

The Evening Herald

Twenty-two Pages
In Three Sections
Today

NEW MEXICO WEATHER
Fair tonight and Sunday; not much
change in temperature.
Local Maximum, 50; minimum, 41;
winds, 27, at 5 o'clock, 30, northeast
wind clear.

Vol. 9, No. 187.

Albuquerque, N. M., Saturday, October 5, 1918.

Price Five Cents

YANKEES MAKE ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT

TODAY IN THE NEWS

Spanish Influenza
Holland Nails a Lie
Back the Bond Sellers

CASES diagnosed by competent physicians as Spanish Influenza have appeared in Albuquerque. This was to have been expected. Albuquerque is a tourist city. The number of transients here each day probably is greater than in any other city of equal population in the west. Many soldiers are passing through. It would have been surprising if this city had escaped a showing of an epidemic that is sweeping the nation.

There is no cause for undue alarm in a meeting of the board of health to consider the situation. There is need of simple precautions.

We have here a climate which is highly efficacious in combating Spanish Influenza or any other kind of influenza. The sunshine of New Mexico is the best protection in the world. If we will take a little extra care of our general physical condition, spend as much time as possible out of doors and observe the simple precautions proposed, to guard against unnecessary exposure to contagion, our share locally of the influenza epidemic will not prove serious.

Another lie in the German peace offensive has been nailed. A cable today from the Hague announces officially that Holland has not invited the belligerents to negotiate for peace. The cable states that there is not a word of truth in the statement of the Berlin Telegraph to that effect.

We have no reason to look for truth from Berlin newspapers, and we have reason to look for peace offers from all sources that can be reached by German influence. These are all ways voted for the German people, of course; but the effect they are designed to produce is the same as if they were asked for by the German Kaiser.

The citizen of any nation at war with Germany who voices a desire or a plea for peace on any other terms than a complete military victory over Germany and complete annihilation of the German military system, is a traitor to his country, and to the aim for which the world is at war.

Albuquerque women will march through the business district this evening in a demonstration in behalf of the Fourth Liberty bond subscription. After the parade they will sell bonds on the street corners. Women all over this nation who never sold anything before and who would have been as likely to jump into the river as to aid in a street corner selling campaign, have manifested all the thought and dignity in their work for their country, and have thereby gained a new dignity.

Those of us who have bought bonds of this issue, and those of us who cannot buy them because we lack the money, can at least gather this evening and by our cheers and approval, lend encouragement to the loyal women of this city in their fine effort to send Bernhill to count over the top in record time.

**Airplane-tester
Killed in Crash**
Dayton, O., Oct. 5.—Lieut. Phil Farron, Rochester, N. Y., a government airplane tester, was killed near the Du Pont-Wright airplane company this afternoon when a machine fell while manoeuvring over the acceptance field of the company.

**Crew of Sunken
Patrol Rescued**
An Atlantic Port, Oct. 5.—All of the crew of United States scout patrol 379, sunk off here today following an internal explosion, have been rescued. They were picked up by boats in the vicinity and landed here.

**American Ships
Sent to Bottom**
Washington, Oct. 5.—The American cargo steamer San Saba of the Mallory line was sunk yesterday fifteen miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J., the navy department was informed today. It is supposed the ship struck a mine. How many of the crew were rescued is not yet known.

New York, Oct. 5.—The new American steamship Lake City was sunk in collision with the oil tanker James McGehee off Key West Thursday night, according to information received in maritime circles here today. The majority of the crew, it was said, was lost.

Kicking Off!



GO DOWN THE FIELD WITH THE BALL!

By Ripley.

YANKEES MENACING GREATEST LINE OF COMMUNICATION OF HUNS IN THE WEST

American Chief of Staff Says Advance Northwest of Verdun Threatens Enemy's Vital Line Leading Back Home.

YANKS NOW EIGHTEEN MILES FROM ARTERY

Progress of General Pershing's Forces Causes Germans to Throw Into This Sector Vain Reinforcements.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The American advance northwest of Verdun threatens the greatest single line of communication between Germany and the west front, General March said today, and General Pershing's forces have now reached a point within eighteen miles of this great artery.

The progress of General Pershing's forces caused the German general staff to throw into this sector many divisions of reinforcements, the chief of staff said, but despite this the Americans not only have maintained the positions won, but have pushed forward until they now face the German Brunnhild line of defense.

