

FAMOUS HINDENBURG LINE HAS BEEN BROKEN GIGANTIC THRUST, 32 MILES WIDE, FIVE MILES DEEP, MENACES IMPORTANT BASE AT CAMBRAI

FIRST AND SECOND SYSTEM OF GERMAN DEFENSES WERE CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH

Along Front Between St. Quentin and Scarpe River British Infantry Broke Through German Wire Entanglements—Tanks Advanced Before Infantry—Many Prisoners Taken

ATTACK COMPLETE SURPRISE TO BOCHES

Without Artillery Preparation British Launch Most Ambitious Movement Since Creation of New Armies—Many German Troops Had Probably Been Sent From This Front to Help Austrians Against Italians

London, Nov. 21.—The Hindenburg line has been broken to a depth of four to five miles, the war office announces.

British troops stormed the first system of the Hindenburg line defenses on the whole front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe river.

The British infantry and tanks pressed on and captured the second system of defenses, over a mile beyond.

GERMANS SURPRISED.

The attack was begun yesterday by the third army. There was no artillery preparation and the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

SECOND DEFENSE CAPTURED.

The second system of German defenses captured by the British is known as the Hindenburg support line. The British captured Benavis, Lameau wood, La Vaquerie, the defenses known as Welsh ridge and Ribecourt village. Their operations are continuing.

MANY TANKS WERE USED.

A large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry when the attack was opened and broke through successive belts of German wire defenses which were of great depth and strength.

TOWNS CAPTURED.

The towns of Havrincourt, Marcoing, Graincourt and Anneu and Neufwood have been captured by the British.

The whole German line west of the Canal Du Nord to the Bapaume-Cambrai road has been captured.

The British also fought their way through Couillet wood. Lieutenant-General Sir Julian Byng is in command of the attacking army.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken.

Aimed at Cambrai.

From St. Quentin to the Scarpe is 32 miles. The British drive covers a part of the field of last year's offensive on the Somme and the section of the Arras battle front south of Arras. The British center in this thrust is nearly opposite Cambrai, the important German base and railway center, from which the British line on the Bapaume-Cambrai road was about nine miles distant as it had stood for several months past. The main force of the push just launched is apparently aimed at Cambrai along this road.

The British and French, however, showed in the Arras battle last spring and in the French drive on the Aisne front that the line was by no means a bar to their progress and serious inroads were made upon it in various attacks on both these fronts. No definite break, however, sufficient to permit the penetration of a large force which could debouch for large scale operations had ever been effected.

Even then rather extensive operations in this sector reported last night by the British war office, which the German staff announced it had taken measures to meet, gave hardly a hint that a push in any such force or over such a wide extent of front was in prospect.

An Unexpected Drive.

There has been little speculation over the possibility of a British attack in force on the western front this fall in any area other than that of Flanders, where the main British effort for several months past has been expended. Even here, the lateness of the season and the difficult nature of the ground, at this time of year, particularly seemed to give little basis for expectations of anything more than local strokes here and there. It had been pointed out, however, that German interest was largely centered on the Italian front where the military move in force intended to crush Italy is now in full swing. Admittedly numbers of German troops had been sent to the Italian front but the assumption has been that these had been largely drawn from the Russian front where the collapse of the Russian military machine had made it unnecessary for the Germans to maintain much more than trench garrisons. It is considered possible, however, that the British secret service had knowledge of a weakening of the German front in the west by the withdrawal of highly trained, experienced troops to give back-bone to the push in northern Italy an opportunity thus being afforded to catch Germans unaware and hit them a crushing blow while their strategic crutch in the Franco-Belgian war area was depleted.

FRANCE MUST WIN, SAYS NEW PREMIER

Clemenceau's War Aim is to Be Victor, He Told Chamber of Deputies—Sympathy for Idealists

Paris, Nov. 20.—(Delayed.)—The war aim of Premier Clemenceau is to be a victor, he told the chamber of deputies today.

