

Today

Write Your Speech. What's the Money For? Monkeys and Modern War. Elephant and Tank Pits.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE. One million eight hundred thousand American soldiers are in France fighting or ready to fight. Millions more are preparing...

Does anybody ask what the country has to show for the money spent already?

Bulgaria is out, Austria tried to get out, but the President wouldn't let her. She is trying the wrong door. In ten weeks two hundred and fifty-four thousand German prisoners have been taken...

We have spent a few billions, less than a year's income of the United States, and have made the whole world realize, ALL nations, ALL individuals, ALL statesmen...

Make a four-minute speech in favor of this Fourth Liberty Loan. Think it over; write it out carefully. Read it to your family...

Nothing in this war is more interesting than the manner in which it takes civilization and science back to savagery and barbarism.

Our American soldiers trained to baseball throw hand grenades at the Germans with wonderful accuracy.

The troglodytes (your ancestors) men threw rocks and the monkeys threw coconuts a thousand centuries ago.

Our soldiers dig trenches, lie in them, and wait to kill the enemy. The cavemen lay in holes waiting for the enemy or wild beast to come.

The Germans are digging deep pits, covering them with boards, putting dirt and sod on top to make them look natural. The idea is to bury the allied tanks...

That's how savages in Africa and Asia have been capturing wild animals for thousands of years.

Man, fighting, is only a savage. And science, fighting, is a savage, too, and goes back to the savage method.

Our cannon throwing the explosive shell is a magnified sling hurling a pebble at the forehead of the giant.

Our flying men dropping dynamite on Prussian cities is scientifically developed, the tree man, perched on the limb, dropping his heavy spear shaft pointed with flint on the backbone of the animal below.

The submarine is an American invention. It took war down under the sea.

The flying machine is an AMERICAN invention. American genius led the fighters up into the air.

The tank is an American INVENTION. Holt, who invented the American caterpillar in California, supplied the modernized mechanized monster to war.

And the proposition, no peace, except after complete victory, no secret treaties, no compromise with a murderer, is also an American invention—and Woodrow Wilson invented it. This country invented the ways to FIGHT it, and the way to END it.

In all things on this earth, human history and human nature swing back and forth like the pendulum of a clock.

A while ago, you read that the Russian Czar had decided on prohibition as the solution of his problem and the salvation of Russia. He is dead, and so far as Russia is concerned, prohibition seems also dead.

You read under the heading, "Orgy of the Red Guards," these interesting facts. Bolshevik soldiers break into the Winter Palace and go straight to the cellars. Soldiers and sailors become drunk on the stores of wine, brandy, vodka, and begin killing each other.

Other soldiers sent to control them join in the drinking, the murdering, the drunkenness. Women wander through the streets, their arms full of bottles, selling the spirits for a few cents a bottle.

The expedition is on end at last by the arrival of the fire department. It floods the wine cellars of the Winter Palace and drowns many drunken soldiers and sailors of the great Russian republic lying helpless on the cellar floor. Eventually the earth will be

The Times will print each day one of the thousands of Liberty Loan Slogans submitted by its readers. Today's is by L. Flaherty, 2028 Nichols Ave. S. E. THE MORE YOU GIVE THE MORE WILL LIVE

WEATHER:

Fair tonight and Sunday. Somewhat warmer. Temperature at 8 a. m. 35 degrees. Normal temperature on October 5 for the last thirty years, 61 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1918.

[Closing Wall Street Prices.] PRICE TWO CENTS.

YANKS RAIN BLOWS ON FOE ALONG FIFTY-MILE FRONT

EXPLOSIONS CONTINUE AT T. N. T. PLANT; LOSSES GROW

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Explosions, the last one shortly after noon being the worst to date, continued today at Morgan, N. J., where the shell loading plant of the T. A. Gillespie Company blew up last night.

It was estimated that the damage now amounts to \$30,000,000.

No accurate list of the casualties has yet been made. Estimates vary all the way from fifty to 200 dead, with as many as 1,000 injured.

At noon today Federal authorities ordered all the residents of Tottenville, Staten Island, out of that vicinity. Tottenville is just across the bay from Perth Amboy, which is near Morgan. All morning flying embers and bursting shells fell in Tottenville and it was decided to evacuate the town. The panic-stricken refugees started for New York city. Fifty first had to cross Staten Island and then take ferries across the harbor.

