

# HOSTILITIES IN BALKANS CEASE WITH BULGARIANS MEETING ALLIES' DEMANDS

### Armistice Is Signed by Envoys at Saloniki and German Ally in Southeast Has Been Put Out of War; Belief Now Is That Turkey Will Be Next Country to Break Away.

(Continued from Page One)

Secretary of State Lansing was informed several months ago that Bulgaria would break from Germany at the first opportunity. Strong pressure had been brought upon this government to force a break with Bulgaria, but when Radoslavoff was turned out from the Bulgarian cabinet and Malinoff put in his place as premier, the word went out quietly that it meant peace as soon as the new government could engineer the move. Actual negotiations have been on longer than the public suspected, it is understood.

## Serbian 40 Miles Northeast of Ishtib.

London, Sept. 30.—(I. N. S.)—Tsarevselo, nearly 40 miles northeast of Ishtib, has been captured by the Serbians, along with 700 prisoners and 20 guns, the Serbian war office announced today.

This cuts off the retreat of a big Bulgarian force. Serbian and French cavalry have stormed heights dominating the left bank of the Pchmia river east of Uskub.

The text of the official report follows: "North of Packkavista we have taken Tsarevselo and cut the Bulgarian retreat. Seven hundred prisoners and 20 guns were taken. We are now 10 kilometers (six and a quarter miles) north of St. Nicholas. French and Serbian troops have taken heights dominating the left bank of the Pchmia."

## Ferdinand Sends His Family Into Austria

London, Sept. 30.—(4 P. M.)—(I. N. S.)—Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has sent his family to Austria and, according to rumors, he is following them, a wireless dispatch from Rome stated this afternoon.

**Ferdinand Plays Wily Game**  
By John L. Balderston  
London, Sept. 30.—"King Fox" the czar of Bulgaria, has been called a traitor and a coward, and various other things; but he has never been accused of lack of intelligence. I understand his present game is this: His armies are shattered; his country is invaded; the Germans and Austrians are unable to send effective aid. He realizes the game is up. He desires to get whatever advantage it is possible to get out of being the first rat to desert the sinking ship. The allied terms already have gone to Sofia. They are these: Bulgaria must give up all Serbian and Roumanian territory filched during the present war. Also she must either demobilize her army, allowing allied troops to march through to the Danube, or else come into the war on our side against her present allies. Czar Willing to Agree Ferdinand realizes this, and is willing to agree. But he desires to start a new war against his present allies, the Turks, in the hope of taking Constantinople. In the plain, plebian palace at Sofia,

Ferdinand has long treasured the purple robe and the jeweled diadem made for his coronation at Sofia, and in Constantinople as emperor of the East, reviving the ancient Byzantine empire. He has always held this plan up his sleeve in case the Germans lost the war, hoping to come over to our side in that case. "Heads or tails, you lose"—that is his motto. If the Germans won he wanted most of Serbia and the rich Roumanian province of Dobruja. Reward Bests in Constantinople If the allies won he planned to change sides and grab Constantinople as a reward for his apostasy to Berlin. The Russian revolution, in his mind, removed the obstacle to the fulfillment of the latter hope, as Russia no longer would object to Bulgarian possession of the city. Ferdinand's plan was, and possibly still is, to ally himself with the Bulgarians, admitting the straits to the commerce of all nations. The Germans and Austrians are frantic with rage and despair. They realize Ferdinand has tricked them as at times he has tricked all Europe. It is believed that the German claim to have sent large numbers of troops to Bulgaria to strike the king in the rear is a bluff. The Germans, as "King Fox" well knows, have no troops able to fight in the East, as all their real fighting men long ago were sent to the western front. Berlin's attempt, therefore, to terrify the Sofia government into remaining faithful will not work.

**Capture of 50,000 Confirmed**  
London, Sept. 29.—Capture by the British Palestine army of 50,000 prisoners and 225 guns during the whole operation was confirmed tonight in an official dispatch received by the war office from General Sir Edmund Allenby. Australian troops, the report states, have forced a crossing of the upper Jordan, capturing strong Turkish positions. Southeast of Lake Tiberias, around Irbid and El Bata, Turkish resistance was broken down and the Ottomans were driven through Meserib, the British commander announces. A junction was effected between the British and Arabs. The latter have captured the important railway stations of Eara, Gazaleh, Dera and Shek Said. In that region 1500 prisoners were taken. British cavalry is approaching Meserib. In the Amman district 8700 prisoners and 28 guns have been taken up to Friday. Allenby's forces are in contact with the Turkish rear guards near El Kastal.

