



# TURK TELLS GERMANY HE'S READY TO SUE FOR PEACE; HUNS GIVE UP HEAVY DEFENSES IN NORTH FRANCE

## BRITISH HOTLY PURSUING KAISER'S FLEEING HORDES

Field Marshal Haig Reports Foe Evacuating Main Positions on 20-Mile Line From Lens to Armentieres.

International News Service:  
BERLIN, via London, Oct. 3.—"We have evacuated Lens and Armentieres on the Flanders front," the German war office announced today. "The evacuations were carried out without fighting."  
"On Tuesday night we repulsed attacks northwest of Roulers."

Lens is the gateway to the great French coal fields in northern France. Armentieres is an important town on the Franco-Belgian frontier and was captured by the Germans in their Flanders offensive in April.

International News Service:  
LONDON (10:45 a. m.), Oct. 3.—The Germans have begun a new retreat and are now evacuating all of their main defensive works between Lens and Armentieres, the war office reported today.

This retirement, which was first reported by Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday night, extends over a front of 20 miles. British troops are hotly pursuing the Germans.

The British advanced, the official statement said. The new line extends from Cite St. Auguste, near Lens to Douarin, east of Le Bassée, east of Aubers and west of Boisgrenier. This line is almost straight, running north and south from Lens to Armentieres, on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

British forces renewed their attacks north of St. Quentin this morning.

A German attack north of Cambrai was broken down.

More German prisoners have been taken.

Official Statement.  
The text of the official report follows:

"The enemy is evacuating highly organized positions between Lens and Armentieres."

"We have reached the line of Cite St. Auguste, Douarin, east of La Bassée, east of Aubers and west of Boisgrenier."

"Our advance continues. We are maintaining constant touch with the enemy and are taking prisoners."

"The enemy attacked during the evening north of Cambrai, but was repulsed."

"We renewed our attacks north of St. Quentin this morning."

FRENCH RENEW CHAMPAGNE DRIVE.

PARIS (noon), Oct. 3.—With the British pounding the Germans in the St. Quentin sector, the French renewed their assault of the German positions in Champagne this morning, the war office announced.

The French now hold the important railroad town of Chalange on the eastern edge of the Champagne district.

Powerful German counter attacks were delivered north of Rheims and in Champagne but all broke down.

The French have taken Louve, six miles north of Rheims, extending their lines toward the Aisne.

Official Text.  
The text of the communiqué follows:

"We have continued our advance on the Vesle front and have taken Louve."

"The Germans made a powerful counter attack in the sector of La Neuville, but were repulsed."

"Fighting continued until late in the evening in the Champagne."

"We held Chalange."

"Southwest of Orléville, the Germans tried to drive the French from a piece of wooded ground, attacking several times. All of the assaults were repulsed."

"All of the French gains were maintained intact and the Germans sustained heavy losses."

"We have captured additional prisoners."

"The attack was renewed today at dawn."

TAKE MORE VILLAGES ON FLANDERS FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Two more villages and a fortified farm have been captured from the Germans by the Anglo-Belgian army on the Flanders front, the Belgian war office at Havre announced today.

Geluwe, 7 1/2 miles north of Turcoigne, Le Rinet, just north of Armentieres and La Plaque farm were taken. In local fighting the allied positions were improved.

## American Ship Sunk, 118 Are Lost

26 Killed When Train Runs Into Crowd of Workers

Fog Obscures Flyer Which Plows Through Crowd at Bedford, O.

International News Service:  
BEDFORD, O., Oct. 3.—Twenty-six men are known to have been killed and several injured early today when a Pennsylvania flyer, bound from Columbus for Cleveland, ran through a crowd of workmen at the Interstate Engineering plant here as they were boarding a workmen's special train to go to their homes after working. Twenty-six of the men were killed outright and three died at hospitals shortly after they were injured, without regaining consciousness. Two or three others injured may recover. All of the dead are from Cleveland.

The men were just leaving work on the night shift and were boarding a special workmen's train as the day force was leaving it, when a Pennsylvania flyer from Columbus dashed through the crowd, killing or injuring practically all the men in the gathering. A heavy fog screened the approach of the train.

