

Washington, Sept. 28. — Fair and warmer today; fair tomorrow.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR
8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

Evening Public Ledger

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

EXTRA

AMERICANS WHIP FOR OWN 2 BATTLEFRONTS;
BRITISH WIN BUL WALK DEFENDING CAMBRAI;
WILSON DEMANDS JUST PEACE FOR WORLD

PRICE OF LASTING PEACE
IS "IMPARTIAL JUSTICE,"
PRESIDENT TELLS NATION

Executive Cheered in New York for His Liberty Loan Speech

Declares Central Powers Have Proven They Are Without Honor

No Economic Boycotts Except as League of Nations Orders as Penalty

New York, Sept. 28. To an audience whose breathless attention was broken only by momentary applause, President Wilson last night pledged the United States to peace which "indispensable instrumentality is a League of Nations, without which "peace will rest upon the word of outlaws, and only upon that word. For Germany," he added, "will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows."

The President's address formally opened the fourth Liberty Loan campaign. It drew to the Metropolitan Opera House a company of 400 men and women, officially described as war workers, who gave to the flag-decked theatre the aspect and atmosphere of a "first night."

For ten minutes after the President started speaking the audience made no sound, and his voice carried to all parts of the three opera houses. When he declared that the issues of the war "must be settled by no arrangement by compromise" applause broke out spontaneously.

Again, when he said, "We cannot come to terms with them," there was another outburst, and again when he declared that "Germany will not redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows."

Applauded Thirty-three Times Throughout these demonstrations of approval punctuated his speech so that at times he was obliged to pause. During the half hour of his speech the President was applauded thirty-three times.

The Day's Honor Roll for the City and Its Vicinity

KILLED IN ACTION
MECHANIC HORACE S. LEEDOM, 33 North 25th street.

WOUNDED
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. McMAHON, 250 North 15th street.

PRIVATE GEORGE THOMSON, 329 South 15th street.

PRIVATE FREDERICK STREET, 529 South 15th street.

MISSED
CORPORAL GEORGE ANDREW GOERING, 2234 West Lehigh avenue.

PRIVATE FRANK J. DUBOIS, Essington, Pa.

NEARBY POINTS
KILLED IN ACTION
PRIVATE W. F. JEFFRIES, 1019 Morton avenue, Chester, Pa.

DEAD OF WOUNDS
LIEUTENANT ROBERT B. WOODHURST, 1923 Mahanston street, Pottsville, Pa.

WOUNDED
CORPORAL JAMES J. WHITE, 124 Jackson street, Pottsville, Pa.

PRIVATE JOHN M. DEVLIN, 301 Elm street, Pottsville, Pa.

PRIVATE LEIGH CRYVEN, Clifton Heights. (Previously reported killed.)

PRIVATE WILLIAM ALDRIDGE, 1017 Lawrence street, Darby.

CANADIAN LIST
PRIVATE W. W. CUTHBERT, no house listed.

The foregoing list is compiled from the official casualty records and from unofficial reports received by relatives and friends of men overseas.

2 CITY SOLDIERS
KILLED, TEN HURT

Three Others From Philadelphia Reported as Missing

25 IN DISTRICT IN LIST

The complete list of casualties, announced today by the war department is printed on page 6.

Two Philadelphians are reported killed in action, ten have been wounded and three are missing, according to the day's casualty lists, the smallest total this week.

All told twenty-five soldiers from Philadelphia and district are named on the day's lists. Two from nearby points have been killed in action, three died of wounds, and three have been severely wounded.

The list released for the morning papers today contains 194 names, including twenty-seven Pennsylvanians. The afternoon papers list contains 193 names, thirty-five of whom are from this State.

SKETCHES OF THE HEROES

Mechanic Horace S. Leedom, killed in action, was born at Swarthmore, and had resided in this city fifteen years. He served with the Pennsylvania National Guard on the Mexican border, and his enlistment expired just after he returned. He was recalled when war was declared, trained at Camp Hancock and sent to France in May. Charles Stauffer, a captain in the old First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, for many years, was his grandfather. General Schofield, of Civil War fame, was his great-grandfather. He was twenty-four years old and participated in three battles being killed in the third on August 12. Leedom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. J. Leedom, 31 North 25th street.

CITY BEGINS
FOURTH LOAN
DRIVE TODAY

Pageant on Broad Street Will Start Campaign Here

\$259,198,000 GOAL PHILADELPHIA'S AIM

Sham Battle Between Airplanes Feature of the Celebration

WOMEN ARE TO MARCH

Governor Brumbaugh to Review Parade of War Workers

Air Battle to Be Feature of Liberty Loan Pageant

The "Victory Pageant" along Broad street to introduce the fourth Liberty Loan here today will start at Broad and Diamond streets at 2 o'clock and be dismissed when Millin street is reached.

