

BULGARIA SURRENDERS TO THE ALLIES

CAPITULATION OF BULGARIA TO THE ENTENTE LIKELY TO FORCE TURKEY TO CEASE HOSTILITIES

Is Cut Off From Her Allies and Her Armies in Mesopotamia Annihilated.

TRUCE IS UNCONDITIONAL

All the Bulgarian Transport Routes Are Given Over to the Allies.

TO DEMOBILIZE AT ONCE

Americans and Allies Continue Gains on West Front.

By the Associated Press.

Bulgaria is definitely out of the war and Turkey virtually cut off from communication with her allies and her armies in Mesopotamia almost annihilated, likely soon will be forced to sue for a cessation of hostilities against her.

Messing's troops, after victory over the Bulgarian army, and the enemy bent almost everywhere is crumbling, notwithstanding the desperate resistance that is being offered on various sectors.

Seeing eventual defeat staring her in the face, through the swift progress of the Serbian, Italian, British, Greek and French armies, the Bulgarians begged for an armistice, reserving to themselves no conditions. All the territory now held by King Ferdinand's men is to be evacuated; the Bulgarian army is to be immediately demobilized and all means of transport in the kingdom, even along the Danube, is to be given over into allied hands.

Thus, in addition to the isolation of Turkey, the backdoor to a direct invasion of Austria-Hungary is being wide open to the allies, and doubtless the time is not far distant when advantage to the full will be taken to the new avenue through which the enemy can be reached. With the debacle in Serbia and Bulgaria complete, the Austro-Hungarians in Albania soon will be put to the test, and when their evacuation to their own borders is accomplished, the allies will have won an iron semi-circle about the central powers from the Black sea to the North sea.

Viewing the situation in all its bearings, the success of the great offensive in Belgium and France, the British and French armies, the cutting off of the Bulgarians from intercourse with Germany and Austria-Hungary, except by the long and narrow Balkan route, and the steady advance of the allies making Russia once more a factor in the struggle—the darkest days of the war are being faced by the Austro-Germans.

Although it had been officially announced that hostilities against the Bulgarians ceased at noon Monday, the British official communication of Monday night said French cavalry had entered Uskub, one of the most important communication centers in Serbia. It is not improbable, therefore, that the Germans are still after the Bulgarians who are known to be fighting with the Bulgarians in this region, along the rear guards.

On all the sectors under attack from the Bulgarians to the region of Verdun, the German front is gradually being pushed back under the violence of the attacks of the British, Americans, French and Belgians. In Belgium the advance of the troops of King Albert I, and of Field Marshal Haig have proceeded so deeply eastward that Germany's submarine bases on the North sea are in jeopardy, through the immediate cutting of the lines of communication behind them. The famous Messines-Wytschaete ridge has been captured and the allied guns dominate the plains beyond.

From Cambrai to St. Quentin the British and Americans have again defeated the German army in a smashing and successful hard smashes against the German strong points all along the front, including the remaining portions of the old Hindenburg line. The German here are offering most strenuous resistance and counter attacks compelled the British to withdraw to two sectors to withdraw for slight distances. The British are in the process of cleaning up the town of Cambrai, having penetrated its suburbs from the northwest and southeast.

In the region of St. Quentin where the Americans are fighting with the British the old Hindenburg line has been cut and penetrated to a depth of three or four miles from a front of eight miles. In conjunction with the operations of the French northeast of Soissons, the Germans have begun the evacuation of the Chemin des Dames and the

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Allies Will Use Bulgaria For Military Operations

All Means of Transport Surrendered, Including the River Danube. Greek and Serbian Territory Will Be Evacuated—Armistice Purely of Military Nature.

London, Sept. 30.—The armistice concluded with Bulgaria by the entente allies is a purely military convention and contains no provisions of a political character.

Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately and surrender all means of transport to the allies.

Bulgaria also will surrender her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and concede to the allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

All Bulgarian arms and ammunition are to be stored under the control of the allies, to whom is conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

The Associated Press learns that the military occupation of Bulgaria will be entrusted to British, French and Italian forces and the evacuated portions of Greece and Serbia respectively to Greek and Serbian troops.

The armistice means a complete military surrender and Bulgaria ceases to be a belligerent.

All questions of territorial re-arrangements in the Balkans was purposely omitted from the convention. The allies made no stipulation concerning King Ferdinand, his position being considered an internal matter, one for the Bulgarians themselves to deal with.

The armistice will remain in operation until a final general peace is concluded.

IS THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR CENTRAL POWERS

Paris, Sept. 30.—The capitulation of Bulgaria, says the Journal Des Debats, is the beginning of the end for the central powers.

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FLANDERS OPEN TO POSSIBILITIES OF DRAMATIC NATURE

Belgian Troops and the Second British Army Making Splendid Progress.

ROULERS IS CAPTURED

Continued Progress of Americans and Allies Reported From All Fronts.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, September 30.—(Reuters via Montreal).—Belgian troops and the second British army are making splendid progress in Flanders, where the situation has become fraught with intensely dramatic possibilities.

