YANKEES IN MONTH WON 169 SQ. MILES

They Have Liberated 45 Villages, Taken 20,000 Men and Beaten 33 Divisions.

4 DEFENCE LINES BROKEN

Pershing's Men Also Have Captured 137 Big Guns and Other Booty.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 27.—In its first major operation against the Germans, considering the clearing out of the St. Mihiel salient as a local affair, the American Army in a few days less than a month has liberated more than forty-five villages and advanced to an average depth of ten miles, freeing 169 square miles of territory. In the offensive the Americans have captured more than 20,000 prisoners.

The Americans attacked on a front of twenty miles from the Argonne to the Meuse, and the advance has been made in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, due particularly to the nature of the ground, which is covered with hill, deep ravines and woods. In addition the Americans had fronting them four organized systems of trenches—the Hindenburg line, the Hagen position, the Volker position and the Kriemhild position. They have forced their way through all these lines. Ahead of them lies the Freya position, which has been reached at one point in the region of the Bantheville Wood.

The advance has been particularly difficult because the Germans have stubbornly resisted every foot of the way and have used more than thirty-three divisions on the twenty mile front. The enemy continues to make a formidable effort to hold this front in order to protect his great lateral line of communication running through Hirson, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy and Longuyon. This line already is threatened, and should the Germans lose it they will lose their main line of communication from Germany into occupied France.

137 Big Guns Captured.

In addition to the prisoners Gen. Pershing's men have taken more than 137 guns of large calibre, numerous machine guns and anti-tank guns, a great store of ammunition and much war material, including locomotives and railway cars.

Since September 26 the Americans have fired more than 2,500,000 shells, the number at times reaching as high as 150,000 daily. The guns used included a great number of heavies and also some captured from the enemy.

American aviators and anti-aircraft guns since September 27 have brought down 230 enemy machines and 23 enemy balloons, despite adverse flying conditions and bad weather at times. Bombing airplanes dropped more than 40,000 kilograms of explosives on railroad centres, troop concentrations and other points behind the enemy lines.

From the viewpoint of the engineer the most difficult task faced has been the repairing of roads and the movement of supplies, men, ammunition and food to the front. More than 40,000 engineer troops are employed day and night in rebuilding shell shattered roads, using where possible crushed rock from villages destroyed by the German shells.

Wire Defences Bridged.

In the Argonne hundreds of yards of German barbed wire entanglements, fastened from tree to tree at various heights, had to be bridged, as it was impossible to cut them. In addition many roads in the Argonne were of black loam, which became a morass in rainy weather. The engineers were compelled to virtually build bridges over many miles of these roads.

The crossing of Forges Brook was accomplished in the first day of the advance under a heavy fire. The brook runs through marshy lands, and in order to bridge it the engineers had to lay bundles of faggots on both sides of the stream. The crossing was made in record time, and then began the battle of the Argonne, which lasted more than two weeks.

Compilations made by army officers show that of the more than 169 square miles taken from the enemy since September 26, almost one-half were heavily wooded and machine gun infested. The Americans had to take by storm 159 hills and high crests, most of which were heavily wooded and defended by strong machine gun detachments. Of the hills 141 were west of the Meuse and eighteen east of the river. The Germans also had to be driven from 430 ravines, all defended by machine guns and nearly as hard to take as the hills.

Gen. Pershing's men have had to advance against the pick of the German army fighting desperately to hold this important front. Their difficulties are understood more easily when the number of hills, woods and ravines they have had to take is considered.

Strong German Forces.

Natural positions for defence held by the Germans north of the American line are probably as strong as any along the entire battle front from Switzerland to the sea. These positions which the Americans are now facing are especially strong owing to the thickly wooded districts and series of hills and ridges. Taking advantage of these natural military positions the Germans have thrown in strong forces of men and brought up immense quantities of artillery of various calibre, determined to hold what has been called the eastern pivot of their defence line in France at any cost.

From Grandpre Pass, where there has been fierce fighting for nearly two weeks, the Americans face the Bois de Bourgogne and Bois de Bas, which really are a continuation of the Argonne forest. Back of these great woods is the Forêt-de-Hoult, all of which forms a splendid protection for troop concentration and concealing ammunition and heavy artillery. Here the Americans are preparing for the battle of Argonne all over again.

German prisoners report that the Bois de Bourgogne is literally filled with machine guns, many of them in the hills and ridges within the forest and even installed in trees. Further east the Germans have taken advantage of the more wooded tracts of the Bois de Barricourt and the Bois de Tailly, to the south of which is the Freya Stellung, which has been reached by the Americans west of Aincreville. East of the Meuse Americans have more wooded districts in view of the observers, the principal one of which is the Forest de Woevre, along the southern edge of which passes the Freya Stellung. To the south of the Freya Stellung are three series of smaller lines directly facing the Americans, some of which were penetrated in Thursday's fighting.