It will be reviewed at Broad and Pine streets by Governor Brumbaugh and his staff and again at Broad and Dickinson streets by Chief Marshal Joseph E. Widener.

Eighteen airplanes will fly over the line of march near Millin street in a mimic air battle, being fired at by anti-aircraft guns on buildings on Broad street.

When the head of the parade reaches South street a signal flashed from the William Penn statue, City Hall, will halt the marchers for seven minutes while playing "victory" songs and Four-Minute Men speak.

Philadelphia will launch its fourth Liberty Loan campaign this afternoon with a colorful pageant on Broad street.

And it will be followed, the directors are confident, with rapid-fire subscriptions from the thousands who march and the thousands who watch that will total the total part of the city's goal of \$259,198,000 even before the time set for its closing.

The spirit of America will march in the "victory pageant" today, and that this spirit will be reflected to the minds of all who witness the spectacle is the hope and expectation of the leaders of the Philadelphians who will help raise the city's honor flag when the quota is reached.

Every phase of war activity will be depicted. Those who subscribe are to be shown exactly what their subscriptions will do. Fighting men will be in the lead of the procession, and the women, those who comfort, aid, administer to those who risk their lives for the nation—will bring up the rear.

Sham Battle by Airplanes There will be a sham battle between airplanes and anti-aircraft guns, bayonet drills by sailors and marines, singing by marchers and spectators, and stirring appeals by four-minute men.

Interesting exhibits will be shown on floats, demonstrating exactly what a \$25 subscription will buy, what subscriptions of any amount will do to win the fight of the assign and her allies.

The line of march extends for twenty-three blocks along Broad street, and the marchers themselves, in parade order, will stretch along twelve city squares.

The parade will start promptly at 2 o'clock at Broad and Diamond streets. It will be disbanded at Millin street, after passing in review before the Governor of the State and his staff at Broad and Pine streets, and the chief marshal and his aides at Broad and Dickinson streets.

In the midst of the pageant, when the head of the procession is at South street and the rear at Spring Garden street, the marchers will stop at a given signal to be flashed from the William Penn statue on City Hall.

Eleven Minutes at Rest For the next eleven minutes the marchers and spectators will join in singing "victory" songs and hear four-minute men tell of the needs of the nation and appeal for subscriptions to the man to make possible the realization of those needs.

"For Your Boy and My Boy" the fourth Liberty Loan song, the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" are to be sung under the direction of leaders distributed at frequent intervals along the line of march. Then the four-minute men will ask women who have lost relatives or friends "over there" to step forward—either out of the line of marchers or from the crowds of spectators. Names and details of the sacrifices made by the men in France will be obtained from them and related to the crowd.

"The flag given all; what will you give?" will be the strong appeal of the speakers.

A touch of what is real life to the

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SOFA MUST
TAKE ALLIED
PEACE TERMS

Only Possible Conditions Tear Bulgars From Grasp of the Kaiser

ENTENTE DIPLOMATS UNITED IN STAND

Surrender, Teuton Ouster, and Hostage Cities Are Prerequisite

ARE TO DEAL SINGLY

Allies Prepared to Make Separate Pacts With Berlin's Vassals

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Sept. 28. The leaders of the ministerial bloc of the Bulgarian Parliament, according to advice from Sofia, has published the following official note in connection with the Government's proposal for an armistice:

"In accordance with orders of the leaders of the ministerial bloc the Government, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, made an official offer of an armistice to the adversary. The leaders of the bloc are in accord that the army and the people must maintain military and public discipline, which is so necessary for a happy issue in these times which are decisive for the recently begun work of peace."

"Parliament has been summoned to meet on September 30."

Washington, Sept. 28. Bulgaria, suing for peace with her armies beaten and her border strongholds in the hands of the Allies, will get no peace in the making of which Germany even directly has a finger and an eye.

On these points there was no disagreement in official and Allied diplomatic quarters, after word had come through American channels that the Bulgarians had asked for an armistice to discuss terms of peace. In fact, the emphasis laid everywhere upon the conditions which all along the line of the Balkans the Allies must meet, almost overshadowed the very real feeling of satisfaction over this sign that the expected crumbling of Germany's lesser allies is at hand.

Of Last Advantage Collapse of Bulgarian resistance of course would be of tremendous military advantage to the Entente and might quickly affect the attitude of Turkey. Neutral diplomats in Washington appeared, if possible, even more impressed by this prospect than the representatives of the Allies.

