

EVISTONE MEN STOP FOE WEDGE

Flank Attack Smashes Enemy Who Dented Middle West Lines

GERMANS USE RESERVE

Americans Advance Lines in Argonne in Face of Bitter Attacks

By EDWIN L. JAMES Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the American Army, Oct. 1.

North of Nantilly, near Clerges and in the vicinity of Apremont, violent counter-attacks met the German temporary gains. We advanced our lines slightly in the Argonne forest and east of Ebermont.

The heaviest fighting occurred when the Germans threw fresh divisions against Kansas and Missouri troops in the vicinity of Apremont and drove a considerable wedge into their line, until Pennsylvania troops attacked the Germans from the east and drove them back with terrific losses.

The weather continues wretched—cold, with rains and winds. The spirit of the youthful American soldiers remains excellent under trying conditions.

Bitter seesaw fighting took place Sunday on the Argonne and Meuse front. Both the Americans and Germans gained and lost positions in sanguinary struggles. In addition to rearguard actions by machine guns, high explosives and gas, our troops faced a series of strong counter-attacks by fresh German troops, rushed up from distant parts of the front.

The Germans were particularly forceful in the center of our sector, between Montfaugon and the vicinity of Clerges. While the bitter struggle was going on, our left and right succeeded in pushing ahead for good gains.

The Germans evidently are doing everything possible to hinder our advance toward the Klemmville-Stelling line, which is in an unfinished state and is being feverishly worked upon by the boche. After breaking through the Hindenburg system, we crossed the Volker Stellung, and are now slowly but surely nearing the Klemmville line, which is the last German organized defense this side of the French-Belgian border.

Behind this the Germans have placed forces of artillery and concentrated a number of fresh divisions. Evidently they intend to try and halt the Americans.

We are struggling against great difficulties of transportation because of the mud and bad roads.

GERARD SEES GERMAN REVOLT

No Peace Until Germany Is Invaded, His Contention

New Francisco, Oct. 1.—Sounding a keynote of "no negotiation without occupation," James W. Gerard, ex-United States ambassador to Germany, said in an address yesterday that there must be no thought of peace until troops of the Entente have forced their way into German territory. Mr. Gerard spoke in support of the fourth Liberty Loan. He went on:

"The United States and her Allies must force their way well into enemy territory despite all attempts at peace, and must keep on going until Germany bows to their will."

Mr. Gerard predicted a revolution in Germany after the war, that will make the French revolution look like a Sunday school picnic.

"There is no one in Germany to start a revolution," he said. "But the returning soldiers will demand an accounting, and having been lately rescued from savagery, they will strike hard."

PLAN CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE

Thirty Thousand of Subject Races Hold Meeting in Austria

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Oct. 1.—The Chronicle reports from Zurich under date of Friday that the Munich Neue Nachrichten learns that on last Sunday a gathering of Czechs and Poles took place on a hill near Troppan, in which 20,000 Czechs, Poles and Slovaks participated in favor of the foundation of an independent Czecho-Slovak State and Czecho-Polish solidarity. The Polish delegate expressed the desire that the Czechs and Poles should struggle together for independence of the Polish State, which would be a friendly neighbor for the Czech State.

Cordell, a Czech deputy, declared that the Czech people expected nothing more from Vienna, and asserted that the plan for the partition of Poland would not be realized.

DEPICTS PETROGRAD RIOTS

Salvation Army Official Tells of Bolshevik Outrages

Excesses of the Bolshevik regime, with rioting and looting as a daily program, in Petrograd, were the theme of Commissioner Henry M. Mann, head of the Salvation Army in Russia, last evening in the Salvation Army Auditorium, Broad street and Fairmount avenue.

"The people were fairly intoxicated with their new-found freedom," Commissioner Mann said. "There were riots everywhere. It was a regular hotbed of upheavals; a simmering volcano of unrest. Really, one carried one's life in one's hand when he went on the streets. The sound of rifles became part of our daily life. Every day banks were looted, business places robbed, citizens murdered and all sorts of crimes committed."