The Belgians got into Dixmude by a smart flanking movement and went through the town swiftly. Street fighting took place and a large party of the enemy held out obstinately in the town hall. All the Germans were killed or captured. An entire battery of 150 millimeter howitzers was captured in Houthulst forest.

BELGIANS AND BRITISH CONTINUE THEIR PROGRESS

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 30.—(Reuters).—The Belgians and British troops are continuing to make splendid progress in Flanders, where the situation has become fraught with intensely dramatic possibilities.

A heavy, well-aimed bombardment throughout the night, making communication with the front almost impossible.

TOWN OF ROULERS IS CAPTURED BY BELGIANS

London, Sept. 30, 7 p. m.—Roulers, a Belgian town 13 miles northeast of Ypres, was captured today by Belgian troops, according to a dispatch received by the Evening News from the Belgian battlefield.

FIGHTING IS GOING ON IN THE TOWN OF CAMBRAI

London, Sept. 30.—Fighting is going on in Cambrai. The northeastern, western and southwestern suburb have been captured and the town probably will be cleared up shortly.

BRITISH IN TWO MILES OF MENIN, RAILROAD JUNCTION

London, Sept. 30.—(By The Associated Press).—Half of the Belgians in Belgium today captured Ghelvelin and are now about two miles outside of the Belgian railroad junction of Menin.

BRITISH CROSS SCHELDT CANAL, SOUTH OF CAMBRAI

London, Sept. 30.—British troops have crossed the Scheldt canal and captured Crevecoeur south of Cambrai.

HALF OF CHEMIN DES DAMES IS NOW IN FRENCH HANDS

London, Sept. 30.—Half of the Chemin-des-Dames from which the enemy is retreating, has been captured by the French.

DISTANCE BETWEEN AMERICANS AND HUNS MEASURED BY YARDS

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sunday, Sept. 29.—(By The Associated Press).—At one point on the Chemin-des-Dames separated from the Germans today only by several yards. This was on a small sector about one-third of a mile in length.

NEW FRENCH ATTACK BETWEEN THE VESLE AND AISNE RIVERS

London, Sept. 30.—The French today made a new attack between the Vesle and Aisne rivers. The battle line now runs to Revillon, Romagne and Montigny, east of Jonchery.

TWO FRENCH ARMIES IN THE CHAMPAGNE CONTINUE ADVANCE

With the French Armies in Champagne, Sept. 30, 3 p. m.—(By The Associated Press).—General Mangin's troops continued their advance this morning on the right, General Barthelemy's on the left, crossing the Vesle river at Coulois. He took the village of Le Grand Hameau and advanced nearly two miles north of Les Ventesaux and reached the southern edge of the village of Montigny. Berthelot's attack appears likely to derange the German plans and hasten the retirement of the enemy.

SEVERAL VILLAGES AND MANY PRISONERS TAKEN IN ST. QUENTIN-CAMBRAI SECTOR

London, Sept. 30.—The British troops continued to advance today despite heavy resistance, according to Field Marshal Haig, in his report from British headquarters tonight. Among other villages, they captured Thoryng, Le Tronquoy and Gonnelleu, taking many prisoners.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON FRONT OF SEVEN AND HALF MILES

Paris, Sept. 30.—Between the Aisne and the Vesle rivers, French troops made important progress on a front of about seven and a half miles, the war office announced tonight. Italian units operating north of the Aisne carried Soupre.

British and Belgians On The Flanders Front Score Gains of Vital Importance

Success of the Thrust in the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing Triangle the Outstanding Event of Yesterday's Operations on the Western Front—Germans, Who Had Been Reinforced, Taken By Surprise.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The unequalled success of the British and Belgians in the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing triangle by General Plumer's troops, a strategic coup appears to have been achieved in this zone of the great battle which almost beyond question will drop the triangle of towns into the laps of the allied armies without the necessity of costly frontal attack. Roulers was reported in the hands of the Belgians and Menin about to fall to the British. The advancing lines are, therefore, already east of the triangle to the north and have severed the German communication system on that side and brought the remaining lines under gun fire.

This little sector is the most congested region of the whole battle line. Situated in the famous coal region, the three towns almost merge into each other, while before them Armentieres stands as an outwork, protected from the south particularly by roads, railways and numerous canals and water lines which make the advance of troops against a stubborn foe extremely difficult.

The maneuver executed by Marshal Foch appears to follow closely the one he has tried successfully on other fronts, instead of hitting at the point, as was overshadowed to officers here

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AMERICA HAD NO PART IN ARMISTICE

Officials, Here, Say, No Official Part in Arranging Armistice.

At Bulgaria's Capitulation.

BULGARS EAGER TO QUIT

It is Probable That the Bulgarian Minister to the United States Exerted Much Influence in Arranging Armistice.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Although deeply gratified that Bulgaria has signed an armistice which must be followed by her elimination from the war, American officials have carefully refrained from exercising any direct information in this momentous event. Since the United States never has declared war on Bulgaria, the government has not felt at liberty to make any suggestions to its co-belligerents at this stage, which is regarded as purely military.