The Bulgarians really are ready to quit the war on the Entente's terms, there is little doubt that her offers will be entertained. There will be no "round table" peace discussions, however, with opportunities for secret German machinations to confuse the issue and bring about such a situation as it was hoped to create through the recent proposal from Berlin.

Germany has indicated a determination to deal separately and independently with each of the countries with which they are at war when it came to peace negotiations, and if Bulgaria can meet the test of sincerity, the time has come when she may find safety in dropping out of the alliance with the Central Powers.

Breaking Up of Teutons When the news of the Bulgarian plea first reached Washington it was in such a quiet, unobtrusive way that officials were quick to suspect a new move in the Teutonic offensive. The readiness of Berlin to give the information to the world aroused distrust, although it was conceded that the German Government

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HAIG READY
TO CAPTURE
ENEMY BASE

Seizes Bourlon and Renders Cambrai Valueless to Germans

U. S. TROOPS ENTER STRUGGLE IN PICARDY

Pershing's Troops Seize Strong Trenches and Fortified Farms From Boches

HINDENBURG LINE HIT

English Breaking German Armies—Gain in New Blow. Barrage Is Fearful

London, Sept. 28. American troops have been thrown into the great Picardy battle between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Operating on the extreme right of the British in their new drive, the Americans captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the Hindenburg system southwest of Le Cateau, north of St. Quentin.

By the Associated Press With the British Army in France, Sept. 28.—The British have put their teeth into the Hindenburg line in the Cambrai sector in a more determined manner than before. Their cleaning up tactics of recent days had been but preliminary to the blow launched yesterday, when they advanced to within three miles of Cambrai and captured 600 prisoners.

The British no longer attach the old significance to "objectives." They now are engaged in breaking down the German armies on the western front. Whether the final crack comes on the line of the Meuse or the Rhine places now is mainly interesting as showing landmarks of the British progress. The enemy's casualty list counts far more than recovered territory.

The battle which opened yesterday already has broken down a long chain of fortifications and has proved a trap to the enemy. Presumably because we had not cleared it, he concluded we deemed it too strong to attack and therefore held onto it in considerable strength. They doubtless awaited a frontal attack which never came. The battle rolled on and still the Germans were not to be completely molested. They began to look around suspiciously only to discover that our advance had extended far along their flank. A large operation it became a regular scramble to flee.

German Troops Flee Deserting a number of machine-gun nests with their weapons mounted in position, the Germans dodged from shell hole to shell hole in their flight. A large operation of them were killed, wounded or captured. In some places, but not always where it was expected, they fought bravely.

At present a commercial traveler going to South American countries cannot get a license which permits him to travel about and show his wares. Most of these countries have no national policy with regard to commercial agents from other parts of the world.

Salesmen Are Taxed The result is that as the commercial traveler goes about the country, he is subject to license fees as he crosses the border of each province, or even as he enters each municipality. These local fees sometimes run as high as \$200 or \$300. In addition, his samples, even when they have no commercial value, are subject to import duties. Advertising material which he carries with him is usually taxed on the ground of affording protection to local printers. South American provinces and municipalities are not uniformly found the commercial traveler fair game.

It is not an enlightened policy for a state to place obstacles in the way of trade between itself and foreign countries, but South American nationalities have not interfered with the practice adopted by their subdivisions of making the victor of the agent of foreign firms seeking trade a source of revenue.

Not has the administration of this local exchequer system been without abuses. Favoritism is said to have been frequently shown. Local officials, for

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Untried American Boys
Defeat Prussian Guards

Division Trained by British Distinguishes Itself in First Battle—8000 Prisoners and More Than 100 Guns Taken

By EDWIN L. JAMES Made to hold up our troops in the Aire Valley.

Just before dark our airplanes reported heavy concentrations of German in the Bois de Croisy and the Bois de Mont. Our artillery is heavily shelling these areas with high explosives and gas.

Large concentrations are reported being rapidly brought up by the Germans, and heavy fighting is expected. Stern Resistance Overcome

The advance of the First American Army on the Champagne-Artois-Meuse front continued yesterday and precipitated engagements of great intensity. Our fighters met the sternest kind of resistance, some of the best soldiers of the German army.

Two-thirds of the advancing line is composed of American soldiers from the Meuse westward to the left of the Artois forest, with the French army fighting northward along the rest of the line, the whole movement covering more than half the front from north of Rheims to north of Verdun.

Yesterday morning the Germans threw in at least four divisions against the Americans, and they have brought up within twenty-four hours several times that number to oppose our further advance.

Despite all this we made satisfactory progress, hitting strategic points along the Dannevois-Montfaucon line and pushing in strong forces. While our

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BRITISH CAPTURE 10,000 MEN, 200 GUNS

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Prisoners to the number of ten thousand have been captured by the British in their offensive in the Cambrai area, Field Marshal Haig announced in his official statement today. Two hundred guns were taken by British forces.

