

ENEMY SALIENTS

Generalissimo Molds German Lines to Suit His Own Methods

FOILS TEUTON PLANS

saunders Forces More Deeply Involved, Instead of Improving Line

By WALTER DURANTY
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
With the French Armies, Oct. 12.
Once more Marshal Foch's strategy has placed the enemy in a position of the greatest danger, as the rapid advance of the Allied armies to the north and east has created another big salient in the battlefront of Flanders. The line from the region of Noyelles to the junction of the Aisne and the Sulpice at Coudé, which forms the pocket's base, is sixty kilometers long and forty-five kilometers behind Anzy, the salient's extreme point.

The tactics that have been characteristic of every offensive operated by the Allied generalissimo have the double advantage of increasing the strain on the German lines already sorely tried and preventing the enemy from drawing benefit from his shortening line that would mean could his retreat be carried out about such ominous bulges. Latest news, though not marked by anything so sensational as the Franco-British leap forward toward Coudé and Le Cateau, is hardly less encouraging. On the extreme right the Americans and French have now cleared the old battlefront north of Verdun and they compare in this respect with reserves in that area through fear of a drive eastward toward the all-vital Briey iron fields.

Further west the occupation of the Grand-Épre defile has so far facilitated Gouraud's operations that his advance guards hold the line Semilly-Mont St. Martin-Surely, only three miles distant from Vouziers junction. On the left Gouraud, in conjunction with Berthelot, is steadily overcoming the resistance of some rear guards, supplied with innumerable machine guns.

Big Guns Withdrawn
Counterattacks are frequent, but the artillery fire is generally confined to higher pieces, as if the enemy were evacuating his positions. The theory is supported by fires visible everywhere, northward. With the exception of Soult-sur-Sulpe in the center, where a counter-blow against the passage of the French now hold the whole north bank of the Sulpice from Bethinville to Coudé. Opposite Grandin the enemy is resisting with heavy artillery and machine guns. He evidently trusts the fastnesses of the St. Gobain forest for the Allied progress while the foe is completing evacuation along the three lines of railroad still available from Laon. Nevertheless, delay in abandoning this region contains the possibility of a German disaster, which lies not only in the Allied pressure on the side of the pocket, but in the work of the bombing planes against the enemy's concentration points on the line of retreat.

A member of a famous bombing squad attached to General Gouraud's army gave the following correspondent some details of the work of the last few days. "As you know," he said, "the bombing planes of the latest type carry a vastly increased load, and their superior speed enables us to ignore German interference provided we keep our formation. It is now possible to aim with accuracy at objectives seen from a height of 2000 or 3000 meters, and photographs show that the bombs invariably fall within a very limited area.

Panic Among Enemies
The greater carrying capacity of the planes gives us a wider range and especially in the case of mass attacks the enemy is reduced to a state of panic that even the fire of anti-aircraft batteries has died away almost to nothing. "I took part in one such operation against Vouziers three days ago, just before noon. The bombing was low and flew at a height of about 1500 meters. There seemed to have been few battle planes in the clouds above us which had scattered troops, but we did not bother. "After plastering the station with bombs, which caused great fire, notably one on a long goods train on a siding, we turned our attention to the roads and smashed a cannon convoy in the center square. As I say, the anti-aircraft batteries made a feeble response, and when, after the bombs had been dropped, we descended and machine-gunned the troops, the Germans ran in all directions.

Prisoners say that the effect of such raids, in which bombs are rained literally by thousands upon the enemy for hours, is far the most terrific thing in the war. "Yesterday we had a harder job across the Sulpice, between Wasménilles and Odeffe. The Germans held two roads to the northward that commanded the baked slopes up from the river, and harassed our infantry advance with machine gun fire and rifle fire. The weather was bad, and we were forced to fly at a height of a few hundred meters exposed to a quick-rifle barrage from the woods. But a steady rain of small anti-infantry bombs gradually quieted the foe, until we were able to fly down and rake the outskirts of the woods with machine guns, which permitted the police to consolidate their footing on the northern bank."