It is believed, however, that in the final adjustment of the important political questions involved in the conditions to be imposed upon Bulgaria, the conclusion of the world war, the United States will be invited to discuss this subject with the entente allies at the peace council.

It was stated today that no instructions had been given to any American diplomatic representatives in the Balkans to extend the good offices of the United States to either Bulgaria or the allies.

In notifying the state department that his government requested an armistice, however, Stephen Panaretoff, the Bulgarian minister here, undoubtedly gave the impression that such action would be gratefully received by Bulgaria.

It is considered possible that Minister Panaretoff may have exerted no small influence with his friends in Bulgaria to bring about the decision to quit the war. No statement to that effect has been made but it has become known that for some time the minister has felt that a mistake was made in the alliance of his country with the central powers.

FORCE OF 10,000 TURKS LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS

Troops of Ottoman Fourth Army in Palestine Surrender to the British Forces.

London, Sept. 30.—A Turkish force of 10,000 men has surrendered to the British in Palestine, according to an official announcement made this evening. The text of the statement follows:

"In Palestine during September 29, the northward movement of our cavalry and armored cars from the Tiberias-Deraa area continued.

A large Turkish force, including elements composing the Turkish garrison on the Hedjaz railway, between Amman and Maan, surrendered at Ziza station.

This force is said by its commander to number 10,000 men, and to be a part of the second army corps of the fourth Turkish army."

SERIAL NO. 322 IS FIRST DRAWN IN DRAFT LOTTERY

President Takes First of 17,000 Capsules From the Big Bowl.

100 NUMBERS PUBLISHED

Owing to Congested Wires Remainder Will Be Sent Out By Mail.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The drawing of order numbers for the 13,000,000 draft registrants enrolled September 12 was started today by President Wilson.

Blindfolded, the president groped into the great glass lottery bowl and drew out one of 17,000 capsules. It contained a slip numbered 322, thus giving to men holding that serial number first place in the respective classes after registrants already classified under previous registration. The number was low enough to touch the list of every local draft board in the country except one or two of the very smallest.

Vice president Marshall drew the second number, and was followed by 15 other notables who had been invited to participate in the formal ceremony of opening the drawing. When it was over, officers and enlisted men of the army, assisted by a corps of tellers, settled down to the task of emptying the bowl. Two thousand numbers had been drawn and recorded in the drawing room at the state department, indicating that probably 36 hours would be required to complete the work. The readers and tellers worked in relays, so the drawing continued almost without interruption throughout the night. Provost Marshal General Crowder hoped to finish early tomorrow morning.

Only the first 100 numbers were flashed to the country by telegraph. Because of the impracticability of telegraphing all of the 17,000, the press had been asked to refrain from sending more than 100 numbers.

The complete master list will be mailed as soon as the drawing is over to district draft boards throughout the country to be made public by them.

The drawing is taking place in one of the large caucus rooms of the senate office building. There was an interested crowd to witness the opening ceremony, but the interest was rather in the army's Admiral Benson drawing itself for the classification system which determines the status of the registrant has made the order numbers relatively unimportant. The first hundred capsules were hardly out of the bowl before the audience began to drift away.

The president with Mrs. Wilson reached the caucus room just before noon and joined a group including the vice president, Speaker Clark, the chairman of the senate and house military committees, Secretary Daniels, acting Secretary Crowder of the war department, General March, chief of staff of the army, Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, and others who were to take part.

All was in readiness for the drawing. The bowl used in the original draft lottery had been brought from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, for the occasion.

Before making his explanatory statement, Provost Marshal General Crowder whispered to the president that in his case, the blindfold, always worn by those drawing numbers, would be dispensed with. Mr. Wilson said he thought it would be better to make no exception in his case, so the blindfold, made from a slip of cloth that covered a chair used in the signing of the Declaration of Independence, was adjusted as the president approached the bowl.

The crowd applauded as number 322 was announced and the president returned to his seat to watch the remainder of the opening ceremony.

The 100 numbers drawn first follow, being divided in groups of ten (No. 1 is 322, No. 2 is 727, etc.):

Number one is 322, 727, 6708, 1027, 16169, 32667, 1607, 7123, 339, 759.

Number 10 is 13728, 20, 8857, 1255, 14123, 11101, 2132, 19763, 2335, 749.

Number 40 is 15657, 6809, 4946, 8772, 7034, 535, 8691, 11060, 8858, 219.

Number 50 is 16518, 4287, 12829, 875, 72, 11338, 832, 10491, 14023, 14043.

Number 60 is 41, 8637, 2897, 7834, 4723, 10656, 4327, 3506, 348, 7234.

Number 70 is 4, 12842, 4482, 9022, 1961, 4886, 16009, 12930, 134, 14319.

Number 80 is 12210, 8317, 395, 6240, 12284, 11265, 657, 12613, 3531, 14361.

Number 90 is 13734, 11464, 13541, 8055, 6777, 7852, 11191, 15760, 13359, 12184.

Number 100 is 11222.

Theodore B. Johnson Dead.

New York, Sept. 30.—Theodore Benedict Johnson recently appointed as superintendent of lighters and barges by the shipping control board of New York died here today of pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza.