

BELGIANS GAIN NINE MILES ON 25-MILE FRONT, TAKE WHOLE FLANDERS RIDGE AND 10,500 PRISONERS

NEW T. N. T. EXPLOSIONS ROCK EAST, 100 MISSING

Munitions Plant at Morgan, N. J. Wiped Out by Blasts and Death Toll May Reach 100.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—All residents of Tottenham, Staten Island, across the river from Morgan, N. J., were ordered to evacuate by federal authorities.

A few minutes after noon today the greatest explosion that has yet occurred, shook the lower part of New York as though by an earthquake.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—With a new series of explosions which rocked the countryside for miles around, the great conflagration at the munition loading plant of T. A. Gillespie Co., at Morgan, N. J., 20 miles from New York, which may result in a death toll of over 100 persons, was still raging at noon today.

Estimates of the loss of life reach as high as 200 and reports of the number of injured are vague. No responsible person or any of the military authorities who have taken charge of the situation will attempt to deny or confirm the current casualty reports.

Fourteen bodies had been recovered up to noon and scores of persons still unaccounted for at that time were believed to be dead in the ruins.

Martial law has been declared in the stricken area under the command of the department of the east.

New Explosions Begin.

The new series of explosions began at 10:10 a. m. and made the country within a radius of 20 miles of Morgan tremble with the concussion.

The terrific detonation was distinctly felt in New York city where the occupants of the city hall were thrown into confusion when five of the great doors were violently blown open.

Four explosions occurred between 10:10 and 10:30 a. m., the last more terrific than all the others.

Lieut. William J. Kennel, military attaché at the city hall here said he was of the opinion that the new explosions were caused by additional unit buildings of the Morgan plant blowing up.

Whole Plant Destroyed.

All reports received indicate that the entire war plant, which comprises over a hundred buildings valued at approximately \$18,000,000, will be entirely destroyed.

Many transports and barges already loaded with munitions for the American overseas forces were saved by the predevised precautionary plans made by the United States coast guard commandant in this district.

A state of terror exists today through a district within a radius of 10 miles around Morgan. Men, women and children are fleeing and entire towns are being evacuated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—With a military censorship established, the unofficial toll of the terrific series of explosions which wrecked the munitions plant of the T. A. Gillespie Loading Co. at Morgan, N. J., was today placed at eight known dead, over 80 missing and more than a hundred injured.

Army authorities who took over the scene several hours ago, in the wake of disaster soon after the catastrophe occurred, refused early today to give out any information pending an official statement later in the day.

Telephone communications with South Amboy, near Morgan, has been interrupted. The unofficial casualty figures were received from the police of Perth Amboy.

New York Feels Blast.

Intermittent explosions of the wrecked munition buildings are continuing and fire is still raging in some of the buildings.

The last heavy explosion, which rocked northern New Jersey and was distinctly felt in New York city, occurred at 4 a. m. this morning.

A warehouse magazine containing a large quantity of T. N. T. blew up at that time and several lesser blasts shook the surrounding country between 5 and 7 o'clock.

Reports received in Perth Amboy early today said that practically the entire plant of the company was wrecked or damaged. One hundred and fifty buildings comprise the plant, which occupies practically the whole town of Morgan. The estimated value of equipment and buildings is \$18,000,000.

All roads to the devastated scene

MORE HOUSES URGENT NEED FOR WAR WORK

House Committee Will Report Bill For Nearly 200 Millions Dollars For Next Six Months.

BY J. BART CAMPBELL
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—So serious has become the utter lack of adequate housing for essential workers in the war industry centers of the United States, that the output of munitions necessary for American soldiers overseas is being greatly retarded, the war, navy and labor departments have informed the house committee on public grounds and buildings.

Chairman Clark of the committee, today stated that as a result, that not later than next Tuesday he would report a bill embodying estimates aggregating \$194,607,000 the government has asked for housing during the next six months.

