

The Weather.

Local rains Saturday and probably Sunday.

THE MORNING STAR

10 PAGES TODAY ONE SECTION

VOL. CI-NO. 370.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 39, 548

BULGARIA MAY QUIT TEUTONIC ALLIANCE

With Her Armies In Full Retreat, Premier Malinoff Asks For Peace

ALLIES IN FRANCE TAKE MORE THAN 20,000 PRISONERS

SECESSION OF BULGARIA FROM CENTRAL POWERS WOULD LEAVE TURKEY IN HOPELESS PLIGHT

Man Empire Would Then Be Cut Off From Both Germany and Austria.

LONGER BE A MENACE

Back Door of Austria Would Be Open to the Victorious Allied Armies.

GERMANS FALLING BACK

British, French and Americans Score New Victories.

(By the Associated Press.)

With the welding of the armies of the entente into a compact whole under command of the inter-allied war council, headed by the master strategy of Marshal Foch, apparently has come the first break in the united front of the central powers.

Bulgaria, smallest of the Teutonic allies, seems to have struck the first blow to the Teutonic alliance as was the collapse of Russia to a truce.

Bulgaria lays down her arms. Turkey, her ally, is shattered by the coup of General Allenby in Palestine, will fall off from her allies. Her lines of communication will be severed except those of the Black sea through Rumania over the mountain peaks of Transcaucasia into Russia where the grip of the German-controlled bolsheviki is becoming steadily weaker.

With her supplies of German-made munitions and raw materials hanging from a slender thread, military objectives (Continued on Page Two.)

BULGARIA GETS PEACE SHE MUST PAY THE PRICE

Washington, Sept. 27.—Bulgaria, suffering from her army's beaten retreat, will get no peace in the hands of the king, who even indirectly has a finger and no peace leaving her possession the slightest portion of the spoils of her glistering part in the war as Berlin's tool.

There will be no interruption of the victorious march of the allied armies on the Macedonian front until Bulgaria is ready to disarm, drive out her German officers and advisors and surrender as pledges of good faith strategic points as may be designated.

On these points there was no discussion tonight in official and diplomatic quarters when word came through American official channels that the Bulgarians had asked for an armistice to discuss terms of peace. In fact, the emphasis laid even upon the conditions which the allies must meet almost overshadowed the very real feeling of satisfaction over this sign that the expected

Americans and French Have Captured 18,000 Prisoners

Allied Forces Capture Over 19,000 Prisoners On Macedonian Front

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 26.—The allied troops in Macedonia have captured more than 19,000 prisoners, says a statement from the French war office tonight. More than 200 guns also have been taken.

BAKER WITNESSED START OF DRIVE

Secretary Passes Through Villages on Return From the American Front.

ATTACK ON NEW FRONT

Americans Now Operating On the Extreme Right of the British in the St. Quentin Region and Gain Success.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 27, 1:35 p. m.—(By the Associated Press.) Secretary of War Baker passed today through villages in the rear of the lines of his return from the front where yesterday he witnessed the beginning of the American offensive.

AMERICANS GAIN SUCCESS NORTH OF ST. QUENTIN

London, Sept. 27.—Americans operating on the extreme right of the British this morning captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the Hindenburg system southwest of Locatiet, north of St. Quentin, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight.

BRITISH IN THREE MILES OF CAMBRAI TAKE 6,000 GERMANS

New Liberty Theatres.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Liberty theatres to cost \$37,700 each will be constructed at Camp Wheeler, Ga., Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, and Camp Hancock, Ga., the war department announced today. The theatres will be similar to those in other camps. Work on them will be started at once by the construction division.

crumbling of Germany's lesser allies is at hand.

Crushing of Germany's lesser allies is at hand. 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 at this prospect than the representatives of the allies. They spoke of the Turkish debacle in Palestine and predicted that overtures from the Ottoman government might be expected at any time now. Some even went so far as to express the opinion that since Bulgaria has dared to defy her master, Germany's more powerful colleague, Austria, may gather courage to disregard German pressure and come out with an unqualified proposal for cessation of hostilities.

The United States is not at war with Bulgaria and the Bulgarian minister still occupies his legation here. Therefore, directly and formally the American government has nothing to do with the proposal made to the French general commanding the allies in Macedonia. Actually, however, the Bulgarian (Continued on Page Two.)

In the face of steadily strengthening German resistance the American forces in the Champagne continue their advance and their front now includes the villages of Charpentry, Very, Epinville and Ivroly. They threw back German counter attacks with heavy losses to the enemy. The prisoners captured by the Americans alone number 8,000 and the captured booty includes more than 100 guns.

