

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and slightly warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; gentle west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 43. Detailed weather reports on last page.

# BRITAIN AND FRANCE APPLAUD WILSON NOTE; AMERICANS CARVE DEEPER IN VERDUN FRONT; THOUROUT AND MENIN ARE TAKEN BY ALLIES

## ALLIES FIRM FOR ALL DEMANDS OF THE PRESIDENT

U. S. Answer Wins Almost Instant Approval Upon Its Publication.

NO CHANCE FOR QUIBBLE

British Cabinet Discusses Document—London Halls It as Masterpiece.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

**LONDON, Oct. 15.**—Information reached London late to-night that there had been a radical change in the Government at Berlin. The extent, circumstances and direction of this change are matters only of speculation up to the present.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

**LONDON, Oct. 15.**—President Wilson's reply to Germany won almost instant approval upon its receipt and publication in London and Paris to-day. The reply was hailed as defining exactly the stand of the Entente Allies, one and all, that the military leaders will dictate the terms upon which an armistice will be granted to Germany.

The newspapers both here and in Paris, as despatches from there show, agree that Marshal Foch will name the terms as military leader of the Allies. At the same time, the newspapers point out that President Wilson is recognized as the diplomatic leader of the Allies, just as Marshal Foch is the military director.

The fact that no armistice will be granted to Germany except on the Entente's terms was the particularly pleasing point in the reply, although the note in its entirety is acclaimed a masterpiece and direct to the point, straightforward and not leaving a chance for Germany to quibble.

Some of the Headlines.

Immediately upon its receipt the note was taken before the British Cabinet for discussion. Shortly afterward it appeared in the newspapers here. An idea of its enthusiastic reception may be gleaned from a few of the headlines accompanying its publication as follows:

**Full Mail Gazette**—Kaiserism must go; no peace except by action of the German people themselves.

**Evening Standard**—Autocracy must go; Generals in field will determine armistice.

**Evening News**—German autocracy must be destroyed; no peace while sea and land crimes continue.

**Evening Star**—Only one way for peace: cease war atrocities; make an end of autocracy.

**Westminster Gazette**—End of autocracy a fundamental condition as precedent to peace.

**Sir James Dalziel's Comment.**  
Sir James Dalziel, the recent purchaser of the *Daily Chronicle*, who is a close friend of the Prime Minister, said to-day to the correspondent of *The Sun*:

"I have never seen such unanimity of opinion in the House of Commons as appears in the expressions of satisfaction over President Wilson's reply to Germany; men of all shades of political opinion in all the parties agreed from this. Some members of the Government have just informed me privately that the reply is considered A1. All of President Wilson's three points fit the present situation like a glove and it is impossible even for the wily Germans to wriggle out."

"Particularly satisfactory is his emphasis upon the fact that Germany is not yet anything else than an arbitrary power that can disturb separately the peace of the world." In the common reply the reply is bold and outspoken, and the situation in such capable hands. The Allies can rest assured of ultimate success. Already rumors are in circulation that Germany is ready to surrender unconditionally.

"Personally the reply seems to me to meet all the points upon which we on this side entertained any anxiety. The fact that President Wilson left the formation of the armistice to the military leaders secures the situation completely, and I am hopeful that it will lead to a victorious and triumphant peace."

**Splendid, Says Lord Haldane.**  
Lord Lever Hulme said: "President Wilson's reply is splendid, short of a demand for unconditional surrender, which, if accepted, would save all these discussions. Conversations will come a long way, but we might as well come to unconditional surrender at once, for that is what we mean. The President's methods may be one way of getting it, but he might have said so at first."

Germany does not mean it, but we do, and we are going to make it our first condition by allied supremacy in the

## "Down With the Hohenzollerns," Cry Germans in Opening Revolt

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

**THE HAGUE, Oct. 15.**—It is authoritatively reported here that violent anti-dynastic manifestations broke out in Berlin Thursday. Great crowds gathered in the whole length of Unter den Linden; also in front of the palace. The people smashed several famous Hohenzollern statues and gathered around the Bulgarian legation shouting: "We want peace!" There were numerous cries also of "Down with Hohenzollerns!"

These reports were brought here by a witness who was in Berlin at the time and who took part in the demonstrations. Telegrams from Essen confirm earlier reports of a strike and demonstrations in the great munition works there. Revolutionary songs were sung and posters nailed all over town, bearing the inscriptions: "Down with War!" "We want peace!" "We are starving!"

The witness to these events, who left Essen Monday, says he is convinced the revolution has started. He left, he said, because he feared he might not be able to get away if he remained longer. The police of Essen are powerless and the soldiers refused to fire into the crowds, with whom they sympathized.