Asked the airman whether he had dropped the elements according to the new method, to cover infantry or tank movements. He replied: "Not personally, but I heard of a case of one of our squadrons using them most successfully in the region of Fontaine Notre Dame. There was a small wood in a steep ravine protected by the wire which was holding up our advance. Two batteries of tanks had tried to turn from the northwest, but had been checked by anti-tank batteries, which permitted the police to consolidate their footing on the northern bank."

Use of Smoke Screen
A smoke screen suddenly blotted out the greater part of the field from view, and under its cover the tanks advanced uninjured. When the smoke cleared, the tanks were rattling away at the entrance to the ravine and a few minutes later the enemy surrendered. "October 10—The enemy is raising a blizzard, but not routed," said a high source of General Debeney's staff to our correspondent today. "The result of the Franco-British operations since October 1 against the series of fortified positions that go to make up the Hindenburg line has been complete. The famous defenses on a front of twenty miles and the pursuit of the enemy is now continuing in the same manner."

AMERICANS FIGHT Foe's RESERVES

Pershing's Men Renew Argonne Attack and Bitter Battle Rages

TROOPS CLOSE IN ON DUN

Three Towns in Front of U. S. Line on Meuse in Flames

By the Associated Press
With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 12.
General Pershing's forces continued their attack against the German positions on this front today. German opposition proved even more bitter, if possible, than it was yesterday. The fighting this morning was especially violent on the center and on the left center. St. Juvin and Cunel, both of which towns are now in No Man's Land, fell to the Americans. Georges also is afire. The Americans stand before that town.

The American troops encountered a violent machine gun fire everywhere along the front. From prisoners taken there is every indication that the enemy is throwing everything into the battle in a confused way. The prisoners frequently are unable to tell what division they belong. In other cases they report that the divisions, regiments and even companies have been dissolved and again formed into new units.

The Americans yesterday passed through Commercy, captured and captured Molleville. The Americans yesterday, despite stiff opposition, worked their way up to Cunel wood. On the other hand the troops on the left had the stiffest kind of fighting. The advance. They found themselves held up south of St. Juvin by concentrated machine-gun and artillery fire from Hill 182, north of the town.

The Americans pushed forward in spite of the machine-gun and artillery fire. They forced their way across the St. Georges-St. Juvin and through the Bois de la Motte under the heaviest fire and fighting every step of the way. The American infantry advanced on either side of this commanding position, creating a wide breach in the German line. The Americans captured the village of St. Juvin-Champagnelle salient. This was abandoned later in the afternoon, when the Germans retreated from St. Juvin and abandoned the hill.

By the Associated Press
Paris, Oct. 12.—The Americans are closing in on Dun-sur-Meuse, while their left wing is within five miles of Buzancy, west of the Meuse, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris. Continuing, he says that important events which will change the entire face of things may be expected in this part of the western front.

SITUATION UNSETTLED IN NORTHERN RUSSIA
German Menace to Murman Railway Has Disappeared. Czechs Outnumbered