Summarizing the news for the past week as excellent, General March said offensive conducted by the allies on three major sectors had resulted in a forward movement of the battle front for practically the entire stretch from the North Sea to Verdun. General Gouraud's army just west of the Argonne forest has fought its way forward to a point where it also threatens German communication lines.

The British drive on Cambrai and St. Quentin, which was aided by the Twenty-seventh (New York) troops and Thirtieth (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia) troops, American divisions developed into a battle for the entire Brunnhild line. The British, General March said, have broken entirely across the enemy's zone of defense, making breaches in the line which were closed by the Germans only with great difficulty.

In Flanders the drive of the allies has reconquered 75 square miles of Belgian territory, and has formed a semi-circular salient ten miles deep. The British are within five miles of Lille.

Referring to the Italian situation, General March said the Italian advance in Albania is closely following the Austrian army, resting along the Adriatic coast. He added that the recent naval attack upon Durazzo, behind the Austrian front, was extremely important in connection with the allied strategy.

YANKS STILL GOING ABROAD AT RATE OF 250,000 PER MONTH

General March Announces That Spanish Flu Has Not Affected Movement; 1,850,000 Embarked So Far.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Despite the epidemic of Spanish influenza, embarkation of American troops is being continued at the rate of more than 250,000 per month, General March announced today. The total embarked to date now having passed the 1,850,000 mark. The September shipments exceeded 325,000, although cases of influenza in camps at home exceeded 100,000.

The policy of the war department in sending overseas only men who have not had the disease and who have not been exposed to it has necessitated material readjustment of the shipping schedule, but has not interfered with the total number embarked.

General March outlined the record of the Twenty-seventh Division which, with the Fifty-third Division, participated with the British in the important drive north of St. Quentin, on September 26th, he said, the Twenty-seventh made satisfactory progress in the original advance, reaching all its objectives, on the 29th, it crossed the canal and took the villages of Nonny and Le Castel.

General March added that no report had been received to show what American troops had been cut off and later rescued in the St. Quentin operation as stated in press reports. It was to be assumed, however, he said, that this unit belonged to the Twenty-seventh Division.

Of the Thirtieth Division General March said the artillery brigade was not attached to the Eighty-ninth Division (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona troops), and was not engaged near St. Quentin with the infantry.

The Seventy-seventh Division (New York national army), which took its place on the Vesle line late in August, General March said, participated in the advance to the Aisne between September 4 and 14. The Eightieth (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and western Illinois troops), has not yet been reported in action, he continued, and its permanent commander has not been named.

Brig. General W. D. Beach is in temporary command. The war department has no definite information as to the divisions engaged in the drive by the American first army west of the Meuse, but General March thought it probable that the Thirty-fifth Division (Missouri and Kansas national guard) was in this action.

DOZEN JERSEY TOWNS SHATTERED BY BLAST IN MUNITION REGION

Explosion in \$18,000,000 Shell-making Plant Scatters Firebrands Among Tons of T. N. T., and Rocks Terrain for Radius of 50 Miles; Rescuers Cannot Penetrate to Within Two Miles of Nucleus of Disaster; Over 137 Believed Killed.

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 5.—After more than eighteen hours of terror, a dozen towns in northern New Jersey were in a shattered condition as a consequence of the munition disaster which visited the district last night with a trail of tremendous explosions and raging fires which continued throughout today.

At the \$18,000,000 shell-making plant—one of the greatest industries of its kind in the world—of T. A. Gillespie and Company, situated at Morgan, N. J., as one of a community of manufacturing producing ammunition for the American and allied armies, an explosion from an unknown cause scattered fire brands among tons of trinitrotoluol, the most powerful explosive known.

Detonation followed upon detonation and these repeatedly shook the terrain for a radius of fifty miles, this territory including New York City, where buildings were shaken and glass shattered.

With the situation at Morgan such that firemen, soldiers, sailors and civilian workers found it impossible to penetrate to a zone within two miles of the Gillespie plant, no definite estimate could be made of the number of persons who perished last night and in the early morning hours. The flames burned unopposed at the shops and were threatening with destruction two great munition plants in the vicinity.

Twelve marines and ten men of the coast guard are reported missing. One coast guard member's body has been recovered.

More than 500 of the Gillespie employees were accounted for this afternoon. Of these upward of 100 have been treated for injuries.