Accompanying the bill will be a report of the committee in which will appear the declaration of Maj. Hayden Aymes, chief of the small arms division of the war department that "living conditions at Edgemoor, near Philadelphia, are so frightful that there are one million rifles behind at what is the largest rifle plant in the entire world."

Main Rifle Plant.

"This is our principal rifle plant," Maj. Aymes informed the committee, in speaking of the Edgemoor rifle plant. "There are producing 5,000 rifles a day whereas we should be producing 5,500 a day. There are short 1,000 men owing to the living or housing conditions. This does not mean that anybody has to go without a rifle, for we contemplate overhauling our entire rifle program in the spring of 1919, but we ought to have 1,000,000 more rifles than we have."

Otto M. Eidltz, director of the bureau of housing of the department of labor, has told the committee that during the next six months temporary housing facilities at least must be provided, as a most pressing war necessity.

"Win the War" is First.

"The first idea is to win the war," Eidltz said, "and not what becomes of what we use to win the war. We have got past the time when we can give too much thought to what is going to happen to war funds. We must first get the funds and quickly."

"War material must be delivered to the American forces overseas in full measure by next spring and must be kept at the highest rate of production next summer. To effect this manufacturing plants turning out war products in this country must be kept running at full capacity by the end of this winter."

Eidltz said that, therefore, proper facilities for those engaged in such manufacturing must be completed and ready for occupancy six months from now, whether they be temporary or permanent. He estimated that the \$194,607,000 asked for as the minimum lump sum urgently needed to provide war workers with housing commensurate with the American war program.

Eidltz explained that the navy now intends to build a storage warehouse distributing center, embracing 40 permanent store houses at Philipsburg, N. J., which would necessitate housing for 1,700 persons.

Needs Grow Constantly.

"This means the building of houses, recreation halls, cafeterias and other structures at a cost of \$2,000,000," he said. He pointed out proper housing or home facilities for war workers necessitate the expenditure of \$3,000,000 for 1,700 persons.

Richard S. Childs, war department housing representative, informed the Clark committee, that Col. Jamieson, chief of the production division of the war department, had served notice that by next April "we will have to be in France with our entire army and at that time, we will have to furnish our own supplies and equipment in full as our allies will then be no longer able to make up deficiencies—and our needs will be great."

Childs said that this means that in the plant in which we are trying to put on the three-shift basis, 2,000 or 3,000 workers will have to be brought into town where 1,000 were necessary before."

It's Up to YOU to Avoid Epidemic of Influenza; Observe These Rules

The avoidance of an epidemic of influenza in South Bend is now plainly up to the individual, according to a statement issued Saturday by Dr. Charles E. Hansel, president of the board of health.

There is not now such an epidemic, the doctor asserts, although there are isolated cases of influenza, and if the proper precautions are taken the disease can be prevented from becoming epidemic.

Defines Symptoms.

The statement issued by Dr. Hansel includes suggestions for avoiding the disease.

"The term influenza or grip, which is the same thing, has always been rather loosely applied and while it is sometimes impossible to differentiate a mild case of influenza from a severe 'cold,' yet the two diseases are different in origin. 'Colds' may be caused by a variety of organisms while influenza is always caused by the bacillus of influenza. Spanish influenza does not differ from the type which has come in epidemics previous to this except perhaps in its virulence.

"The mild form as stated before resembles an ordinary cold, but the severe form begins abruptly with a chill or chilly sensation. Then there is a fullness of the head followed by a discharge from the nose, cough, fever, pains or aching in the head, chest, back and extremities; occasionally there is nausea or vomiting; weakness or prostration is marked and is a very prominent symptom. In three days or a week the symptoms will disappear unless there are complications. The complications are: Pneumonia, bronchitis, abscesses in the head of ears, infection of the heart valves or muscles, rheumatism and rarely an involvement of the kidneys.

Treatment Prescribed.

"The treatment is absolute rest in bed, fresh air, cold applications if the fever is high, light diet, plenty of water, keeping the bowels open and such remedies for special symptoms as a physician might suggest.