**Belgians Take Dixmude**  
Hayre (via London), Sept. 30.—The important town of Dixmude, 20 miles from the North sea, was captured by the Belgians today, the Belgian war office announced tonight. The Belgians are within three miles of Roulers, an important German base, 15 miles northeast of Eperon, connected by direct rail with Ostend, 22 1/2 miles to the northwest. With Roulers stands or falls the German control of a considerable stretch of the Flanders coast. Its capture will make the German U-boat bases at Ostend and Zebrugges untenable. Many heavy guns and machine guns as well as much booty have been taken by the Belgians. The official count of prisoners up to Sunday night is 6500. Many more are filling to the Belgian rear. Zarren, Stadenburg, Passchendaele village, Moorelede and a portion of Westeroesebeke are in Belgian hands.

**Battle at Campaign Renewed**  
Paris, Sept. 30, 12:10 p. m.—(I. N. S.)—Two violent German counter attacks by the Germans south of St. Quentin, in an effort to prevent the encircling of the city on the southeast, were reported by the French war office today. Attacks were renewed this morning in Champagne where a big battle is in progress. The communique says: "In the course of the night the Germans made two violent counter attacks in the region of Urville, south of St. Quentin. (The French captured Urville yesterday.) All attempts to occupy Hill No. 88 were broken up by our fire."

**Perishing Makes Report**  
Washington, Sept. 30.—(I. N. S.)—To stiffen their resistance against the drive of the Americans, the enemy has been forced to bring up and throw into the battle divisions from other parts of the front, General Pershing reported to the war department today in his communique for September 29. "Our troops have continued to meet with determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who have been forced hastily to bring up and engage divisions from other parts of the front," the communique states. "Between Clerges and the valley of the Aire we have met and repulsed heavy counter attacks."

**Oise-Aisne Canal Reached**  
London, Sept. 30, 1:28 p. m.—Between the Allette and Aisne the French have reached the Oise-Aisne canal and

stanced, but crossed the canal, taking the important town of Le Catelet and Gouray. There was bitter fighting at close quarters in the latter village. The capture of Le Catelet and Gouray resulted in the smothering of the main Hindenburg front line. The Americans advanced to the intermediate line, where Australian troops "leapfrogged"—that is the Australian passed on through the American lines, storming the second Hindenburg line. The Americans attacked over a front of 6000 yards between three and one-half and four miles) and penetrated the same distance, carrying all their objectives on scheduled time. About 1000 German prisoners were captured. One flank of the American attacking force bagged 38 officers and 645 privates. Field Marshal Haig announced that the American troops were from New York state, Tennessee and North and South Carolina, and that they were from the command of Major General G. W. Read, U. S. A., commander of the Fourth corps of General Pershing's army.

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London, Sept. 30.—(U. P.)—British troops have entered the northern suburbs of Cambrai, Field Marshal Haig reported today. They have also reached the junction of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai roads, on the western edge of the city. Americans, Australians and English, despite heavy resistance all day yesterday, gained ground between Cambrai and St. Quentin. "There was heavy fighting yesterday afternoon at it at the left of the battlefield," the statement said. "Our advanced troops, who had taken Aubencheul-Au-Bac and had entered Arieux, a important town five and a half miles directly south of Douai, were compelled to withdraw from these villages. West and northwest of Cambrai the enemy was unable to prevent our progress. Advanced detachments reached the junction of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai roads and entered the northern suburbs of the town. "Heavy losses were inflicted in the repulse of determined counter attacks launched in the Cambrai sector. "A heavy rain has fallen during the night and it is still stormy. "At Bony and Villers-Guislain, hostile counter attacks during the latter part of the day pressed us back slightly to the western outskirts of these villages. Elsewhere our gains were maintained. "North of Gonnelleu further progress was made during the evening in the direction of Les Rues Des Vignes (five miles directly south of Cambrai). "Yesterday north of St. Quentin, the midland division alone captured 4000 prisoners and 40 guns. "At Bellcourt (seven miles north of St. Quentin) and Gonnelleu (eight miles southwest of Cambrai) the enemy's resistance was obtained yesterday. American, Australian and English troops, in heavy fighting until late in the evening and in spite of strong opposition, gained ground and took many prisoners."

**Americans Continue Advance**  
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book about his war experiences with his dear Indians." (Carl May is a German writer who has written of the American Indian in high praise.)

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are progressing along the Chemin des Dames, according to battle-front dispatches received here today. (The Oise-Aisne canal extends from the Aisne river, six miles east of Vailly, to the Ardennes river, three miles east of Amby-la-Charasse. It crosses the Chemin des Dames near Bray-en-Laonnois, indicating that the French have occupied nearly half of the Chemin des Dames.

**Americans Fighting in Mud**  
By Newton G. Farke  
With the American Army in France, Sept. 30.—(I. N. S.)—American troops continued to battle with the enemy today in spite of sticky mud underfoot and a high, cold wind. There was a heavy artillery duel throughout the night, the American artillerymen manning their pieces with the greatest determination in spite of the overcast sky and poor visibility.

