

The German Army Continues To Retreat; Large Number Lost On Torpedoed Ships

Distance Between Rhine And Allies Much Less

The Men of Once Formidable German Armies Holding the Hindenburg Line From North of Cambrai To St. Quentin Are Facing Eastward, Defeated and in Retreat—Allies Capture Many More Towns and Villages—Victory in East.

(By The Associated Press).

The men of the once formidable German armies holding the Hindenburg line from north of Cambrai to St. Quentin are facing eastward, defeated and in retreat. Their backs are the targets of the British, American and French troops, who bitterly fought them, step by step, out of supposedly impregnable defences and now are harrying them across the open country toward the German border. Nowhere is the enemy attempting a stand in force.

True, the German border is yet a long distance away; but the past two days of chase have materially decreased the width of the area separating the invaders from their own Rhine line.

La Cateau Taken.

Le Cateau, the important junction point twelve miles southeast of Cambrai, reported Thursday night the point of deepest penetration by the Allied troops. The British were the masters of it. All along the front, however, the British, Americans and French have been steadily pressing forward their infantry forces, taking numerous towns and villages, while far in advance of them the roof beats of cavalry intermingled with the roars of the whizzing tanks and the staccato barking of the machine guns inside the moving forts. So fast has been the retreating of the enemy that at various points the Allied forces almost lost contact with him.

The retreat, which is over a front of about 35 miles, from the south of Douai to the region east of St. Quentin, has left in the hands of the Allies, in addition to the towns taken, valuable lines of communication and strategic positions of high importance, and driven in a wedge that seemingly will force the Germans everywhere, from the North Sea to the vicinity of Verdun, to fall back. Southeast of Douai, one of the remaining strong points in the German line, in the north, the British are standing in Etrun, twelve miles southwest of Valenciennes, the pivotal point in the enemy's known next defence line, and ten miles to the south the city is outflanked at Solesmes.

American Advance.

Meanwhile the French and American armies on that part of the line running from northwest of Rheims to the Meuse River are still pressing forward in the converging movement with the armies in the west, and are gradually forming the entire war theatre into a huge sack. The Americans continue slowly to advance up the eastern side of the Meuse, while west of the river, in conjunction with the operations of the French, they have all but obliterated the great Argonne forest as an enemy defence position. To the west of the forest in the Alsace Valley and still farther westward, the French also have made further gains. Throughout this entire region the Germans still are offering stubborn resistance, mainly with machine guns, realising the importance of holding back their foe while their armies in Belgium and farther south make good their retrograde movement.

In The East.

Both in the Macedonian theatre and in Palestine the Allied forces are pressing the enemy hard. Albania is fast being cleared of the Austro-Hungarian troops, while in Serbia the enemy is bearing Nish, harassed by the Serbians. At last accounts General Allenby was still driving the Ottoman troops northward in Palestine.

So lightning-like are the manoeuvres of the Allied armies on the various battle fronts—from the North Sea to Vesuvius, in Macedonia and in Palestine—that except to the war expert, with his military maps constantly before him, it is almost impossible to visualise the situation, and realize the swift strides the Allies are making in defeating the common enemy.

In France and Belgium in three weeks, five important cities which had been in German hands for four years have been recaptured.

Dismude, Armentieres, Lens, Cambrai and St. Quentin are now in Allied

GREY SAYS PEACE IS WITHIN SIGHT

London, Oct. 10.—Viscount Grey, the former secretary of foreign affairs, in the first speech he has made in ten years, said he thought peace was within sight, but not within reach. He praised the wisdom of President Wilson's reply to the German note.

Viscount Grey spoke at Westminster at a "league of nations" meeting.

The country, he declared, must give its united support to the government in the conduct of the war, until peace was within reach. A league of nations could not be a substitute for the successful termination of the war. Never had he seen how it would be possible to form a league of nations before peace was concluded. Such a league must be founded at the peace conference, if it delayed beyond a few days the chances that it would ever be formed were slight.

A league of nations, he urged, must include Germany. There could be no thought of disarmament until Germany had disarmed.

FATHER D. CORMIER, ABOUSHAGAN, DIES OF INFLUENZA

Was Formerly Stationed at Cathedral Here and in Sussex, St. Marys and Other Places—Many Deaths in Shediac and Vicinity.

Special to The Standard. Shediac, Oct. 10.—Influenza continues to claim many victims in Shediac and throughout the parish. There were five deaths from the malady Wednesday and several more today in town and vicinity. The death took place tonight at nine o'clock of Father D. G. Cormier at Upper Aboushagan after an illness of six or seven days with influenza and pneumonia. The deceased priest was only 28 years old and was a native of Barabois, N. B. He was ordained four years ago and had only been parish priest at Upper Aboushagan, his first parish, about a year. He was for a time at the Cathedral at St. John, after leaving St. Joseph's, of which he was a graduate. He was later curate at St. Mary's, York county, Sussex, Fox Creek and Cape Bail. The funeral will be held Saturday.

A VIGOROUS FIGHT IN NORTH RUSSIA

London, Oct. 10.—The war office tonight issued the following official communication from the Archangel front in North Russia:

"On October 6th the enemy made a strong counter-attack both by river and by land on the Allied position at Seltskaya, 170 miles from Archangel, on the River Dvina. The attack was beaten off and the enemy was driven up the river, leaving behind two machine guns and fifty men killed. "In the Srensk region, which lies between Archangel, the Volodga Railway and the Dvina, the enemy is still retreating, followed by a mixed force of Americans and Russians. In that region the enemy has been trying to deceive the Allied forces by wearing white sleeve bands, which are mark of the White Guards. "On the Murmansk front the Allied troops operating from Kandalakska on the White Sea, a hundred miles south of Murmansk, have driven the invading patrols back across the Finnish frontier and have cleared Northern Karelia of the enemy."

