

ENEMY FORCED TO ABANDON PLATEAU BETWEEN AISNE AND RHEIMS

General Berthelot's Troops Forced Widening of Front and Made Further Gains Occupying Important Observation Points—Three Thousand Prisoners Taken.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICANS FROM CAMBRAI TO ST. QUENTIN TAKE HEAVY FORTIFIED POSITIONS

St. Quentin, Upon Which Germans So Firmly Had Built Their Hopes of Proving An Insurmountable Barrier to the Allies, Now Entered At Last By the French.

Paris.—The enemy has been forced to abandon the plateau between the Aisne and Rheims and has fallen back along the whole line. We occupied Matry and Concrevaux on the south bank of the Aisne, which we approached between these two villages," the French war office reported today.

With the French armies in France, General Berthelot's troops, widening the front of attack, made further gains, occupying important observation points that give them views eastward upon the group of hills north-west of Rheims and northward toward the Chemin-de-Dames. Three thousand prisoners were taken.

St. Quentin, upon which Germans so firmly had built their hopes of proving an insurmountable barrier to the Allies, at last has been entered by the French and seemingly the gateway is open to Marshal Foch for a swift advance eastward in his task of reclaiming northern France.

Meanwhile Germans and their allies on all the battle fronts have continued to play a losing game. From northern Belgium to the region of Yarden the battlefield is settling with activity on various fronts and with the Entente forces continuing to make gains against the Germans which are seriously impeding enemy lines.

ALLIES MAY FORM FRONT ALONG DANUBE.

Paris.—The best is mortally wounded. Bulgaria's surrender means the re-establishment of an allied front on the Danube and the reentry of Rumania into the war.

All that my outraged country desires is to get back into the war against the common foe.

Great stores of arms and ammunition probably have been left by the Germans.

The Allies, I hope, will supply us and enable us to reestablish an eastern front against Austria—Former Foreign Minister of Rumania.

mention has been made of the number of men at his disposal.

The Palestine forces alone, however, were sufficient to mop up three Turkish armies, and now since Bulgaria's defection, they are believed to be sufficient to handle Turkey single-handed, should she desire to continue the fighting.

NEGOTIATE ON FOE GROUND

Former Ambassador to Germany Against Peace Talk West of Rhine.

San Francisco.—Sounding a keynote of "no negotiation without occupation," James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Germany, declared in an address there must be no thought of peace until troops of the Entente have freed their way into German territory.

Mr. Gerard was speaking for the Fourth Liberty Loan at the San Francisco Commercial club. "There must be no negotiation without occupation," he said.

TURKS SEND HUNS ULTIMATUM

Want Black Sea Kept Open and Needs More Reserves.

London.—Turkey has sent an ultimatum to Germany to the effect that the latter must keep the Black sea open, grant new concessions and send reserves to Palestine and Mesopotamia. News of the ultimatum was telegraphed to the Daily Express by its Geneva correspondent.

Germany's demands are promptly and fully granted. Turkey will follow Bulgaria's example and sue for peace, the ultimatum is said to declare.

The staff correspondent of Universal Service learns on excellent authority that the ultimatum "feet" in Turkey has been reported as having made, are practically assured.

Turkey, cut off from Germany, has the manpower to protect the two gaps through which the Allies are threatening the Ottoman empire, at the heart, and south of the Taurus mountains.

Peace demonstrations at Constantinople, led by Talaat Pasha and backed by a tremendous force of public opinion, are in a serious predicament, far from home and with no allies to aid them.

Austrians Getting Out

In the Macedonia theater west of Lake Ochrida, Austrians are evacuating territory in Albania, probably indicating that now Bulgaria is out of the war. Austro-Hungarians realize they are in a serious predicament, far from home and with no allies to aid them.

In the recent fighting in France and Flanders German losses in men killed or wounded and in guns captured have been enormous.

To the Belgians, the Germans lost virtually all their forward defensive artillery and heavy naval guns. Many men were made prisoner. During September, 700 guns of all calibers and thousands of machine guns, in addition to inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, and in August and September took 123,618 prisoners and 1,400 guns.

Washington—Bulgaria's capitulation to the Allies is deemed the greatest single military achievement of the war, in the opinion of military men here.