By the Associated Press With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 28.—The number of prisoners thus far captured by the Americans in their offensive is now placed at 8000, of whom 125 are officers. The captured material includes more than 100 guns, twelve of which are of heavy calibre, many trench mortars and hundreds of machine guns. More than 120 square miles of territory has been liberated.

The second day's progress of the American troops in the new offensive was slight when compared with yesterday, because the bad weather and the well known impassable roads slowed up all kinds of movement. It was nearly impossible for the Americans to move their heavy artillery. The bad weather also seriously hindered aerial work and the movement of tanks.

Simultaneously the enemy stiffened his resistance all over the front. The roads leading into the corps headquarters were filled with prisoners captured Thursday. They were being centralized, searched and counted, and also interrogated by American officers.

The American aviators made the best of the temporary break in the rain clouds. The afternoon sky was blue, and for the first time in several days the sun was seen. The enemy's morale seems to be on the decline.

On the ground of the advance the American forces have captured a large light-gauge railway. It will be interesting to see what sort of a stand the enemy will make to cover his railroads, or whether he will withdraw behind the much talked of Kriemhild position some 40 miles beyond them. It will be checked the American advance the guns of the Germans seem not yet to have reached strategic positions.

GEN. GOURAUD'S TROOPS OVERCOME OBSTACLES

By G. H. PERRIS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies in Champagne, Sept. 28. Having broken deep into the old Hindenburg line between the Sappe and Argonne, General Gouraud yesterday pushed himself up against the new principal position of resistance. The advance has been from two to three miles, with most satisfactory results when the forward line of the German defense is considered. Difficulties not less great lay ahead, however.

The offensive was resumed at 8 o'clock in the morning. The chief obstacles were fortified and provisionally supplied with machine guns laid out to have an extensive field of fire. At noon we were within one mile of Sommeville on the left and in the center of the railway from that village to Vousteres and the German front.

There need be no fear this time of the enemy coming back over any ground we take. His chief anxiety is to get away beyond our reach. He is fighting strong rearguard actions to delay our pursuit and holding his best positions desperately and doggedly, because they are good barriers between our men and his.

Yesterday's battle went well for our men. Canadian and British troops made quick progress over all the front. Active, and are threatening the enemy's main battle position in vital places.

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SOMME-PIY
IS TAKEN BY
THE FRENCH

Important Railroad Point in Champagne Wrested From Enemy

PERSHING'S MEN PRESS ON WEST OF VERDUN

U. S. Infantry Overrun Kaiser's First Line and Continue Offensive

GREAT BAG OF PRISONER

Teuton Resistance Between Rheims and Meuse Is Increasing

By the Associated Press Paris, Sept. 28. French troops who are advancing with the Americans have entered Somme-Py, an important railway point on the Champagne front north of Souain, it is announced here. Reports from the battlefield indicate that the battle continues favorably for the Americans and French, who are still pressing on.

AMERICANS LIBERATE 120 MILES OF TERRITORY

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TRADE PATH OPEN
IN SOUTH AMERICA

Pacts Abolish Teuton-Bred Abuses and Give Government Control

Advantage With U. S.

By CLINTON W. GILBERT (Staff Correspondent) Washington, Sept. 28. The foundations of a new policy with regard to South America are being laid. They will strengthen the commercial relations between the republics of the southern hemisphere and this country, and together with everything else that has been done to foster better trade relations in Pan-America, will leave Germany, after the war, without the advantage in that quarter of the world that she enjoyed before the war broke out.

The new policy with regard to South America is the work of the international high commission. Of the American section of this commission Secretary McAdoo is chairman and John Bassett Moore vice chairman. It is associated with the Treasury Department. Its policy aims to facilitate the access of commercial agents to South American countries by establishing a system where there is a chaos of local regulations.

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GERMAN ATTACKS
NOT FEARED NOW

Foe Only Anxious to Retreat Out of Reach of the British

By PHILIP GIBBS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the British Armies, Sept. 28. The British have begun battle on the old ground of attack in November of last year, when Sir Julian Byng, of the Third Army, made a secret assembly of many tanks and some of the best fighting troops and surprised the enemy utterly on a day of brilliant victory, which was offset ten days later by a German counter-attack.

Yesterday morning the British troops, some of those very men who were there before, advanced toward Bourlon Wood, that dark wood on a high hill above the valley which dips down from Bourlon and toward the Fleury-sur-Escaut ridge to the right of Havreincourt and Highland and Welsh ridges southward which form an amphitheatre round the valley.

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