From what is known about the Freya Stellung it follows the hills, ridges and woods, zigzagging just north of our present line and extending eastward from the ridge north of Bois des Hazofs, and runs along the northern edge of Bois de Bantheville, bending southeasterly and following the hills near Aincreville to Clery le Petit, crossing the Meuse and passing along a series of wooded ridges just beyond Fontaine. From Fontaines it passes through the Bois de Tailles and Bois de Bugny and the Bois de Breheville, thence in a northeasterly direction. Recent reports said that the Germans were working vigorously at various points along the Freya Stellung building additional dugouts and improving positions generally as fast as possible for a probable winter campaign.

American Front Quiet.

Almost complete quiet reigned over the American front northwest of Verdun to-day. Not a single infantry action of any importance took place and there was a minimum even of patrolling on both sides. The artillery, which from the German side was mildly active on the American right during the night, ceased before daylight and was heard only intermittently in the later hours.

Despite sunshine throughout the day the visibility was so poor that the aviators could accomplish little. The American fliers encountered few of the enemy.

The advance on the extreme American left into Bourgogne Wood yesterday and the taking of the hamlet of Furnay were of importance because they mark an extension of the American lines up the narrow valley, bringing the northeasterly curving line into the woods. This puts the Americans almost behind the troublesome and costly Belle Joyeuse Farm, which has been bitterly contested, having been won and lost several times in the last few days.

German troop concentrations in the region of Briquenay, north of Grand Pre, were bombed this afternoon by about sixty all American bombing airplanes, with about eighty pursuit planes protecting them. Formations of from fifteen to twenty German machines attempted to drive off the Americans and several aerial combats resulted.

Lieut. Edward Rickenbacher was among the pursuit planes accompanying the bombing squadron. He engaged in two aerial combats and brought down a German machine within the American lines near Exermont. Rickenbacher followed the enemy machine close to the ground until he saw the enemy aviator land and fall into the hands of American infantrymen. Returning to his airdrome, Rickenbacher heard the news of his promotion to a Captaincy.

The weather was fairly clear when word came that German troops were arriving at Briquenay by trains, and that they were marching and being transported toward the Bourgogne Wood. An expedition was quickly organized, and was soon on the wing.

In addition to bombing Briquenay and the railroad, the bombers dropped a few bombs in woods near by, and the pursuit planes attacked enemy troops with small bombs and machine guns. The bombers report excellent results, direct hits being obtained upon railroad sheds.

Two American planes are reported missing. Over Grand Pre the left wing of a plane was struck by a German anti-aircraft shell and the machine fell in flames within the German lines. The identity of the machine is uncertain, but it is believed to have been an American.

DENAIN GIVES THANKS FOR ITS DELIVERANCE

Prince of Wales and Gen. Currie Received With Honors.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 27.—The historic old town of Denain to-day paid its debt of gratitude to the British for its recent deliverance from a bondage of four years by the German invaders.

All the remaining residents of this war scarred place, headed by the local dignitaries, formally received and rendered a touching tribute of thanks this morning to the Prince of Wales, representing the British Government; Gen. Currie, commander of the Canadian Army Corps, and the commander of the Fourth Canadian Division of Quebec, which freed Denain from the enemy. The reception of the royal representative was attended by elaborate ceremonies.

Even as these proceeded there came constant detonations of exploding shells from great German guns to the east, but these marks of hate failed to dampen the spirit of joy and thanksgiving, for they came from an all but vanquished enemy and Denain was free.

The Prince of Wales, Gen. Currie and the divisional commander entered the town with a guard of honor composed of Canadian troops, French veterans of the War of 1870, their tunics covered with the medals of that conflict, and a delegation of local beauties dressed in Alsatian costumes and carrying huge bouquets. They proceeded to the central square of the town, where prominent civilians and officials were awaiting to receive them.

While the guard stood at salute the commander of the Fourth Division was presented with a flag for his gallant troops, who a few days ago had forced the enemy from that very square at the point of the bayonet. The girls gave their flowers to the Prince, Gen. Currie, the divisional commander and the other Generals.

This ceremony having been completed, the procession reformed to proceed to the church for the celebration of high mass. At this time at its head marched all the priests in their robes of office.

Near the altar was a gaping wound in the wall where a great shell from a German gun once had exploded. The Prince of Wales took his place just under this ragged hole.