It opens the way for a drive on Austria-Hungary, puts Turkey out of the running as an ally of Germany, and, incidentally, releases thousands of men for duty on the western front, if they ever again should be needed there.

Persistent reports in Washington were that Turkey, with complete realization of the "big is up," had made overtures to the Allies, and negotiations toward peace already were under way.

These reports lacked confirmation, but whether true the fact remains, both Allied diplomats and military men say, it is only a question of time before Turkey succumbs to the military superiority of the British in the Holy Land and other Allied forces which may proceed against her.

In the Balkans at this time there are more than 300 Allied airplanes divided approximately as follows: Serbians in Albania, 300,000; Serbians on the Macedonian front, 75,000; French, 180,000; British, 180,000, and Greeks, 200,000.

In addition to these are the British forces in Egypt, the Holy Land and Mesopotamia. Since General Allenby sent some of his forces to the west front last spring, when it appeared the Germans would break through, no

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Charlevoix—Five sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Senger are in the United States Army.

Dowagiac—Kenneth Porter is among American aviators given official credit for having brought down one German machine each.

Albion—Classes in four-month speaking tour held at Albion College to meet the Government's request for propaganda workers.

Adrian—Sugar cards good for six months are being issued to grocers throughout Lenawee county, and residents expect the rationing.

Mt. Pleasant—There are 250 applications for admission to the Students Army Training Corps at the Central Michigan Normal school.

Bay City—Fred L. Clark and Martin Weinst, of Flint, were fined \$25 and their guns confiscated when arraigned for shooting ducks before daylight.

Pontiac—Charles B. Wilson, president of the Wilson Foundry & Machine Co., has been elected director and vice-president of the Curtis Aeroplane Corporation.

Coldwater—Fire destroyed a barn in the rear of the home of J. B. Montgomery, superintendent of the State Public School, together with a garage, the loss being \$2,500.

Greenville—Leo H. Johnson of this city, a flying squirrel at San Antonio, Tex., has met with a serious accident, breaking a leg, arm and shoulder and cutting his head badly.

Potosky—An order of the Public Domain Commission suspends deer hunting in Charlevoix, Antrim, Kalkaska and Cheboygan counties for five years beginning next November 3.

Ann Arbor—Frank Stiffler, director of Y. M. C. A. works at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, will head Y. M. C. A. workers for the Students' Army Training Corps at the U. of M.

Ann Arbor—More than 100 students are expected to enroll for the Students' Army Training Corps at Adrian College, registration now being under way. Lieut. J. L. Bate is commander.

Ann Arbor—Of 728 U. of M. students examined, 208 were applicants for the Navy section, 130 being passed. Out of 529 students applying for Army training, 20 failed to pass physically.

Columbiaville—John Coe, 35, after confessing to his brother, it is alleged, that he had killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane Skelton, at her farm near Columbus, is being charged with a shotgun through his heart.

Reed City—Gleaner representatives are about ready to give Reed City a cooperative elevator. Two meetings have been held and a visit of both Grant Slocum and Nathan Simpson has brought the proposition to a head.

East Lansing—Michigan bean growers, who have been buffeted about by wind, weather and war during the past three years, will convene in Saginaw on October 10 and 11 for consideration of some of the problems confronting their business. To this meeting bean farmers in every county in the state have been invited.

Houghton—A jury in the circuit court awarded to Alfred Anderson, of Saginaw, a verdict of \$2,500 damages against Abner Aley of the same place. Anderson claimed the jury that Aley hit him on the head with a rock in December, 1916, inflicting an injury that made Anderson insane for a year. Both men are lumber camp operators.

Adrian—Mrs. W. H. Baughey has received official notice from the war department that her son, Corporal Ward Benjamin Baughey, member of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth infantry, had been killed in action in France. Baughey is the second Lenawee county boy to be killed in France and a third to be wounded. Baughey was 21 years old.

