

ARMY STARTS FIGHT TO STOP RAPID SPREAD OF INFLUENZA

Disease, Epidemic in New England, Now Reported in 26 States; on Wane at Devens.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Spanish influenza has spread over the country so rapidly that officials of the public health service, war and navy departments and Red Cross conferred today on measures to help local communities in combatting the disease.

Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the public health service said tonight that latest reports showed that the malady had made its appearance in twenty-six states, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The disease is epidemic in New England, where it first made its appearance.

Influenza has appeared on the Pacific coast in Washington and California, but is not yet epidemic there. It also has been reported in Minnesota and Iowa, but with few cases. East of the Mississippi, however, there are few states where it has not been found.

New Cases in Army.

The disease continued to spread in the army, being reported to the office of the surgeon general of the army up to noon.

The total reported from the camps today was the largest in any one day and brought the total for all camps to 29,002 cases. The number of pneumonia cases reported among the soldiers since the outbreak of the influenza epidemic Sept. 13 is 2,313, and the number of deaths since that date is 530, with 155 reported today.

For the first time since the outbreak the number of new cases reported from Camp Devens, Mass., was lower than the number reported from another camp. The new cases at Camp Devens numbered 399, making the total 11,715. Hoboken reported the greatest number, 1,025. This, however, included several camps and depots.

Mild in Western Camps.

Camp Dix, N. J., reported 803 new cases, the largest from a single camp, while Camp Lee, Va., had 303 new cases. Other camps reporting new cases were Logan, Tex., 205; Sevier, S. C., 108; Syracuse, N. Y., 148; Funston, Kan., 135; Gordon, Ga., 249; Grant, Ill., 293; Humphreys, Va., 106; Jackson, S. C., 288; Lewis, Wash., 24; Meade, Md., 208; Pike, Ark., 259; Taylor, Ky., 43; Upton, N. Y., 101, and miscellaneous camps and posts, 551. Other camps reported from one to four new cases.

At Camp Devens 342 new cases of

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\$17,911,750 DENVER'S QUOTA; STATE TO RAISE \$37,183,250

The Fourth Liberty loan quotas for Colorado and Denver are \$17,911,750 and \$17,911,750, respectively. These figures were telegraphed late yesterday from the Tenth federal reserve district's headquarters at Kansas City to Chairmen Samuel D. Nicholson and Karl C. Schuyler of the Colorado state and Denver Liberty loan committees. This apportionment leaves \$19,271,500 to be raised by the counties outside of Denver.

Denver's quota this time is more than twice the \$8,682,100 quota for

the Third Liberty loan, but only \$8,970,500 more than the city's actual subscription of \$10,941,250 to that loan, while the entire fourth quota for Colorado is \$16,870,300 more than the \$20,812,900 third quota, but only \$6,116,450 more than the state's total third subscription of \$31,068,800. The total \$200,000,000 quota for the Tenth district is exactly twice the district's third quota.

The second loan minimum quotas for Denver and Colorado were \$7,904,900 and \$17,616,000, and their

subscriptions were \$14,910,750 and \$23,912,300. While Denver's fourth quota is \$295,750 more than the minimum quota for the entire state on the second loan, it is only \$3,001,000 above the city's actual subscription to the second loan.

Both the city and state committees have anticipated quotas in the neighborhood of those named, and have been instructing their workers to aim at such high figures and feel prepared to put Denver and Colorado well over the top in the Fourth Liberty loan drive, as in the former campaigns.

WILSON TO START LOAN DRIVE WITH NEW YORK TALK

"Music Special," Composed of Great Lakes Marine Band to Tour U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—President Wilson will launch the fourth Liberty loan campaign with an address Friday night in New York city. The

he should not have Washington make an extended speaking tour on behalf of the loan, but he consented to speak on the eve of the opening of the three weeks' drive.

Final preparations for the campaign went steadily ahead today. Treasury department officials took cognizance of widespread reports that no subscriptions of less than \$200 would be accepted for the fourth loan, and that no \$50 bonds would be issued.

Rumors Denied.

As proving the falsity of these rumors, officials pointed to the fact that a larger proportion of \$50 bonds have been printed this time than ever before, and to the additional fact that loan committees have instructions to make strong efforts to sell these "baby bonds" to persons of very small means.

About 1,500,000 bonds, mainly of small denominations, had been finished by the bureau of printing and engraving today, and these were on their way to federal reserve district headquarters. The first shipments went yesterday to San Francisco and other distant points.

"Music Special" Tour.

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Sept. 25.—The "music special," a train bearing the 300 members of the Great Lakes land battalion band, will depart Thursday for its big sweep around the middle West in the interest of the Fourth Liberty loan. The train will be a miniature naval station on wheels. Lieut. John Phillip Sousa will direct and play.

