

GERMANS RETREATING ON 20-MILE LINE

Armentieres and Lens Are Evacuated; French Coal Fields Soon to Be Released

German Supply Lines in Danger of Being Cut off by the Allies

FOCH'S GIANT TRAP CLOSING ON HUNS

BERLIN, Oct. 3, via London.—Lens was evacuated by the Germans on Tuesday night, the war office announced today. Armentieres was evacuated the same evening.

PARIS, Oct. 3, Havas.—The German censor at Berlin permits the German press to print articles dwelling on the probable situation of Germany in the case that Austria should be forced to lay down her arms under pressure, according to advices reaching Paris. It is declared that if Austria-Hungary should give in, Bavaria might follow her example.

PARIS, Oct. 3, Havas.—General Plumer's army, fighting on the Belgian front, is reported to be two miles from Turcoing. Dispatches from the front state that Menin and Roulers are burning and that the Anglo-Belgian thrust continues in the direction of Courtrai where the great road to Ghent opens.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—British troops this morning resumed their attacks north of St. Quentin, Field Marshal Haig reports in his official statement.

The Germans are continuing their rearward movement on the front from Lens to Armentieres. They are evacuating highly organized positions in that area along a twenty-mile line.

In pushing after the retreating enemy the British have reached the general line of Cite St. Auguste, Douvrin, east of La Bassee, east of Aubers and west of the Grenier wood. The advance is continuing.

A German attack last night on the British positions to the north of Cambrai was repulsed.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 3 p. m.—Australian mounted troops northeast of Damascus on Wednesday charged and captured a Turkish column. Fifteen hundred prisoners were taken and two guns and forty machine guns were captured, according to an official statement issued by the war office today.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Turkish situation looking toward surrender was described in well informed diplomatic circles here this morning as "moving," whereas, in the same quarters two days ago, it was declared to be stagnant. No official action, however, has been taken.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 3, by The Associated Press.—Field Marshal Haig's forces are reported to have captured Ramicourt, Goucy, Le Catelet and Sequehart. This has not been officially confirmed. More than 2,000 Germans have been taken prisoner today by the British.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIRING ON AMERICAN CENTER NEAR MEUSE

American Guns Respond to German Attacks and Punish Enemy Severely—Rough and Tumble Fighting Occurs in Argonne Forest—Advanced Troops in Contact With Famous Enemy System.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF YERDUN, Wednesday, Oct. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—Violent artillery firing developed along the center of the American line between the Meuse and the Aisne today. The Germans also bombarded the American positions on the right, near the Meuse, to a limited extent, but on the extreme left there was a silence for the greater part of the day. The positions held by the Americans follow a zig-zag line. The number of Germans near the Argonne forest is less than that fighting on the eastern side. General Gouraud's drive west of the forest, together with the advance of the Americans to the east of it,

WAR REVIEW

(By Associated Press.) On a front of twenty miles between Armentieres and Lens the Germans continue to retire from the salient west of Lille. North of St. Quentin the British again are storming the German defense lines, while in Champagne the French are pressing northward, threatening the German communications. Evacuation of the Lille salient is the direct result of the allied advances in Flanders and around Cambrai. The British are keeping close at the heels of the Germans, who already have retired an average of two miles but there is no indication of where the enemy will stop. Fall of Lens Imminent. Armentieres and Lens apparently are held by the enemy but their fall to the British probably is only a matter of a few hours. With Lens in the hands of the British and the German line moved back to near Lille or beyond, the great coal fields in this district will no longer be of use to the Germans. In Flanders the Belgians, British and French continue their pressure against stiffened resistance of the enemy. The salient driven by the allies threatens the German hold on Belgium and an advance of perhaps ten miles toward Ghent probably would compel the enemy to retire to the northern Meuse line. On the Cambrai-St. Quentin front the British have maintained their guns notwithstanding strong German counter-thrusts. The new British attack north of St. Quentin probably is against the Bezauxville-Fonsomme line where Field Marshal Haig holds a sharp salient. Generals Berthelot and Gouraud continue their attacks north of Rheims and in Champagne and have taken further ground from the enemy. North of Rheims the enemy will soon be in the open where the French advance may be more rapid. Germans Lose Supply Line. In Champagne General Gouraud has captured Chalange and his guns now command the junction of Vouziers, further north. In losing Chalange the Germans lost command of the railway running through the Argonne forest at Grandpre. The line was the main supply line of the Germans facing the Americans east of the Argonne. In withdrawing from the Lille salient the Germans are endeavoring to get out of the giant trap which Marshal Foch has constructed. While hammering the formidable Cambrai-Laon line by thrusts in Flanders and from Rheims to the Meuse, he is sending back the German flanks. The German supply lines are menaced by the allied advances on the flanks and should they be cut the German situation would be most desperate. It would seem, however, that the retreat unless to a great depth, would be of little ultimate avail toward putting off a retreat all along the line from the North sea to Alsace.

