



372 AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE MISSING AS RESULT OF BOAT GOING ASHORE IN HEAVY GALE

TRANSPORT OTRANTO RAMMED IN MIDST OF HER CONVOY BY STEAMER KASHMIR POUNDS TO PIECES ON ROCKS OF SCOTTISH COAST

175 BODIES ARE FOUND

BRITISH DESTROYER MOUNSEY PLAYS HEROIC PART IN RESCUE OF MORE THAN HALF OF SHIP'S COMPANY AT GREAT RISK TO HERSELF

A BRITISH PORT Thursday, Oct. 10.—A large number of American troops have been lost as the result of the sinking of the transport Otranto in the North Channel between the Scottish and Irish coasts in a collision with the steamer Kashmir.

Three hundred and one men were taken to Belfast by the British destroyer Mounsey, the only vessel which made an attempt at rescue in the terrific gale, when the Kashmir, another vessel in the convoy with the Otranto, rammed the Otranto amidships.

Seventeen men were picked up alive on the Scottish coast. Of the 699 American soldiers on board the Otranto, 310 were landed. Seventeen were rescued alive at Islay, leaving 372 unaccounted for.

The Otranto and the other vessels of the convoy were battling with the heavy seas and high winds Sunday morning. The storm was so severe and the visibility so bad that the Kashmir, a former Peninsular & Oriental liner, crashed into the Otranto squarely amidships.

The Kashmir backed away badly damaged, but was able to make port. As the bows of the Kashmir were pulled from the great hole in the side of the Otranto, the water rushed in, but for a time it did not serve to stop the engines. The Otranto tried to proceed but made no headway against the gale in her crippled condition.

The Otranto struck the rocks Sunday night south of Saligo bay, Islay island, an uninhabited section where the coast line in many places rises straight out of the water to the rocky peaks many feet above.

As the destroyer neared the side of the Otranto the men began to jump from 30 to 40 feet from her decks. The more experienced sailors of the crew of the steamer had better success than the soldiers, many of whom had never seen the sea until this trip.

As the destroyer steered toward the side of the steamer many of the men leaped too quickly and missed their reckoning and dropped between the boats. Some of them disappeared in the water, but others of them were caught and crushed to death between the boats and the lifeboats which had been lowered to act as buffers. The destroyer was badly battered.

The captain of the destroyer, each time it was brushed away from the side of the Otranto again would push near enough for many more men to jump to the deck of his vessel. He described as a veritable rain the number of men landing on the destroyer.

Many of those who reached the decks of the vessel suffered broken bones or otherwise were hurt. Those who missed the deck of the destroyer went to almost instant death. Four times the battered destroyer came alongside and each time the previous scenes were repeated. At the end of the fourth time she had 310 Americans, 236 of the crew, 30 French sailors and one British officer on board. The boat was full and.

MUSTN'T SHAKE HANDS BUT INSTEAD MUST GIVE SORT OF SALLUTE

JUAREZ, Mex., Oct. 11.—A campaign against hand shaking during the present influenza epidemic was inaugurated today by Juarez officials and semi-military salute was substituted instead. One hundred cases were reported today and quarters at the Juarez race track are being fitted for patients with a fund of \$1500 raised by subscription.

SWITCH LINES PASSED; DOUAI IS EVACUATED

British Press Forward, Reaching Railroad Near Beaumont and Commanding Valenciennes-Lille Line

LONDON, Oct. 11.—North of the Scarpe river in the direction of Douai, the British have passed the Drocourt-Queant line and reached the Lens-Douai railway in the vicinity of Beaumont, and at Quierzy Lamotte. Further north have arrived at Henin-Liétard on the Douai-Carvin road.

The enemy evidently is retiring from Douai. The British have captured St. Aubert and thus are within seven miles of the main German lateral line of communication, namely the Valenciennes-Lille railway.