The official report of Field Marshal Haig showed that the Americans had entered the fray in the St. Quentin sector. They celebrated their entry into the line at this point by capturing outposts of the Hindenburg line at Locatelet.

The French troops east of Rheims were equally as successful as the Americans with whom they co-operated. They have increased the number of prisoners taken by them in the present drive to more than 10,000.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS ARE IN THE REAR OF THE NEW MEUSE FIGHTING

Vienna, Sept. 27, via London.—"In the western theatre," says an official statement issued today by the Austrian war office, Austro-Hungarian troops are taking a glorious part in the fighting to the east (west) of the river Meuse.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ATTACKS POWERFUL, BERLIN REPORTS

Berlin, Sept. 27, via London.—Between the roads from Arras and Peronne towards Cambrai and against the Siegfried front to the west of Le Catelet, there have been powerful English and American attacks with large forces, according to the German official statement issued tonight.

VERY HARD FIGHTING TAKES PLACE IN THE CHAMPAGNE

FURTHER ADVANCES MADE BY FRENCH FORCES

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY GROWS INCREASINGLY STIFF

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS AND MANY GUNS CAPTURED

NUMBER OF BIG GUNS ARE CAPTURED BY AMERICANS

With the American Army, Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 27, 5 p. m.—(By the Associated Press.) General Pershing's troops in their drive between the Meuse and the Argonne forests made a great haul of German artillery in the region of Dannevoix. The American capture included four big 210 millimeter guns and eight 150 millimeter pieces and 15 trench mortars, 10 field guns, 24 machine guns.

The Fourth Liberty Loan A Proclamation by The Governor

Whereas, six billions of dollars must be raised in these United States by the sale of Liberty Bonds, from the 28th of September to the 19th of October; and of this sum the State of North Carolina must subscribe \$39,000,000.00, and to raise this vast amount we must have the united, heroic and uninterrupted efforts of all our people.

FIRST.—That from Monday, September 30th, to Saturday, October 19th, no Superior Courts be held, except to clear the jails; and the Superior Court judges are requested to adjourn their courts accordingly.

SECOND.—That Sunday, October 8th, be and is hereby designated as Heroes' Day, on which day all of our people shall assemble, in their churches, Sunday schools and meeting houses, in cities and towns, in villages, hamlets and at cross-roads, and shall pay tribute and homage to the boys who have laid down their lives in the sacred cause of Liberty. Let this day be made memorable and hallowed, and let the memory and spirit of the neighborhood boy, dead on the Field of Honor, so move us that we shall withhold not of our substance in the cause for which he died. Let committees of patriotic men, women and children sell these Liberty Bonds by the millions on that sacred occasion, while messages from stump and pulpit proclaim the purity of our motives and the justice of our cause.

THIRD.—That Saturday, October 12th, be and is hereby designated as Liberty Bond Day. And on this day I especially enjoin all stores, schools and all factories, not engaged in war work, and other industries, to close their doors until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Let the school children of the state, under the direction of Superintendent J. Y. Joyner, join hands in making this a great and glorious day in North Carolina annals by doing their utmost in selling Liberty Bonds, and in urging their friends and neighbors to the part and the necessity of the hour.

The last Liberty Loan drive took place in the month of May and the bulk of our people had no ready funds in hand, and so it came about that while we over-subscribed our allotment (the allotment being \$15,555,000.00, and our subscription being nearly twenty-five million dollars, or 31 per cent over the 1917 issue) less than 4 per cent of the amount was paid for. This was the lowest ratio of any state in the Union. In the present subscription it is earnestly hoped and believed that, with practical unanimity, all the people of the state will participate. Let the slogan be, "A BOND IN EVERY HOME." Napoleon once said that in every battle five minutes decided which army would conquer. We have now reached this moment in the World War.

Men of this commonwealth, which historians agree is the freest of the free, in this hour, big with the fate of America and of Freedom, let us highly resolve that, under God, we will do our full duty, withholding nothing from the cause—however costly or dear—for,

It may be in your smoke concealed, Your comrades chase e'en now the fiends, And, but for you, possess the field.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, and in the One Hundred and Forty-third year of our American Independence.

T. W. BICKETT, Governor. SANTFORD MARTIN, Private Secretary.

SUFFRAGE STILL HANGS IN BALANCE

Fate of the Resolution Before the Senate More Uncertain Than Ever.