GERMAN LINE IS SHAKING

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Field Marshal Haig's announcement that a German retreat has begun in La Bassee sector is commented upon as a development of far-reaching importance. It is assumed, and unofficially stated, that the town of La Bassee has been evacuated. It is also believed that the German withdrawal involves Lens and there is a report that the Germans have ordered that Lille be abandoned. Unconfirmed reports come from Holland that the Germans are preparing to evacuate the Flanders coast and the towns behind it. The breach in the Hindenburg system between Le Catelet and St. Quentin by the British, Australian and American troops is commented as an incident of great importance. Taken in connection with the retreat further north it is believed that the whole German line is shaking. Fierce Fighting Continues. Nevertheless, the army is putting up a tremendous resistance and extraordinarily fierce fighting continues. The battle is fluctuating without great changes from Cambrai southward. The view is taken by the Mail that the breach in the line north of St. Quentin imperils the whole German position. It says that the break in the line was a tremendous feat which has eclipsed everything the British have done in the past. No more furious fighting has occurred during the whole war. Referring particularly to the struggle in the sector north of Cambrai, the Mail's correspondent tells how in one sunken road captured by the Canadians and British there was an enemy machine gun every four yards but most of them had been knocked out by artillery fire. Along the road bodies of men were mingled with the wreckage of machine guns. The fighting never ceased and as the day advanced German reinforcements streamed forward in successive groups. Germans Fall by Hundreds. The light was very good and the British gunners fired round after round with open sights. Germans fell by the hundreds, but the gaps in the ranks filled and the enemy still came on in great numbers. They reached the points where their lines were being fiercely attacked and even denied the British advance lines and stopped for the time being further progress there. By evening a deadlock was reached and one of the bloodiest combats in recent history developed. It ended in considerable but not ambitious advance by the British. The enemy suffered terribly. British forces did not escape unscathed, nor has any day of the five which have been filled with hard continuous fighting been without its price. troops now hold the furthest point south reached by any of the Allied forces in the advance southward from Arrache. This point is a small village 35 miles south of Shenkursk, 300 miles southeast of Arrache, on the river Vaga. The Bolshevik stronghold of Velsk is only forty miles away. From Velsk the Bolsheviks send out small gunboats from which they land parties to attack the Americans. The Bolsheviks, however, always flee to the shelter of the gunboat when attacked. The inhabitants near the American advanced post are largely of Bolshevik sympathies as those opposed to the Bolsheviks fled to Shenkursk to the protection of the Allied and Russian forces. A party of about 100 peasants is doing splendid work scouting for the Allies. Thirty-five miles south of Shenkursk would place the American troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

AMERICANS ADVANCE IN RUSSIA

ARCHANGEL, Tuesday, Oct. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—American