The enemy is retreating on the whole front from the Soissons-Laon road to Grand-Pra, north of the Argonne forest, and also from the north bank of the Sulpe river in Champagne. General Gouraud's army in Champagne advanced four miles this morning and captured Marchault. The enemy is falling back toward Vouziers.

10,000 CIVILIANS LIBERATED. (By Review Leased Wire) FORCES EAST OF CAMBRAI, Oct. 11.—(Nonn, by the Associated Press.)—Nearly 10,000 French civilians have been liberated from the Germans by the advancing British and Americans.

Four thousand civilians were found in Bohain alone. They were in a pitiful condition, having been without food for three days when rescued. Tears of joy coursed the emaciated cheeks of the liberated men and women.

PLAN HARD WORK. (By Review Leased Wire) DENVER, Oct. 11.—With \$25,442,500 of the state's quota of \$27,478,500 of the fourth Liberty loan pledged, workers in both Denver and throughout the state were planning tonight on redoubled efforts to send the state over the top tomorrow.

HOSTAGES ARE SHOT. (By Review Leased Wire) AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—Petrograd newspapers received here report that 250 hostages have been shot at Penza, 130 miles northwest of Saratov, as a reprisal for the assassination of M. Jozeroff, a member of the extraordinary commission and an attack on the prison wardens.

more which probably will be confirmed soon. Lt. Hamilton Coolidge of Boston, and William Palmer of Bennington, Vt., were among them; Lt. James A. Meissner of Brooklyn, Lt. Ralph A. O'Neil of Nogales, Ariz., and Lt. Waters, one among them; Lt. Reed M. Chambers of Memphis, Tenn., and Lt. Wilbert W. White of New York, one each.

1,900,000 YANK SOLDIERS REACH WAR ZONE SAFE

In Imparting This News March Urges General Public to Subscribe Libtly for the Subscribe Libtly for the

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—With more than 1,900,000 American troops embarked for the front and an army of 2,000,000 men in preparation to make victory certain, General March, chief of staff at his weekly conference today sounded an urgent call for popular support for the fourth Liberty loan in order that the American armies may have full support.

"This is no time to hang back with the idea that the war is over," General March said. "The thing to do is to hurl at the Hun our maximum resources in men and money and make victory certain."

The chief of staff prefaced his review of military operations with an outline of the absolute need that ample funds be forthcoming to back up the fighting men at the front. "The war department," he said, "has had the draft ages changed so as to secure more than 2,000,000 additional first class fighting men and has demanded of congress over \$8,000,000,000 to raise, equip, train and transport this victory army to France. The fourth Liberty loan is now before the people of the United States. Without this financial backing nothing can be accomplished."

Turning to the great war map, General March pointed out the sweeping advance of the Anglo-American forces in the Cambrai-St. Quentin region. With the capture of Le Cateau, he said, the British have gained fourteen miles in three days, "more than they gained in any consecutive three days since they first started their drive east of Amiens in August."

"The enemy's resistance temporarily at least was badly shaken and disorganized," General March said. "At Le Cateau the British are only fourteen miles from Aulnoye. This town is a very important strategic point. It is the junction of the main railroad which I have spoken about before running from Valenciennes through to Metz, and the other great northern artery called the Liege-Mauberge railway. These two roads join at this point. An advance of about nine miles in this direction will put that junction under gun fire and it is a point of vital importance."

"On Tuesday and Wednesday the French and American forces attacked east of the Meuse and advanced one and a half miles on a front of four miles, clearing the right flank of the main American advance. Here, as at Le Cateau, an advance of ten miles would sever the Metz-Valenciennes railroad. The largest bombing expedition of the war took place Wednesday in this sector when thirty-two tons

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PRESIDENT NOW IN NEW YORK TO VIEW PAGEANT

His Presence With Personal Party Hoped to Aid in Establishing High Mark in Big Loan Drive

(By Review Leased Wire) NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—President Wilson came to New York today to join with New Yorkers tomorrow in paying tribute to the discovery of America with a spectacular military pageant which will establish a high water mark for the Liberty loan in the New York district.