Mattawan—Fire of unknown origin destroyed four buildings in the heart of Mattawan, and for a time threatened the entire residence section. Fire departments from Lawton and Paw Paw assisted in the fighting. Destroyed were the Goodrich Hardware store, the Hooper pool room, the Butler repair shop, and Joseph O'Hara residence. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

Lansing—Perhaps the largest liquor haul since the state went dry was hauled by Captain Leroy Potter, of the Lansing police force on a tip from Michigan Central car inspectors. Ninety-two barrels of claret wine were seized in a car consigned to the Olds Motor Works from South Chicago, marked empty. Patrolmen are guarding the liquor until an investigation is made.

Pontiac—An estate of over a million dollars was left by Charles Stinchfield Bloomfield, Detroit and California, according to the petition for probate of a will filed here. The will, drawn two years ago, creates a trust for 10 years, during which the property is to be kept intact and administered by David C. Whitney, of Detroit, the widow and a son, Charles Stinchfield, Jr. It is then to be divided into four parts, going to the widow, and the three children, Charles Jr., Mrs. Louise Van Dyke and Mrs. Marian S. Hopkins.

Big Avenue—Eight vehicles are displayed at that place because of war conditions.

Hastings—One hundred pheasants raised from eggs provided by the state game department have been released in Barry county woodlands.

Adrian—Paulina McLamith and Jerry Serville, both of Jackson, were under arrest charged with having three gallons of whisky in their possession.

Hastings—Thirty pupils of the Hastings high school have petitioned under the state law for the establishment of a military training course in their school.

Saginaw—Harold Bachman, aged 22, formerly of Ridgeway, was elected at Saginaw, died at the Great Lakes Naval Training station at Chicago of pneumonia.

Algonac—Farm implements, grains and other crops in storage and a winter fuel supply were destroyed when a farm building owned by Ben Browner, who lives near Algonac burned.

Flint—Alfred Penny, son of Mrs. Robert Wright of Linden, was accidentally killed at Raymond, Wash., where he was working with a spruce gathering unit. He formerly was employed in a Flint factory.

Muskegon—Mrs. Bert Atkinson Saturday received word that her son, Leander, Lieutenant Colonel Atkinson had been awarded the Legion of Honor cross by the French government for bravery in action.

Houghton—An explosion believed to have been caused by dynamite wrecked the house of Richard Rourke, of Franklin supervisor, the machine being blown into fragments and windows in the neighborhood of the Rourke home shattered.

Saginaw—W. H. Rust, of Merrill, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth infantry, has been killed in France. Rust was a native of this state. Lieutenant Rust was a graduate of the first officers camp and was commissioned first lieutenant overseas.

Standish—When Will Lentz, a prominent farmer, awoke Saturday morning he found his granary, barn doors, part of his house and his auto dented. A warrant was served out for the arrest of Frank Sales. The latter is in the draft to go to Camp Custer soon.

Hastings—Otto Miller, of Thornapple township, has been informed by the war department of the death in action of his son, Lieut. J. M. Miller, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth infantry. Miller, so far as is known, is the first Barry county soldier to fall in battle.

Monroe—City commission gave permission to the county road commission to issue \$25 of his bond as a guaranty of the local police station. Prisoners unable to pay fines for infractions of the state dry law, and sentenced to the county jail, will be put to work on county road work.

Hastings—Sergeant Major George M. Palmer, a Hastings man in the regular army service, is a Spanish-American war, and Curtis Bottum, a student in the engineering department of the University of Michigan, are the latest Hastings residents to obtain commissions as lieutenants in the army.

Columbia—Major General George J. in the ill-fated Liberty loan aeroplane was Lieutenant Roy Thomas, of Bay City. The pilot, Lieutenant Godman, of Oregon, was killed, while Lieutenant Thomas escaped with minor injuries. The latter is a brother-in-law of County Auditor and Mrs. Frank H. Davis.

Ann Arbor—Beginning October 7 and continuing till December 20 a course in elementary drafting for women will be given by the departments of engineering and architecture at the University of Michigan. The war emergency course and open to all women of 17. Seven hours a day for the first five days each week will be devoted to the work.

Kalamazoo—For the part they took in the great drive against the German in May and August, four Kalamazoo officers have just received promotions. Lieutenant Otto Buler, who commanded Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry, has been made a captain and Second Lieutenant James Wilson, Michael Buler and Victor Buler, have been advanced to lieutenants. Lieutenant Wilson was decorated a second time for bravery in battle.

