganda and espionage service in that neutral land.

GERMANY'S GREED MADE BULGARS QUIT

Teutons Lacked Ability to Prevent Break When Crisis Came.

POPULAR CRY FOR PEACE Turkey Got Plunged While Demands of Ferdinand's Ministers Failed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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STOCKHOLM, Oct. 1.—From a particularly well informed source here it is learned that the failure of Germany to prevent the Bulgarian debacle was due to the lack of ability and not foresight.

Premier Malinoff of Bulgaria came into power with the definite intention of making peace this autumn, whether in conjunction with the Central Powers or separately, and this resolve had practically the unanimous and tacit support of the army and civilian population.

The French directed vigorous attacks against the first army in the Argonne and the Vesle and across the Vesle between Breuil and Jombery. In spite of their repeated assaults these failed with one exception, a partial success which led the enemy to the heights north of Breuil.

In Champagne the enemy restricted himself to partial attacks east of Somme-Py and against the new line into which we had moved during the night. North of Auz and Marvaux his attacks were repulsed. Near St. Marie-a-Py we took prisoner two French companies.

The Americans attacked with strong forces east of the Argonne, the hardest fighting again taking place at the western bank of the Meuse. The fighting activity was limited to a destructive fire by the artillery. Infantry, pioneers and artillery took an equal part in this operation of our troops.

BEIJING.—The allied and Belgian troops under the command of King Albert continued their brilliant attacks against the enemy in spite of attempts to check them. Throughout the day of September 30 the allied forces in Flanders added further to their successes along the front.

The Belgian army, supported by French forces, pushed their line forward. The capture of Zarrin, captured Stadenstedt, reached the approaches to Roulers and crossed the Roulers-Menin high road.

There is every reason to believe that King Ferdinand is playing his usual double or triple role of habit, and that he is doing so for the benefit of his own people.

Engineers at once began work on the tracks and roads on which the Australian divisions were to travel. From that moment, however, no news has returned from the troops. Their own commander further back knew the attack had gone like a whirlwind and that the objectives had been reached in most places.

Three hours later the Australian divisions advancing along the roads by which they intended to reach their starting point ran into a heavy machine gun fire and a barrage from German field guns. The Germans were firing machine guns in some points actually this side of the previous German front.

It was impossible to lay down a further barrage because the Americans were ahead, and the field guns which were ready to support the Australians did not fire one shot all day because of the danger of hitting the Americans.

The infantry therefore was fighting the Hindenburg line that was now being held by the enemy forces that had welled up from the dugouts and underground passages after the Americans passed.

Fortunately on the southern half of the front, where the Americans attacked Bellcourt, the enemy had been pressing on to take Nauroy, this did not happen. The Australians advancing after the night of the 29th, and following the main line of the canal got into both of the Hindenburg trench systems.

At half past three this afternoon we saw the Australians make a fine attack upon the enemy, extending its gains fanwise and seizing the second line Hindenburg trenches near the Cabaret farm by nightfall. The left half of the advance was held up by the extraordinary complications of the position, but the right half progressed nearly halfway up the second Hindenburg system from Nauroy toward Gouzy.

Further south British divisions met magnificent success in crossing the canal some miles south of where the Americans reached their further objectives during the day, pushing on in order to help the Americans and Australians further north. So far the Americans and Australians have taken 3,100 prisoners.

Cargo Discharge Records Set.
PARIS, Oct. 1.—On one day in the last week Americans discharged 36,917 tons of cargo from ships at all the ports in France. On another day they discharged 11,453 tons on one particular port. Both are record performances.

FURY OF BELGIANS SPREADS DEATH

Continued from First Page.

On the British front there was little wire, and no preliminary shelling for the purpose of destroying it was necessary.

The Germans were not entirely unprepared for a catastrophe here in the great quantity of tank mines said to have been found in the roads. If the report is true that Comines is being evacuated, the enemy evidently regards the possibilities of the present situation as serious.

Combined English and Scottish troops fought magnificently during the first stages of this battle. On the immediate right the English took large numbers of prisoners and in one day captured the villages of Liscourt and Fiesquier against stout resistance.

Among the prisoners were three battalion commanders. But orders were given to "Iron" Division. If it wasn't iron before it is now, with iron in the soul of every German in it.

American in St. Quentin Fight.
The attack of the fourth army above St. Quentin was participated in by American and Australian troops. Briefly the result of the day's fighting here was to break through the enemy's defenses along the canal paralleling the Hindenburg line and to capture the village of Bellecourt.

One British division surpassed all records by taking 4,000 prisoners in one day, along with a large number of guns. In expert opinion, was as strong as any in France and which the German troops were adjured with every breath to hold.

Every commander and every man must be impressed with the importance of holding our present position in the forward zone as long as possible, and retaining it as long as possible. At some place a large scale of resistance must hold absolutely intact.

Reward for Prisoners.
To encourage the men to obey this order every man was promised a bonus of 200 marks and canteen funds, with which to buy extra rations. For every prisoner brought in a reward of 100 marks was offered.