Aside from the religious rites, an address of thanks was delivered by the parish priest. Then going to the Canadian representatives he thanked them and referred to them as relatives by blood and association. In concluding he said that he could see the hand of God working behind the just punishment which certainly would be meted out to the Germans. This punishment had long been delayed, but it would be all the harder for that very fact, he said.

The congregation then filed out of the church and the Prince of Wales took up a station nearby to allow the troops to pass in review. His post was beside the statue of Gen. Villars, who as commander under Louis XIV. freed Denain from the Austrians long years ago.

ONLY 4 LOST FROM "SINKLESS" LUCIA

Navy Department Officially Reports Ship's Fate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—All except four of the crew of the American steamer Lucia, torpedoed and sunk 1,200 miles from the American coast October 19, are reported to have been rescued, the Navy Department announced tonight. Four men were killed by the explosion of the torpedo. They were:

Third Engineer D. Mina Moynihan, St. Helena, Va.; Cadet Engineer N. B. Gayner, Kansas City; Oiler E. C. Young, Baltimore; Water Tender James Kenney, Naugatuck, Conn.

The department's announcement said that Vice Admiral Sims had reported that he had received a message from an American naval vessel, saying it had eighty-six survivors from the Lucia aboard. It was understood that there was none on the vessel except the crew, which evidently numbered ninety men.

The Lucia was equipped with buoyancy boxes designed to make her unsinkable. First news that she had been sent down was received in marine circles in New York, and to-night's announcement is the first by the Navy Department.

The steamer was a cargo carrier and had made several trips in the war zone without incident.

NAMES OF 200 LOST ON OTRANTO LISTED

372 Soldiers Believed to Have Been Victims of the Collision.

MUSTER ROLLS ARE LOST

Duplicates to Check Survivors Had to Be Sent From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Names of 200 of the American soldiers who lost their lives in the sinking of the transport Otranto, October 6, in a collision with the steamship Kashmir off the Scottish coast were made public to-night by the War Department.

Three hundred and seventy-two soldiers are believed to have gone down with the ship, but the exact number will not be known until the checking of the names of survivors against the muster rolls of the units aboard has been completed.

The original muster rolls were lost with the ship and duplicates had to be sent to England by the War Department. This accounts for the length of time required to establish the identity of the men lost.

The list of the lost follows:

Lieutenant.

COFFMAN, Bierne H., Robinson, Ill.

Sergeants.

GAUDRY, Henry E., Savannah, Ga.
LITTLE, Oscar E., Chandlerville, Ill.
LOUGHRAN, Frank, 744 Columbus av., New York.
NELSON, August, Ophelm, Ill.
USHER, Wade L., Sylvania, Ga.
BAXTER, Ludden E., Lake Helen, Ga.
BROOKS, Walter C., Sumter, S. C.
CARTER, William W., Savannah, Ga.
FORESTER, Rodie C., Pinson, Tenn.
HILL, John St., Springfield, Ill.
HUGHES, David P., Ludowici, Ga.
JUSUS, Watson O., Woodford, S. C.
LUTHIE, Raymond E., Commerce, Ga.
RAY, Ralph S., Lafayette, Ind.
SMITH, Samuel L., Cincinnati.

Corporals.

DAVIS, Norman, Screven, Ga.
DILTS, Roy C., Farmington, Ill.
DODD, Herbert A., El Reno, Okla.
GAY, Edmond A., Plainville, Kan.
KESLER, Joseph L., Salisbury, N. C.
MARKLEY, Paul U., Havana, Ill.
PROBASCO, David R., San Jose, Ill.
READY, Willie, Augusta, Ga.
WALDEN, Charles S., Millwood, Ga.
WILLIAMS, Lee, Seneca, S. C.
BURNSIDE, Thomas, Canton, Ill.
GARLAND, Ira M., Citronelle, Ala.
HURR, Arthur S., Alton, Ill.
MEEKS, James W., Pelzer, S. C.
MILLER, Horace H., Old Fort, N. C.
STANSELL, Marvin J., Lindale, Ga.
THIMPE, Julius, Havana, Ill.

Wagoner.

KAUFMANN, Bernard, 64 Atlantic st., Jersey City.

Privates.