Ann Arbor—The University of Michigan is under contract with the government to give a course in general drafting to members of the Students' Army Training Corps. The course will be taught in groups of 40, the period of instruction of each group being two months. The work begins October 15. Instruction will not be given by a collegiate staff but by men of practical experience. Only physically applicants physically unfit for active military duty, or who are in a deferred class.

Ann Arbor—Captain Ralph Durkee, who has been in command of the army mechanics training detachment at the University of Michigan. An officer in the navy will be detailed in charge of the naval section of the S. A. T. C. under Captain Durkee. Michigan has been officially notified that she will be allowed to transfer 500 students, at their request to the naval section. Twice that number of transfers would not satisfy the demand for naval training.

ARMY REPAIRS RUN INTO HUGE FIGURES

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL IS THE BIGGEST TAILOR AND COBBLER IN THE WORLD.

ALSO RUNS GREAT LAUNDRY

Collecting Fruit Pits and Nutshells for Gas Mask Charcoal—United States Buys Cuban Sugar Crop for Equitable Distribution.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Articles of wearing apparel to the number of 1,450,370 pieces of clothing, 2,227,000 pairs of various camps and cutnontons of the United States army. In this total were 314,518 pairs of socks, 48,802 hats, 65,841 overcoats, 97,500 coats, 25,276 pairs of breeches, 44,212 flannel shirts, 24,217 undershirts, 208,558 pairs of drawers, 6,100 pairs of stockings, 20,057 pairs of leggings, 53,799 blankets, 704 sweaters and 47,065 other articles.

Being the biggest tailor and cobbler, the quartermaster general is probably also the operator of the greatest laundry on earth. During July there were handled in the laundries attached to the various camps and cantonments 9,702,170 pieces, including 2,935,000 garments for officers and enlisted men. The total revenue from these laundries was \$297,170.12.

One hundred of the 200 stations to be established for the assembling of fruit pits and nut shells which are to be converted into charcoal for gas masks have been designated by the Red Cross, which is in charge of the collections throughout the country.

Encouraging reports of collections already have been received in Washington. Girl scouts' headquarters announces that at one collection point two little girls from one troop which had been in the work for a short time brought in 1,000 shells, while another pair contributed 2,000 each.

Wholesale grocers in large cities have sent in copies of posters they had printed and circulated among retailers. Each of the latter has been requested to place the posters in his store for the pits and shells and to cooperate with their local Red Cross representatives.

The United States sugar equalization board has contracted with the Cuban minister to the United States to purchase the Cuban sugar crop at a price basis of \$5.50 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Cuban ports. This purchase is made on behalf of the American, English, French and Dutch governments.

The crop will begin to be available in December, and its division among the allies will be directed by the United States food administration. These arrangements will this year, as last, put an end to all speculation in sugar and assure an equitable distribution among all the allies and to our own consumers.

Brig. Gen. Charles Richard, acting surgeon general of the General Hospital in France, has corrected a statement "that the nursing needs of the army have already been met, and that 27,000 nurses have been enrolled by the Red Cross in response to the surgeon general's request for 100,000 graduate nurses by January 1, 1919."

General Richard says that 25,000 nurses must be obtained before the first of the year. More than 16,000 are now serving in the regular army nurse corps, leaving 9,000 still to be found. General Richard estimates that before July 1, 1919, 50,000 nurses will be required. Thus in less than a year 34,000 nurses must step forward. General Richard points out, to meet the need.

To meet the growing interest in the public health nurse as a factor in saving the lives of babies and in keeping the health of the American population back of the lines up to standard, the children's bureau of the United States department of labor has just published a pamphlet on "The Public Health Nurse: How She Helps to Keep Our Babies Well." This pamphlet was prepared by Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, physician in chief of the bureau at Yale university. It has been sent to the state child welfare chairman of the council of national defense for the information of communities that are engaged in the children's year campaign to save 100,000 babies. The national organization for public health nurses has suggested that the state councils of national defense shall engage a supervisor of nurses who shall set the standard of public health nursing in the state and see that all keep in touch with those who are provided with only emergency equipment of the ten-week campaign.