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

GERMAN LINE IS SHAKING

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Field Marshal Haig's announcement that a German retreat has begun in La Bassee sector is commented upon as a development of far-reaching importance. It is assumed, and unofficially stated, that the town of La Bassee has been evacuated. It is also believed that the German withdrawal involves Lens and there is a report that the Germans have ordered that Lille be abandoned. Unconfirmed reports come from Holland that the Germans are preparing to evacuate the Flanders coast and the towns behind it. The breach in the Hindenburg system between Le Catelet and St. Quentin by the British, Australian and American troops is commented as an incident of great importance. Taken in connection with the retreat further north it is believed that the whole German line is shaking. Fierce Fighting Continues. Nevertheless, the army is putting up a tremendous resistance and extraordinarily fierce fighting continues. The battle is fluctuating without great changes from Cambrai southward. The view is taken by the Mail that the breach in the line north of St. Quentin imperils the whole German position. It says that the break in the line was a tremendous feat which has eclipsed everything the British have done in the past. No more furious fighting has occurred during the whole war. Referring particularly to the struggle in the sector north of Cambrai, the Mail's correspondent tells how in one sunken road captured by the Canadians and British there was an enemy machine gun every four yards but most of them had been knocked out by artillery fire. Along the road bodies of men were mingled with the wreckage of machine guns. The fighting never ceased and as the day advanced German reinforcements streamed forward in successive groups. Germans Fall by Hundreds. The light was very good and the British gunners fired round after round with open sights. Germans fell by the hundreds, but the gaps in the ranks filled and the enemy still came on in great numbers. They reached the points where their lines were being fiercely attacked and even denied the British advance lines and stopped for the time being further progress there. By evening a deadlock was reached and one of the bloodiest combats in recent history developed. It ended in considerable but not ambitious advance by the British. The enemy suffered terribly. British forces did not escape unscathed, nor has any day of the five which have been filled with hard continuous fighting been without its price. troops now hold the furthest point south reached by any of the Allied forces in the advance southward from Arrache. This point is a small village 35 miles south of Shenkursk, 300 miles southeast of Arrache, on the river Vaga. The Bolshevik stronghold of Velsk is only forty miles away. From Velsk the Bolsheviks send out small gunboats from which they land parties to attack the Americans. The Bolsheviks, however, always flee to the shelter of the gunboat when attacked. The inhabitants near the American advanced post are largely of Bolshevik sympathies as those opposed to the Bolsheviks fled to Shenkursk to the protection of the Allied and Russian forces. A party of about 100 peasants is doing splendid work scouting for the Allies. Thirty-five miles south of Shenkursk would place the American troops in the government of Volodga, Velsk or Bielsk, the Bolshevik base, is 200 miles north of the city of Volodga.

YANKEES IN HARD CONTEST

Fight Day and Night With Unsurpassed Gallantry. TERRIFIC STRUGGLE

One Machine Gun Nest After Another Silenced.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE ST. QUENTIN SECTOR, Wednesday, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press.)—American regiments fighting in the Hindenburg line along this sector of the front have seen some of the hardest fighting of the war. There was a furious, desperate struggle into which they plunged. They fought day and night in groups and single-handed and out of shell holes. They showed gallantry, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty unsurpassed by any other troops. From the instant they leaped from their trenches they ran into snipers and hordes of machine guns. German infantrymen, spurred on by their officers, stood up before them and offered hand-to-hand combat. Some of the stories of the men who fought tell of the terrific nature of the struggle. One Brooklyn regiment took and re-took a position known as the "knoll" three times. The battle swung back and forth with the men so close to each other that rifle bullets were just as effective as anything else. On the first assault the Americans rushed forward and suddenly met masses of machine guns which were camouflaged and held their fire until the Americans were close upon them. The Americans went right on and were on top of the guns before they began firing. The Germans did not continue their murderous work long. A dash, a leap, a flash of a bayonet and a stab of flame from a rifle and one nest after another was silenced and the Americans plunged on.