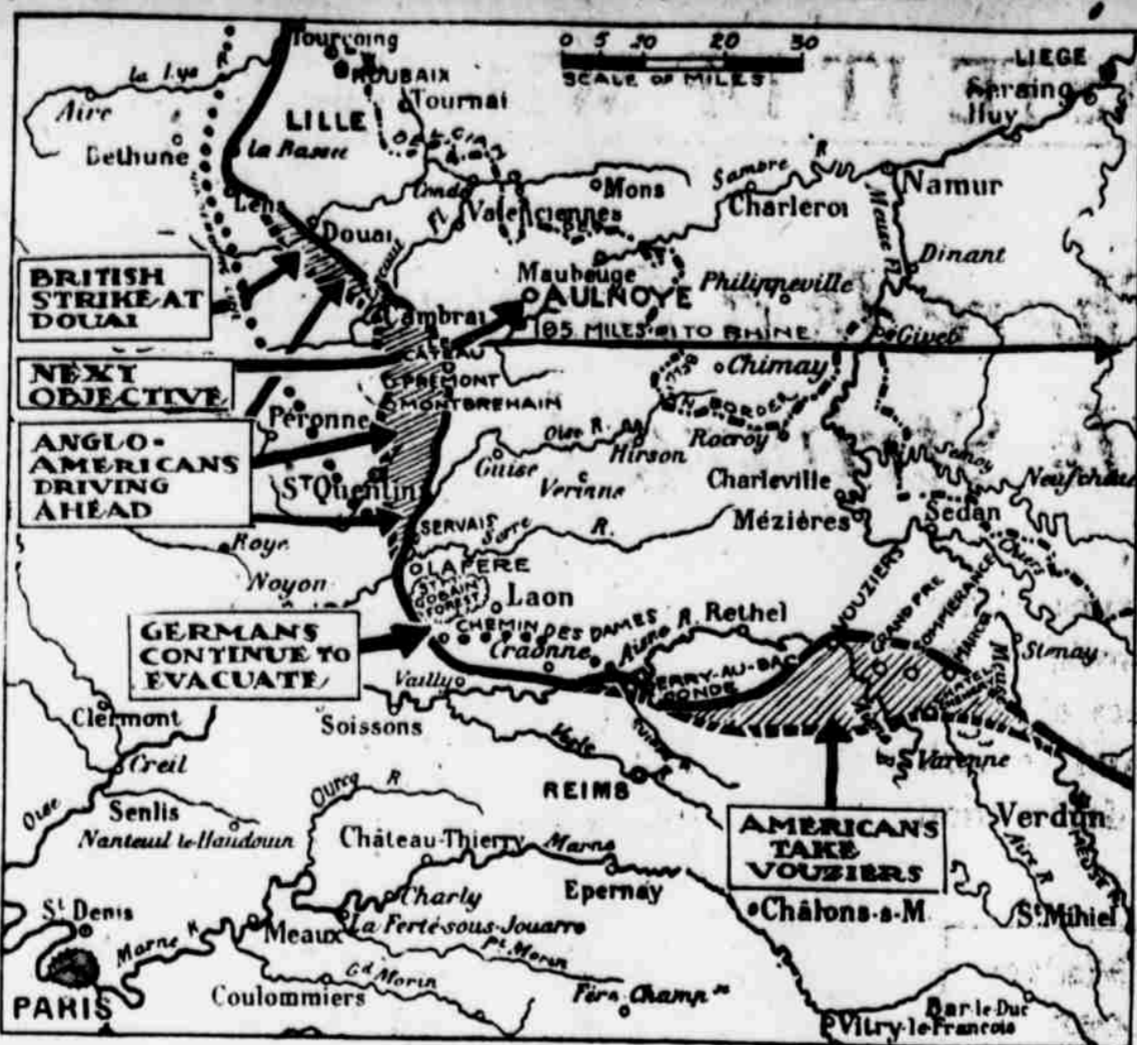
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
London, Oct. 12.—While the German menace to the Murman railway and coast has disappeared, says our correspondent, your correspondent learns from an authoritative source that the situation of the Czech-Slovak troops in northeastern Russia is very serious. The Czechs and the Russians co-operating with their number on this front perhaps 60,000 men, and they have not yet retired, although they are faced by larger forces of the enemy. Some hope is expressed here in authoritative quarters that the new All-Russian Government, which has been established at Ufa, will reconcile the various political factions and secure co-ordination of effort, but its success will largely depend on the Czechs retaining their hold on European Russia and upon the present moment the Ufa Directorate is the strongest power that has emerged out of the Russian chaos since the break-up of Bolshevism; but it cannot claim the unanimous support of the Russians. It is frankly democratic and believes the empire can be reorganized as a federal republic, and consequently finds no favor with the ultra-nationalists of the old regime. They have numerous representatives in Paris and London, who appeal to responsible officials and argue that Russia must find a "strong man" to restore the shattered social system.

The British action in Russia has always been guided by a desire to abstain from interfering in purely local politics, and has confined itself only with obtaining what help it can from Russian sources. Consequently it has been cautious in committing itself to the Ufa Government, and has been reluctant to give evidence of real stability before it accepted it. It is likely now, however, to work with the All-Russian Government.