There is evidence that these orders were being carried out as we are all aware of the immense amount of work put in by the Germans to strengthen these positions and of the number of their soldiers who have been shown by the extraordinarily large number of prisoners we have taken, in addition to the heavy casualties inflicted on our own defenders.

At their efforts were unavailing. This morning I was with units engaged on the Hindenburg line. The amazing stories. The official report told us that the Highlanders rushed the canal, some wading, some swimming, some going on rafts.

Although the Hindenburg line at this point was a disposition to fight. Their artillery completely paralyzed and stupefied the enemy in the forty hours of bombardment that preceded the infantry attack.

By the Associated Press.
NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 1.—The enemy is organizing an increasingly bitter defense, utilizing every available means to hold the line.

Several counter attacks were nipped in the bud by the firing of American soldiers. The observer, though badly wounded, managed to report the mowing of German in preparation of an unexpected attack in time for the American artillery to sweep the enemy and break up his consolidation.

In another case an aviator flying low over the Argonne Forest first drove off the enemy's machine gunners and then his machine gun dispersed two platoons getting ready to attack.

One American battalion alone has used more than 100,000 rounds of ammunition against the enemy, an ammunition was taken along with the batteries. These included two Russian 100 millimeter guns, which were used effectively.

TO RESUME SLACKER RAIDS.
Action Awaits Only President's Approval of Plans.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Slacker raids are to be resumed by the Department of Justice if the President approves the plans of Attorney-General Gregory, which have already been endorsed by the War Department.

SURRENDER OF THE BULGARS A MENACE

Continued from First Page.

Causes, across the Black Sea, is looked upon as a foreign and unknown land and the troops there are demanding to be sent home.

There is little doubt, according to the same authority, that Turkey soon will follow the example of Bulgaria and after Turkey, Austria. Meanwhile the Allies' armies are pressing on toward the Danube, putting in desperate positions Field Marshal von Mackensen, who dares not move to confront them with his troops in Rumania, because he knows the country is on the verge of revolt.

The Allies are threatening to flank him, cutting across his rear communications. Germany, who adopted the policy of a warlike front on the west and annexation of territory in the east, now realizes that all her dreams are doomed, her eastern allies are deserting her and the only apparent contingency that would prevent Turkey from asking for peace would be a bogus revolution, which, after all, would merely shift individual power and leave the general situation unaltered.

Rumania is Problem.
The military policy of the Allies probably will be directed toward moving in the direction of the Sofia line and seizing and holding railroads. It is unlikely that Austria will feel any of the pressure of the Allies to assist in constituting a new Balkan line.

Field Marshal von Mackensen has six divisions (72,000 men) in Rumania. The German troops (240,000 men), second rate fighting material, in Russia, which can be drawn upon for this purpose.

With the American Army in France, Oct. 1.—The fighting in the last twenty-four hours has been more or less of a local nature, and there are signs that the enemy contemplates a further withdrawal.

In the Argonne the Americans made slight progress, ploughing their way through a wilderness. The Germans have been throwing tear shells in our back areas. Genes is in flames. Much of the fighting the Americans are doing now is against camouflaged machine guns, which under present weather conditions is a severe test.

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AMERICANS FIGHTING LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Signs That Enemy Plans Withdrawal.

By HERBERT BAILEY.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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BIG JUMP IN ORDNANCE OUTPUT

Lunn Shows Achievements of War Department.

Special Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—In the House to-day in a speech detailing the achievements of the War Department in the last year, Representative Lunn (New York) submitted a report which showed a tremendous increase in ordnance production in the last year as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Quantity. Includes Artillery guns, Machine guns, Small arms, etc.

In outlining the tremendous growth in man power, Representative Lunn said that it would take the American Army, marching in infantry formation fifty-five days to pass a given point, and if the test were postponed until next June it would take three months.

The figures given by Representative Lunn are the latest official War Department estimates.

GERMANY TO TRY TO HOLD ORIENT ROAD

250,000 Troops Said to Be at Sofia.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Germany, it reports from a neutral center, can be relied upon to make a great effort to maintain communication over the Orient Railway with Austria, and thus hopes to keep her eastern ally in the war.

According to a Hague despatch to the Central News, 250,000 German and Austro-Hungarian troops have arrived at Sofia from Rumania, and while part of these will remain in Sofia as an argument favoring the overthrow of the Malinoff Government, the majority will endeavor to keep the allied troops from the Orient Railway, which joins Germany and Austria with Constantinople, the capture of which was a few years ago hailed as the greatest achievement of the Central Powers.

Bulgaria, during the discussion over the armistice at Salonica, indicated that she was not averse to attacking Turkey, according to reliable news received in London, Reuter's states to-day. Bulgaria explained, however, that she could only act militarily in the connection in cooperation with the Allies.

The Germans have been flying patrols of seven or eight Fokkers, but not since the first day of our drive have they shown a disposition to fight. Their losses have been very heavy. American airmen take extraordinary risks, often flying to within 100 feet of the ground, and they are never more than a thought away from being shot down.

By the evening of September 30 our cavalry had established themselves on the north, west and south of Damascus. The British forces, which were in Palestine, virtually had surrounded the city of Damascus. These cavalry forces already were established on the north, west and south of the city. The statement follows:

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