Orders to evacuate Sayreville township, which includes Morgan, South Amboy, and Perth Amboy, with an approximate combined population of 62,000 persons, were also issued by military authorities. South Amboy is one mile from Morgan and Perth Amboy is three miles.

Big Fire Threatened. Firemen, police, soldiers, and civilians were exerting themselves to save from destruction the towns of South Amboy and Perth Amboy, now threatened with an engulfing fire from the flying embers blown over the countryside by the terrific detonations of thousands of pounds of high explosive.

In a statement today, President Gillespie, head of the company, declared that the loss of life, so far as the company has been able to determine, amounts to something near fifty persons, but this is countered by statements of others, placing the actual loss near 150. Gillespie declared there were seventy men in (Continued on page 13, column 1)

TODAY

vegetarian, prohibition, thoroughly moral. But it will come gradually.

If with the power of your hand, you give the pendulum on your clock a violent swing in one direction, leave alone and it will go about as far in the other direction. Clocks, civilization, and human nature are delicate mechanisms. It is well to understand them, before taking them apart.

27 DEATHS IN DAY HERE FROM SPANISH GRIP ARE REPORTED

Twenty-seven deaths from Spanish influenza among the civil population of Washington were reported to the District Health Officer today. This is the largest number reported on any one day since the epidemic gained sway, the largest number previously reported in one day having been eleven, and the average deaths about four of five.

Freight service into Washington is crippled, and passenger service is threatened with curtailment by the spread of influenza among railroad workers.

The closing of George Washington University, where 2,500 men and women are studying, is under consideration, and a decision whether the big institution will be closed or remain open will be reached by the university authorities within a few hours.

Plan Open Air Meetings. The pastors of Washington churches, ordered by the Commissioners to hold no services indoors, have made plans to hold open air services throughout the city if the weather is favorable.

The deaths reported today are as follows: Thomas M. Corkhill, forty years, Prividence Hospital; Nanette M. Smith, twenty-three years, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue northwest; Gladys Turner, nineteen years, Garfield Hospital; Lulu E. Hixon, twenty-four years, 635 A street southeast; Albert Gaff, one year, 143 N street southeast (colored); William J. Smith, twenty-eight years, 222 Bates street northwest; Mary E. Collins, forty-four years, 353 K street northeast; Biagio Enellini, twenty-eight years, George Washington Hospital; Margaret Shorter, twenty-seven years, 3547 Tenth street northwest; Ethel R. Harris, thirty years, 1809 H street northwest; John T. Langley, three years, 429 K street southeast (colored); Nustie Harris, thirty-five years, Washington Asylum Hospital (colored); Genevieve Runden, twenty-one years, Sibley Hospital; Henry Page, thirty-four years, Casualty Hospital; Marcel Jorey, twenty-nine years; Annie Thornton, thirty years (colored); Annie E. White, thirty-four years; Charles C. Lukner, thirty-five years; Rena Meinberg, twenty-eight years; Annie Chalmers, twenty years (colored); Helen Nort, twenty-seven years; Herman P. Hogan, thirty-four years; Caroline Virginia Poole, thirty years; Martha Taylor, forty-nine years (colored); George J. Moody, twenty-four years; Leslie W. Cox, twenty-five years; and Elmo W. (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

SOLDIERS HELP TO PATROL HOPEWELL. HOPEWELL, Va., Oct. 5.—Petersburg and Hopewell militia and Camp Lee soldiers re-enforced the local police today in patrolling the city and powder plant to guard against a recurrence of last night's riots, when two negroes and a white soldier were shot and seriously injured. The city was quiet after a night of excitement, during which the residents, almost to a man, armed themselves. Officials believed the situation was in hand. The plant operated its regular shifts throughout the night.

Wanted—Steinlifters. Helpers. Laborer. Report at once. Wash job, Sunday work. Riggs, District 2, Stringer, Inc., 43 1/2 st. and Missouri ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

They're Boosting the Loan



Members of the Italian military contingent, who arrived in Washington today to help boost the Liberty Loan. They passed through cheering crowds in their parade through the heart of the city.