Mr. Gillespie placed the damage to his property at \$12,000,000 and said that the explosive, owned by the government, were worth \$8,000,000. He estimated the damage in the vicinity to be another \$10,000,000.

"Probably the disaster was caused by the explosion of a kettle in one of the units," he said. "There were 70 men at work in this unit. Eighteen have been accounted for."

Unofficial estimates placed the dead at upward of 137. The night shift was known to number 2,000 persons and the ones unaccounted for this afternoon were numbered only in scores.

Fourteen bodies were reported to have been identified. That others are in the ruins is believed likely. It is feared some men were destroyed and that no trace of them would ever be found.

Meanwhile some of the communities which surrounded Morgan with populations totaling more than 60,000 persons, were evacuated almost as completely as if they were in European war zones.

Homes have been ruined and the roads leading out of devastated districts were thronged all night and all day with men, women and children fleeing to points of safety. With them moved ambulances carrying injured men to hospitals in other places.

Fearing other explosions, the authorities of many towns ordered homes evacuated but found that their warnings had already been obeyed.

Great Woman's Parade Tonight

All women in Albuquerque having an interest in the war are requested to assemble at the Y. M. C. A. at 7 o'clock this evening for a parade to Sixth and Central avenue and return.

It is hoped by the Fourth Liberty Loan executive committee that all women whose relatives or friends are in the war, or who are otherwise interested in seeing democracy triumph over autocracy, will help make this the greatest woman's demonstration ever held in New Mexico. Today has been fixed as Woman's day in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign by Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, wife of the secretary of the treasury.

Appropriate slogans and banners are to be displayed by the marchers. After the parade is over, women Liberty Bond workers will sell bonds on Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets.

Spanish Minister Wants to Resign

Madrid, Oct. 5.—The duke of Alba, minister of public instruction in the Spanish coalition cabinet, has notified Premier Maura of his intention to resign. The Marquis de Albuquerques, minister of the interior has advised the premier that he also will resign if the duke of Alba persists in his purpose.

Premier Maura declares he will not form another government if the present pact for national unity is dissolved by the resignation of its members.

ADVANCE OF NEARLY THREE MILES MADE BY PERSHING'S MEN

French Headquarters in France, Oct. 5 (Reuters 5 p. m.)—In eastern Champagne the Germans are falling back on the line of the Arnes river. This line has been reached by the American troops who have taken St. Etienne-Arnes.

London, Oct. 5.—In their offensive between the Meuse and the Aire the Americans have scored an advance of two to three miles moving over the most difficult country encountered in the Argonne fighting. Among the towns reported captured is Camel, a mile and a half northeast of Romagne.

Paris, Oct. 5.—American troops attacked again this morning between the Meuse and the Argonne along an extended front. The advance at some points has reached more than a mile and several villages have been taken.

The forward sweep of the Americans is sweeping brilliantly, according to advices received by the La Liberté this afternoon. The American forces are in contact with the last defenses of the Brunnhild line represented by the woods between Bricouilles and the Meuse.

French and American troops are smashing into the German positions in Champagne and have forced the enemy to withdraw from valuable ground in the hill country near the Suippe river.

East and west of the Argonne and northwest of Rheims there has been heavy fighting to the advantage of the allies. On the northern sectors hostilities apparently have quieted down.

By advancing over the heights of Blanc Mont and the Medeah farm, the French and Americans placed the Germans in the eastern part of the hill country about Moronvillers in a dangerous position. The enemy retired hurriedly toward the river Arnes. Just west of the Suippe the French are moving toward Moronvillers.

Between the Suippe and Rheims the Germans are in a deep salient and the indications are that they will retire from it altogether. The German position is being further endangered by the French attack northwest of Rheims.

General Bethelot is attacking the German positions along the Aisne canal with great vigor. He has crossed the canal at several points and has reached the outskirts of Hommerfontaine. Beyond the canal is fairly open country over which the French could move to take in the rear of the enemy salient east of Rheims. In the last five days General Bethelot has taken 2,500 prisoners and 31 guns.

West of the Argonne the Germans are fighting with desperation to stay the advance of General Gouraud toward their important communication lines. Heavy counter attacks were made against the French line south of Montfaucon, but to no avail.

East of the forest, after having taken important positions, the Americans are moving northward into the Brunnhild defense system. The German defense is most stubborn, especially on the American right, but on the center and left the Americans are successfully following up their earlier gains.