Fresh milk will be supplied to 20,000 sick and wounded soldiers in France by 1,000 cows which the French government has agreed to loan to the American army. The cows are owned by the government but that organization. With these cows the Red Cross will establish a model experimental dairy plant at the largest American army hospital in France. An appropriation of \$5,000 has been made by the institution of the plant. As the dairy will be operated by convalescent soldiers the cost of maintenance will be comparatively small.

There would seem to be little, if any, connection between the problems of supplying General Pershing with artillery ammunition and that of furnishing Tusculumbia, Ala., say, with better milk. Actually, however, the relation of one to the other is so real and intimate that the chief of ordnance of the United States war department has approved plans whereby not only Tusculumbia, but also dozens of other cities and towns whose ordinance material is manufactured, will get better milk and better living conditions generally. It has been found that where living conditions are bad and the provisions inadequate, ordinance workers become discontented and production lags.

Tusculumbia, Sheffield and Florence, Ala., contain the employees of the three great government nitrate plants located in the vicinity of Mussel Shoals. Like most small towns suddenly required by the present war to accommodate huge ordnance enterprises planted in their midst, these three communities were wholly unable to furnish proper housing, and conditions rapidly became intolerable. The better and more desirable of the workers, with their families, grew restless. A transformation is now in progress under direction of the community ordinance department. The sale of liquor has been placed under rigid control. A public market has been established for the three towns. Here farmers from the surrounding districts take their produce and dispose of them to representatives of the ordnance plants. Wagons of the ordnance department then cart the produce to the plants and sell it at cost to the workers.

Central bureau for these three towns have undertaken the housing problem. Parks and playgrounds are being planned for the workers and their families. The communities themselves have been awakened to the significance of the business of making munitions and of winning the war.

Statistics gathered under direction of Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, acting quartermaster general of the army, show that the cost of equipping and maintaining the outfit of a soldier is \$42.41 a year. To equip and maintain a soldier in the United States costs \$32.78 a year.

Subsistence, figured at 60 cents a day, amounts to \$21.85 per man overseas. The cost of a soldier's outfit, containing 110 articles, amounts to \$18.90 per man. The cost of the initial equipment for the soldier the first year in the United States is \$15.30. The cost of the initial equipment of the soldier overseas for the first year is \$2.41. This cost of \$42.41 is for articles which are issued for overseas use only and which are in addition to the regular equipment. It thus appears that if the soldier going overseas did not take with him a great deal of his equipment already supplied him in the United States, the contrast between the cost of equipping and maintaining a soldier in this country and abroad would be much more marked.

The largest private telephone branch in the world is the one that serves the increasing needs of the war department in Washington. It fills a speciality contract for a special building containing 44 "positions"—an office building than the "central" in many a considerable city. Thirty additional "positions" are in course of installation.

On July 13 this branch served 3,178 calls, or an average of 3,828. It requires 125 trunk lines for incoming calls; 76 trunk lines for outgoing calls; local and suburban toll; 17 private toll lines to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit (via Cleveland), Boston and Newport News, and 105 the lines to other government stations in Washington.

An average of four records taken during July shows 32,368 outward and 16,564 inward calls in 24 hours. In the "peak" hours the calls often run as high as 7,284 an hour. The operating force consists of 90 persons.

The United States war industries board has announced that agricultural periodicals must reduce their consumption of paper. The board has issued regulations for the conservation of print paper adopted by that board. The regulations were to become effective October 1, 1918.

A committee of publishers recommended that the price of paper be discontinued; subscriptions in cut rates; free exchanges to be out free and free copies to advertisers and advertising agencies to be restricted; abandonment of sales at nominal or excessive low price; of prize contests for subscriptions and special or holiday numbers except such as have been regularly issued in the past.

Establishment of new papers during the war is to be prohibited unless the necessity can be shown, and combinations of two or more agricultural periodicals must be reported to the pulp and paper section of the war industries board for a ruling as to paper tonnage that will be allowed.

The bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture has just issued a list of all the dairy herds in the United States that are registered. It is an officially accredited as free from tuberculosis or that had successfully passed one test with a view to certification. Copies of the list are furnished to state and municipal officials and private persons.

Certificates of freedom from tuberculosis are soon to be issued by the bureau of animal industry to all owners of accredited herds.