"We are not now experiencing an epidemic, but it will be up to the individual whether we have one or not. If each of us does his part we will have but a comparatively small number of cases, but if we are careless or indifferent there will be many cases with an accompanying large number of deaths.

"The following precautions are suggested:

"1. Avoid over-heating living apartments.

"2. No children with colds should attend school, and if they should come, the teacher should send them home.

"3. No workers with colds should go to the factory, stores or places where they will come in contact with others. The employers should see that this rule is enforced.

"4. No one with a cold should attend any public gathering such as theaters, churches, etc. Ticket sellers and ushers can help here.

"5. Do not visit any one who has a cold or is sick from any acute illness. Families are requested to allow none to enter if there is any acute illness within the home.

"6. On the first symptoms of a severe cold or infection, the patient should go to bed and call his physician.

"7. When coughing or sneezing a handkerchief should be held to the face to avoid sprinkling the air with contamination."

Regulations on Hard Coal Fixed by Hardy

Regulations regarding the distribution of the limited quantity of hard coal which South Bend will receive this winter were thrashed out at a conference of the coal dealers and the county fuel administrator, L. P. Hardy, Friday night.

It developed at the meeting that about one-half of the anthracite coal allotted to South Bend has already been received and distributed and the prospects for receiving the entire allotment are not bright. Monthly shipments are limited to one-twelfth the allotment.

The uncertainty of receiving even the limited allotment prompted the following regulations: No more than two tons of hard coal will be delivered for a stove at one time, and no more than four tons for a furnace. Consumers will not be permitted to place an order with more than one dealer, and dealers are not allowed to accept orders until they have the assurance that the coal is shipped or will be shipped.

Proposes to Help Needy.

The administration proposes, when assistance is rendered to give preference to the most needy. Consideration will be given first to old people, families where there are small children, and where there is sickness. The cooperation of generous-hearted citizens will be needed if the administration is to carry out its plans.

Mr. Hardy advises those who can afford it most to buy soft coal stoves at once for all the requirements can not be met. At present there is a good supply of soft coal on the market and a great shortage is anticipated. Where hard coal fires must be burned the administration asks that they not be started until cold weather.

Any violation of the regulations should be reported to Mr. Hardy who can be reached by telephone, Bell 805, Home 1805. The name of the person reporting and full information must be given to secure investigation by the administration.

YANKS ADVANCE IN TWO FIGHTS STILL RAGING

Gain Considerable Ground in Both Champagne and Argonne Forest in Cooperation With French.

BY NEWTON C. PARKE.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN (night), Oct. 4.—The new American attack, which began this morning over a 20-mile front just east of the Argonne forest, carried the American line forward from two to five kilometers, and put the Americans astride the Kriemhilde line.

Americans captured Gesnes, Chery, La Forge and Floville, the last named village being only four and three-quarters miles from the important German stronghold at Grand Pre. Hill No. 240 was stormed. The assault was launched under cover of thick mist at 5:30 o'clock this morning and was carried out in the face of desperate fire from German artillery and machine guns. The pressure centered in the Aire and Landon valleys.

Both Flanks Reach Line.

Tanks and airplanes supported the advancing infantry.

Both flanks of the Americans' attacking army reached the Kriemhilde line.

During the evening the Germans made vicious counter attacks and bombarded the valleys very heavily with gas shells.

All of the counter thrusts broke down before our defense.

As the Americans progressed, the Germans began felling trees and placing wire entanglements through the branches for the protection of machine gun nests.

The success of the new American attack, so brilliantly carried out, gives the Americans important advantages.

Hill No. 240, which is now in American hands, dominates the surrounding territory for a great distance. It lies just north of Exermont. Seven German airplanes were shot down in the sky battles, which accompanied the land engagement.

Try to Save Communications.

The Germans put up the most stubborn resistance for they are striving desperately to save the lines of communication that are now threatened by the American and French advance.

Troops from Wisconsin, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania as well as regulars under Gen. Bullard took part.