The delay of peace, the informant said, would cause the spread of the revolutionary movement to other centres. Germans everywhere know now that Germany is beaten and it seems to be the chief fear of the workers at Essen that the victorious allies will treat them and their town as they know the Germans have treated French and Belgian towns. This latter prospect is what is terrifying them most.

## GERMAN PRESS SHOWS DESPAIR

"We Will Enter League of Nations as Belittled Power," Says One Paper.

REVENTLOW IS GLOOMY

Whole Future of Fatherland in Wilson's Hands, He Laments.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

**LONDON, Oct. 15.**—Comment in German newspapers printed before the receipt in Germany of President Wilson's answer to the peace pleas of the new Chancellor, furnishes the most convincing evidence of the hopelessness that is felt about continuing the war. Says the *Colonia Volks Zeitung*:

"If President Wilson desires peace negotiations can begin at once. Germany suggests that they be held in Brussels, as the Belgian Government will soon return there."

The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* asks: "Does President Wilson really want peace, or is he compelled to support England as the last?" If so the efforts of the German Government are bound to be fruitless.

"Let who will believe in the league of nations idea; the fact is we will enter the league as a belittled power," says the *Zeitschrift des Reiches*. "Without a strong monarchy, without a strong army and with democracy after Wilson's wishes, these are the conditions facing us. The name of our Kaiser was not mentioned in the German note, as if in Germany too all that remains of the imperial crown is an ornament."

Count von Reventlow in the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* says: "The German answer places the whole future of Germany in Wilson's hands and turns our territorial questions into international questions, which are bound to be answered negatively at the peace conference."

**ZURICH, Oct. 15.**—At a meeting of the Bavarian Socialist party in Munich on Sunday a resolution was passed urging the Reichstag to appoint a State court to try all Germans, even the highest personages, who have been guilty of frustrating peace efforts. Self-government for the German States also was demanded.

**LONDON, Oct. 15.**—The Bolshevik Government, according to a telegram received here to-day from Moscow, has agreed to release the remaining British officials now being detained in Russia.

The message also confirms reports that the situation in Germany is becoming critical owing to the magnitude of the American effort, which, it is stated, is beginning to be realized in Berlin.

**AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15.**—According to the *Freeman Weeker Zeitung* the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted an order of the day begging President Wilson to protect Luxembourg's rights. The order demanded that the Government should obtain the evacuation of the country and the liberation of all nationals of Luxembourg condemned by the German military courts.

The statement says the Government associates itself with the order.

## PLEA FOR PEACE IS HINDENBURG'S

German Action Was Dictated by Him Against Wishes of the Chancellor.

REASON DR. SOLF SIGNED

Field Marshal Declared Country Lacked Essentials to Cope With Allies.

Special Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.**—Peace talk practically disappeared from Washington to-day. In its stead there appeared revolution everywhere to speed up war measures, which all here seem to believe still vital to carry out the purpose of the President to make no peace with the Hohenzollerns. This purpose has met with the acclaim of the nation, judging from the messages which reached the White House to-day.

From Washington naturally all eyes have been turned to Germany. Officials here have many reports concerning conditions within the German Empire. These show a very serious state of unrest, but officials warn against placing too much faith in these reports.

It is known that the German Government is carefully regulating all reports emanating from Germany, and that even the information from Germany concerning the President's note and the German peace efforts has been manipulated to suit Germany's purposes.

**Hindenburg Dictated Note.**  
At the same time officials here received information from a neutral Government which the German war leaders were unable to censor. This information is to the effect that the German peace note was not dictated by Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German Imperial Chancellor, as supposed, but was sent upon the advice of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and signed by Dr. William Solf, the German Colonial Secretary, because of the strong opposition of the new Chancellor to the terms of the appeal.

Only one motive guided Field Marshal von Hindenburg in framing the appeal, an attempt to prevent a rout of the German armies, according to the information. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is quoted as deciding that Germany cannot continue the war upon a footing equal to that of the Allies because Germany no longer has supplies and stocks of ammunition and no sources from which to obtain these essentials for the conduct of war.

Thereupon the Field Marshal, it is reported, decided upon an appeal for an armistice to give the German armies a breathing period to reorganize themselves and to continue the battle upon an arranged front if the negotiations failed of an ultimate peace. If the armistice plan failed—it has failed because President Wilson has rejected the German terms—the Field Marshal advised that peace must be sought. As a reason he is reported to have decided that peace might be asked as a concession to the anti-war parties in Germany and the Socialists.

The report from the neutral country goes so far as to say Field Marshal von Hindenburg voiced these remarks at a recent meeting of the military chiefs and the party leaders in the Reichstag, boldly insisting that Germany must have peace.

## LOAN IS NOW AT \$2,954,870,650; WORST DAY YET

Subscriptions in U. S. Gain Only \$156,450,700—Fall Here to \$30,549,550.