The president was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson and Secretary Tumulty. No notice had been given in advance of his coming, but the news that he had arrived spread quickly and he was greeted with tumultuous cheers by crowds which gathered in front of the railroad station. The party was met by Colonel E. M. House, who entertained the president and Mrs. Wilson at dinner tonight.

From the station the president motored with his wife and daughter to the quarters of the American Geographic society at Broadway and 156th street. From there they went to the home of Colonel House and this evening attended a musical comedy.

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YOUNG AMERICANS STARRING IN AIR



Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr., above, and Arthur R. Brooks.

Lieut. Frank Luke, Jr., Arizona aviator, originated the idea of night attacks on enemy balloons while they are being raised. He has sent down three enemy balloons in half an hour. Arthur R. Brooks of Framingham, Mass., recently brought down two enemy airplanes in a battle in which he was surrounded by enemy fliers.

TURKISH PEACE PROPOSAL NOT YET RECEIVED

Would Occasion Little Surprise; Actions of Germany Lead to Belief of Serious Internal Strife

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Proposals of peace on the part of Turkey, reported in London dispatches, had not been received in Washington tonight. State department officials expressed deep interest in the reported move by the Turkish government, but stated positively that no proposal had reached them.

At the Spanish embassy, which has charge of Turkish affairs in the United States, it was said no intimation had come from Madrid that a communication of this nature might be expected.

Definite peace proposals by Turkey would occasion little surprise in official circles here. It was announced that Turkey was to dispatch a note similar to that sent by Germany and Austria-Hungary and in view of the fact that none has been received there has been a feeling in some quarters for several days that a definite appeal might be forthcoming soon.

The setting up of a new government composed of elements less pro-German than the previous cabinet has strengthened the belief that Turkey might decide to offer peace on terms similar to those accepted by Bulgaria.

Acceptance of Austria-Hungary and Turkey of President Wilson's terms, reported in an Amsterdam dispatch, also would not be surprising, it was said. Conditions in both countries are known to be favorable to the ending of the war at the earliest possible moment.

The next move of the German chancellor is being awaited by officials here with equanimity. This feeling is intensified because there is not the slightest intention to slacken the tremendous general offensive of the entente and American forces, which is progressing so rapidly and successfully that every day's delay on the part of the German government brings nearer its involuntary compliance with the conditions laid down by President Wilson that German soldiers must be withdrawn from occupied territory before there can be any discussion of peace. Apart from the press reports from Basel and Co.

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LIBERTY DAY TO BOOST UP SALES OF BONDS MUCH

Government Hopes to See Figures Sent Skyward by United Efforts of Myriad of Workers

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Celebration of Liberty day tomorrow throughout the nation is expected by fourth Liberty loan managers to send the campaign forward with a jump from the \$2,369,876,290 total where the record stood tonight. This represented an increase of \$245,000,000 over yesterday's total and included few subscriptions recorded today following President Wilson's appeal for an over-subscription to give the loan world-significance.

Public meetings and parades, arranged for Liberty day, have been called off nearly everywhere because of the influenza epidemic, but thousands of volunteers have been enlisted for house to house canvasses. Stores will close for the day, or half the day, in many cities. In Washington, the importance of the day as a stimulus to the loan is considered so great that most government departments will suspend business to permit employees and officials to give all their energy to the loan. President Wilson will take part in the celebration at New York and Secretary McAdoo at Chicago.

Commenting on the day's showing the treasury review tonight said: "In the face of high officials' pleas for united support of the loan and emphatic declarations that peace talk should not cause a slackening of subscribing this result and the outlook for the success of the loan is distinctly disappointing."

Rumors reaching headquarters today indicating suspicion that actual figures are being held back, drew from the treasury this denial: "Inasmuch as the belief is prevalent in some quarters that reports on subscriptions are being withheld in an endeavor to create a bear impression it seems proper to explain the manner in which the official figures are obtained and made public. Every afternoon at 3 o'clock Washington time the twelve federal reserve banks of the country report to the treasury department every subscription made through incorporated banks and trust companies, on which deposits of 10 per cent have been paid. These reports are made public absolutely without change. The figures are taken directly from telegrams sent by the governor of each federal reserve bank and incorporated into the press statement. No attempt is made to create by those figures either a good or bad impression of the manner in which the loan is progressing. The whole truth of the situation is told by the figures and they speak for themselves."

