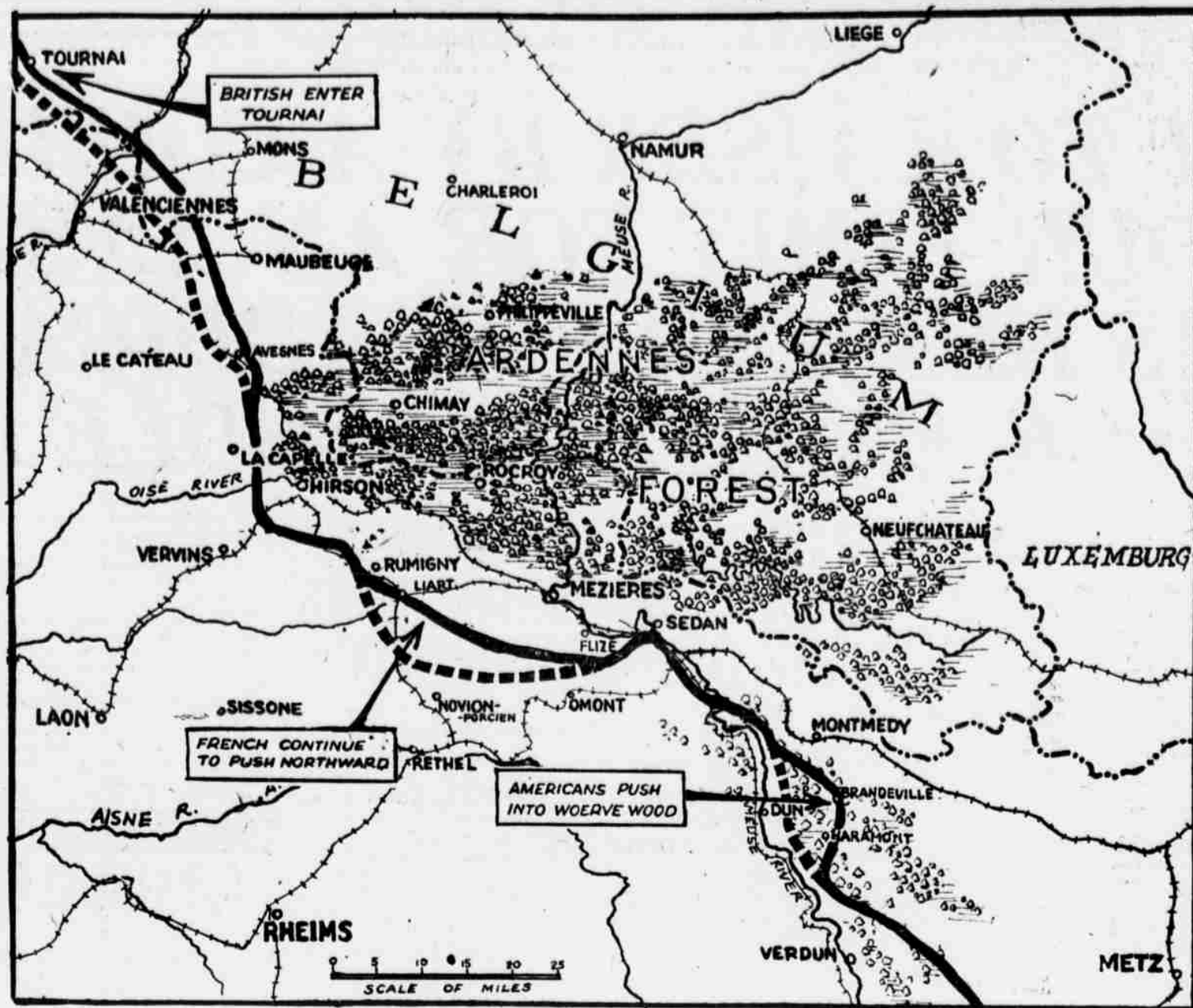


Where the Allies Are Pursuing the Retreating Germans



FROM Tournai on the north, around to the neighborhood of Sedan the British, French and American forces continued their great drive against the Germans yesterday. The British, who have been quiet for the past few days because of severe rains, again took up the chase of the retreating enemy. Field Marshal Haig's men entered the western outskirts of Tournai, and from that town their line was extended all along the line running in a southeasterly direction until it joins the French near the Oise. The British advanced along the Conde-Mons Canal, which runs almost due east and west, taking several villages on

the south side of the waterway. Further south they captured Avesnes and cut the road leading from that place to Maubeuge. The French continued their northward push along the line, pressing the Germans still more tightly against the Ardennes forest, shown on the map. East of the Meuse the Americans advanced into the Woivre forest. Around Sedan there was a let up in the fighting, due to the fact that the French and Americans are busy getting up artillery with which to reply to the German guns, which have taken up positions on the hills north of Sedan.