"William Penn Day" November 7
Thursday, November 7, was today proclaimed by Governor Brumbaugh as "William Penn Day," this being the anniversary of the landing of the founder of the Commonwealth on the soil of Pennsylvania in 1682. The Governor urged that people study the life of Penn and turn to it as a model and method in life.

THE RAPIDLY SHIFTING BATTLELINE



Allied Troops Enter Vouziers

Continued from Page One
of Le Cateau were repulsed. We took the village of Brieste. In the angle between the Selle River and the Scheldt Canal we captured Vouziers this morning and made progress on the rising ground east of the village. Strong counter-attacks in this area, with the assistance of tanks, were repulsed. West of the Canal De L'Escout we captured Fresieres. "Following upon our deep advance in the Senneze the enemy has been retreating from the strong and well-fortified position held by him north of that river.

RETREATING ENEMY LEAVES RUIN IN WAKE

By the Associated Press
With the French Army in Champagne, Oct. 12.
There was strong defense at chosen points, sometimes prolonged with great resistance, and at other spots a rapid retirement, of which the first symptom was the glow of fires on the horizon, Thursday and Thursday night from the region of Blanc Mont and the Arnes toward the heights northeast of Rheims looking over the field where the Germans were still holding the better part of the line of the Sulpice. "One of the most striking features of the situation is the hollows with which the enemy faced what from this side of the line looks like grave danger of being turned. Yesterday he was in pockets from which exit in good order was extremely problematical.

By the Associated Press
Paris, Oct. 12.—The Americans are closing in on Dun-sur-Meuse, while their left wing is within five miles of Buzancy, west of the Meuse, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris. Continuing, he says that important events which will change the entire face of things may be expected in this part of the western front.

GERMANS DIGGING IN EAST OF SELLE RIVER

By the Associated Press
With the British Army in France, Oct. 12.
The British army has begun an attempt to show the Anglo-American advance on the main battlefront. All the lines across the river Selme from Le Cateau southward were blown away. The Germans seem to have been digging in seriously along the line of the river, which already has been crossed by the British and Americans at several places. Apparently the Germans intend to make a stand here.

Strength of Enemy Now Fast Ebbing

Continued from Page One
The Turk of Constantinople has always looked upon a German detachment upon events in Palestine. But Syria he regards very differently. While he must now see that any ideas which he may have had of compensating himself for his losses elsewhere by securing the oil-fields of Caucasus cannot now be realized, he has had to send troops from Mesopotamia and the frontier of Persia toward the defense of his interests at home; and General Allenby's victory in Samaria has done more to aid the Armenians and Georgians than our abortive attempt to give the point of support at Baku could ever have accomplished. The only means of communication which the Turk has with Berlin is by way of the Black Sea, and there is not the smallest chance of his getting help by that route. He has therefore every reason to cut his losses and to defend his interests nearer the view of the Central Powers. Turkey may be written off as a dead loss.

The situation in the Balkans is that there are still considerable German and man forces in Bulgaria, in Serbia and in Albania. These forces are trying to collect along the railway leading to Nish and Belgrade, and those which are already along that line are being back to Nish before the Franco-Serbian force. It is highly probable that they have managed to get much of the rolling stock on the main line back into Austria, and it may be taken as certain that they are damaging the railway line as they fall back. When this happens some time before the Allied forces in Serbia and Bulgaria can establish a new front on the Danube and get into touch with Rumania, when this happens the strain upon exhausted Austria will be greatly increased so that the outlook here for the Central Powers is black, and what they immediately require is time to reconstitute the Danube front and get their scattered forces together.

Official War Reports

FRENCH
Paris, Oct. 12.
The French this morning penetrated into Vouziers. They continued their progress along the entire Champagne front. They hold the general line of the Fautures to Vouziers. BRITISH
London, Oct. 12.
Our advance north of the Senneze River continued yesterday evening. We now hold the villages of Hamel, Brebieres and Quincy. We are east of Henin-Litard (forty and a half miles east of Laon) and on the western outskirts of Anney (two miles and a half north of Lens).