N. Y. TOTAL \$713,988,600

Four Days Left to Raise More Than in Four Weeks for Third Loan.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

**THE HAGUE, Oct. 15.**—A German correspondent in Limburg writes "An empty hospital train was examined by Dutch custom inspectors at Simpelveld and found to be full of shoes, food, clothing, cognac and other articles. Up to noon the Dutch had seized as contraband some \$20,000 worth of supplies, only one-third of the train having been examined at that time. The hollow partitions between the bed stalls were found to be full of such articles. Some of the receptacles which were examined and found full of contraband were set aside, and afterward on re-examination again were found filled with the

forbidden articles, the staff of the hospital train thinking the receptacles once inspected would not be examined again.

The *Telegraaf's* frontier correspondent says that Sunday night and again Monday heavy firing was heard from the direction of Roulers. The German troops in that region have been ordered to retreat to the utmost, he says, as a break through would endanger large stores. Evacuation continues uninterruptedly. Thousands of young men of northern France and western Belgium are suffering terribly as the result of being forced to work beyond their endurance in the effort to remove the German stores. Silence reigns in the rear of the front. The larger boats there put to sea in a storm recently and made their way to Germany.

**NATIONS DODGE GERMAN CRASH**

Soviets Discover Brest-Litovsk Treaty Violates Law and Morals.

FINNS SEE MISTAKE NOW

Don't Want German Prince as King and Expect Him to Decline.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

**STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15.**—It is a curious study to note the effect of military events in France on the politics of central and northern Europe. Daily this effect is becoming more pronounced, with an ever increasing haste on the part of those who have been more or less associated with the Central Powers to "get down under" as the crash impends.

Even the Soviet Government in Russia has now discovered that the Brest-Litovsk treaty is null and void and that it was signed under protest owing to the pressing necessity for peace. That treaty is now being condemned by the Bolsheviks as violating every principle of morality, justice and fair play.

The Bolsheviks who signed the treaty now regard it as iniquitous, and they look upon the Russian barons as being marked for indignities, exacted in spite of German declarations that all indemnities and contributions were out of the question.

Premier Lenin now rises to declare that the violence done to historical Russia by artificial distinctions between her integrity parts is now punished by the downfall of her violators. This is a quite new Bolshevik contention.

The Baltic States that were freed by Germany are now beginning to clamor for a freedom of their own manufacture. The Letts and Estonians are prepared, as soon as the German forces are withdrawn from their country, to rise and throw off the Baltic barons installed in power by the Germans on the plea that they voiced the will of the people in the demand for a political union with Germany.

The intention of the Soviet government is that these provinces shall now be joined to Russia by some light federal union, but closely united to her commercially. We are accustomed to the Bolshevik boasts of victory and to their claim that they will spread the tenets of their faith all over the world. They are now boasting that they are responsible for the democratic withdrawal of the German troops from the Ukraine, which is about to be reunited to Russia.

They flatter themselves that this will take place under Bolshevik rule, ignoring the proceedings of the Kiev congress, which pronounced in favor of such reunion, but added that it would be possible only when the Bolshevik regime had been overthrown.

Another phenomenon is being manifested in Finland where the newspapers are already beginning to advocate less subservience to Germany and to urge a closer union between the Scandinavians and the Entente Allies. A great many Finns now perceive that the selection of a German prince as their king was a great mistake. They are prepared for his refusal of the crown offered him, seeing the impossibility of his acceptance in view of the way things have turned out.

They hope, however, the present regent may remain at the head of the Government until Finland's independence is finally established at the peace conference. They expect the speedy departure of German troops from their soil; indeed this departure is said to have started. Gen. Mannerheim, well known as a German later, has been summoned to head the new Finnish army.

**Pilot Killed in Burning Plane.**  
COLUMBUS, Miss., Oct. 15.—Lieut. Jaeger French of Chicago was killed near here to-day in an airplane accident in which his machine caught fire. His companion was seriously injured.

## GERMANS SEND LOOT HOME IN EMPTY HOSPITAL TRAIN

Dutch Customs Inspectors Seize \$20,000 Worth of Food, Clothing and Other Articles—Boches Driving Civil Populace Desperately.

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## BULLARD'S MEN WIDEN BREACH AT KRIEMHILDE

Advance in Fiercest Fighting of War, as Germans Increase Resistance.

ROMAGNE FULL OF MINES

Americans Now at the Gates of Grand Pre After Crossing River.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

**WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 15.**—In the face of the most stubborn resistance of machine gun nests the Americans advanced again to-day and widened the breach in the Kriemhilde line.

The Germans heavily shelled the entire and left centre of the American line and desperate counter attacks were carried out. These counter attacks failed.

The Americans who captured Hill 299 and penetrated the strong wire defenses between Landres and St. George's, have passed St. Juvin.