"If Germany tomorrow expressed a wish to enter into the society of nations, I would not agree," M. Clemenceau said, "for Germany's signature cannot be trusted."

"You ask what my war aims are? My aim is to be a victor."

During interpellations after the ministerial declaration Deputy Pierre Forget demanded the firm handling of the political scandal. He declared that Louis J. Malvy, former minister of the interior, either is a traitor or that Leon Daudet, Malvy's accuser, is a scoundrel. He demanded that the connection with the scandal of Joseph Caillaux, the former premier, should be made clear.

Premier Clemenceau made an approving gesture and M. Caillaux applauded, but the premier in reply refused to enter into details. He assured the chamber that justice would be dealt rapidly and resolutely for crimes against the country. The premier expressed sympathy with the socialists and idealists, but declared that experiments were impossible in war time. He turned the laugh on some of his interrupters by saying that the only advantage of old age is that one becomes deaf.

TROTZKY TAKES OVER RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE

Petrograd, Nov. 20.—(Delayed.)—The foreign office has been taken over by Leon Trotsky. Military staff headquarters work is reported to be at a standstill, except the business of army supply.

The Volna Narodna says that within a few days Lenin and Trotsky will announce the successful establishment of a workmen's and peasants' government, after which it is hoped that foreign governments will enter into official negotiations through the new foreign minister.

The element of surprise, the reports reveal, was a large factor in the initial British success as contrary to the almost invariable rule in this war there was no advance preparation by the British artillery, the troops going "over the top" and falling upon an enemy apparently without any expectation that he was about to be attacked.

Official Announcement.

London, Nov. 21.—The announcement follows: Yesterday morning the Third Army, under command of General, The Honourable Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the river Scarpe. These attacks were carried out without previous artillery preparation, and in each case the enemy was completely surprised.

"Our troops have broken into the enemy's position to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front and have captured several thousand prisoners with a number of guns. Our operations are continuing.

"At the hour of assault on the principal front of attack a large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire which were of great depth and strength."

ITALIANS REPULSE TEUTON ATTACKS

Invaders Driven Back on Piave Front and East of Asiago—Russia Declared Out of War

Violent Austro-German attacks are being thrown against Monte Tomba, but the Italians have repulsed all efforts successfully. The position is one of the last natural strongholds protecting the plains of western Venetia behind the Piave river and the invaders are making strenuous efforts to gain it.

Indian offensive operations east of Asiago continue and the invaders have been driven from several positions with the loss of more than 300 prisoners. No further attempts have been made by the Austro-Germans to cross the Piave after the disastrous results attending the efforts of last week.

Russia Declared Out of War.

The Russian maximalist government has declared Russia out of the war, according to information from German and Scandinavian sources. A dispatch to Copenhagen from Berlin says that the belief is held in the German capital prospects for a "peace of conciliation" are far better than previously. Neutral capitals have no official reports, nor is there word from Petrograd that the Bolsheviks have decided to suspend military activities.

Russian Troops Withdrawn.

The workmen's and soldiers' congress is facing a split into Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik organizations. The district of the Ukraine in southwest Russia, has declared its independence and 35,000 Ukrainian troops have been withdrawn from the fighting front which may cause a serious crippling of the effectiveness of the Russian army.

TWO MORE DEATHS AT CAMP SEVIER REPORTED

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 21.—Two deaths among Camp Sevier soldiers were announced this morning. They are Privates Chas. H. Priest, Company C, 129th Infantry, Manley, N. C.; Robert E. Logan, Battery E, 114th field artillery, Chapel Hill, Tenn.

Medical headquarters announced today that health conditions show decided improvement and that there is no occasion for alarm. Military and civil authorities acting together now have the quarantine in full force so that no one can enter or leave the camp except on proper authority.

Injunction Against Strikers.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 21.—Federal Judge Niles issue an injunction late yesterday to restrain striking seafarers of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad from trespassing on the company's property at Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Laurel and other points. The strike has been in progress several weeks, but no disorders have been reported.

Dutch Steamship Sunk.