The attack extended all the way from the Meuse river to the point where the American and French armies join us.

The infantry dash was preceded by heavy artillery fire which began at midnight. It gradually increased in intensity until 40 minutes before the "zero hour," when a terrific barrage was laid down.

Surprise Germans.

The preliminary bombardment did not extend over the entire front of attack, but was centered immediately west of the Meuse river. The infantry rush on the rest of the front came as a surprise to the Germans.

The honor of taking Chery and La Forge (north of Aremont) fell to Pennsylvania troops.

Floville was not captured until late in the day. There was bitter fighting around that village.

Smashing all German resistance, the Americans pushed through to the Bois de Fays, where they began

AMERICANS, BRITISH AND FRENCH ALL MAKE GAINS

Mutiny in Turkish Army is Reported With Riots in Constantinople Directed Against Germanic Party.

ZURICH, Oct. 5.—Mutiny is reported to have broken out in the Turkish army.

Ten thousand deserters marched upon Constantinople demanding the surrender of Talaat Bey and Enver Pasha from the ministry, said a dispatch received here today.

There were clashes between the deserters and loyal troops, but the result of these pitched battles is unknown.

An army of deserters has grown up in Asia Minor and this force has captured a number of towns.

AMERICAN TROOPS TAKE FOUR VILLAGES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The American troops advanced from two to five kilometers, taking the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chery and La Forge yesterday, according to Gen. Pershing's official communique. The text of the document was as follows:

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 4, 1918:

"Section A—This morning the attack was resumed west of the Meuse. Overcoming a stubborn resistance, we have advanced our lines two to five kilometers taking hill No. 240, north of Exermont, and taking from the enemy the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chery and La Forge.

"In the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire, troops from Illinois, Wisconsin, Western Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and regular troops belonging to Maj. Gen. Bullard's corps, forced the enemy back to the Wriemhilde positions, north of the Bois de Noret."

BRITISH FORCES MAKE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

LONDON (10:25 a. m.) Oct. 5.—Substantial progress was made by the British southeast of Beaurevoir on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, the war office announced today.

(Beaurevoir is slightly less than three miles northwest of Mont Brehain, the outskirts of which were reached by the British yesterday.)

Eight hundred additional prisoners were taken in the fighting on this front.

Further advances were made by the British north of Gouy and in the sector of Le Catelet.

New attacks were made by the British during the night in the region of Le Catelet.

The text of the war office report says:

"We made progress southeast of Beaurevoir, north of Gouy and in the sector of Le Catelet.

"Eight hundred more prisoners were captured.

"During the night we made another advance northwest of Le Catelet."

FRENCH CROSS AISNE CANAL NORTH OF RHEIMS

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

(Bermercourt is about six miles north of Rheims.)

Successful attacks were delivered over the whole front in the sector north of Rheims.

BULGARIA LEARNED OF TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS

ROME, Oct. 5.—Bulgaria learned through American channels that Turkey was negotiating for peace more than a month ago, said a Geneva dispatch to the Epocha today.

This discovery, said the dispatch, resulted in Bulgarian armistice.

YOU MUST REGISTER BY 5 O'CLOCK NEXT MONDAY NIGHT TO VOTE AT NOVEMBER ELECTION

If you would vote for congressman, state and county officials to be elected this fall, you must register on or before Oct. 7, at the county court house. Don't forget this. Do it NOW. It is not alone your privilege, it is your DUTY. It is silly to fight to make the world safe for democracy and then not practice it at home.

PRACTICE DEMOCRACY AND REGISTER TO VOTE.

GASLESS SUNDAY!

Tomorrow is Another, Despite All Rumors to the Contrary.

Despite all rumors to the contrary, L. P. Hardy, county fuel administrator, wishes it strongly emphasized that gasless Sundays are still in effect and will continue to be until further notice.

The special permits issued to Liberty loan workers for last Sunday have been cancelled. A few workers will be allowed to run their cars, but they are asked to use them only when it is absolutely necessary for actual work on the loan.