115,806 Canadians Lost So Far in War

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—The net losses in the overseas military forces of Canada in England and France up to

Yank Aviator Wins in Fight With Hun Diver

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 24.—The first case in which it is known that a submarine fought back when attacked by a seaplane resulted in the probable destruction of the submersible by an American aviator, Reserve Ensign J. F. Carson. It was announced today by the admiralty. With a shell from the airplane, the crew of the submarine, including the captain, were killed. Ensign Carson maneuvered until he was able to pour machine gun fire into the crew, felling two of them and driving the others inside.

dropped on her.

Within a few minutes the bow of the U-boat appeared on the surface and remained visible about four minutes. More bombs were dropped in this interval and it is believed the undersea craft was either badly damaged or destroyed.

Ensign Carson's machine, with two others, was on patrol when the submarine was sighted on the surface, and the ensign made for her. As he was getting into position to use his machine gun or to bomb the undersea boat the German fired five shrapnel shells, three of which hurt close to the seaplane, doing it some damage. The other seaplanes did not take part in the attack.

Automobile Plunges Over Bank With Four

VICTOR, Colo., Sept. 25.—Word reached this city just before midnight that a hunting party of four, led by Mancil Curran, well known here, had gone over the bank in an automobile in Phantom canon. How serious the injury is to any of the men is not known. A party left at once to take the injured men to Canon City. The place of the accident is described as one of the most dangerous points in the canon.

U. S. to Sell Property Of Busch in New York

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Real estate on Riverside drive, New York city, owned by Mrs. Lilly Busch, wife of the late Adolphus Busch, millionaire brewer of St. Louis, are to be sold by the federal custodian of alien property at private sale.

SCENE OF HEROIC STAND BY BRITISH IS RECAPTURED

Manchester Hill, Where English Fought, Taken by French.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—British troops

tin army still fighting on the outskirts of Pontreuet and Griocourt, where the German rear guards have been defending their earthworks stubbornly with the usual machine gun fire. It still seems doubtful whether the enemy has been cleared out of the ruins of Pontreuet, but it is not likely that he holds more than a few outposts and some sniping posts in that ground. The fighting here, especially near Selency and Griocourt, has been severe, and the enemy made several counter attacks during the last forty-eight hours to their own disadvantage, because they were repulsed and cost them a heavy price in men's lives, as the commander-in-chief mentions officially.

The companies of the second Royal Sussex met the enemy with the bayonet and inflicted heavy losses. In the combats over 1,000 prisoners have been taken by our men, many machine guns, trench mortars and one field gun. The French on our right captured 500 men and made good progress about Epine de Dallon, tho this morning I hear they were held up for this at Manchester hill redoubt. It was on the morning of March 21 that the enemy in enormous strength came thru the fog and broke thru on both sides of Epine de Dallon and Manchester hill, driving forward between our Ulster divisions and Lancashire men of the Thirteenth division. Our outpost line was held by a series of redoubts including those I just mentioned, and a race course redoubt was held by the Inniskillin fusiliers. These places and others like them were quickly surrounded, but our men held out in them with

legitimate bounds. The situation is serious, but we have no reason to be discouraged. We have already passed thru more severe tests.

Defensive War, He Says.

"We have carried on this war the first day as a defensive war, thoughts of conquest are far from us. We can calmly await the judgment of history. What shall be the fate of the German people? Will they go imploring for grace with their hands? No; they will recall the great past, their still greater mission in the future. They will remain shaken; they will not humiliate themselves."

Count von Hertling's official mention of the "discontent" of the man people is regarded as unusually significant. This discontent is the turning of the tide of war against Germany, and to the failure of Prussian war lords to make their promises that the submarine and Hindenburg would bring it lies to their knees in short order.

Government on Trial.

The whole tone of the chancellor's speech impresses officials here that of the defense of a government on trial before the German people again and again he seeks to justify the Kaiser's acts and to convince the people that their rulers have carried out the popular will to defend the empire against aggression. Von Hertling betrays the doubt that those Germans who themselves engaged in a defensive war are waking up, and that who shared the dream of world conquest are growing cool toward government in its hour of failure.

The changed temper of the people evidently has aroused the utmost anxiety. Popular discontent

HUN LEADERS VIE IN EFFORT TO PUT DOWN DISCONTENT

Hertling's Admission of Waning Morale Judged in Washington as Veiled Move Toward Peace.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNIN

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—As a direct admission of the waning morale of the German people the speech Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, before the Reichstag main committee was received with unusual interest.

Otherwise the speech is viewed in Washington as merely another step in the Prussian peace offensive, the effort to negotiate a peace with the allies before disaster overwhelms the imperial plans of conquest. The aim of the chancellor, evidently to hearten the German people who are becoming discouraged by allied military successes and to undermine the determination to press on to final victory.

Admission of a variation of the official line today, three diplomatic cables and the chancellor's speech. "The profound discontent which

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THE WEATHER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1918.

Denver and vicinity—ROCKY MOUNTAIN BAROMETER. Today clearing with rising temperature; tomorrow fair and warmer. Colorado—Today clearing with rising temperature; in the west portion clearing with rising temperature east.