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond local fighting at certain points. In Albania, These forces are trying to collect along the railway leading to Nish and Belgrade, and those which are already along that line are being back to Nish before the Franco-Serbian force. It is highly probable that they have managed to get much of the rolling stock on the main line back into Austria, and it may be taken as certain that they are damaging the railway line as they fall back. When this happens some time before the Allied forces in Serbia and Bulgaria can establish a new front on the Danube and get into touch with Rumania, when this happens the strain upon exhausted Austria will be greatly increased so that the outlook here for the Central Powers is black, and what they immediately require is time to reconstitute the Danube front and get their scattered forces together.

Czechs Need Aid
In Russia the position is that, thanks to the intervention of the Allied forces which landed at Vladivostok, our position as far as Lake Balkal is virtually assured. Between Lake Balkal and the Ural the Czech-Slovak are supreme, and they control the Trans-Siberian Railway for some 400 miles west of the Ural as far as Kazan and Samaria. Intermittent warfare is being waged between the Czech-Slovak and the Bolshevik forces, and the former have on the whole held their own, but are in need of assistance. Between the lower Volga and the Caucasus the Cossacks, who are anti-German and anti-Bolshevik are in control. But the whole of the rest of Russia, west of the Volga, with the exception of Archangel and Murman coast, is in the hands either of the Germans or of the Bolsheviks. The Germans themselves dominate southern Finland and Russia west of the line from Revel to the Sea of Azov, and have control of the Black Sea. But they have already had to withdraw troops from these areas.

Fatigued Killing Germans
The British aviators have become fatigued with the killing of Germans. During the last twenty-four hours they have fired hundreds of thousands of rounds from their machine guns and dropped hundreds of tons of bombs on targets it was impossible to list. The road between Le Cateau and Hazel offered some remarkable opportunities for the British planes, and again great numbers of British planes swooped low over this road and emptied their guns into masses of enemy troops and transport which were so thick that the bullets could not help but take effect. The road was more than once blocked with dead men and horses, up and down masses of equipment. All this was cleared away and the road continued, only to be upset quickly again by the air attack.

Hurriedly Moves His Headquarters From Mezieres
By the Associated Press
Paris, Oct. 12.—Orders found on prisoners, says M. Hutin, in the Echo de Paris, show that the enemy was hurriedly to get out of the Sulpice riverfront until the thirteenth at least in order to save all the material possible and to ensure the safety of his headquarters. General Gouraud's attack upon this plan, although the Germans had twenty-five divisions in the Champagne sector, twelve of which were fresh, the fear of being rushed caused them to decline battle.

CROWN PRINCE IN HOT HASTE
Hurriedly Moves His Headquarters From Mezieres
By the Associated Press
Paris, Oct. 12.—Orders found on prisoners, says M. Hutin, in the Echo de Paris, show that the enemy was hurriedly to get out of the Sulpice riverfront until the thirteenth at least in order to save all the material possible and to ensure the safety of his headquarters. General Gouraud's attack upon this plan, although the Germans had twenty-five divisions in the Champagne sector, twelve of which were fresh, the fear of being rushed caused them to decline battle.

Try to Save Douai
It is not improbable that one of the enemy's principal ideas is trying to slow up the advance in the area south-east of Le Cateau in the purpose of protecting his forces in the Douai salient, for every foot gained in this battle area increases the menace to the Germans in the Douai pocket. The British encountered hard opposition in the Douai salient, but they made rapid progress and they have relieved the pressure.

YANKEES IN ARGONNE PERFORM IMPOSSIBLE

Capture of So-Called Impregnable Position, Key to German Flank, Is Greatest United States Victory

By EDWIN L. JAMES
wood and into Apremont wood. This progress was made during the first two days. For eight days our progress was piecemeal, until Sunday, ten days after we had started, our real success began as the boche gave way before our never-ceasing pressure. After this success of the Americans the German line seemed not so strong. On Monday we took Cornay and the heights west of the village commanding the forest up to the Aire valley and Grand-Épre. On Wednesday on the left we moved up to Senuy, while the Americans took the heights of Marey, joining the French at Lancon. Winning the remaining salient presented no great difficulty.