North of St. Quentin the British and French continue their vigorous pressure after having captured important points. Around Beaulieu, near Le Castel, the British have moved forward for substantial gains, while near Chaudon Vert the French have taken an important height. Prisoners taken Friday in this region by the British and French amounted 1,200.

West of Lille the Germans continue their withdrawal but apparently not as speedily as in the first two days. Allied troops are reported within four miles of this important fortress, while the British advanced toward Lille from the west the British and Belgians in Flanders continue to widen the salient east of Ypres, further narrowing the German position in Flanders and south of the Scheldt.

**AMERICAN PURSUIT
PLANES ARE BUSY**
With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Friday, Oct. 4, 5:30 p. m. (By The Associated Press.)—Today was not one in which the conditions were ideal for aviation, but it was not so bad as to prevent operations by the pursuit planes, which set out early upon their tasks. As active were the aircrews that they day was the busiest in the air they have had since Meuse-Argonne offensive started.

It was hardly daylight when the aviators began their operations. Soon afterward a squadron of five Americans fought a battle with seven German machines in the region of Fleury, in which the Americans brought one of their enemy down. Later in the morning three German aviators were reported to have been brought down by anti-aircraft guns.

PUBLIC PLACES HERE CLOSED; TWO DEATHS ARE CAUSED BY FLU

At a special joint meeting of the city board of health and the city commissioners held late this afternoon at the city hall it was decided to close all public gathering places immediately in order to fight the epidemic of Spanish influenza that developed in the city within the last thirty-six hours.

Two deaths have been reported within the last twenty-four hours. Both occurred at the Santa Fe hospital and both were brought to the hospital from Gallup. The dead are: Carl James Kilgore, aged 34 years, a car inspector for the Santa Fe at Gallup; Bonifacio Morales, age 39, also from Gallup.

The city board of health announces that there is no cause for alarm because this precaution is taken. It is done merely to prevent the further spread of the disease. Meetings in the open air are not prohibited.

It developed late yesterday that a number of cases of Spanish influenza, or a form of grippe, were at local hospitals. Last night two victims died. A special meeting of the city commissioners and the city board of health was held at the Chamber of Commerce and Dr. John A. Van Atta appointed to make a study of the disease to determine whether it was really Spanish influenza. Today it was decided to close all indoor gathering places until Dr. Van Atta completes his investigation.

Places that will close are picture shows, dance halls, schools, churches and all other places where gatherings are not absolutely necessary.

Funerals must be held in the open air at the grave.
Board of Health's Order
Following is the order of the board of health:
Whereas, at a regularly called and duly held meeting of the board of health of the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico, held on the 4th day of October, 1918, a number of cases of suspected Spanish influenza were reported to the said board of health, and
Whereas, at such meeting of the board a committee of three well qualified physicians was appointed for the purpose of making scientific tests with a view to definitely determining whether or not such reported cases were in fact Spanish influenza, and
Whereas, at a special meeting of the board held at 1 o'clock p. m. on October 3, 1918, the committee of three physicians so appointed for the purpose of reporting the status of such cases and identifying the same, made a report to the board of health, definitely fixing and determining that the Spanish influenza exists in the city of Albuquerque, and
Whereas, two deaths have occurred in the city of Albuquerque from Spanish influenza within the last twenty-four hours, and there have been reported a large number of other cases of Spanish influenza, of more or less severity, and
Whereas, the public health is seriously jeopardized by the continued operation of places of amusement and places where crowds gather, by reason of the possibility of the great spread of the Spanish influenza germ, and
Whereas, the surgeon general of the United States has asked the co-operation of all cities and towns in America to stop the further spread of the disease by closing all places of possible contagion, and
Whereas, all matters now available with reference to the Spanish influenza situation in Albuquerque, and has reached the conclusion by unanimous vote that a state of emergency exists in Albuquerque in regard to the public health, now, therefore be it resolved by the board of health of the city of Albuquerque that until the further order of the board, the city authorities be and hereby are instructed to order closed indefinitely all moving picture show houses, all theaters, all dance halls, all churches, all schools, both public and private, and to prohibit all public indoor gatherings of any kind or character. It is further resolved by the board that the people of Albuquerque are urged to take all possible precaution to prevent the further spread of the Spanish influenza, by remaining as much as possible in their own homes, by not attending gatherings of people in houses or buildings, by keeping the windows of their houses open day and night, by reporting promptly to the city physi-