SAN SABA SUNK OFF NEW JERSEY

The cargo steamer San Saba was sunk off Barnegat, N. J., yesterday, presumably by a mine, the Navy Department announced today. The Navy Department issued the following statement: "The cargo steamer San Saba was sunk yesterday fifteen miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J. While the cause has not been definitely determined, it is supposed to have struck a mine. How many of the crew were rescued is not yet known. A steamer proceeding to New York reported that she had picked up four men and one body from the wreckage. Naval vessels were promptly sent to the scene to search for possible survivors and to sweep the vicinity for mines. The San Saba was owned by the Mallory Line and was a steamship of 2,458 gross tons.

PRINCE BORIS ON BULGAR THRONE

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Boris, it is officially announced in Vienna, according to a dispatch from that city today. The dispatch said that Crown Prince Boris has already taken the crown. An exclusive cablegram from the International News Service from Rome on October 1 said that King Ferdinand would abdicate, and that the Bulgarian crown prince would take the throne.

Enlist as our Soldiers Do. Buy Bonds and Keep Them.

RENT ROOMS KILBOURN PL. N.W., 1716 —Large well furnished room; electric light, hot-water heating; southern exposure; next to bath; with shower; 2nd floor; two or three gentlemen only. Phone Col. 4225. 1-4

Mrs. F. M. Boulter, 1716 Kilbourn st., says The Times will always carry her advertising, because we always rent her rooms. The above ad rented her rooms in one day. Phone your ads to The Times, Main 5260.

HUNDREDS BUY BONDS AHEAD OF CANVASS

Suggestions For Liberty Sunday

If you have bought a bond of the fourth issue, wear your button and place your honor flag in your front window. This will facilitate the work of the volunteer canvassers.

If you have not bought your bond of the fourth issue, stay at home and be ready to sign up when the bond salesman calls on you.

Answer your door bell promptly as the canvassers have a great many homes to visit, and every minute you save them will help to put Washington over the top that much sooner.

Don't detain the canvasser by asking foolish questions, as this is a matter of business and may mean the saving of YOUR business.

Above all things, DON'T BE A BOND SLACKER.

Determined to outdo the Liberty loan canvassers by flashing a fourth loan button in their faces tomorrow, tens of thousands of Washingtonians are thronging the banks today and literally swamping the clerks with bond subscriptions.

Hurry-up calls for additional supplies of buttons and window honor flags began to pour into the 11 street headquarters of the Liberty loan committee early this morning from banks whose supplies had been exhausted, while business houses, Government departments, churches, and other organizations dispatched messengers to bring the buttons and flags.

Windows in every section of the city today are blossoming in red, white, and blue honor flags, and indications are that when the army of volunteer canvassers start out at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, the people of Washington will have performed the greater part of their task for them.

To Visit Every Home. The canvassers have been instructed, however, to visit each home in their respective districts, even when flags are displayed in the windows, since it is realized that many of the (Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

300 FAMED TROOPS OF ITALY IN D. C.

Three hundred Italian soldiers, detachments from the famous Alpini and Bersaglieri regiments, Italy's crack troops, arrived in the city this morning to help in the Fourth Liberty loan drive. The veterans were received with open arms by Washingtonians on the south steps of Treasury at 11 o'clock, where they were addressed by Secretary McAdoo.

The Italians were escorted from Liberty Hut, where they are quartered, to the Treasury by four companies of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, led by Captain Freeman, and two troops of the Eleventh Cavalry from Fort Myer.

The Alpini and Bersaglieri will be received by President Wilson at 2:30 this afternoon at the White House. They then will go to the office of Acting Secretary of War Crowell, where the Acting Secretary and Chief of Staff March will receive them.

The band, consisting of forty pieces, selected from the famous Grenadier Guard, is composed of some of the tallest men in Italy. The men of this regiment have taken part in some of the greatest engagements on the Italian front, and their regiment has been reconstructed and reorganized seven times.

Organized in 1872. The Alpini were organized in 1872 by General Parruchetti to protect the frontier valleys. They have been through the whole of the Austrian offensive, and it is due to them largely that the Austrians have been unable to overrun Italy.

The troops are under the command of Captain Lampugnani, Captain Sani and Captain Romoli. After a concert at 4:30 this afternoon on the Ellipse they will leave for Wheeling, W. Va., and Harrisburgh, Pa., the starting points of their liberty loan tours.