There was no strategic withdrawal business about the Germans getting out of the Argonne forest. Regarding it so long as safe, the Germans had used it for years as a recreation place for jaded divisions, weary by fighting on other parts of the front. It was the seat of the headquarters built for German officers. Theaters, bowling alleys, clubs and big dining halls, all built of reinforced concrete, were found by scores on the hillsides. Millions of dollars must have been the cost of these playgrounds. But it was not for them that the German command sent three of the seven Prussian Guard divisions to hold the Argonne. It was because this thorn in the side of France was the key to the whole front from the vicinity of Rheims to the Meuse and the strongest protection to the Kriemhild system, on which the German command thought to stop the Americans.

Incidentally between the Argonne and the Meuse we are astride this line, having crashed through it in three places. I repeat that it is the biggest victory that General Pershing has yet won. PETROGRAD CHILDREN STARVE
Thousands Orphaned, Homeless and Without Food
By the Associated Press
Stockholm, Oct. 11.—Infant mortality in Petrograd has increased to 50 per cent. School statistics show from 57 to 87 per cent of the enrolled children are absent on account of sickness. The juvenile population of Petrograd will virtually be wiped out this winter unless food is provided from foreign countries. There is similar distress among the aged and infirm. There are 75,000 homeless children in charge of Madame Leleus, Petrograd's commissioner of social welfare, and President Iverloff, of the Russian Red Cross, facing starvation in Petrograd alone. Many of these children are orphans. None is more than fifteen years old, while the majority are less than ten. Last winter the American Red Cross provided food for the winter unless the American Red Cross, now in endeavoring to arrange to have Petrograd children next winter in co-operation with the Danish minister at Petrograd.

Planned Pinching Drive
The Argonne forest is about fifty kilometers long, extending from Grand-Épre to the north to Thiaucourt on the south. The Argonne forest could not be taken until the Argonne forest was cleared. The plan was to advance up the Aire valley on the east and up the "Aisne valley on the west of the forest, pinching it at the top. The story of how they did it, is one of the most stirring of the war. Across the forest, which hides a series of hills and valleys, the Argonne forest, ran the famous Hindenburg line, four kilometers deep, with trenches by the hundreds and with lines of wire at short intervals for a depth of two and a half miles. The rocks and trees and holes formed shelters for the thousands of machine guns. The roads had been mined or blown up. Artillery could not be used under the exact range of the forest, and with effect. The Germans were protected by uncounted pill boxes, dugouts, and ready-made positions, running always along the southern side, and the crests of the hills, and on these hills the most of our advance was made. The Germans had every cross-trail and road under the exact range of the forest, and back. It was a veritable hell through which the boys from New York were ordered to go, and they went.

Daily dispatches and communiques have told how slow and tortuous our progress was. Some days we gained a kilometer; some days nothing; some days more than the battle went on. Because of the exact machine gun aim our doughboys had to advance through the wire at night, cutting it with piers, and they were fired on by boche snipers and machine gunners when they made the slightest noise. There were virtually no roads. What roads there had been four years ago had been neglected by the Germans, who used the railroad and the wagon road had become filled with undergrowth.

Advance in Single File
It was a case of cutting a path single file. This gave the Germans a number of times to get around behind the Americans and engage in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. On and on our boys worked their way through German

Bringing the Church to Your Home
All Philadelphia churches will be closed tomorrow—Sunday—on account of epidemic influenza, but the PUBLIC LEDGER will bring the church to your home by printing sermons written by prominent clergymen of Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Friends' churches throughout Philadelphia.

Included in the list will be sermons by
BISHOP THOMAS J. GARLAND
Episcopal Church
REV. JAMES M. S. ISENBERG
Reformed Church
BISHOP JOSEPH F. BERRY
Methodist Episcopal Church
REV. DR. FORREST E. DAGER
Reformed Episcopal Church
RABBI JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF
Temple Keneseth Israel
REV. DR. H. A. WELLER
Evangelical Lutheran Church
DR. JESSE H. HOLMES
Friends
REV. DR. ALEX. MACCOLL
Presbyterian Church
REV. WM. RUSSELL OWEN
Baptist Church

PUBLIC LEDGER
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13
The Master Truck does what is required of it—day after day—and doesn't pile up big bills doing it.
All Sizes—Immediate Deliveries
Larson Oldsmobile Co.