Men Stay By Captain. A Brooklyn captain was isolated in a shell hole with twelve men while an enemy machine gun nearby poured a hot fire into the party. Finally the captain was wounded and ordered his sergeant to take the men away and save themselves if they could. The sergeant started to carry out the order, but after the men had crawled a few feet on all fours the sergeant asked them: "I think it is bad to go away and leave the captain. Do you fellows want to go back and stay with him?" All answered in the affirmative and they crept back and rejoined the captain. They fought like wild men and killed with their rifles many of the Germans who tried to reach them. When the gallant party was relieved later, the only man not wounded was the sergeant. Little parties of Americans had similar experiences in other shell craters. In many places the Germans finding they could not harm them with rifle fire, threw grenades into the shell craters but the Americans replied in kind and soon cooled the ardor of the enemy.

Brooklyn Boys Capture Huns. Private Joseph Grovani, of Brooklyn, and Corporal Harry Close, son of an athletic coach at Princeton university were in the first platoons over the top. They lost their way in the fog but finally saw some Germans disappear into a dugout. The two approached the dugout and demanded that the occupants surrender. Eight Germans came out and the two Americans were taken them back when a German barrage began. One of the Germans suggested to his comrades that they try to get away. They did not know that Grovani understood German and were

YANKEES IN HARD CONTEST

Fight Day and Night With Unsurpassed Gallantry. TERRIFIC STRUGGLE

One Machine Gun Nest After Another Silenced.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE ST. QUENTIN SECTOR, Wednesday, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press.)—American regiments fighting in the Hindenburg line along this sector of the front have seen some of the hardest fighting of the war. There was a furious, desperate struggle into which they plunged. They fought day and night in groups and single-handed and out of shell holes. They showed gallantry, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty unsurpassed by any other troops. From the instant they leaped from their trenches they ran into snipers and hordes of machine guns. German infantrymen, spurred on by their officers, stood up before them and offered hand-to-hand combat. Some of the stories of the men who fought tell of the terrific nature of the struggle. One Brooklyn regiment took and re-took a position known as the "knoll" three times. The battle swung back and forth with the men so close to each other that rifle bullets were just as effective as anything else. On the first assault the Americans rushed forward and suddenly met masses of machine guns which were camouflaged and held their fire until the Americans were close upon them. The Americans went right on and were on top of the guns before they began firing. The Germans did not continue their murderous work long. A dash, a leap, a flash of a bayonet and a stab of flame from a rifle and one nest after another was silenced and the Americans plunged on.

Men Stay By Captain. A Brooklyn captain was isolated in a shell hole with twelve men while an enemy machine gun nearby poured a hot fire into the party. Finally the captain was wounded and ordered his sergeant to take the men away and save themselves if they could. The sergeant started to carry out the order, but after the men had crawled a few feet on all fours the sergeant asked them: "I think it is bad to go away and leave the captain. Do you fellows want to go back and stay with him?" All answered in the affirmative and they crept back and rejoined the captain. They fought like wild men and killed with their rifles many of the Germans who tried to reach them. When the gallant party was relieved later, the only man not wounded was the sergeant. Little parties of Americans had similar experiences in other shell craters. In many places the Germans finding they could not harm them with rifle fire, threw grenades into the shell craters but the Americans replied in kind and soon cooled the ardor of the enemy.

Brooklyn Boys Capture Huns. Private Joseph Grovani, of Brooklyn, and Corporal Harry Close, son of an athletic coach at Princeton university were in the first platoons over the top. They lost their way in the fog but finally saw some Germans disappear into a dugout. The two approached the dugout and demanded that the occupants surrender. Eight Germans came out and the two Americans were taken them back when a German barrage began. One of the Germans suggested to his comrades that they try to get away. They did not know that Grovani understood German and were

U. S. S. TAMPA LOST IN CONVOY

Ship Goes Down With All on Board Off the English Coast Sept. 26.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The U. S. S. Tampa, a former coast guard cutter in naval service, was lost off the English coast, September 26, with all on board, while on convoy duty. Ten officers and 102 enlisted men of the crew, one British officer and five civilian employes lost their lives. Ship Sunk at Night. A navy department statement today announcing the disaster says the ship was sunk at night in the Bristol channel and that report indicate that she was struck by a torpedo while escorting a convoy. Captain C. Satterlee of the coast guard commanded the cutter. Apparently there were no eye witnesses to the sinking. The navy's report says an explosion was felt after the Tampa had gone well ahead of the convoy about 8:45 p. m. and that later quantities of wreckage, one of the Tampa's lifebelts and the bodies of two unidentified officers in uniform were found.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Liberty bond sales have passed the half billion dollar mark but the country still is nearly that amount behind schedule for the first four days of the campaign. In addition to the half billion officially tabulated, however, treasury reports show today many million dollars worth of bonds have been sold but not yet reported to banks. It will take two or three days to round up these reports.