DAY OF BITTER DEBATE

Washington, Sept. 27.—Fate of women suffrage in the senate was more uncertain tonight than ever. After a day of bitter debate, in which senators' confidential negotiations were publicly disclosed, the senate adjourned until tomorrow with suffrage advocates hoping for a vote then and opponents opposing a filibuster to prevent a roll call until Monday because many senators will be absent tomorrow making Liberty loan speeches.

Your Subscription

Be sure your subscription is paid in advance by October 1st. The War Industries Board has ordered that all subscriptions not paid in advance by that date, mail or carrier, must be stopped. The paper has no alternative in the matter. Only three more days remain to attend to this. Subscriptions are payable at the office. On account of war conditions and other circumstances it will be impossible the few remaining days to send a collector.

DRAFT LOTTERY TO BEGIN ON MONDAY

Drawing of Numbers Will Continue Uninterrupted Until All Are Drawn.

WILL REQUIRE 26 HOURS

Washington, Sept. 27.—Drawing of the master numbers which will determine the order in their respective classes of the 13,000,000 who registered for military service September 13 will begin at noon next Monday and continue without interruption until the 17,000 capsules have been taken from the bowl. Officials estimated that it will require 26 hours to complete the work.

Because of the classification system, this drawing—the third since the nation went to war—will not have the significance that attached to the first lottery last year when order numbers were assigned 9,000,000 men. Unless the war department changes its plan of calling registrants and invades the deferred classifications, the numbers to be drawn will affect only those men of the new draft ages who are physically fit for military service and are not given deferment because of dependents on occupations.

PRESIDENT WILSON GIVES HIS ANSWER TO PEACE EFFORTS

Malinoff's Offer Is Opposed by the King And Teutonic Allies

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 27.—The Wolff bureau, the semi-official German news agency, says the Bulgarian Premier Malinoff's peace offer is against the wishes of King Ferdinand and the Teutonic alliance.

Germany to Protest. London, Sept. 27.—Germany intends to send a solemn protest to Bulgaria against Premier Malinoff's request for an armistice, according to Berlin reports received in Amsterdam and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Conference in London. London, Sept. 27, via London.—Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, are in conference with David Lloyd George, the premier, with regard to the Bulgarian armistice proposal.

SECRETARY DANIELS HEARD BY BANKERS

Declares American "Money-Getters" Are "Money-Givers" As Well.

MONEYED MEN AROUSED

Secretary Confident the Bankers Will Again Take the Lead in Buying Liberty Bonds and Organizing Committees.

Declares Price of Peace Will Be Impartial Justice to All Nations.

LEAGUE TO BE FORMED

Germany Must Redeem Her Character by What Follows the Conference.

SPEAKS IN NEW YORK

Addresses Gathering of Liberty Loan Workers.

New York, Sept. 27.—The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations, the instrumentality indispensable to secure it is a league of nations formed not before or after, but at the peace conference; and Germany, as a member, "will have to redeem her character not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows."

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This was President Wilson's answer given tonight before an audience of fourth liberty loan workers here, to the recent peace talk from the central powers, although he did not refer specifically to the utterances of enemy leaders.

Peace was not a question, declared the president, of "coming to terms" for we cannot "come to terms" with them as they have made it impossible. Peace must be guaranteed for "there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement to remove that source of insecurity."

"It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and decieve Rumania," continued the president.

Five thousand persons heard the president speak. Just before his arrival a guard of soldiers, sailors and marines seated at the rear of the platform were suddenly ordered to attention. They arose with a smart click of rifles, the national colors were advanced and the great audience became silent. This dramatic quiet was maintained without interruption until the president, without other warning of his coming, walked on the stage escorted by Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Then a tremendous burst of cheering broke loose which caused the president after taking his seat, to rise three times in acknowledgment of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Then a tremendous burst of cheering broke loose which caused the president after taking his seat, to rise three times in acknowledgment of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Mr. Strong read to the audience a summary of late reports showing American troops advancing during the day in France. Cheers greeted the news of the American successes, particularly when Mr. Strong said the Yankee troops in their drive reclaimed 100 square miles of territory for France.

Patriotic fervor seemed to reach its climax when the president arose to begin his address, the audience rising on their feet and cheering for several minutes. Mr. Wilson read from printed text.

The President's Speech.

The text of President Wilson's address follows: "My fellow citizens: I am here to promote the loan. That will be done—ably and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country; and I have not the least doubt of their complete success; for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced cooperation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance. I have come rather to seek an opportunity to (Continued on Page Two.)"