## SUMMARY of War Situation

The Germans have begun another great retreat on the western battle front and there were indications today that it would develop into one of the biggest of the war.

All of the great chain of defensive works erected by the Germans in Flanders between the Belgian frontier and Lens are being evacuated. As the Germans fall back over this 20-mile front they are hotly pursued by the British.

In Belgium the German lines are rapidly giving way and already the allies have penetrated 25 miles into Belgian soil and are menacing both German submarine bases on the Belgian coast—Zeebrugge and Ostend.

Since last Friday the Anglo-Belgian army has gained nearly 15 miles.

In Picardy the German lines are now unofficially estimated to be nearly five miles east of St. Quentin.

North of Rheims the Germans have retired towards the Aisne river, falling back two miles since yesterday morning.

On the eastern fringe of the Champagne district the Germans have pulled back their lines to Mouchois, which is 10 miles north of the old Champagne fighting line.

The German troops facing the Americans between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river have been bombarding heavily and there are signs that this cannonading is to cover another flight.

All of the great German bases of Lille, Douai and Laon have been put in peril by Marshal Foch's mighty and masterly flanking movement against the whole German army in Belgium and France.

The Germans are not giving up ground without a struggle. They have been making violent counter attacks at many points on the front, but everywhere these assaults were crushed and the allies, in their turn went forward.

With an Anglo-French army cutting southward from the Lys river to get in behind the Argonne and of the Hindenburg line at Lille, the two big battles on the Cambrai-St. Quentin and Champagne fronts were renewed today. The allies attacked in both sectors at daylight. The Americans have been hampered by bad weather and mud but fortunately the skies cleared today and good "fighting weather" is prevailing.

The capture of Damascus along with 7,000 Turkish prisoners by Gen. Allenby's Palestine army was a staggering blow to the Turks.

The British can now advance swiftly up the Damascus railway on Aleppo, the chief Turkish base of operations and supplies. Aleppo supplies all the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia and its capture would crush Turkey into absolute helplessness.

Damascus is about 175 miles south of Aleppo.

## PLAN REPRISALS FOR VANDALISM OF HUN ARMIES

Sharp Warning From Allied Powers Will Be Sent to Germany.

International News Service:  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Germany will receive sharp warning to desist from destroying evacuated towns and villages of France and Belgium.

There have been exchanges between the various allied powers on the subject. All feel extremely bitter about the dastardly vandalism being practiced. It is recognized that most of the cities and towns will be terribly damaged by the exchanges of shell fire. That is expected. But the systematic methods of destruction which the Germans have carried out ever since they began their retreat must be halted. And, inasmuch as there is no language which the Huns understand excepting the language of force, it is considered certain here that the warning will be accompanied by a frank notification that for each and every French town and village destroyed, proper reprisals will be made.

Officials Favor Plan.  
While the matter still is the subject of exchanges officials here refuse to discuss it for publication. It is made very plain, however, that the higher officials of this government favor the plan. As a matter of fact, the officials of the United States, probably more than those of any other country at war with Germany, realize what sort of an enemy is opposing them.

Therefore the United States can be depended on to handle every topic between the two countries without gloves. This was proven in the shotgun note of Mr. Lansing which has been characterized by entente diplomats and military experts here as about the best thing of the war so far as impressing Germany is concerned. And, it is understood that similar language is being used by the American delegates to the prisoners of war conference now in session in Berne.

GOMPERS IS RECEIVED BY KING OF BELGIUM

International News Service:  
HAYRE, France, Oct. 3.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was received in audience by King Albert of Belgium today. Mr. Gompers, who visited the Belgian front, expressed admiration for the spirit of the Belgians.

## HUNS SHELLING YANK POSITIONS AT MONTFAUCON

Try to Prevent Use of Captured Heights For Observation of Movements Behind German Lines.

International News Service:  
WITH AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 2.—(Night).—Americans have captured 120 guns of all calibers, 750 trench mortars, more than 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of rounds of shell ammunition and millions of rounds of small arm ammunition since Sept. 26.

BY HENRY G. WALES.  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN (8 a. m.), Oct. 3.—A heavy bombardment developed on the American front this morning.