BAKER IN PARIS. PARIS, Oct. 3.—Newton D. Baker, American secretary of war, reached Paris from London today. He is resuming the conferences in which he was engaged before his visit to England.

surprised when he suddenly told them to behave themselves, or take the consequences. One of the prisoners then offered to show the way back to the American line, the location of which Grovani and Close were not certain they knew. The Americans, however, refused to take chances and wandered around with their eight prisoners for several hours until they happened into the American lines.

Private John Rawlinson Captures 55. Private John Rawlinson of Kingsville, Tex., but attached to a New York division, became entangled in the barbed wire during the forward rush of his own regiment. He then went on with another unit. Seeing a German disappear into a dugout, he stood at the door and called on all the occupants to come out. Fifty-two Germans including three officers filed out. Rawlinson proudly marched them back and now has a receipt for them.

LIBERTY BOND SALES PASS HALF MILLION MARK. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Liberty bond sales have passed the half billion dollar mark but the country still is nearly that amount behind schedule for the first four days of the campaign. In addition to the half billion officially tabulated, however, treasury reports show today many million dollars worth of bonds have been sold but not yet reported to banks. It will take two or three days to round up these reports.

BAKER IN PARIS. PARIS, Oct. 3.—Newton D. Baker, American secretary of war, reached Paris from London today. He is resuming the conferences in which he was engaged before his visit to England.

surprised when he suddenly told them to behave themselves, or take the consequences. One of the prisoners then offered to show the way back to the American line, the location of which Grovani and Close were not certain they knew. The Americans, however, refused to take chances and wandered around with their eight prisoners for several hours until they happened into the American lines.

Private John Rawlinson Captures 55. Private John Rawlinson of Kingsville, Tex., but attached to a New York division, became entangled in the barbed wire during the forward rush of his own regiment. He then went on with another unit. Seeing a German disappear into a dugout, he stood at the door and called on all the occupants to come out. Fifty-two Germans including three officers filed out. Rawlinson proudly marched them back and now has a receipt for them.

LIBERTY BOND SALES PASS HALF MILLION MARK. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Liberty bond sales have passed the half billion dollar mark but the country still is nearly that amount behind schedule for the first four days of the campaign. In addition to the half billion officially tabulated, however, treasury reports show today many million dollars worth of bonds have been sold but not yet reported to banks. It will take two or three days to round up these reports.

BAKER IN PARIS. PARIS, Oct. 3.—Newton D. Baker, American secretary of war, reached Paris from London today. He is resuming the conferences in which he was engaged before his visit to England.

surprised when he suddenly told them to behave themselves, or take the consequences. One of the prisoners then offered to show the way back to the American line, the location of which Grovani and Close were not certain they knew. The Americans, however, refused to take chances and wandered around with their eight prisoners for several hours until they happened into the American lines.

Private John Rawlinson Captures 55. Private John Rawlinson of Kingsville, Tex., but attached to a New York division, became entangled in the barbed wire during the forward rush of his own regiment. He then went on with another unit. Seeing a German disappear into a dugout, he stood at the door and called on all the occupants to come out. Fifty-two Germans including three officers filed out. Rawlinson proudly marched them back and now has a receipt for them.

LIBERTY BOND SALES PASS HALF MILLION MARK. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Liberty bond sales have passed the half billion dollar mark but the country still is nearly that amount behind schedule for the first four days of the campaign. In addition to the half billion officially tabulated, however, treasury reports show today many million dollars worth of bonds have been sold but not yet reported to banks. It will take two or three days to round up these reports.