ALLEN, Henry G., Stillmore, Ga.
BAKER, Alexander, Quapaw, Okla.
BARRY, Raiford E., Oliver, Ga.
BAKER, William H., Saltsburg, Pa.
BARTHELEMY, Henry E., Grand Isle, La.
BATTLE, William P., Jr., Augusta, Ga.
BEASLEY, Brooks, Blitch, Ga.
SECKWITH, Wesley J., Medfield, Mass.
BENNETT, David M., Screven, Ga.
BLASNICK, Lawrence, Nanticoke, Ga.
BOUDEMAN, Oren O., Delavan, Ill.
BOURQUE, Sullie, Lafayette, Ind.
BOYETT, Jim M., Milltown, Ga.
BOHEMAN, Alvin C., Sylvester, Ga.
BRAGG, George H., Woodcliffe, Ga.
BURLEIGH, Rheul William, Opelousa, La.
CAPOUN, James V., Chicago.
CARTER, William B., Waynesboro, Ga.
CLEVELAND, Oliver C., Jr., Culloden, Ga.
COLLETT, Alex. Cross, Ky.
CONNER, David L., Wainwright, Okla.
COOK, William E., Anamosa, Ia.
COONEY, Edward J., 79 W. 102d st., New York.
COONEY, William J., Augusta, Ga.
CAPPAGE, John J., Hahira, Ga.
CORCORAN, James, Chicago.
CURRONS, Charles B., Delaware, N. J.
DANNER, Boyd D., Summum, Ill.
DONES, William J., Norfolk, Va.
DULL, Merle H., Arcanum, Ohio.
DURDEN, Hicks, Norristown, Ga.
FALGOUT, Cleo J., Cutoff, La.
FOLLIS, Earl B., Johnston City, Ill.
FRAZER, Gus, Girard, Ga.
GARDNER, John P., Birmingham, Ala.
GASKINS, Lafayette, Nashville, Ga.
GAY, Ernest M., Augusta, Ga.
GRINNER, Bennie E. E., Nashville, Ga.
HARNISH, Robert A., New Kensington, Pa.
HAYWOOD, Jennings B., Stouts, N. C.
HESTER, James B., Augusta, Ga.
HUDSON, Orion D., Jackin, Ga.
HUTCHENSON, Lester, Covena, Ga.
HUTTO, George H., Adel, Ga.
KEHOE, James W., Sandy Ridge, Pa.
HISH, Joseph, Cleveland.
KNIGHT, Raymond T., Pitts, Ga.
LARMA, Floyd M., Chicago.
LASSEIGNE, Louis P., St. Martinsville, La.
LEVENITE, Ira B., Kennett Square, Pa.
McDERMOTT, Edward, New Bedford, Mass.
McKENNA, James P., 457 Elizabeth st., Perth Amboy.
MAHER, Thomas F., 149 Central av., Jersey City.
MARTIN, Fred J., Bay City, Mich.
MORNINGSTAR, Alva O., Little York, Ill.
NEWSOME, Roy C., Madison county, Ohio.
OPPENHEIM, Joseph H., Savannah, Ga.
O'ROURKE, William F., 132 Lafayette st., Jersey City.
OWENS, Griffen D., Dallas, Ga.
PAGE, Frampton W., Augusta, Ga.
PARENTE, Rocco, 343 E. 24th st., New York.
PARKER, Rivie, Fountainhead, Tenn.
PHILLIPS, Neil, North Town, Ga.
ADABAUGH, Hampton R., Marietta, Ohio.
RALSTON, William K., Vermont, Ill.
RANDOLPH, Gilbert, Sparta, Tenn.
REDDICK, Claude C., Millen, Ga.
RENCHEN, Aubrey D., Trinity, Ky.
REPALONE, Patrick, 419 E. 9th st., New York.
RIGGS, Gale E., Parkersburg, W. Va.
RITCHEY, Frank B., Blue Knob, Pa.
ROBINSON, Leon, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
RUSHLIN, Ashley F., Augusta, Ga.
SCOTT, Walter B., North Henderson, Ill.
SEDBERRY, Eugene B., Smithland, Ky.
SEWARD, Fred L., Buffalo.
SHANE, Ray M., Stoyestown, Pa.
SHARPE, John H., Brundige, Ala.
SHEFFIELD, John M., Statesboro, Ga.