The weather was excellent for observation purposes and range finding. It was clear, crisp and sunny.

The clearing weather resulted in increasing air activity.

A cold brisk breeze is blowing and is drying up the mud.

With improved roads troop movements and transport will be made much easier.

BY NEWTON C. PARKER.  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN (night), Oct. 2.—The Germans are steadily shelling the dominating American positions at Montfaucun with the object of preventing its use as an observation point.

This ridge overlooked the boche positions as far as Grand Pre, 12 miles to the northwest, allowing the American observers to watch the movements behind the enemy lines.

The conditions are similar to those that previously existed on the Toul front where the Germans, from the height of Mont Sec were able to observe our movements before it fell into the Yankees' hands in the St. Mihiel offensive.

Prepare to Make Stand.  
There was intense shelling throughout the day.

Although the Germans fell back slightly during the night enabling us to advance further in the Argonne, they evidently intend to make a strong stand on the Kremlhilde Stellung line which we have already reached near Brielleux.

Counter attacks were delivered by the Germans in an effort to hold up our advance and in meantime German soldiers are working feverishly on the line building new defenses and digging ditches.

The Germans have been continually bombarding the region between Exermont and Gones (north of Apremont), with sniping gas and phosgene shells.

American heavies concentrated their fire on the Trossat farm, heavily emplaced with enemy machine guns, and blew up the entire position.

South of Brielleux (northwest of Verdun) the boches launched an attack in broad daylight yesterday, but the raiders were repulsed. They left two dead Bavarian soldiers right in front of the American trenches.

American anti-aircraft guns have been very active and they brought down three enemy planes. One of the pilots of the destroyed planes descended in a parachute and was captured. The other pilots were killed.

Enemy aviators dropped numerous smoke bombs over the American lines, east of Clerges, but no infantry attacked developed.

American airmen flew over the Yankees' advanced position and dropped 2,000 newspapers and 10,000 cigarettes for the doughboys.

The doughboys scrambled out of their shell holes and picked up the "smokes" in spite of shrapnel fire from the enemy.

American raiders dropped three tons of bombs on St. Juvin and a few more on Grand Pre, causing both fires and explosions, which were plainly observable. German planes attacked the American airmen and Lieuts. Richardson and Corby shot one down in flames.

Prince Max of Baden, Liberal, is Chancellor

Hertling's Successor Recently Created Sensation With Revolutionary Article.

International News Service:  
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—Prince Max of Baden has been appointed German chancellor to succeed von Hertling, according to advices reaching here today.

Prince Max is a moderate of liberal leanings. He recently caused a sensation by publishing an article of almost revolutionary tendencies. The news of Prince Max's appointment was given out after it was learned that Vice Chancellor, von Payer had refused the post.

Take 5,518 Hun Officers, 249,494 Men Since July

International News Service:  
LONDON, Oct. 3.—Five thousand five hundred and eighteen German officers and 249,494 men were captured by the allies on the western front from July to the end of September, it was officially announced today.

The booty taken in the same period on the western front included 3,669 German guns and more than 25,000 machine guns.

LOAN MACHINE IS BEHIND SCHEDULE

Subscriptions Only Little Over Half Billion But "Prospects" Are Good.

International News Service:  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The fourth Liberty loan machine is running behind schedule.

Total subscriptions reported to the treasury department only slightly exceed the half billion mark. It was announced today, and in order that the six billion dollars may be raised in the allotted time, it will be necessary to record daily sales of more than three hundred million dollars, a faster pace than has yet been set.

Treasury officials pointed out that undoubtedly millions of subscriptions have been made that have not yet been recorded at the banks, but that all those would be necessary to keep up the gait that must be maintained to reach the quota at the end of the third week of the drive.

Despite the unfavorable indications of the cold figures, glowing reports of the progress of the drive continued to reach the treasury department today, especially from the middle west.

UNDERWOOD IN NEW WAR UPON SUFFRAGE

International News Service:  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A strong fight against giving the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment back its place on the calendar, from which it could be called up at any time, until enough votes were mustered to pass, occurred in the senate this afternoon.

As soon as Sen. Jones, chairman of the woman suffrage committee, made his motion to reconsider, for which purpose he changed his vote to no, immediately after the defeat of the measure, Sen. Underwood, a bitter anti, made a point of order that a two-thirds majority was necessary to put the measure back on the calendar.

NAMES POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The president this afternoon sent the following nominations to the senate:

Postmasters—Indiana, David B. Purinton; Whiting; Emma A. Scott; Boswell.

## FORMER COAST GUARD CUTTER IS TORPEDOED

U. S. S. Tampa Sunk Sept. 26 in Bristol Channel Near England and All on Board Are Lost.

International News Service:  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Ten officers and 102 enlisted men in addition to one British officer and five civilian employees were lost when the U. S. S. Tampa, formerly a coast guard cutter, was torpedoed in the Bristol channel, England, on the night of Sept. 26, the navy department announced today.

Reports to the navy department state that a submarine was sighted, but said that all the evidence indicated that the vessel was the victim of a submarine. She was escorting a convoy and for some reason had run ahead of the other vessel. At 8:45 an explosion was heard and a search by the other vessels revealed wreckage from the Tampa, with one of her lifebelts. The bodies of two men in naval uniforms, but unidentified, were found floating on the wreckage.

The Tampa was commanded by Capt. C. Satterlee of the coast guard. The navy department is understood to have called for additional details.

SIX THOUGHT LOST ARE REPORTED SAFE.

International News Service:  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Six officers and men—five of the navy and one of the army—who were first reported to have lost their lives when the Buena Ventura was torpedoed off the Spanish coast about 10 days ago, were this afternoon reported by the navy department as saved. They are:

Lieuts. Joseph D. Sullivan, South Boston, Mass.; John A. Campbell, Milton, Del.; Allen Musselman, U. S. A., Philadelphia.

Asst. Paymaster William G. Morrissey, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ensigns Anton F. Wayne, New York city; H. H. Baldwin, Kylesford, Tenn.

THREE BELIEVED DEAD IN SUBWAY COLLISION

International News Service:  
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Three persons are believed to be dead, and 18 are known to be injured in a rear-end collision between two local trains at the Jackson avenue station on the West Farms division of the subway here today.

A five-car local train crashed into the rear of another five-car train which was waiting to be switched onto another track.

The motorman of the second train was killed and a guard on the first train is believed to also have been killed. The other man known to be dead was identified as Meyer Barill, 48 years old.

RECONSTRUCTION BILL PRESENTED IN SENATE

International News Service:  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The administration reconstruction bill was presented in the senate this afternoon by Sen. Overman of North Carolina, chairman of the senate committee on reconstruction.

The principal difference between the administration bill and the House resolution unanimously endorsed by the republicans is that under the Overman bill the committee on reconstruction would be appointed by the president while under the republican measure the commissioners would be members of the house and senate.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS PRAISE ALLIED FORCES

International News Service:  
MADRID, Oct. 3.—At a conference of socialists today a resolution was adopted praising "the forces that are battling to emancipate humanity from military despots."

KAISER "PROTESTS" AGAINST DEFLECTION OF THE SULTAN

Entente Officials Believe Germany's Strong Efforts to Keep Ottoman Government in Line Will be Fruitless.

International News Service:  
LONDON, Oct. 3.—Turkey has notified Germany of her intention to make peace, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Daily News today. Germany's reply, which was described as "long, menacing and pleading," promised Turkey that Bulgaria soil would be occupied.

Ever since Bulgaria collapsed the reports that Turkey would drop out have become stronger and more circumstantial. Turkey is in a critical state and has been for some time. Gen. Allenby's victorious army in Palestine has taken Damascus and is advancing northward against Aleppo, the Turks' chief base of operations. Another British army in Mesopotamia has advanced beyond Bagdad. With Bulgaria out of the conflict the way has been opened for a drive direct upon Constantinople and the Orient railway, the only direct line of communication between Turkey and the central empires.

In War Since Beginning.  
Turkey has been in the war since its beginning, having entered into a secret treaty of alliance with Germany on Aug. 4, 1914. At the outbreak of the war the German cruisers Breslau and Goeben were caught in the Mediterranean sea, but took refuge in the Dardanelles under the protection of the Turkish forts. Instead of internment these ships, in accordance with international law, the Turks pretended to buy them and give them Turkish names. By order of the German admiralty the two cruisers passed into the Black sea, where they bombarded Russian ports without any provocation whatsoever.

On Nov. 5, 1914, England declared war against Turkey and at once began preparations for an active campaign at the Dardanelles.

A mixed French and British army was sent to the Dardanelles and on Feb. 25, 1915, a mixed fleet of British and French warships began bombarding the Turkish forts to open the way for land operations.

A British army landed on the Gallipoli peninsula, but the enterprise turned out unsuccessfully and

STOCK MARKET RUMOR OF SUBRENDER.

International News Service:  
LONDON, Oct. 3.—(4:30 p. m.)—There was a strong report current on the stock market this afternoon that Turkey has surrendered unconditionally to the allies.

At the foreign office it was stated that there was no confirmation of the rumor.

In December, 1915, the troops were withdrawn.

In the meanwhile a British army was landed from the Gulf of Persia and began an advance in Mesopotamia which eventually gave it possession of Bagdad. Later operations were begun in Palestine under Gen. Allenby and it has met with brilliant success.

Turkey has long been under German influence. Enver Pasha, commander of the Turkish army, being virtually pro-German. He was completely under control of Field Marshal von Der Goltz, who was sent to Turkey by the Kaiser to "super-vise Turkish operations."

Wary of War.  
Even before the collapse of Bulgaria, Turkey was weary of war and was ready to quit. There were frequent reports of broad and peace riots at Constantinople. These increased as the British military successes on Turkish soil constantly multiplied.

Germany had promised Egypt Turkey in the event of victory and the two unsuccessful attempts were made by the Turks and Germany to reach the Suez canal. When Russia broke down, Germany turned the Turks' attention to the east, promising the Ottoman empire a slice of the rich oil-producing Russian territory in the Caucasus.

GERMANY CAN'T HOLD TURKEY IN LINE

BY JOHN EDWIN NEVIN.

International News Service:  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Germany will be unable to hold Turkey in line. Official quarters were convinced of this fact today when word reached the capital that the Kaiser's government had protested against the Sultan's suing for peace.

Germany no longer has any influence in Turkey, officials say. They point out that the crushing defeat of the Turks in Palestine has left the Ottoman government with only one army—that which now is in Trans-Caucasia and a small force near Constantinople with which to carry on the war.

Mystery Concerning Army.  
For several weeks Turkey, like Bulgaria, has been importuning Germany and Austria to send additional troops to aid in prosecuting the war. But neither was able to spare them until after Bulgaria had quit the war. And even now there is much mystery concerning the army which is reported to have been taken by Field Marshal von Mackensen to Sofia. The largest number suggested so far is only 15,000 and with the Bulgarians entirely out of the war, this force is far inferior to that which Gen. Franchet d'Esperey has at his disposal, it exceeding 600,000 men, not counting the Franco-Italian army in Albania. The reports that there are 250,000 German troops at Sofia, which could be sent to the aid of the Sultan is characterized by the military observers here as

who know, as simply a German invention.

Could Have Presented Peace.  
It is pointed out that if such force had been there a week ago would have prevented Bulgaria suing for peace. And, it would be a physical impossibility for von Mackensen, or any other living man to have moved such a force into then over the worn-out single-track railway of the Belgrade-Constantinople line.

Officials have been convinced, it has already been pointed out by the International News Service that Turkey was no longer to be reckoned with as a factor in the war. Whether she eliminated herself by choice, or by any other living man, or is eliminated by force, is the only question at issue in diplomatic and military channels. Talat Pasha took the lead in an effort to buy up the Sultan's government for peace the moment he heard that Bulgaria was about to quit. He would have carried his point immediately were it not that the young Turks had been promised by Germany that they would be afforded every assistance in continuing and also that the German high command would keep the railway to Belgrade open, no matter what Bulgaria did.

The young Turk leaders, knowing full well that the entente realized that it was due to their efforts that Turkey went into the war on the side of the central powers and that they would be held responsible therefor, raised the religious issue against Talat Pasha.