The loan review added: "Briefly stated, the situation tonight is that \$52,000,000 must be subscribed on every one of the remaining seven working days of the loan if the total

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THREE ADJUDGED IN CONTEMPT OF COURT IN PROBE

Two Prominent Businessmen and a Newspaper Writer Refuse to Answer Questions of Jury

(By Review Leased Wire) NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—After two prominent Detroit business men and a newspaper writer had been adjudged in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions of the federal grand jury, the inquiry into expenditures of the Newberry sensational campaign in Michigan was resumed with other witnesses here late this afternoon.

Allen A. Templeton, Frank W. Blair and Thomas P. Phillips, chairman, treasurer and publicity director, respectively, of the committee, the men adjudged in contempt, were saved from confinement in the Tombs by writs of habeas corpus. With the consent of United States attorneys conducting the case for the government, bail was waived and the men released on their own recognizance. Their counsel intimated that should the case go against his clients an appeal would be taken, preventing their inquiry for a number of months at least. Though Blair produced before the grand jury the financial rec-

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GERMANS FLY EASTWARD UPON WINGS OF NECESSITY TO LEAVE BEHIND VICTORIOUS ALLIES

GERMAN WRITER SHOWS WHERE NEW DEFENSE OF HUNLAND POSSIBLE

(By Review Leased Wire) AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—Genov. Leibert, writing in the Taeg. Hache Rundschau of Berlin, indicates the retirement of the German armies to the line of Lille-Mauberge-Sedan-Montmedy-Metz and Diedenhofen. The writer says that here is laid the strategic chessboard on which the German fatherland is to be defended outside its own frontiers.

TEN OFFICERS 102 MEN LOST IN TICONDEROGA

Chief Quartermaster Tapply Gives His Version of Hun Sub Attack on American Troop Ship

(By Review Leased Wire) WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Ten officers and 102 enlisted men were lost, two officers were taken prisoners and three officers and five enlisted men were saved in the sinking of the American steamer Ticonderoga by an enemy submarine in mid-ocean September 30, the navy department tonight announced. A number of enlisted men of the army were aboard the vessel. No announcement has been made as to losses among the soldiers. The Ticonderoga, formerly the German steamer Camilla Rickmers, was east bound and at the time of the sinking had dropped behind her convoy because of engine trouble. The vessel was torpedoed without warning and shelled after a white blanket was hoisted to the mast.

The navy department tonight made public the following account of the sinking of the ship, given in the testimony of Chief Quartermaster George S. Tapply, who reported at the department today: "The attack occurred at 5:20 a. m., September 30. The weather was clear, but overcast, the sea moderate. The Ticonderoga was ten or fifteen miles behind the convoy, having been unable to keep up."

"Tapply said he was in his bunk when general alarm sounded at 5:20 a. m. and when he reached the bridge it was all afire. At this time the whistle blew for 'abandon ship' and he helped the paymaster bring aft the captain, who was badly wounded. He helped lower the forward boat on the port side and two after boats. The wireless had been carried away, so no messages could be sent out. The guns were firing all this time. When the submarine was sighted it was about 300 yards off the port bow. The U-boat's first two shots hit the bridge, setting it afire and its third shot carried away one of the Ticonderoga's guns."

