



1.—Some of the Arabian troops of Hedjaz who have been helping General Allenby and are now recognized as belligerents by the allied governments. 2.—The most important section of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, to which the Germans are said to have sent a large force. 3.—General Franchet d'Espèrey, the French commander of the allied forces that conquered Bulgaria, and, at his right, General Joanno, commander of the Greeks in Serbia.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Kaiser's Back Wall Has Fallen and His Front Wall Is Crumbling Fast.

HINDENBURG LINE SMASHED

Bulgaria Surrenders Unconditionally and Turkey Is Wobbling—St. Quentin and Damascus Captured—Huns Preparing to Get Out of Belgium.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

The Kaiser put his back to a wall in the vain effort to check the allies on the western front, and the wall collapsed. Bulgaria surrendered, practically unconditionally; Turkey at once put out peace feelers; Austria-Hungary cried for cessation of the war, and the Ukrainians rose in revolt against the Huns.

Meanwhile the allies kept up their ceaseless hammering at the Kaiser's front wall—the Hindenburg line—and by smashing through it at many points proved it was not the impregnable system of defense that the Germans had supposed it to be. From the sea to Verdun the battle blazed day and night, and the official reports showed an almost unbroken series of victories for the allies. The Belgian army, assisted by British troops and, unexpectedly, by a French army, jumped into the fray at the beginning of the week, and taking the main and the important Wynaetsche ridge, advanced swiftly as far as Roulers. Thereupon the Huns began making preparations that indicated complete withdrawal from Belgium. North and south of La Bassée canal the allies were in full flight, with the British close on their heels, and as Haig's men approached Lille the enemy began the evacuation of that city. The German commander requested all means of transportation to remain in his hands.

Investing Roulers, the allies gained control of the railroad to the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and it was reported the foe was removing his heavy guns from the Belgian coast and that the governor general of Belgium had instructed the provincial governors to send all their archives at once to Brussels.

Armentières and Lens were abandoned by the Huns Tuesday night.

In the attack on Cambrai the British, with whom an American contingent was fighting, met with desperate resistance and here and there suffered a local reverse, but they could not be long checked and pushed ahead with dogged determination until they had the city at their mercy. The Huns burned vast quantities of stores in their preparations for withdrawal.

Next to the south comes the St. Quentin sector, and there the French under General Debeney won a great victory, capturing the city after tremendous fighting, which was fiercest in and about the St. Quentin canal. This was one of the keystones of the Hindenburg line and its capture assured the retirement of the Germans on a wide front. Immediately north of St. Quentin the British were engaged by enemy reserves of storming troops and the fighting was furious. But the British succeeded in breaking through the German line on the Bagvalois-Wanvout front and created a salient that greatly helped in the capture of St. Quentin by the French.

Between the Oise at La Fère and the Aisne the French pushed on toward Laon and succeeded in passing beyond the elaborate system of waterways that comprised the chief defense of the enemy and reaching open country where the tanks could operate to advantage. North of Reims Foch's troops drove the Huns back to the Aisne and the Aisne-Marne canal, clearing the country north of the Vesme and releasing a number of towns. They also gained the entire St. Thierry massif.

In Champagne there was no marked change during the week, though both the French and the Americans continued to move forward. The Yankees were up against a hard proposition in the forest of Arzonne, where the dense woods were full of machine gun nests and the fighting was almost like a battle in the dark. This style of warfare, however, soon led to the Americans and in broken groups they battled their way onward, passing beyond Clerges and always keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. For miles they were hampered by the scarcity of roads, the mud and the impenetrable and bravely defended fortified shell craters. They captured during the week great numbers of guns and quantities of material, including three big observation balloons in the left flank of the Americans. Gourant's Frenchmen fought their way northward with the greatest intrepidity and cut off the Germans opposing them from communication with their comrades in the Argonne forest region. If they can keep up this advance the Huns will be salient pointing towards Reims will fine themselves in an awkward pocket. The Germans in this sector were falling back to the so-called Kriemhild line, and captured documents showed they intended to try to hold that line through the winter. The fact is they have no organized line of defense between it and the French border. The Austrians in Champagne as well as those in the St. Quentin sector played gallantly and dash that have not been surpassed.

The most spectacular exploit of the week, and the one that the Austrian naval base at Durazzo, American, British and Italian warships made their way through the mine fields and completely destroyed the base and all the Austro-Hungarian vessels in the harbor except a hospital ship. The only damage to the attacking force was the slight injury of a British cruiser by a torpedo.

The Bulgarians in signing the armistice submitted to every demand of the allies, which included demobilizing their army and surrendering the control of all their means of transportation, besides breaking entirely with the other central powers. They even said they were willing to attack Turkey, in conjunction with the allies. Their troops at once began withdrawing from Serbia and all their military supplies were turned over to the forces of the entente. The internal situation in Bulgaria was somewhat confused, but the claims of Berlin that King Ferdinand would remain faithful to the central alliance seemed unfounded. However, to evidently show the world that he was not a royalist, he was reported to have taken refuge in a royal castle near Vienna. Naturally, it will be some time before the allies can reap the full benefits of the Bulgarian surrender in the way of cutting across the "entente" to Budapest and isolating Turkey. Meanwhile they continued the task of driving the Austrians and Germans out of Serbia.

It was said a large number of German troops were sent to Sofia to try to force Bulgaria to retract her action, but these, if there, more likely are to be used in defending the communication with Constantinople. When the French, Serbians, Greeks and Italians have a march to the northward they probably will be joined by great numbers of Southern Slavs and men of other races who have long waited for the chance to revolt against Austria. The way will then be open for an attack in the dual kingdom from the south.

Though not yet officially confirmed, there were various well authenticated reports last week that Turkey had informally sought for information as to the terms on which she could make peace. Her condition is desperate, for General Allenby continued his victorious progress in Palestine and on Tuesday captured Damascus and the Turkish base in Syria, taking more than 7,000 prisoners. With the British was a portion of the army of Arabs of the Hedjaz, now recognized by the allied governments as an independent force.

Necessarily all this had great effect in the Teutonic nations. The excitement in Berlin approached panic and the newspapers made no attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation. The first concrete results were the resignation of Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and Foreign Minister von Hintze, and the invitation of the Kaiser and of Emperor Charles to their people to participate in the government. Late in the week it was announced that the Kaiser had selected Prince Maximilian of Baden for the post of chancellor. He has been known as head of the Debraeck moderate and opposed to the schemes of the pan-Germans, and it is presumed he will make great efforts to bring about a negotiated peace. That, however, is just what the allied nations are determined shall not be accomplished, and the leaders, and the press already are at work to show the people that unless the war is carried on until the Hun is beaten to his knees and forced to accept a dictated peace, all their sacrifices will have been in vain. The time is ripe for the silly sentimentalists, secretly urged on by the friends of Germany, to spring their pleas of pity for the defeated and of the benefits to be gained by ending the war at once by negotiation. But all this foolish and actually treasonable talk will have no effect on those who believe in justice and patriotism.

News from Russia and especially from Serbia is scanty and belated these days. The most important coming lately concerns the anti-bolshevik government set up in Omsk. Minister of War Michalev attempted to make himself dictator by forcing the resignation of the cabinet and organizing an administrative council to succeed it. The council declared the duma dissolved, but that body refused to dissolve, released the imprisoned ministers and put Michalev under arrest. The Czechoslovak authorities there promptly put a strong military force in the city and ended the attempted coup.

In northern Russia the allies are making progress southward from Archangel along the Vycha river, and Americans are holding the point farthest south, only forty miles from Bielek, the bolshevik base.

A British expedition has landed in Sibirbergen and seized a German mining property, and other plant there, and the immensely rich iron and coal deposits already are being developed rapidly.

The state department at Washington was informed of a big uprising of the Ukrainians against the Germans, in the course of which the Huns lost 1,500 men and were forced to evacuate two cities. This news, together with the knowledge that Romania was about ready to re-enter the war on the side of the allies, was considered of great military importance. A large part of the population of Roumania, led by the queen, has consistently refused to recognize a treaty of Bucharest by which they were to ally themselves with the Huns. If they get into action again, the plight of Austria will be indeed most distressing—to Austria.

The apparent determination of the Germans to destroy utterly every city in France and Belgium that they are compelled to relinquish has given rise to a general demand that the allied governments shall warn the Huns that for every place unconditionally destroyed in France or Belgium they will take in ruins by their later act. That is the only kind of argument the German can understand. Secretary Lansing recognized this when, in response to the demand that the Germans to treat as a murderer every American captured with a shotgun in his possession, he told them that reprisals for such action would be thorough and effective. The British air bombers, by their reprisals on German cities, have nearly put a stop to the air raids of the Huns on undefended places. They still attack Red Cross hospitals, and for such brutality the allies can make no reprisal in kind.

On Monday the master numbers in the new draft were drawn. President Wilson taking the first from the bowl. The classification of the men is progressing well, but the sending of those selected to the training camps may be delayed by the serious spread of the epidemic of influenza. Rigorous measures are being adopted to check the disease, with prospects of success. Considering its nature, the number of deaths is not extraordinary.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Anticipating the cold weather, which will soon be due in Belgium and France, the American Red Cross will make another drive for clothing to be sent to the destitute and helpless Belgians and the French. It would be heartless to hoard any clothing that can be spared to the population of the occupied territory in these countries. The American Red Cross News Service in Washington, D. C., has wired the following appeal:

"Five thousand tons of clothing for the destitute people of occupied Belgium and France!"

This is the objective of a drive to be conducted by the American Red Cross at the request of Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Belgian Relief commission, during the week beginning Monday, September 23. The clothing drive of the Red Cross last March brought in 5,000 tons of garments and it is estimated that at least as much more will be required to clothe the 10,000,000 people in the occupied territory during the coming winter.

As in the previous campaign the clothing will be collected by the chapters of the Red Cross throughout the United States, each chapter giving its allotment from its division headquarters. There are 13 of these divisions and each has been approved by national headquarters in Washington.

The amount of clothing in chapters are expected to produce. Every kind of garment, for all ages and both sexes, is urgently needed. Garments of strong materials are wanted as they will be subjected to the hardest kind of wear. Flimsy garments, ballroom dresses, high-heeled slippers, silk hats, straw hats and derbies, which were donated in large quantities in the last clothing campaign, will not be accepted.

Such articles would be of no use. In his cable message to the American Red Cross asking it to undertake the work Mr. Hoover says that millions of men, women and children are facing shame, suffering, disease and some of their death for lack of clothing this winter.

"They must be helped," he continues. "I hope the Red Cross will undertake a renewed campaign to obtain the clothing in America. It can come only from you. Your first campaign yielded magnificent results, bringing in fully 5,000 tons of clothing in good condition. But much more is needed if these war-ravaged people are to get through the winter in decency and safety. In the face of brutal coercion and spiritual suffering they remain splendidly courageous. This courage challenges our charity. Let us match the courage of Belgium with the generosity of America."

Felt Hats.

Blocked felt hats, it is thought in some quarters, will come in for a big portion of popularity next winter for the reason that so many women have gone into business and are dressing either in uniforms or in very business-like clothes. Really the only hats that look well with these trim clothes are those which are blocked, and, while not exactly stiff, still have a deal of formality and dignity about them. A new one was seen, in beaver felt with a high crown and narrow brim that rolled at the back and tipped down over the face at the front. It had a single ornament of the same shade at the left side front, and not even a band around the crown. This hat would have made a lovely finish for a blue serge suit, and its wearing possibilities would have been boundless.

Brilliant Millinery for Winter Wear



When the snow flies it will be met by such rich and adequate headwear as appears in this group of winter hats. It is something of a paradox to call this a season of brilliant millinery when dominant colors are quiet, with only two or three among them that can be described as bright by time hats. It is something of a paradox to call this a season of brilliant millinery when dominant colors are quiet, with only two or three among them that can be described as bright by time hats. It is something of a paradox to call this a season of brilliant millinery when dominant colors are quiet, with only two or three among them that can be described as bright by time hats.

In color everyone will concede that this picturesque model is both brilliant and serviceable—that is it will fit in with many backgrounds. A manly hat of the same character appears at the upper right of the group. It is one of those tall crowned, narrow brimmed hats that match the dignified poise of middle age. It is of a deep, soft petunia—a reddish purple and its trimming is an ostrich "pine tree" ornament like it in color, but in several shades.

Stripes of long-legged hennery in color make the youthful hat that appears below. It is fuzzy and wily looking, and, by assuming the responsibility of a pair of wings for trimmings, puts itself in the class of all-round-wear hats.

Julius Rothberg

Late Fall Suit Styles.

There are a great many very distinctive suits for men shown for the late fall trade, and they are all evidenced by the number of orders which buyers are placing for them. One very smart suit has a coat with light-fitting sleeves, narrow shoulders and somewhat fitted bodies. There is no waistline on this coat, however, and it hangs loosely down nearly to the knees, flaring out slightly and suggestive of the bell shape of the peg-top. The trousers are a model, gathered together at the back at the waist and tapering to the ankles in a narrow draped effect. Suits of this sort are most frequently trimmed with fur, beaver or skunk being used.

WILSON ANSWERS GERMANY'S NOTE

PRESIDENT'S NOTE OF INQUIRY TRANSMITTED TO GERMANY THROUGH SWITZERLAND.

GERMAN SURRENDER BLOCKED

No Armistice As Long As Foe Armies Are On a Foot of Foreign Soil.

Washington—Herewith is the text of the President's note of inquiry transmitted to Germany through the charge d'affaires of Switzerland:

Department of State, October 8, 1918.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your note of October 4th enclosing a communication from the German government to the President; and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the congress of the United States on the eighth of January, last, and in subsequent addresses and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?"

"The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers as long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory."

The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answers to these questions vital from every point of view."

U. S. SENDS NOTE TO MEXICO

This Government Will Not Tolerate Cut in Oil Supply.

Washington—The United States government evidently has decided that the time has arrived for plain talk concerning Mexico's attempted confiscation of American-owned oil fields in that country.

The department of commerce, with assistance of the State department, made a clear and concise official resume of the existing situation. The document contains a complete refutation of Mexico's defense of its strong-arm procedure and a plain definition of the United States' position.

The underlying purpose is to lay before the American public the exact state of affairs arising from Mexico's avowed intention of changing more than \$200,000,000 worth of American-owned properties into a form of leased concessions subject to royalties to the Mexican government, preparatory to any further steps by the United States which future developments may demand.

Moreover, it is made plain that this government, in being compelled to turn to Mexico for oil in the present emergency, cannot and will not acquiesce in any procedure aimed to deprive American citizens of their property and vested rights.

Notice is in effect served on Mexico.

SCHOOLS TO CELEBRATE OCT. 12

President's Proclamation Calls for Celebration As Liberty Day.

Washington—Every school in the country has been enjoined by the United States board of education to arrange for an appropriate celebration of October 12 as Liberty day, on the lines outlined in the president's proclamation.

It has prepared a suggested form of program uniting the two central ideas of commemorating the discovery of America by appropriate harvest home festivals and the interest of the Fourth of July. The program is athletic events and story-telling for the forenoon, to be followed by a community dinner at noon. It is suggested that the afternoon be devoted to processions and parades, community singing and Liberty loan speeches.

Crowder Calls 29,999 October 15.

Washington—Provost Marshal General Crowder has called for 29,999 general military service, of grammar school education to be inducted into the service October 15 for training in technical schools.