BRITISH IN TOURNAI; YANKS MAKE GAINS

Continued from First Page.

of Gen. Pershing's forces advanced today, pushing into the western edge of the Eusey wood and in the Woivre forest. In the Eusey wood region the whole line advanced, cutting off the salient of the Bois de La Montagne, Harcourt and Brandeville. In the Woivre forest sector it was patrols who penetrated the edge of the forest and they met with resistance. This section of the battle line contains virtually the last strong enemy defensive positions. His withdrawal far to the rear is practically certain. On the rest of the front the day continued to produce little activity save that displayed by machine guns and artillery.

MEZIERES REACHED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Line of Meuse Held to Junction With Americans.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 8.—Gen. Gouraud to-night held the west bank of the Meuse River from Sedan to the outskirts of Mezieres, his troops during the day having made an advance of from five to eight miles. Scores of villages were liberated and the French troops accomplished the significant feat of bringing up artillery and supplies over roads deep with mud and cut at many places by immense mine craters. The Germans showed more determined resistance as the river was approached and appeared to hold the east bank strongly with artillery and machine guns. The advance of the French continued also on the left wing, increasing the menace to Hirson and Maubeuge.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Following are the official reports of operations in France from Belgium as issued by the several war offices: FRENCH (NIGHT)—Our troops continue to pursue the enemy rear guards. During the day we liberated large sections of French territory and numerous inhabitants. On the left we accentuated our progress east of the Cappelle-les-Mines near the fortress of Hirson. More to the east we have reached at numerous points the south bank of the Thon River. Between Origny and Liart we have established bridge-heads on the north bank. On our right we are along the Meuse from Mezieres to the neighborhood of Bazelles. The number of prisoners taken since yesterday exceeds 1,000. Everywhere the enemy is abandoning guns and material. FRENCH (DAY)—Our progress was resumed again this morning on the northern bank of the Meuse. Elements reached Liart, thirty kilometers north of Rethel. Further to the right we captured early this morning Singy and Premsy, and penetrated into the outskirts of Sedan. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was more than 1,500. The amount of material captured was increased considerably. BRITISH (NIGHT)—Despite the very difficult weather, our troops, advancing in a driving rain, have made substantial progress on the front south of the Mons-Condé Canal. On the right we have captured Avesnes and have passed the line of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road both north and south of the town. In the center we have cleared Hautmont and are approaching the railway west of Maubeuge. On the left we have taken Mallaquet, Fayt-le-Franco, Dour and Thulin and are advancing along the Mons-Condé Canal. Further north, his bank threatened by our advance on this battle front,

REPORT BAVARIA BECOMES REPUBLIC

Continued from First Page.

with red flags hoisted, has left the harbor of Kiel in possession of mutinous sailors. The revolutionary flag has been hoisted at Warnemunde, with which place railroad communication has been interrupted. There are no guards on the German-Danish frontier, it is reported, and many prisoners crossed into Denmark last night. Despatches say that no trains have arrived at Copenhagen from Hamburg to-day. The cities of Bremen, Schwerin and Tilsit have joined in the German revolution, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The revolutionaries are said to have arranged for the formation of a soldiers' council at Bremen. The Cologne Volks-Zeitung says the revolution at Bremen was effected in two hours. The marines ordered the soldiers to join them, after which a meeting was held. This assembly demanded the creation of a social democratic republic. Women joined with the marines in opening the prisons. Order is being maintained by the marines. Nonderburg, a Prussian town in Schleswig thirteen miles northeast of Flensburg, is in the hands of the revolutionaries, according to a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The red flag has been hoisted on the ships there. Bremen is next to Hamburg, the principal maritime emporium of Germany. It is situated on the Weser River, fifty-nine miles southwest of Hamburg. Its pre-war population was about 170,000. Schwerin is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and is situated on the west side of Lake Schwerin, thirty-five miles southeast of Lubeck. Its population in 1900 was about 38,000. Tilsit is a city of East Prussia. It lies on the left bank of the Niemen River, sixty miles northeast of Koenigsberg. Its population is about 52,000.