BAKER IN PARIS. PARIS, Oct. 3.—Newton D. Baker, American secretary of war, reached Paris from London today. He is resuming the conferences in which he was engaged before his visit to England.

surprised when he suddenly told them to behave themselves, or take the consequences. One of the prisoners then offered to show the way back to the American line, the location of which Grovani and Close were not certain they knew. The Americans, however, refused to take chances and wandered around with their eight prisoners for several hours until they happened into the American lines.

Private John Rawlinson Captures 55. Private John Rawlinson of Kingsville, Tex., but attached to a New York division, became entangled in the barbed wire during the forward rush of his own regiment. He then went on with another unit. Seeing a German disappear into a dugout, he stood at the door and called on all the occupants to come out. Fifty-two Germans including three officers filed out. Rawlinson proudly marched them back and now has a receipt for them.

LIBERTY BOND SALES PASS HALF MILLION MARK. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Liberty bond sales have passed the half billion dollar mark but the country still is nearly that amount behind schedule for the first four days of the campaign. In addition to the half billion officially tabulated, however, treasury reports show today many million dollars worth of bonds have been sold but not yet reported to banks. It will take two or three days to round up these reports.

BAKER IN PARIS. PARIS, Oct. 3.—Newton D. Baker, American secretary of war, reached Paris from London today. He is resuming the conferences in which he was engaged before his visit to England.

surprised when he suddenly told them to behave themselves, or take the consequences. One of the prisoners then offered to show the way back to the American line, the location of which Grovani and Close were not certain they knew. The Americans, however, refused to take chances and wandered around with their eight prisoners for several hours until they happened into the American lines.

Private John Rawlinson Captures 55. Private John Rawlinson of Kingsville, Tex., but attached to a New York division, became entangled in the barbed wire during the forward rush of his own regiment. He then went on with another unit. Seeing a German disappear into a dugout, he stood at the door and called on all the occupants to come out. Fifty-two Germans including three officers filed out. Rawlinson proudly marched them back and now has a receipt for them.

PEOPLE LEAVING ALSACE

German Military Officials Order Inhabitants to Leave. ATTACK EXPECTED

General Uprising When Allies Cross Frontier Feared.

GENEVA, Oct. 3.—German military authorities have begun to remove the inhabitants of Alsace, according to the Democratic, in expectation of a Franco-American attack on the frontier. The inhabitants of more than twenty villages including Ferrette, Gouta-von and Winkel already have been sent to Bavaria. Some of the villagers have escaped across the Swiss frontier. Fear of disorder is rampant throughout Alsace-Lorraine. Food is scarce and little fuel is available. The German authorities in Alsace-Lorraine, the Democratic adds, are afraid of a general uprising in those provinces when the Allies cross the frontier.

Germany to State Policy. AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—The leaders of the German parties have decided that a plenary session of the reichstag shall be held Tuesday or Wednesday next, according to German advices. The members will be brought together on this occasion to hear the government statement of its policy.

British Ultimatum to Huns Demands Immediate Reply. LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.—Owing to Germany's continued failure to ratify the exchange of prisoners agreement with Great Britain and her raising the questions concerning prisoners in China and the release of U. boat crews which Great Britain declines to do, the British government has dispatched to Berlin a peremptory demand for an immediate answer.

Heir to Throne of Grand Duchy of Baden and Leader of German Moderates Is Advocate of Anglo-Saxon Peace and Is Called to Do His Best to Stabilize German Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German imperial chancellor, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin. A council meeting took place at the chancellors palace in Berlin last evening, according to advices received here. Emperor William presided and the meeting was attended by Field Marshal von Hindenburg who had come to Berlin with the emperor. Former Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and several state secretaries were in attendance. Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was born July 10, 1867. For some years he has been recognized as the leader of the Delbruck group of Ger-

man Moderates and upon the fall of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis, November 1, 1917, he was put forward as the Moderates' candidate for the chancellorship. His name, however, did not go before the emperor as Prince Maximilian objected to dynastic reasons. Earlier in the present year Prince Maximilian gave a semi-official review in which he outlined his views on Germany's peace terms. His statement was a rude shock to the Pan-Germans in that he advocated the abandonment of German plans of conquest. He advocated an Anglo-Saxon peace, in which the German empire must serve as a bulwark in protecting the west-