SIMMONS, Robert, Nashville, Ga.
STENSVOLD, Carl O., Braham, Tex.
TURNER, Elsie O., Greenville, S. C.
WEEKS, Aaron W., Waynesboro, Ga.
WELLS, Harry V., Augusta, Ga.
WILLIAMS, Carl, Augusta, Ga.
WILLIAMS, Edward L., Ewardsville, Ga.
WILLIAMS, Joe, Summit, Ga.
WISE, Louis F., Wendell, N. C.
WHITAKER, Hearr C., Baldwin, Miss.
BRUMIT, William, Ottawa, Kan.
CORLEY, Simon E. L., Columbia, S. C.
COLLINS, Mandell, Oak Park, Ga.
CROWE, James W., Augusta, Ga.
DEAL, Carswell, Avoca, Ga.
DEMEYER, Millard C., Fulton, Ky.
DEMPSEY, Louis G., 195 Hoyt st., Brooklyn.
DICKERSON, Pearl W., Williams, Ia.
DOUGLAS, George L., Macon, Ga.
EASTERS, Mack, Lenox, Ga.
EPPS, Clarence, Augusta, Ga.
FAIRCLOTH, George B., Milltown, Ga.
GEBERT, Charles J., Jr., Syracuse.
GREEN, Mack M., Oglethorpe, Ga.
GRIFFIN, Arthur M., Quitman, Ga.
GRIFFIN, Harry J., Ledwood, Mo.
GUNTER, Ive L., Waycross, Ga.
HALL, Edward Russell, Lincoln, N. J.
HANKINSON, Marion, Girard, Ga.
HARMON, Wylie C., Laman, S. C.
HARRISON, Freddie, Jessup, Ga.
HENRY, William B., Manchester, Tenn.
HICKEY, David C., Sweetwater, Tenn.
HICKEY, Edward F., Chicago.
HIGGINBOTHAM, Jesse, McMinnville, Tenn.
HOLLIS, Joseph F., Iron City, Tenn.
HUBBS, Roy S., Gleneaston, W. Va.
HICKMAN, Gordon S., Taber, N. C.
HOLLAND, Thomas H., Adel, Ga.
HOOKS, Carlton M., Swainboro, Ga.
HUBBARD, Wade H., Lake Helen, Fla.
HUNTER, William A., Oliver, Ga.
JOHNSON, Earl D., McAdenville, N. C.
JOHNSON, Roscoe L., Farmington, Ill.
KNIGHT, Ralph, Ray City, Ga.
LEE, Clyde H., Haleyonville, Ga.
LUCYK, Michael U., Mahanoy City, Pa.
McMILLAN, William, Enigma, Ga.
MOORE, John F., Adel, Ga.
MORRIS, Jasper H., Blythe, Ga.
MOSS, Philip E., Christman, Ill.
NELSON, Brox, Union, S. C.
PARVIN, Gradie U., Boseburg, Ala.
PEETZING, Raymond, Havana, Ill.
PORTER, Rad C., Jacksonville, Ala.
RAILEY, Charlie, Alapaha, Ga.
RAWLS, Elisha W., Crystal River, Fla.
SCHMITT, Joseph F., Pittsburg.
SCHUETZ, Lewis W., Des Moines, Ia.
SHAPIRO, David, 1958 Bergen st. Brooklyn.
SHIELDS Harry G., Cumberland, Md.
SIMPSON, Raman A., Pendleton, S. C.
SMITH, Edward J., Harrison, N. J.
SMITH, Ira, Villa Rica, Ga.
SMITH, Lurano, Kennethville, S. C.
SMITH, Paul F., Pensacola, Fla.
SMITH, Sanford T., Haddock, Ga.
SMITH, Walter C., Fullwood Springs, Ga.
SPAUGH, Albert N., Winston-Salem, N. C.
STEELE, John E., Akron, Mich.
STOUT, Roland B., Greensboro, N. C.
SWADDER, Russell H., Arcanum, Ohio.
THRIFT, Andrew, Hubbardville, Ga.
TORCK, Rudolph V., Charleston, S. C.
TREADWAY, Edward, St. Joseph, Mo.
UNGER, Edwin A., Knoxville, Ill.
VAIL, Charles E., Staatsburg, N. Y.
WARD, William O., Batesburg, S. C.
WARTH, William E., Savannah, Ga.
WILLEY, Vern E., Mitchell, Ia.
WILLIAMSON, Cecil H., Sylvania, Ga.
YOUNG, Edwin N., Ponchatoula, La.
ZIEGLER, William, Sparks, Ga.