**Anglo-Belgians Gain Eight Miles**  
London, Sept. 30, 1:05 p. m.—(I. N. S.)—Belgian and British troops in Belgium have advanced to a maximum of eight miles in their new drive, it was learned this afternoon. The allied forces advanced an average of five miles over a 25-mile front and are seriously threatening the whole system of German communications in Flanders.

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With the official announcement that Private James J. Porden is severely wounded, Mrs. Ethel Porden, his wife, 1600 Hurst street, today received a letter from her husband, saying that he has been out of commission, has been on a furlough, is better now and will soon be all right. Private Porden was wounded July 20. Two months after the accident Mrs. Porden received notification from the war department, and today's letter is the first she has received from her husband for three months. No details were contained in the letter. Private Porden is with the 161st Infantry and enlisted last October. He is the first in France since the first of the year. While in Portland he was employed in railroad work.

**Haig Congratulates Belgians' Monarch**  
London, Sept. 30.—(I. N. S.)—Field Marshal Haig has telegraphed to King Albert of Belgium, tendering his congratulations to the Belgian monarch and all ranks of the Belgian army for the magnificent results of the big drive on the Flanders front on Saturday.

**Montreal Wants Information**  
Montreal has appealed to the Portland city administration for data to be used in the revision of salaries of the police and fire departments. Facts regarding the numerical strength of the Portland departments, and the salaries paid, are asked. Questions relating to the ten-platoon and union organizations are included.

**YANKS AND BRITISH GO FORWARD TWO MILES**  
(Continued From Page One)

stanced, but crossed the canal, taking the important town of Le Catelet and Gouray. There was bitter fighting at close quarters in the latter village. The capture of Le Catelet and Gouray resulted in the smothering of the main Hindenburg front line. The Americans advanced to the intermediate line, where Australian troops "leapfrogged"—that is the Australian passed on through the American lines, storming the second Hindenburg line. The Americans attacked over a front of 6000 yards between three and one-half and four miles) and penetrated the same distance, carrying all their objectives on scheduled time. About 1000 German prisoners were captured. One flank of the American attacking force bagged 38 officers and 645 privates. Field Marshal Haig announced that the American troops were from New York state, Tennessee and North and South Carolina, and that they were from the command of Major General G. W. Read, U. S. A., commander of the Fourth corps of General Pershing's army.

**British Enter Suburb of Cambrai, Haig Reports**  
London, Sept. 30.—(U. P.)—British troops have entered the northern suburbs of Cambrai, Field Marshal Haig reported today. They have also reached the junction of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai roads, on the western edge of the city. Americans, Australians and English, despite heavy resistance all day yesterday, gained ground between Cambrai and St. Quentin. "There was heavy fighting yesterday afternoon at it at the left of the battlefield," the statement said. "Our advanced troops, who had taken Aubencheul-Au-Bac and had entered Arieux, a important town five and a half miles directly south of Douai, were compelled to withdraw from these villages. West and northwest of Cambrai the enemy was unable to prevent our progress. Advanced detachments reached the junction of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai roads and entered the northern suburbs of the town. "Heavy losses were inflicted in the repulse of determined counter attacks launched in the Cambrai sector. "A heavy rain has fallen during the night and it is still stormy. "At Bony and Villers-Guislain, hostile counter attacks during the latter part of the day pressed us back slightly to the western outskirts of these villages. Elsewhere our gains were maintained. "North of Gonnelleu further progress was made during the evening in the direction of Les Rues Des Vignes (five miles directly south of Cambrai). "Yesterday north of St. Quentin, the midland division alone captured 4000 prisoners and 40 guns. "At Bellcourt (seven miles north of St. Quentin) and Gonnelleu (eight miles southwest of Cambrai) the enemy's resistance was obtained yesterday. American, Australian and English troops, in heavy fighting until late in the evening and in spite of strong opposition, gained ground and took many prisoners."

**Americans Continue Advance**  
Washington, Sept. 30.—Official communique No. 137 from General Pershing, covering operations Saturday was made public by the war department. "Section B.—The attack begun September 28 continues to develop successfully. Today our troops advancing into the face of heavy infantry, artillery and machine gun fire, have reached the outskirts of Eperon and Exermont. More than 20 towns and enormous quantities of material have fallen into our hands. The number of prisoners continues to increase. "Our aviators have kept command of the air. They have brought down 12 balloons and more than 60 enemy planes, while less than a third of that number of our planes is missing. In conjunction with the British and British aviators they have, notwithstanding unfavorable weather, rendered valuable service and successfully executed many missions. "Section B.—The following extract is from a German soldier's letter, far in the Woerwe sector, September 23: "Americans are in front of us; to the right of us Indians of the Sioux tribe were identified in the last attacks. After the war Carl May can write another

book about his war experiences with his dear Indians." (Carl May is a German writer who has written of the American Indian in high praise.)

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