London, Nov. 21.—The sinking by a German submarine of the Danish steamship Adolph Anderson, 981 tons gross, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. One man is said to have been killed.

SAY KALEDINES IS IN FULL CONTROL

Cossack Commander Holds Russia's Food and Fuel Supply—Bolsheviks Not Popular With Soldiers

Washington, Nov. 21.—Unofficial dispatches reaching the state department from Torna on the Swedish frontier, says passengers arriving there from Russia declare the Russian situation is controlled by General Kaledines, the Cossack commander who holds the country's coal and bread supply in the Don Cossack region.

A similar view is taken at Stockholm. A dispatch from Torna dated Monday, reports the arrival there of several Americans from Petrograd in advance of the large party being sent away by Ambassador Francis. Petrograd was said to be quiet with theaters open and trains running. Soldiers were parading the streets of the city bearing banners stating that "Russia does not want separate peace" and demanding constitutional assembly.

Feeling Against Bolsheviks.

Stockholm, Nov. 20.—Reports brought by the latest travelers to reach Torna from Petrograd indicate that a revolution of feeling is setting in against the Bolsheviks. Regiments of soldiers have paraded the streets of the Russian capital bearing banners with inscriptions such as "We want no separate peace," "Down with Petrograd's domination by a minority party tyrant" and "Nicholas' regime was never so tyrannical as the Bolshevik regime."

The central committee of the anti-Bolshevik socialist coalition has passed a resolution demanding liberty of the press, the dismissal of the red guard and the immediate cessation of fratricidal war.

American Minister Morris learns from a competent source that the food supply in Petrograd is continuously short and that the bread ration is now three-quarters of a Russian pound for two days. Nearly one-third of the members of the executive committee formed by the Maximalists at the outbreak of the revolt have resigned and it is reported the remaining have conferred dictatorial law-making powers on Nikolai Lenin, who is now issuing decrees altering the fundamental laws.

AMERICAN TROOPS AND SHIPS NEEDED BY ALLIES

Lloyd-George Wants to Know How Soon First Million Can Be Expected

American troops and American ships are needed by the allies, Premier Lloyd-George informed the American mission now in England at the first meeting of the Anglo-American war council. An early increased supply of tonnage is necessary for the continued welfare of the allied cause, and the British prime minister is anxious to know how soon the first million American soldiers can be expected in France.

Table Shows Health Conditions and Percentage of Cases of Diseases

Washington, Nov. 21.—Health conditions among the American soldiers in the trenches are shown in a table prepared at Surgeon-General Gorgas' office today, based upon reports for the week ending November 9. Following is the estimate of the percentage of cases of principal diseases per thousand men per year: Pneumonia, 16.5; dysentery, 2.0; malaria, 1.0; venereal disease, 181.5; typhoid, 0.9; para-typhoid, 0.6; measles, 21.7; meningitis, 1.0; scarlet fever, 1.9.

The non-effective rate per thousand for November 12, which is the number of men per thousand who on the day reported were excused from duty for any indisposition whatever was 31.6.

Total deaths for the week ending November 9, was 8, as follows: Pneumonia, 3; heart disease, 1; wounded received in action, 3; from accidental gunshot wounds, 1.

EX-CONGRESSMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

New York, Nov. 21.—Geo. P. Lawrence, 53, former congressman from Massachusetts, whose home was in North Adams, Mass., jumped to his death today from the eighth floor of the Hotel Belmont.

Mr. Lawrence, who had been suffering from a nervous breakdown, left a note saying he could "not stand the pressure any longer." His body was found by a hotel watchman lying crushed on the pavement of the rear courtyard of the hotel this morning.

KIEV OFFICIALS GIVE UP POSTS

Ukrainian Declares Independence and 360,000 Troops Withdrawn From Russian Army

Petrograd, Nov. 20.—(Delayed.)—Military chief of the district of Kiev and the temporary governor with their staffs are reported to have left their posts. The Ukrainian commissaries have been appointed to succeed them and they have confirmed the independence of the Ukraine. Three hundred and sixty thousand Ukrainian troops are said to have been recalled from the front. This is commented upon here as meaning a serious crippling of the army and the possible opening of the way to the enemy.