Heir to Throne of Grand Duchy of Baden and Leader of German Moderates Is Advocate of Anglo-Saxon Peace and Is Called to Do His Best to Stabilize German Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German imperial chancellor, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin. A council meeting took place at the chancellors palace in Berlin last evening, according to advices received here. Emperor William presided and the meeting was attended by Field Marshal von Hindenburg who had come to Berlin with the emperor. Former Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and several state secretaries were in attendance. Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was born July 10, 1867. For some years he has been recognized as the leader of the Delbruck group of Ger-

man Moderates and upon the fall of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis, November 1, 1917, he was put forward as the Moderates' candidate for the chancellorship. His name, however, did not go before the emperor as Prince Maximilian objected to dynastic reasons. Earlier in the present year Prince Maximilian gave a semi-official review in which he outlined his views on Germany's peace terms. His statement was a rude shock to the Pan-Germans in that he advocated the abandonment of German plans of conquest. He advocated an Anglo-Saxon peace, in which the German empire must serve as a bulwark in protecting the west-

Heir to Throne of Grand Duchy of Baden and Leader of German Moderates Is Advocate of Anglo-Saxon Peace and Is Called to Do His Best to Stabilize German Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German imperial chancellor, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin. A council meeting took place at the chancellors palace in Berlin last evening, according to advices received here. Emperor William presided and the meeting was attended by Field Marshal von Hindenburg who had come to Berlin with the emperor. Former Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and several state secretaries were in attendance. Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was born July 10, 1867. For some years he has been recognized as the leader of the Delbruck group of Ger-

man Moderates and upon the fall of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis, November 1, 1917, he was put forward as the Moderates' candidate for the chancellorship. His name, however, did not go before the emperor as Prince Maximilian objected to dynastic reasons. Earlier in the present year Prince Maximilian gave a semi-official review in which he outlined his views on Germany's peace terms. His statement was a rude shock to the Pan-Germans in that he advocated the abandonment of German plans of conquest. He advocated an Anglo-Saxon peace, in which the German empire must serve as a bulwark in protecting the west-

Heir to Throne of Grand Duchy of Baden and Leader of German Moderates Is Advocate of Anglo-Saxon Peace and Is Called to Do His Best to Stabilize German Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German imperial chancellor, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin. A council meeting took place at the chancellors palace in Berlin last evening, according to advices received here. Emperor William presided and the meeting was attended by Field Marshal von Hindenburg who had come to Berlin with the emperor. Former Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and several state secretaries were in attendance. Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was born July 10, 1867. For some years he has been recognized as the leader of the Delbruck group of Ger-

man Moderates and upon the fall of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis, November 1, 1917, he was put forward as the Moderates' candidate for the chancellorship. His name, however, did not go before the emperor as Prince Maximilian objected to dynastic reasons. Earlier in the present year Prince Maximilian gave a semi-official review in which he outlined his views on Germany's peace terms. His statement was a rude shock to the Pan-Germans in that he advocated the abandonment of German plans of conquest. He advocated an Anglo-Saxon peace, in which the German empire must serve as a bulwark in protecting the west-

Heir to Throne of Grand Duchy of Baden and Leader of German Moderates Is Advocate of Anglo-Saxon Peace and Is Called to Do His Best to Stabilize German Situation.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—Prince Maximilian of Baden has been named German imperial chancellor, according to the Zeitung Am Mittag of Berlin. A council meeting took place at the chancellors palace in Berlin last evening, according to advices received here. Emperor William presided and the meeting was attended by Field Marshal von Hindenburg who had come to Berlin with the emperor. Former Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and several state secretaries were in attendance. Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He was born July 10, 1867. For some years he has been recognized as the leader of the Delbruck group of Ger-