600 ARMY STUDENTS GET COMMISSIONS

Graduates of Central Officers' Training School at Camp Lee Announced.

A list of the young men whose military studies and work at the Central Officers' Training School, Camp Lee, Va., has been rewarded by commissioning them Second Lieutenants of infantry was made public yesterday. The list of newly commissioned Lieutenants includes about 600 names from all parts of the country, the names and addresses of those from Manhattan, the metropolitan district and environs being as follows:

John George Adler, 209 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn; Eric Gustav Anderson, 246 North avenue, Cranford N. J.

Chester Joseph Babbage, 249 William street, East Orange, N. J.; Harry Mathias Helford, 5 Lincoln place, Weehawken Heights, N. J.; John Henry Berryman, 235 Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn; Benjamin Birkenfeld, 213 West Ninety-first street, Manhattan; Colin Francis Bond, 17 Virginia avenue, Jersey City.

Richard Herman Cassoff, 138 Ellery street, Brooklyn; Arthur Coster, Sunnyside Farm, Grocheron avenue, Bay Side, L. I.; George Walter Cramp, 475 East Twenty-ninth street, Brooklyn; Buel Albro Crawford, Babylon, L. I.; Paul Woolverton Cronce, Rosemonet, N. J.; Thomas Emmet Curtin, 691 Summer avenue, Newark.

Salvatore D'Avanzo, 1121 Glenmore avenue, Brooklyn; Charles William Davies, 2078 Bathgate avenue, New York city; Arthur Jerome De Courcey, 56 South Ninth street, Brooklyn; Ralph McCord Denny, 940 East Sixteenth street, Brooklyn; Charles Joseph Dolan, 39 South Eighth street, Newark; Hugh Doyle, 240 West Eleventh street, Manhattan; Frederick Worthington Dunphy, 297 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

Clarence Bennett Eastwood, 1653 New York avenue, Brooklyn; Gustav Martin Engstrom, 135 West 145th street, Manhattan.

George Joseph Farrell, 3132 Broadway, Manhattan; Adial Livingstone Ferguson, 563 West 181st street, Manhattan; Emil Florian, 717 Angelique street, West Hoboken.

James Aloysius Gaffney, 49 Driggs street, Brooklyn; Gordon Fauwistle Gaines, 155 East Seventeenth street, Flatbush, Brooklyn; William Joseph Gaynor, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Edward Aloysius Gearns, 981 Fifty-second street, Brooklyn; Frank Gilfillen, 341 Cherry street, Manhattan; Arthur Hirsch Goodman, 285 St. John's place, Brooklyn; Eugene Greenhut, 230 East seventy-first street, Manhattan; Joseph Reed Gregory, 790 St. John's place, Brooklyn; Franklin Joseph Grieshack, 1713 Centre street, Brooklyn; Irving Grossmann, 572 East 158th street, Manhattan.

Howard Leland Harmon, 265 West Thirty-eighth street, Manhattan; John Victor Helberg, 232 West Eighteenth street, Manhattan; Lloyd Norman Herold, 752 Forest avenue, Brooklyn; Estle Van House, 562 South Main street, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Roland Cocks Hunter, 212 Mount Prospect avenue, Newark.

Van Orden Ingraham, 219 South Seventh street, Newark.

John Patrick Keating, 220 East Fifty-second street, Manhattan; Joseph Chester Kennelton, 881 St. John's place, Brooklyn; John Anthony Kiley, 240 Franklin street, Brooklyn; Frank Kohout, 311 East Seventy-fifth street, Manhattan; Adrian Sebastian Kuhn, 1112 Dean street, Brooklyn.

Edwin James Lawley, 269 Maple street, Brooklyn; Otto Carl Lorenz, 14 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Joseph John Lowcher, 32 Van Buren street, Passaic.

Joseph Robert McDonald, 655 Greenwich street, Manhattan; Francis Aloysius McGurk, 99 Ward street, Paterson; Francis Michael McNamara, 240 East Twenty-fourth street, Manhattan; William McPherson, 1870 Sixty-fifth street, Brooklyn; Walter Emmet Mackey, 57 Paulison avenue, Passaic; Benjamin E. Marks, 829 West End avenue, Manhattan; John Bernhardt Mathews, 400 Riverside Drive, Manhattan; Walter Measday, Jr., 134 South Oxford street, Brooklyn; Clarence Benedict Monssees, 255 West Houston street, Manhattan; Frederick Walter Mueller, 127 North Ninth street, Newark; Christopher Edward Muirain, 87 Florence avenue, Irvington, N. J.; James Raymond Murphy, 81 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn.

Fred Holroyd Neiman, 17 Second avenue, Newark; Carl Herman Ney, 246 West Anderson street, Hackensack; John Joseph Nolan, 469 Forty-eighth street, Brooklyn.

Thomas Patrick O'Hara, 426 West Forty-seventh street, Manhattan.

Karl Richert Palzer, 134 Norwood street, Newark; Alexander Francis Pfaff, 1352 Seventy-eighth street, Brooklyn.

Luther Anderson Reed, 29 Claremont avenue, Manhattan; William Henry Regan, 629 Prospect avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.; Joseph Augustine Ridley, 523 West 150th street, Manhattan; Victor Lloyd Roebuck, 6323 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.