1 KILLED, 15 HURT IN GRENADE EXPLOSION

Blast Occurs in Loading Factory Near Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 8.—One employee was killed and fifteen others, some of them women, were seriously injured late this afternoon when a series of explosions occurred in an assembling building of the Grenade Loading Company at Port Ewen, near here. All the fifty other employees who were in the building at the time were less seriously injured. The property damage will reach about \$55,000. A young woman employee is said to have dropped a tray of grenade primers, causing the explosions. None of the completed grenades was stored in the building that was destroyed, and the Kingston fire department and employees quickly succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the other buildings.

ONLY LARGE TURKEYS SOLD

Hoover Puts Market Lid on Light Birds for Thanksgiving. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Turkeys sold for Thanksgiving will be larger this year than in previous years under regulations announced to-day by the Food Administration. Licensed poultry dealers are requested not to buy hen turkeys of less than eight pounds weight or toms under twelve pounds before Dec. 7. To conserve sold storage space needed for army food supplies dealers are requested to cease purchasing turkeys intended for Thanksgiving consumption after November 15 unless for points west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

WOUNDS KILL Capt. McLaughlin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Capt. Roland Hazard McLaughlin, son of Andrew C. McLaughlin, professor of history in the University of Chicago, died of wounds received in action October 14, according to word received to-day from Adj. Gen. McCain. Capt. McLaughlin was a grandson of the late Dr. James B. Angell, for many years president of the University of Michigan.

Truck Hurts High Shell Maker.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—William J. Oliver, wealthy munition manufacturer, was knocked down by a truck and injured seriously to-day while on his way to the Federal court for a hearing on charges of graft in turning out defective shells for the Government.



ADMIRAL WILSON GAVE 'PEACE' STORY

Commander of U. S. Forces in French Waters Absolves United Press.

The official source, in France, of Thursday's premature peace report, revealed yesterday by Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, in command of United States naval forces in French waters. He absolved the United Press and apparently offered to shoulder the blame himself. His statement was made at Brest, "for the information of United Press editors." He said: "The statement of the United Press relative to the signing of the armistice was made public from my office on the basis of what appeared to be official and authoritative information. I am in a position to know that the United Press and its representatives acted in perfect good faith in the premature announcement was the result of an error for which the agency was in no wise responsible. From the offices of the United Press, whence had issued the colossal, if well intentioned, mistake that threw the nation into a frenzy of joy for a few wild hours, came the following explanation yesterday noon: "Yesterday's announcement of the signing of the armistice between Germany and the Allies was made by Admiral Wilson at Brest and was filed by the United Press with the Admiral's approval. This information was received by the United Press in a cablegram from Roy W. Howard shortly before noon to-day. "How the 'News' Was Sent. "Practically at the same time another message from Howard was sent to the United Press stating that Admiral Wilson made the announcement in Brest at 4 P. M. French time, but that later he was notified that it was not confirmed. This latter message filed by Howard did not show in the form in which it was delivered whether it was sent yesterday or how long it had been held up. "Howard's cablegram clearly showed that Admiral Wilson acted in good faith, stating that he supposed the announcement was official, and therefore gave his approval to the filing of the message to the United Press in New York. "The United Press today asked the Government to ascertain how long Howard's messages stating that Admiral Wilson authorized the announcement and also that the news was confirmed, was held up. It was not confirmed until almost twenty-four hours after the original cablegram. "Howard's cablegram, which the United Press says it thinks the censorship must have delayed almost twenty-four hours, were given out. The first reads: "Paris—Urgent Brest. Admiral Wilson (who announced Brest newspaper 16 o'clock 4 P. M.) armistice has signed

AN AMENDMENT TO THE TAX LAWS

Chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of 1918 as adopted by the BUSINESS MEN OF GREATER NEW YORK

AN ACT. To provide revenue for the welfare of the boys in camp and on the battle line.

SECTION 1. EACH and every corporation doing business in Greater New York shall impose upon itself, during the week of Nov. 11th to 18th, a voluntary tax of not less than 1/4 of 1% on its outstanding capital stock and shall pay the same to the UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN, INC., in four equal installments—beginning on the first of December, 1918, and on the first of each of the three following months.

SECTION 2. EACH and every firm doing business in Greater New York shall impose upon itself, during the aforesaid week, a voluntary tax of not less than 2 1/2% of its net profits, and shall pay the same in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section.

SECTION 3. EACH and every employee of the corporations and firms specified in the foregoing paragraphs (except the higher salaried officers and firm members, who are expected to make sur-gifts) shall impose upon themselves a voluntary tax of One Full Day's Pay, and shall pay the same in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Section 1.