The town duma of Moscow has been dissolved by the revolution war committee. An armored train bound for Petrograd has been captured by detachments of sailors and returned to Moscow.

A breach in the workmen's and soldiers' organizations throughout the country is threatened through the existence of two central committees, each claiming authority as the duly constituted body and denying the rights of the other. The new central committee appointed by the recent congress of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and which gave birth to the present governmental regime, assumes to supersede another similar organization which dates back to the months immediately following the March revolution. These bodies are currently referred to as the first and second central committees.

The second central committee, it is announced today, purposes to assemble all the workmen's and soldiers' delegates who took no part in the last congress and to attempt to weld them into an organization which will fight the domination of the Bolsheviks.

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HOT SPRINGS FOLK LAUGH AND SNEER AT FALSE REPORTS

Citizens Have Not Least Bit of Feeling Against Interned Germans

THE "FLAG RAISING" STORY WAS MYTH

Investigation Proves That Food Conservation is Practiced at Camp

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Hot Springs, Nov. 21.—Hot Springs people are more amused than indignant at the reports that have gone abroad concerning the internment camp. They have laughed at the much exaggerated incident of the "flag raising" story and they denounce as "absolutely false" the statements concerning refusal on the part of the people of Hot Springs to co-operate with the food administration. In fact the citizenship of Hot Springs is going about the daily round of business without a single thought of antagonism toward the men who are at the camp or criticism of the administration.

Clippings from newspapers, the clippings that told of the "waste" in food stuffs at the camp; clippings telling of a "German flag hoisted upon a flag pole flaunting and taunting in the breeze"; clippings that recited the "indignation" of Hot Springs people and their refusal to sign food pledge cards—these and others were read and re-read with smiles and sneers.

In fact, a careful investigation of every rumor that has gone abroad, rumors that grew when they reached the itching ears of sensation-conceited minds had grown into mountains of hate and distrust, determined the fact that from the whole cloth, without even the least shadow of truth, stories have been written and printed that are slanders upon the good name of Madison county people and are suggestive of a disposition to discredit the management of affairs by the national government.

Determined to secure the truth and to secure it from indisinterested parties in so far as possible, THE TIMES representative went to the people of Hot Springs. The employees of the department of labor, the men who are in charge of the internment camp were counted as "interested parties" and their evidence was not sought.

Banker Davis Talks. W. T. Davis, the banker of Hot Springs, who is in touch with events and who knows everybody and everything concerning the community was the first citizen sought and, in his office, notwithstanding that it was the busy hour of the day, Mr. Davis gladly told everything he knew concerning the "stories" that have gone abroad. Then he went further. Voluntarily he offered to go and find people, introduce the visitor and aid in getting down to the bottom of every rumor.

In the first place, the "flag incident" of the first information that Hot Springs had of any German flag was when an engineer, a man who drives the engine on the local freight, left his engine one day and running into a drug store opposite the Hot Springs station, excitedly announced that those Germans over yonder have their flag up on poles celebrating the death of American soldiers." Even the excited manner of the railway engineer, who according to a Hot Springs merchant, is wholly responsible for all of the flag talk, did not arouse any indignation. The only flag pole in sight was the regulation pole of the camp and from that pole the Stars and Stripes were flying in the breeze. A telephone message to Colonel Kirk, in command of the camp, did however, provoke a search and down on the lawn, on the back of one of the chairs a little German flag was found. It was such a flag as is sold usually at county fairs and carried as a souvenir. Colonel Kirk confessed the flag. The incident closed.

Naturally the flag should not have been there. Armed guards were continually passing and re-passing but they had not seen it. Evidence that it was not being "flaunted in the face" of the American citizens of the community.

On other occasions rumors reached Hot Springs that the same engineer insisted that he had seen a "German flag" on a pole in the face of the camp. (Continued on Page 2)



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