Herman John Scheel, 99 Howe avenue, Passaic; William Herbert Schmidt, 42 Furman avenue, Brooklyn; Hugo Schulhof, 188 Claremont avenue, Manhattan; Harry Schwartz, 278 Montauk avenue, Brooklyn; John Scially, 243 Wayne street, Jersey City; Eugene Joseph Seeman, 473 Tenth street, Brooklyn; Samuel Shafer, 872 Gates avenue, Brooklyn; Christopher Charles Shayne, 346 Columbus avenue, Manhattan; John Joseph Sheridan, 219 East Fifty-second street, Manhattan; James Wilson Snedden, 170 East Thirty-first street, Brooklyn; Israel Stempel, 68 Cannon street, Manhattan; Edward Louis Stern, 961 East 156th street, New York city.

John V. Teter, 1769 Eighty-first street, Brooklyn; Royden Browning Tomlins, 524 Seventh street, Brooklyn; Herman George Troise, 135 St. John's place, Brooklyn.

Frank Paulding Walton, 49 Harrison street, Morristown, N. J.; Harry Adolph Wehrman, 975 Summit avenue, New York city; James George Wenz, 2408 Catalpa avenue, Brooklyn; John Adam Werner, 194 Ridgewood avenue, Brooklyn; William Walter West, 650 Boulevard East, Weehawken; Harry Wycoff, 129 Bright street, Jersey City.

Virginius Victor Zipris, 740 West End avenue, Manhattan.

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28TH DIVISION CITED FOR ARGONNE WORK

Stubborn Enemy Driven Back Ten Kilometers Out of Strongholds.

INSTANCES OF BRAVERY

Sergeant, Ill and Wounded, Leads Company Which Had Lost Officers.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Oct. 27.—By command of Major-Gen. Charles H. Muir Lieut.-Col. Walter C. Sweeney, Chief of Staff, has issued the following:

The division commander desires to express his appreciation to all officers and soldiers of the Twenty-eighth Division and of attached units who at all times during the advance in the valley of the Aire and in the Argonne Forest, in spite of many hardships and constant personal danger, gave their best efforts to further the success of the division.

As a result of this operation, which extended from 5:30 o'clock the morning of September 26 until the night of October 8, with almost continuous fighting, the enemy line was forced back more than ten kilometers. In spite of most stubborn and at times desperate resistance the enemy was driven out of Grand Bourequilles, Petit Bourequilles, Vrennes, Montblainville, Apremont, Pleinchamp Farm, La Forge, Chatel Chehery and strongholds on Hills 223 and 244; these were captured in the face of strong machine gun and artillery fire.

Cited by General Headquarters.

As a new division on the Vesle River north of Chateau Thierry the Twenty-eighth was cited in orders from general headquarters for its excellent service, and the splendid work just completed assures it a place in the very front rank of fighting American divisions. With such a position to maintain it is expected that every man will devote his best effort to the work in hand to hasten that final victory which now is so near.

Brig.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan and Col. Arthur L. Conger commanded brigades in this advance northward. Instances of heroic acts by the men continue to multiply; following are some of the latest:

Sergeant Ralph E. Summerton, Warren, Pa., the night before the attack upon Chatel Chehery was in the regimental kitchen. He was suffering from influenza and some aggravated wounds. A German potato masher (a type of hand grenade) had exploded near him, inflicting several small cuts upon his leg. Lieut. Dickson, battalion adjutant of the 112th Infantry, came in and Summerton asked him how things were going. The Lieutenant told him there were no officers left in Company I.

Against the advice of the doctor Summerton went back to lead the company in the attack and skilfully headed the first wave. Capt. William G. Smith says: "We advanced from Apremont in two columns. Just before we came to Hill 244 we went into line of squads with Company I in the lead, K next and L and M following. Summerton actually was the first man to mount the hill. Gen. Nolan was there and saw Summerton carry on.

Survived and Recovered.

"After gaining the crest Summerton learned there was an enemy position that had to be cleaned out and he led again, getting a rifle bullet through his shoulder. Since the battle Summerton has recovered from all his wounds and no longer is a casualty. Back on the Vesle River, north of Chateau Thierry, Summerton received two minor wounds from shrapnel which he disregarded in the same way until his men had dug in."

Sergeant Andrew B. Lynch, Philadelphia, September 29, when the Germans counter attacked at Apremont, was on duty with a one pounder section of the 110th Regiment in position to the north of the village. Under orders he removed his guns to the rear, then learning that his commanding officer, Lieut. Meyer S. Jacobs, had been taken prisoner, he with Corporal Robert F. Jeffrey, Sagamore, Pa., organized a rescue party of five and at once attacked the German patrol of thirty-six men, of whom fteen were killed. Lynch personally took three prisoners and delivered free and unwounded his commanding officer.