This system of "Voluntary Taxation" has been devised to give recognition to the principle that there should be EQUALITY in GIFTS, just as there should be EQUALITY in TAXATION. Business men and their employees are constantly asking when solicited for funds to support the Great War Agencies—"What is my share? What is the other fellow giving?" The answer is: "The Industries Division of the UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN suggests a uniform basis of giving as outlined above. It is a ready-to-hand measuring rod which will spread the load evenly and without undue burden on anyone. Special circumstances may make it necessary for some to give less. In many instances, some will give more. We have already been informed by a number of corporations—including some of the largest and some of the smallest—that they have decided to make gifts in excess of the suggested uniform basis. We have also been informed that there will be many employees who will give more than one full day's pay. The decision in every instance rests on the consciences of the business men and their employees. The Campaign managers can only indicate a uniform basis which must be averaged in order to produce the amount needed."

PEACE is coming. The right kind of peace, too, from a military and political standpoint; but the complete fruits of the right kind of peace will not be gathered until, and unless, our boys are sustained through the long months of demobilization so that they come back to their homes and to their industries KEFN, FIT and CLEAN.

CLEMENCEAU HAILED SAVIOR OF FRANCE

Emotional Scene as Senate Passes Resolution in Praise of Premier.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Premier Clemenceau appeared for a moment last night in the lobby of the Senate after a sitting of that body which had declared him, in traditional phrase, to have "deserved well of his country." He was surrounded by Senators, who pressed forward to shake his hand. "You are the savior of France!" cried one. "No, no," replied the Premier, shrugging his shoulders. "It is the country which has done everything itself. I have done but my simple duty. Any one of you who loves France would have done as much." Here the Premier's voice failed him. Overcome with emotion, the tears coursed down his rugged countenance. Recovering himself he said: "Gentlemen, I thank you. I did not deserve so much honor as you have done me. Let me tell you that an proud soldier who in the darkest hours never doubted the destiny of his country, I had an proud soldier every one with courage and we owe him an infinite debt. "We are now coming to a difficult time. It is harder to win peace than to win the war. We must so act that France will resume the place in the world of which she is worthy. "Then rushing a cry through the circle of the Premier said: "Will you allow me to return to my task?"

GAS STILL EXPLODES; 10 HURT.

Poisonous Fumes May Kill Some of Injured in Brooklyn.

Ten men were injured last night when an auto-gas, a closed and gas tight still in which gases are heated under pressure, exploded in the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Ditmas avenue and East Eighty-third street, Brooklyn. John Weiss, foreman, who lives at 217 Thirtieth street, Brooklyn, said the accident was imminent and shouting a warning to his gang fled for a safe refuge. He was among the most seriously injured of the ten who went to Kings County Hospital. Most of them, besides the foreman, are recovering. The poisonous fumes, some say, may die. Property damage was heavy. Acting Captain Michael A. Lyons of the Canarsie police station headed a squad of patrolmen who helped rescue the injured in the gas filled room. The plant, from a small affair, had developed since the war to a great sprawling affair covering many acres and working night and day.

KEENE, N. H., OUSTS GERMANS.

Two Families Accused of War Work Strike. KEENE, N. H., Nov. 8.—Two German families were ordered to leave the city by City Marshal Brock today on a decision of starting a strike in the Artistic Narrow Web Company factory here, which is engaged on war work. The employees went out today, though an adjustment of wages had been made a short time ago. The strikers demand more pay.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY RATIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Ratifications of the draft treaty between France and the United States were exchanged to-day by Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Jusserand.

U. S. BOMBING PLANE KILLS TWO CHILDREN

MACHINE RUNS INTO CROWD AT OLYMPIAN, Pa. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 8.—Two children were killed and three other persons were injured at Olympian, near here, to-day when a large De Havilland bombing airplane ran into a crowd that had gathered to see it fly. That more persons were not injured was due to Lieut. Zeimor, pilot of the machine, who wrecked it to prevent sweeping the crowd. The machine was one of the squadron of five that left Garden City, L. I., early today for a training flight in this city. The pilot failed to land at the intended place owing to the hazy atmosphere and descended in Olympian. It was while attempting to land that the accident happened, the crowd gathering too close to the machine as it started.

URGES CUBAN VOTE REFORM.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ IN SENATE AFTER DELAYS. HAVANA, Nov. 8.—After two prior attempts to convene the Senate failed because of a lack of a quorum, the upper house finally was organized this afternoon and listened to the reading of the President's message. The President reiterated the necessity to reform the election law in order to avoid repeated fraud. The House again to-day was without a quorum.