

BELGIANS AT GHEENT AS RETREAT GAINS SPEED; WILSON REJECTS AUSTRIA'S ARMISTICE PLEA; FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

\$6,000,000,000 GOAL IS PASSED AGAINST ODDS

Peace Talk and Epidemic Fail to Check Flood of Subscriptions. BIG SURPLUS EXPECTED

Late Rush May Bring Excess to \$180,000,000 More Than Allotments.

America's Fourth Liberty Loan of \$6,000,000,000 has been oversubscribed by \$180,000,000 or more, according to conservative estimates received by THE SUN last night from the twelve Federal Reserve districts.

The United States Treasury Department announced a total of \$4,969,719,450, but this represented the subscriptions for the first eighteen days of the drive and did not include yesterday's additions, which were pouring in from all parts of the country when the nation went to bed.

Yesterday brought a most tremendous outpouring of wealth from every nook and corner of the nation. While the official figures are not available a stream of approximately 1,500,000,000 American dollars surged into Uncle Sam's war chest all day, from sunrise to sunset and up to midnight.

Apprehension Was Felt. The nation awoke yesterday apprehensive because only slightly more than \$4,600,000,000 had been raised, but the old fashioned American last minute subscriptions assumed the proportions of a Niagara shortly after Young America had opened its eyes.

By noon the flood of pledges had passed the \$5,000,000,000 mark, and as the day progressed the tide of dollars increased in momentum, so that between noon and midnight more than \$1,000,000,000 additional flowed toward the United States Treasury to help in making the world safe for democracy.

Estimate 20,000,000 Subscribers. In addition to the great success of the largest loan ever floated in the world, the huge number of subscribers came in for most gratifying comment.

Officials Expected Result. Secretary McAdoo and other Washington officials expressed the highest gratification over the results of the campaign, and declared themselves certain of its over-subscription, their predictions being based on confidential advice received from various Federal Reserve districts.

The latest semi-official estimates received last night indicated that approximately every Federal Reserve district had attained the objective. The Federal Reserve districts of Dallas and Atlanta largely exceeded past their quotas, but Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis were a few dollars short.

OUT OF DANGER BY THURSDAY, IS GRIP PREDICTION

Health Commissioner Optimistic Despite 766 Deaths in 24 Hours. GRAVE DIGGERS NEEDED

Mayor Issues Warning to Profiteering Doctors—More Sanitary Rules Drafted.

Status of Epidemic in Greater New York. INFLUENZA—NEW CASES. Saturday, Friday, Dec. Inc.

DEATHS. Saturday, Friday, Dec. Inc. Manhattan 187 157 132

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, ventured the prediction yesterday that by Thursday New York city will be "out of danger" from the influenza epidemic.

He made the optimistic prophecy despite the fact that 766 deaths from influenza and pneumonia were recorded yesterday, the highest record for twenty-four hours.

At nightfall last night there were 1,500 caskets containing the bodies of victims of influenza and pneumonia piled up in one section of Calvary Cemetery, Queens, awaiting burial.

Motor Cars Used for Hearses. So great is the lack of accommodations for funerals that touring automobiles are being used for hearses. There are no coaches or automobiles to accommodate the mourners, and in many cases the families go to the cemetery in the trolley car, while the body is taken in an automobile or wagon.

There have been an average of 300 burials a day in Calvary. The largest number was on last Tuesday, when there were 765.

More Sanitary Orders Issued. Investigation has shown that many restaurants and places dispensing beverages are not as sanitary as they should be, so the Department of Health has promulgated an order that such places shall be cleaned or closed. The action to be optional with the board.

Another addition to the sanitary code makes it a law that all persons coughing or sneezing must cover the respiratory organs. These precautions were taken to prevent the spread and possible recurrence of the epidemic now waning.

Rumanian Deputies Sever Austrian Ties

BASEL, Oct. 18 (delayed).—The Vienna newspapers say the Rumanian Deputies in the Austrian Parliament have constituted a separate Rumanian National Assembly. The assembly was formed under the Presidency of Spesucul Grecul.

JUNKERS AVERT FALL OF KAISER

Wilhelm Had Signed Abdication When Military Caste Intervened.

HELPED TO FOIL PEACE. Bavarian Papers Call for End of U-Boat War and Acceptance of Terms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Daily Chronicle says, on the authority of a well informed correspondent, that the rumor of the abdication of the Kaiser had a substratum of fact and that it is true that for some time the Kaiser trembled for his throne and thought that the last hour had come.

Although the German press is prohibited from discussing the matter, it is understood that Germany accepts President Wilson's conditions generally, with one exception. She declares that the submarine warfare must continue until the war's end.

The official text of President Wilson's note to Germany, which was received and an agreement reached in principle regarding the reply, the Frankfort Gazette states.