16 GRENADES IN SUITCASE

Bavarian's Luggage Excites Suspicion of Connecticut Authorities

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 1.—Carrying a suitcase containing sixteen hand grenades, fully primed, Samuel Himpf, 37-year-old, a Bavarian, was stopped at the railroad station here today. The man was unable to give a reasonable account of himself, and he was taken in charge and is being held pending investigation.

It is said he got the grenades while working in the Burns & Bassett plant, a munition shop here.

GERMANS DIVIDE BULGAR FORCES

Ferdinand's Troops Severely Defeated East of Vres

London, Oct. 1.—In the region east of Berlin (from Sunday) severely defeated the Bulgarian King's army, six miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

BRITISH TROOPS IN GERMANS' SECOND LINE



After capturing the German defenses, the Tommies have mounted their machine guns and settled down for a rest while awaiting further orders.

EASTMAN'S LETTERS QUOTED

Pacifistic Missives Introduced at Trial of Publishers

New York, Oct. 1.—A jury was selected at the opening in the Federal Court here yesterday on the second trial of Max Eastman and others associated with him in the publication of the Masses, indicted on charges of conspiracy to obstruct the nation's military preparations. The jury disagreed in the trial last spring.

Two circular letters, signed with Eastman's name and outlining the policy of the Masses in regard to the war, were introduced over objections of the defense, which contended that since the letters were dated before the passage of the espionage act, they were not competent. One of the letters said in part:

"This is to pledge you that the Masses is going to fight militarily. It is going to fight conscription and the attendant evils. It is going to fight conscription."

With the exception of J. Gilbert, an associate editor, who has been in Mexico since the finding of the indictment, all the defendants were in court. They included Floyd Dell, associate editor; Arthur Young, cartoonist; Max Eastman, business manager; and John Reed, contributing editor. Reed was in Russia when the case was first tried.

KEI HARA JAPANESE PREMIER

Leader of Seiyu Kai Party Heads New Cabinet

Washington, Oct. 1.—Kei Hara, one of the leaders of the great Seiyu Kai party, has been appointed premier of the new Japanese cabinet, succeeding the Teruchi administration. In addition to being premier, Mr. Hara will hold the portfolio of minister of justice. The other members of the new cabinet are:

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Takaoki Takahashi; Minister of the Interior, Baron Kogi; Minister of Finance, Tani Kamekichi; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Tokugawa Nobuhiko; Minister of Public Instruction, Ueno Naoki; Minister of Communications, Genji Uchiyama; Minister of War, Admiral Tominaga Kato; Minister of Marine and Navy (a reappointment).

RYAN STARTS HOMEWARD TRIP

Completes Plans for Allies' Combined Production of Planes

By CHARLES H. GRANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Oct. 1.—John D. Ryan left for London yesterday, and will shortly sail for home. Of his month in Europe he spent about three weeks in France, the main part of which he spent in American production and effort into close coordination with those of the other Allies. Concurrently, airplane activities of all kinds have been increasing in America, enabling Mr. Ryan to plan confidently with his European colleagues. It may be stated without disqualification that our airplane organization has now assumed definite importance on the western front.

HAIG PRAISES BELGIANS

Congratulates King Albert on His Army's Magnificent Results

London, Oct. 1.—Field Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief, under date of Saturday, sent the following congratulatory telegram to the King of the Belgians:

"At the close of the most successful day for the Allied armies on the western front I beg to offer your Majesty and the Belgian army the heartiest congratulations of myself and all ranks on the magnificent results achieved today under your Majesty's supreme command."

MANOURY LAUDS AMERICANS

French General Calls Taking of Montaucon Admirable Exploit

Paris, Oct. 1.—The American army in taking Montaucon has accomplished one of the most admirable exploits of the war," General Manoury told a delegation of French and American officers yesterday.

"The detachment led called on the victor of the battle of the cure to present to him a medalion of himself made by M. Haig, the sculptor."