"The submarine submerged for twenty minutes and re-appeared about two miles off the starboard quarter, when it started to shell the vessel with shrapnel. It next fired a torpedo, which struck amidships, burst into the steam pipes. The ship then started to settle. The German marksman was effective, and most of the life boats were full of holes from shrapnel. At about 7:15 the captain, with 14 soldiers was put in the last boat on the vessel and the boat was lowered away. That was the only boat to get clear. At that time there were thirty-five or forty men still alive in the ship and the six inch gun had been disabled by shell fire. The

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MEANWHILE RUMORS SPREAD BROADCAST THAT AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND TURKEY ARE SEEKING SEPARATE PEACE WITH ENTENTE POWERS

GERMANS MAY ESCAPE

SALIENT IN WHICH HUN FORCES ARE BEING SURROUNDED NETWORK OF RAILROAD AND HIGHWAYS SO THAT MOST OF THEM MAY GET AWAY

UNDATED WAR LEAD (By the Associated Press)—On the wings of necessity the Germans are flying eastward from their old battle positions from Douai to La Fere and northward from La Fere to the Meuse river. Their flight is toward some haven of safety from the talons of the allied hawks, which everywhere are menacing them.

Meanwhile there have been sent broadcast further reports that Austria-Hungary and Turkey, seeing that the trend of events spells ultimate defeat, have informed Germany that they will accept President Wilson's peace terms. Notwithstanding the advantages that are being achieved over the Hunson enemy on the battle fronts and he peace feelers in the air, President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Secretary McAdoo and in fact all the high officials of the government, are warning the American citizenry that the situation is critical and that everyone should rally to the support of the fourth Liberty loan.

Along the battle front the allied troops are advancing. From the south of Douai to the east of Laon the enemy everywhere is giving ground eastward. The famous Chemin Des Dames, the ridge which the Germans had believed to be an insurmountable barrier to an advance northward from Soissons, is being evacuated, while in Champagne, and along the Meuse river farther eastward, the French and the American troops are pushing further forward northward their lines in the great converging movement which is fast driving the enemy from Belgium and the greater portion of invaded France toward his own borders.

Douai now is completely outflanked by the latest operations of the British while between Cambrai and St. Quentin the British and Americans are still chasing the enemy. To the south the French over a wide front have crossed the Oise river and conjunction with the retirement of the enemy from the Chemin Des Dames, are forcing the Germans to give up the great Gobain forest, the bastion at the bend of the line, where it turns eastward, and also the stronghold of Laon, the keystone of the entire southern German line.

While from the war maps it would appear to the casual observer that the Germans in this bend of the elbow are likely to be cut off, it seems more probable that they will be able to use the railways and high roads leading in all directions from Laon like the main branches of a spider's web and affect their escape without great losses in prisoners. Nevertheless the retraced movement here of necessity must have a strong bearing on the stability of whatever new line the Germans may choose to stand upon, and their still relatively strong fronts in Belgium and from Verdun to the Swiss border. The Italians are taking a great part in the driving of the enemy from the Chemin Des Dames.

East of Rheims the Sulpe river has been crossed by the French at numerous places. West of the Argonne forest, which now is held by the French and Americans, the Germans are in retreat and a number of additional towns and villages have been taken by the Franco-American forces. East of the Argonne and along the Meuse valley,

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Lost Battalion Gallant In Its Defense Through Almost Hopeless Days

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Wednesday, Oct. 2. (By the Associated Press.)—The brightest spot in the heroic and amazing story of the now famous "lost battalion" which belonged to the 77th division, was the climax to the fourth day of the troops' beleaguering in the Argonne forest.

When the men were long foodless and almost wholly without ammunition, but not despairing, an American who had been taken prisoner by the Germans suddenly appeared on the little camp surrounded in the valley. The man had been sent blindfolded from the German headquarters with a typewritten note to Major Whittlesay reading: "You are surrounded on all sides. Surrender in the name of humanity. You will be well treated." Major Whittlesay did not hesitate

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First Yank Air Squadron West Front Passes Century Mark in Downing Planes

(By Review Leased Wire) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 11. (By the Associated Press.)—The first American aviation pursuit squadron completed its 100th successive victory Thursday night with a "boche strafing raid," which netted six machines. Of these, Lt. Edward Rickenbacher, of Columbus, Ohio, got two, bringing his official total to fifteen with three