By noon the troops on the left had crossed the river and were soon half a kilometer northeast of Grand Pre, although there is no indication that Grand Pre has yet been taken.

The right wing also was fairly active throughout the day, but chiefly in liaison with the troops to the west. The enemy in this sector put up lively artillery and infantry opposition and resisted with every ounce of strength left in his makeshift divisions.

The American gains in general were accomplished through persistence of the difficult policy of surrounding the objectives rather than storming them. The machine gun fire estimated as being lying in the path of the American advance were taken for the most part by going around them on the left and right and joining forces again on the north side and clearing up the area thus encircled.

Tasks also were used in the operations to break a way through the enemy wire entanglements west of Romagne.

**Face Withering Centre.**  
The day's fighting began early when the centre moved forward and encircled the difficult position at Hill 288, from which a machine gun fire estimated as being lying in the path of the American advance were taken for the most part by going around them on the left and right and joining forces again on the north side and clearing up the area thus encircled.

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Railroad Centres in Belgium Fall as Armies Continue Advance.

GERMANS QUIT COAST

Evacuation of Ostend and Zeebrugge Reported as in Progress.

BIG GAINS EAST OF LAON

Enemy Making Desperate Defense of Metz Railroad to Save Whole Army.

**LONDON, Oct. 15.**—The Belgian drive in Flanders, which began yesterday, was continued to-day with even greater success, Thourout and Menin, with half a dozen villages, passing into the hands of the Belgian, British and French troops, who now are practically in the suburbs of Lille, the Belgians within two miles and the British within three.

Apparently the time has come for the capture of Lille, the greatest supply point that the Germans have on the western front and the largest city in northern France. With the fall of Lille the Germans must give up all western Belgium, including the coast cities. On this front yesterday and to-day more than 10,000 prisoners and 100 guns were captured. The maximum penetration was between six and seven miles on a front of about thirty.

Menin is an important railway centre, about four miles northwest of Turcoing, while upon Thourout a large part of the German railway system in western Belgium hinged. The advance brings the allied troops within two miles of Courtrai. French cavalry are advancing on Lichtervelde, between Thourout and Roulers, having crossed the railroad between those cities. The Courtrai-Ingelmunster railroad has been reached.

**German Resistance Weaker.**  
The German resistance on this part of the battle front is markedly weaker. They seem to be withdrawing as rapidly as possible all the material in this region that can be saved. Both Ostend and Zeebrugge are about to be or have been abandoned. Reports have been received here that several large German torpedo boats left Zeebrugge recently loaded to their capacity with troops and proceeded to Germany. Ostend also is being evacuated, as the loss of Thourout makes the German position there untenable.

In their drive for Lille the British have penetrated to Haubourdin, which is three miles southwest of the city. A little to the southwest, in the Lens district, they have pushed eastward across the Haute Deule Canal, on both sides of Pont-a-Vendin, and have taken the villages of Estevillers, Meurchin and Bouvin.

Since Sunday morning eight of the German front line divisions in Flanders have been flung back broken and confused, while probably all or most of the divisions held in reserve behind them received a heavy grueling.

This apparently has not been a battle of limited objectives, but rather a drive, and where towns resisted at all strongly the line has pushed on, closing again beyond and leaving clearing up parties to finish the work.

**Towns Found to Be Mined.**  
The fighting has been obstinate in places, but apparently nowhere desperate. In many places there will be large additions to the number of prisoners and guns already announced as captured. Roulers was found to be almost unharmed. Many mines were discovered by French sappers and the wires to them cut, thus neutralizing the danger. Between Lens and Armentieres it is reported there are signs of an enemy withdrawal from the front line. In fact from all along the whole of the western front the news is good.

**Crushing in Great Salient.**  
On the southern side of the great salient east of the Meuse district, the French and Americans made important additions to their gains. South of the Serre they occupied Moncaules-Loupe and reached a point half a mile south of Assisur-Serre. Sisonne was captured and the advance continued on to the north of Blandy. Still further east gave matter to the capture of a point about two miles from Bethel, capturing the town of Nanteuil-le-Haudouin.

In the Argonne region they have reached the Aisne west of Grand Pre, taking the villages of Clery and Termes, with about 1,000 prisoners. They are only about two miles west from Metz, which is on the western German trunk railroad between the great part of the battle front and Metz.

To give an idea of the German losses in Champagne, the *Paris Herald* quotes the evidence of an enemy prisoner, who

## "Backing the Boys" Is Fund's Own Game

THE SUN Tobacco Fund is proud to claim that it originated this now worldwide popular game. With every story of splendid bravery that comes over the "backing" spurts on with more and more smokes. Letters are beginning to come in from personal friends made when the fund was young and they were raw recruits—read some extracts from these human documents on page 7.

**WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.**

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Continued on Third Page.