General Pershing Praises U. S. Supply Service

By the Associated Press Paris, Oct. 1.

General Pershing, on behalf of the American First Army, has congratulated Major General James G. Harbord, commander of the American supply service, for the manner in which necessary supplies had been transported to the front in recent operations. The commander-in-chief's message says:

"I want the officers and men of the supply service under your command to know how much the First Army appreciates the prompt response made on every demand for men, equipment, supplies and transportation necessary to carry out the recent operations. Please extend to all our hearty congratulations and say that they share the success with us."

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America Defies Germany to Carry Out Threat of "Reprisals"

WEAPON NOT BARRED

Protest Destitute of All Good Faith, Lansing Informs Berlin

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The United States Government, by the nature of its answer, takes the position that the German protest is without any legal merit; that it would be ill-founded coming from an enemy whose conduct had evidenced the highest regard for the laws of war, but coming from Germany that it is destitute of all good faith.

The American reply was dated September 28, the Germans having issued in their note of September 18, upon a cable reply before October 1, Secretary Lansing's reply, in full, follows:

"In reply to the German protest the Government of the United States has to say that the provision of The Hague convention, cited in the protest, does not, in its opinion, forbid the use of this kind of weapon. Moreover, in view of the history of the shotgun as a weapon of warfare, and in view of the well-known effects of its present use, and in the light of a comparison of it with other weapons approved in warfare, the shotgun now in use by the American army cannot be the sub-

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These facilities, taken together, signify that Bulgaria can stand by the Allies in case of necessity as a theatre of war. The fact that the Bulgarians are to be deprived of arms disposal, at least momentarily, of the question whether they could be relied against the Turk. They cease to be belligerents, indeed, except with permission of the Allies.

Territorial questions are left to the peace conference as well as the position of Czar Ferdinand. "If they like Czar Ferdinand they can keep him," a diplomat remarked today. It is apparent that the introduction of such controversial matters at the present time would be inadvisable, both as impeding military operations and in arousing passions.

DRIVE FOR MORE COAL STARTED BY GARFIELD

Greatly increased supplies of coal to meet the demands of the nation's vast military program and to assure adequate supplies for domestic needs are expected by officials to result from the increased-production campaign, launched by Fuel Administrator Garfield.

In the fuel administrator's proclamation, issued last night, and addressed to "all persons engaged in the mining of coal," every district production manager, every coal operator and every coal miner is asked to accept individual responsibility for the production of his fair, proportionate share of the allotment to his district or mine under the weekly quota system.

BRITISH AVIATORS FLY OVER HELGOLAND

Twenty-seven Enemy Planes Downed—Enemy Bases in Belgium Are Bombed

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"The royal air forces, in conjunction with the navy, cooperating in the Belgian offensive," said the British statement. "During the period between September 23 and September 27, enemy destroyers were bombed by our flyers, and we attacked with machine guns and bombs Zebruggen, Ostend and Bruges. Aviators in the vicinity of Ghent were also bombed. Twenty-seven hostile machines were destroyed and fourteen driven down out of control. Nineteen of ours are missing. In Helgoland a reconnaissance flight was carried out."

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Misty weather and low clouds prevented extensive operations Sunday, said the Paris communiqué. The statement was declared:

"In the course of the fighting in which ascendancy was maintained by the British, we brought down twenty-five hostile machines and set fire to two captive balloons. Our bombing squadrons dropped twenty-six tons of projectiles on enemy convoys."

PERSHING RELIES ON CHURCH

American General Cables Answer to Wartime Commission

New York, Oct. 1.—"We rely on the churches at home to keep the spirit of the people white hot with patriotism and courage until victory has been won," read a cable message from General Pershing received here by Dr. Robert H. Speer, chairman of the General War-time Commission of the Churches.

The message was General Pershing's reply to a cablegram expressing the loyalty of the churches and the assurance of their confidence and hearty co-operation sent by the commission while in session in Washington, September 24.

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