CZECH GOVERNMENT IS FORMED IN PARIS

T. S. Masaryk Is the Provisional President. PARIS, Oct. 19.—A provisional Czechoslovak Government with headquarters in Paris has been officially constituted, according to a letter from Stephen Richon, the French foreign minister, to M. Banes, the Czechoslovak foreign minister.

By the declaration of the United States September 3, 1918, says the letter, "the National Czechoslovak Council, sitting at Paris, has been recognized as the de facto Czechoslovak Government."

KOKOVSOFF AND PRINCE SHOT. Former Ministers Sentenced by People's Court. AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—Vladimir N. Kokovsoff, former Minister of Finance, and Prince Shakovskoy, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, have been summarily shot, according to a Moscow despatch to the Lokalsender of Berlin.

YIELDED TO WILSON IN STORMY SESSION. Ludendorff's Fear of Invasion Forced New Policy. LONDON, Oct. 19.—Interesting particulars are now available concerning the recent happenings in Germany leading up to the sending of the German reply to President Wilson's questions.

BERLIN TO YIELD ALL POINTS BUT U-BOAT RAVAGES

Note on Way to Wilson Said to Deny Sea Cruelties and Land Ruthlessness. IS CALLED CONCILIATORY

Germany Ready for Peace of Right by Negotiation, Not for Peace of Might.

By the Associated Press. GENEVA, Oct. 19.—Germany's reply to President Wilson will be despatched this evening, according to information received here to-day from a diplomatic source.

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The Foreign Affairs Committee, the newspaper adds, has been made acquainted with the definite terms of the reply, which it is understood will be sent to the Swiss Minister at Berlin this afternoon or evening.

Advices received here from Berlin say that Matthias Erbeberger, member of the Clerical Centre in the Reichstag and member without portfolio in the German Government, has sent the following telegram to the Centre party:

"Sun" Fund Donors Are Warned of Impatience

"HURRY up gifts over," say some donors of "the boys will have the German army cleaned up before the tobacco gets there."

Entertainers may wish to boost the fund seem to have no feeling that they will be too late. Anyway they want the soldiers to smoke on the transports coming home, don't they?

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AMERICA GLAD DOOR IS CLOSED TO HAPSBURGS

Rejection of Vienna Parley Plea Receives Approval From All Sources. SENATORS ENTHUSIASTIC

Snuffs Out Danger of Premature Peace and Will Make Negotiations Unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Replying to the Austro-Hungarian Government's appeal for an armistice and peace President Wilson has declined flatly and decisively to entertain the suggestion on the ground that the oppressed nationalities must be the judges "of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations."

In effect the President tells the Hapsburgs that he cannot discuss with them the fate of peoples like the Czechoslovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. He makes it clear that the reference he made to safeguard the peoples of Austria-Hungary in their autonomous development in his fourteen peace terms of January 8 has been superseded by events occurring since that time.

He refuses to be bound by what he said at that time for the reason that his own action in recognizing the Czechoslovaks and in recognizing the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs has obviously supplanted his statement of January 8.

With respect to a counter proposal from Berlin regarding Germany's efforts at peace discussion is on the way or in course of preparation the note just made public may serve as a clue to what the Hapsburgs and the war lords may expect. Diplomats are frankly looking forward to the moment when the President will snuff out the last spark of peace discussion with Berlin at least until the German armies have surrendered on the field to Marshal Foch.

It is pointed out by persons understanding thoroughly the attitude of the Rumanian Government that this Government is not going to discuss the armistice still are battling on the Entente side, will not relish seeing mention made of the Fuehrer—who, they say, have not fought at all on the Entente side—while

TURK TROOPS REVOLT IN DEMAND FOR PEACE

Army of 15,000 Prepares to Enter Constantinople. Socialistic propaganda is said to have made inroads upon the morale of the army and that, together with the scarcity of food and munitions, has caused the revolt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The report of Gen. Pershing for yesterday reads: "West of the Meuse our advance has continued. Our troops have taken the village and woods of Hanthemille and have reached the northern end of the Bois de Loges. West of Grand Pre they captured Talma Farm after severe fighting. East of the Meuse a fresh attempt by the enemy to drive us from our new positions in the Bois de Grand Montagne was repulsed.

American troops participating in the British attack yesterday south of Le Cateau penetrated the enemy's lines to a depth of two miles. They stormed the villages of Molain, St. Martin Riviere and L'Arbre de Guise and captured 3,149 prisoners.

Text of Wilson's Reply to Austria

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Secretary of State Lansing to-day delivered to the Swedish Minister in Washington the following reply to the request of the Austro-Hungarian Government for an armistice and the opening of peace negotiations:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th instant in which you transmit a communication from the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary to the President. I am now instructed by the President to request you to be good enough through your Government to convey to the Imperial and Royal Government the following reply:

The President deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian Government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that Government because of certain events of utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the 8th of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the Government of the United States.