Immediately afterward he took command of seventy-five Americans in the reserve, drew his revolver and shouting "Follow me!" launched a new attack upon the enemy twenty-five yards away, driving the Germans back for two-thirds of a mile and establishing a line in a ravine northwest of the village. Corporal Jeffrey was close at his side through it all.

Lieut. Jacobs says: "I was in the hands of the enemy fifteen minutes. Lynch did not have to come back after me for I had ordered him to go to the town and stay there."

Another remarkable instance of personal bravery concerns Lieut. John V. Merrick, Philadelphia, who now is back with the 110th Regiment, recovered from his wounds. September 28 Merrick, with D Company, had gained his objective and was holding the western end of a ravine near Apremont. They were subjected to frontal and enfilading fire, were without shelter and were ordered to withdraw to safer positions.

While doing so Merrick was painfully wounded by machine gun bullets through his elbow and hand. Although suffering greatly he refused to be removed and for two hours skilfully directed his men at great peril to himself, getting back what was left of his company, together with some men of other companies who had attached themselves to his command.

Capt. Charles L. McLain, Indiana, Pa., whose gallantry in the fighting on the Marne attracted attention in July, again distinguished himself at Apremont. Learning that Company C, 110th Infantry, was without officers and that his own company was in reserve, he took command of the company and led the first wave in the attack the morning of September 29. He was wounded in the leg about 5:30 in the morning, but he continued, hobbling with a cane, until the objective was reached at 4:30 in the afternoon, when he was removed to the hospital. He has recovered from his wound and now is back with his division.

I wish I might give the name of the young Lieutenant from Altoona, now dead from his wounds, who made a reconnaissance from Apremont to Chatel Chehery, and when an attack was ordered for the morning of September 29, his own company being in reserve, learned that Company I was without officers and volunteered to command it. With this unit he was half a mile north of Apremont when the enemy counter attacked. He was shot through the stomach by machine gun bullets, but continued to lead until 7:30 o'clock, when the attack finally was repulsed. Then he consented to go to the hospital, where he died. Because of his death it is not permitted to give his name.

SEES GERMAN GRIP FASTEN ON RUSSIA

Lord Robert Cecil Gives After War Warning.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lord Robert Cecil foresees the possibility of Germany fastening her dominion on Russia after the war.

"On withdrawing from the occupied territories in Russia," he says, "the Germans disarmed all the inhabitants. Now the Bolsheviki are beginning to invade these districts, with the result that the people are helpless. In view of the possibility that there will be a lack of stable government in Russia after the war there is a probability these peoples will call upon Germany for aid in restoring order.

"More than once the Germans have dominated Russia. Revolutions have left the country entirely without government. The educated class is small, and the governing element smaller. There remains no one with a semblance of an idea of government.

"Great Britain has never declared herself at war with the Bolsheviki, except that she has assisted in protecting Russian interests from the grasp of Germans, although a considerable number of Bolsheviks are known to be in the pay of Germany."

Seek Bodies of Sophia Victims.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 27.—Rescue boats to-day swarmed Lynn Canal, near Skagway, Alaska, seeking trace of the Alaskans and Yukon Territory residents believed drowned when the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer Princess Sophia was sent to the bottom of the canal by a storm Friday night.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads

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F. J. GOULD'S WIFE AND MEXICAN FINED

Basis of Husband's Suit for Divorce Disclosed in Paris Court.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Correctional Court record of last Saturday, which became public to-day, explains the nature of the difference that has arisen between Frank Jay Gould, son of the late Jay Gould, and his wife. A few days before the news came that Mr. Gould had decided to file suit for divorce, but the details concerning the suit were extremely meagre.

The Correctional Court in its action Saturday fined Mrs. Edith Kelly Gould and Mario Casassus, a Mexican, 50 francs ($9.65) each upon the husband's charge that they had improper relations. Mrs. Gould and the Mexican defendant did not appear in court.

Frank Jay Gould has been a somewhat active member of the famous family of financiers. He has been on the boards of many corporations, and one of his chief efforts was to develop Virginia railroad and public utility concerns. He belongs to a number of New York clubs, but for some time has passed much of his time in Paris, where he had a town apartment and an office, with a fine country place at Maisons-Lafitte, in the very centre of the racing colony. The country house is elegantly appointed.

Mr. Gould first married Miss Helen Margaret Kelly, daughter of the late Edward Kelly. The wedding was quite an event. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, now Bishop Greer of the Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Kelly was a Catholic and