CHILD'S FORCED TO CUT PRICES AGAIN

Child's restaurant today reduced food prices for the second time this week, acting on order.

R. Wilson, District 11, said: "Action by the food administration is based on the fact that prices at Child's were raised twice in three days. Under the new order, food must be sold under the menu prices in effect last week."

BELGIANS TAKE 10,500 IN NINE-MILE GAIN ON FRONT 25 MILES WIDE

Supported by heavy artillery and aided by fleets of airplanes, the Americans are fighting furiously today along the fifty-mile front in the Champagne-Argonne region.

Franco-American forces west of the Argonne have smashed through the enemy's Suippe river defensive line, and in the American sector of the Champagne front the Germans have retired behind the Kriemhilde system, where stiff resistance is likely.

Northwest of Verdun the Americans, taking Fleville, have gained high ground dominating twenty miles of the Kriemhilde line.

Gaining ground around Cambrai and Roulers, the allies are steadily closing their forty-mile pincers on Lille and northern France. Around Laon another pincers operation, thirty miles across, is gradually closing in.

Advancing nine miles on a twenty-five-mile front, the Belgians have taken 10,500 prisoners and much ordnance, while the British are but five miles from the German base at Lille.

FLANDERS HEIGHTS IN ALLIES' HANDS

HAVRE, Oct. 5.—The Belgian army, which is attacking with the British on the Flanders battlefield, has advanced nine miles on a twenty-five-mile front, the Belgian war office announced today.

The prisoners captured now total 10,500, while 150 cannon and 600 machine guns and trench mortars have been taken.

The text of the official report reads: "The whole of the Flanders ridge has been captured. We gained nine miles on a front of twenty-five miles. All of the Ypres-Dixmude area has been liberated. The prisoners now total 10,500. In addition we took 150 cannon and 600 trench mortars and machine guns."

BRITISH PUSH ON FROM ST. QUENTIN

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Further progress northeast of St. Quentin was made by the British yesterday and last night, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

"Successful minor operations yesterday, north of St. Quentin, resulted in substantial progress southeast of Beaurevoir and north of Gouy and LeCatelet," the statement said.

"We took over 800 prisoners. During the night our line was again advanced slightly northwest of LeCatelet."

FRENCH SIX MILES AWAY FROM RHEIMS

PARIS, Oct. 5 (noon).—Continuing their drive north of Rheims, the French have crossed the Aisne canal at several places and have reached the region of Bernercourt, the war office announced today.

Time taken is about six miles north of Rheims. Successful attacks were delivered over the whole front in the sector north of Rheims.

YANKS FURIOUSLY BATTERING BOCHE

PARIS, Oct. 5 (12:35 p. m.).—The great American and French advance in the Champagne district has forced the Germans to evacuate Eastreit and Monte de Rheims, the war office announced this afternoon.

(By the French advance on the Aisne canal and the Franco-American drive just west of the Argonne a large force of Germans was in peril of being pocketed, and retreated to save themselves.)

Furious fighting continued today along the whole fifty-mile front in the Champagne-Argonne region.

Artillery Fire Heavy. Heavy American artillery fire is supporting the infantry assaults. The weather is ideal and there is a stupendous amount of aerial activity.

Violent German counter attacks in the region of Fleville, on the eastern edge of the Argonne forest, were repulsed last night. Fleville is in American hands.

Franco-American forces have definitely broken through the whole front of the enemy's defensive line behind the Suippe river, west of the Argonne.

Behind Kriemhilde. South of the Aisne, the German retirement before General Mangin's and General Berthelot's armies appears to have ended temporarily.

The Germans have now definitely retired behind the Kriemhilde line, in the American sector of the Champagne front, it is reported. Stiffer resistance even than has been encountered heretofore is now expected.

United States regulars captured 600 prisoners in the fighting east of the Argonne forest today. American tanks were seen approaching Cuzel. (Captured over two miles in advance of the old line.)

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY, Oct. 5.—Resumption of the American first army's attack on a widespread front west of the Meuse, together with a five-mile advance of the Americans east of Rheims, has brought the Americans within smashing distance of the German line at two important positions on the west front. In the Champagne the Americans crossed the plains beyond Mont Mont and reached the outskirts of St.