Among the fourteen terms of peace, which the President formulated at that time occurred the following: "10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

Text of the Austrian Plea

The Austro-Hungarian note, to which the above reply was sent, was as follows: "The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war, and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his Lordship the President of the United States of America, and offers to conclude with him and with his allies an armistice on every front, on land, at sea and

in the air, and to enter immediately upon negotiations toward a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address on February 12, 1918, serve as the foundation and in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of September 27, 1918, will also be taken into account.

U. S. PRISONERS FORCED TO WORK IN KRUPP PLANT

Americans Sent to Essen to Fill Gaps Made by Drafts Into German Army of Experienced Workmen. Socialistic propaganda is said to have made inroads upon the morale of the plant and that, together with the scarcity of labor, has materially lessened the output of both munitions and ordnance.

The decision to employ American prisoners in the big gun factory followed the effort to increase the strength of the fighting forces by combing every able bodied man from munitions plants save those who are absolutely essential to the conduct of the work. If the experiment of forcing American soldiers to work at Essen is successful, it is understood that they will be used extensively hereafter in similar plants in various sections of the German Empire. The man shortage at all of them has reached a stage where some action is regarded as a necessity.

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British and Belgians Advance on Wide Front in Flanders.

TROOPS QUIT BRUSSELS. Americans Gain Two Miles in Hard Fighting in Le Cateau Sector. FRENCH ALSO ADVANCE

Enemy Resists From Olse to Metz in Effort to Extricate Army From Lowlands.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Another great section of Belgium passed to-day into the hands of King Albert, aided by his British and French allies, while in the adjoining sector in France Field Marshal Haig's men are driving forward with restless vigor, gaining about five miles on a wide front. Still further south the French are advancing in a similar operation, the purpose of which, like that of the British, is to reach and cut the Valenciennes, Hirson, Mezieres, Metz railroad, over which the Germans have been receiving the bulk of their supplies.

In the north there is little opposition. Cavalry detachments already have reached Eclooc and Ghent, with British and Belgian infantry close behind them, pressing forward with great speed. It is probable that both of these places will be occupied tomorrow morning if they have not already been taken. In the central region, however, on both sides of Le Cateau, furious fighting is in progress, the Germans striving desperately to preserve the railroad line, the loss of which at this time would spell disaster for them.

Six Thousand Troops Trapped.

While the Germans are not yet showing any marked signs of disorder the Allies are pressing them so closely that the orderly manner of the retreat may be abandoned at any moment. So rapid has been the advance of the Allies that some 6,000 German troops have been cut off northeast of Brussels and penned in against the Dutch frontier. Holland doubtless will see that they do not cross the line and perforce they must surrender, as there is no escape for them.

Refugees arriving in Holland from Belgium report that a number of ships on the Eclooc Canal, carrying German officers and war material, were shot to pieces and sunk with all on board by Belgian troops on Friday afternoon. The German troops, according to the refugees, are retreating toward Ghent and Antwerp.

During the last fifteen days of their occupation of Lille the Germans took away into captivity here the British inhabitants of the city.

Brussels Being Evacuated. The Amsterdam correspondent of the Associated Press reports that the evacuation of Brussels by the Germans has already begun, according to M. Heinrich, an Activist Belgian Deputy. As quoted by the correspondent of the Nieuws van den Dagen at Rotterdam, on the Dutch frontier, who says the Deputy himself has arrived at Brussels.

The evacuation reports, it is asserted, refer to the German troops and not to the civilian population of the city. Many German columns, with numerous guns and automobiles, travelling eastward, are passing Sluis, a town on the Holland frontier ten miles north of Bruges. German sentinels have abandoned their posts on the canal at Sluis.

Bruges Cleared of Enemy. The Associated Press correspondent with the allied armies in France and Belgium reports that Bruges was reported late this evening to have been cleared of the enemy. The Belgians are pressing on beyond the city, closing the neck of the bottle reaching to the North Sea, but the bulk of the Germans undoubtedly have escaped from the coast. The progress elsewhere includes the capture of Templeuve, a mile from the Escaut River northwest of Tonrain. In the sharp fighting here the British are driving the Germans faster than they want to go.

North of the Escaut the villages of Bouchin, Reux and Amsion have been captured and the advanced troops have fought their way into the western outskirts of Denain along the Reux-Denain railway. Saulnier has been captured and seven hundred civilians liberated. Douchy also has been captured and six thousand civilians rescued after hard fighting. Here, east of Le Cateau, has been cleared of the enemy after hard fighting from house to house and in the streets and the Germans have been driven east of the town.