WOODSTOCK WOMAN GOES TO SIBERIA

Woodstock, Oct. 10.—Mrs. David St. John, daughter of U. M. Connell, of Woodstock, who has been in charge of St. Luke's Episcopal hospital, Tokio, has gone with Bishop Tucker to take charge of Red Cross work in Siberia. She will be stationed at Vladivostok and later will return to Japan.

Boss Lodge of Mass. Finds Fault With The Wilson Note

Rank Republican Partisan Can't Endorse What Real Statesmen and Newspapers of Allied Nations Have Heartily Commended—Not Known Whether Note Has Reached Germany—Turkey Still Wobbling.

Washington, Oct. 10.—President Wilson's note of inquiry in response to the German peace proposal was praised and attacked today in the Senate.

Senator Pittman of Nevada, Democrat, opened a debate that lasted several hours by criticizing Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, for issuing a statement commenting unfavorably upon the president's action.

The Nevada senator agreed with most of the other leaders in Congress who have discussed the matter for publication in approving both the president's refusal to propose an armistice while the Germans are on invaded soil, and the inquiries addressed to the German chancellor. He said the criticism of the Republican leader could serve no good purpose and would tend to destroy confidence in the president.

A Chronic Fault Finder.

Senator Lodge replied, reiterating his disappointment that the President did not reply that nothing short of unconditional surrender by the enemy would be accepted, and his belief that the note opens the way for negotiations with the German rulers with whom the President has said the United States cannot deal. A similar view was taken by Senator Poindexter, Republican of Washington, who expressed the hope that if necessary England and France would refuse to grant an armistice until Germany had surrendered.

No word came to the state department during the day indicating that the President's note had reached the German chancellor, but it was assumed that it was delivered through the Swiss foreign office probably some time yesterday. The fact that the Chancellor, Prince Maximilian is to address the Reichstag Saturday led to the belief that the prize would have his reply ready by that time.

Turkey Wobbles.

Evidence that "Turkey is crumbling and is already, if not quite out of the war, continued to appear in reports to the department. There was no confirmation, however, of rumors that the Ottoman government had proposed the delayed appearance of the Turkish note, nor any explanation of the note said to have been sent simultaneously with those of Germany and Austria.

RUMORED KAISER WILL ABDICATE

Switzerland Also Hears Grand Coup d'Etat Is Planned in Case German Government Fails To Make Peace—Republic Suggested.

By Arthur S. Draper.

(Special to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)

London, Oct. 10.—From Scandinavian countries it is rumored that the Kaiser has abdicated or is about to do so. From Switzerland come reports that a coup d'etat is planned in making peace. Swiss rumors suggest also the establishment of a republic. If the emperor becomes the constitutional monarch and the imperial government is made parliamentary, the British will consider that Germany has made a great step toward political democracy. It is against all British precedents to dictate the form of government to another nation, even an enemy power. To date Maximilian is responsible only to the Kaiser and not to the Reichstag. For the first time Germany has a majority government. Lloyd George became premier through appointment by the king, but if at any time in the last twenty-one months Lloyd George had failed to command a majority in the House of Commons he would have been forced to resign.

Reichstag Powerless.

The Reichstag, however, cannot depose Maximilian. Under imperial decree of Sept. 30 the chancellor's associates retain their seats in the Reichstag, while Maximilian intimated in his speech that a similar change would be made in the Bundesrat. The Kaiser maintained all his rights under the constitution in accepting Hertling's resignation and appointing Maximilian, the latter coming to an agreement with all parties which means that no single party representing the imperial policy can dictate Germany's course. It is true that the cabinet is selected by the chancellor just as the president and premier form their official families, but a great difference remains.

The chancellor's government is only half representative of the people, being responsible not to the people but to the Kaiser. Many members of the democratic Germany, but their desires will remain ungratified until the Reichstag, like the House of Commons, has the power to depose the government. This power can come only through curtailment of the Kaiser's powers. There is a rapidly growing movement to separate Hungary from Austria. The Czechs are making such headway that it is expected that a proclamation will be issued shortly announcing plans for formation of a separate state.

INFLUENZA VACCINE.

Boston, Oct. 10.—State wide distribution for experimental purposes of influenza vaccines for use solely as a preventative, is recommended by a board of medical experts and statisticians appointed by State Health Commissioner Kelley to investigate the new influenza serum discovered by Dr. Timothy Leary, pathologist of Tufts College. The state shall neither furnish nor endorse any vaccine at present in use for the treatment of influenza, the report said.

WOMAN IN TROUBLE.

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 10.—Captain D. A. Noble, head of the Dominion Police in this district, has been notified from Ottawa that books recently offered for sale here by Mrs. Olivia Stubbart and seized by him are considered by the authorities as highly seditious. An action under consolidated orders in council has been commenced against Mrs. Stubbart and those who purchased must destroy pamphlets or lay themselves open to prosecution. The proceeds of the sale were alleged to be for missionary purposes.

HUNDREDS PERISH ON TWO VESSELS

American Steamship Ticonderoga, Formerly German Steamer Camilla Rickmers, Sent To Bottom and Ship's Boats Shelled By Submarine—United States Soldiers on Board.

Japanese Steamer Hirano Maru Torpedoed and Sunk South of Ireland—Three Hundred Lives Lost—Women and Children Perish—Huns Five on Boats.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 10.—Scores of American sailors and soldiers were killed or wounded by shrapnel fired by a German submarine after it had torpedoed the steamer Ticonderoga, 1,700 miles off the Atlantic coast, according to the story told by twenty survivors who arrived here today aboard a British freighter.

A British Port, Monday, Oct. 7.—(By The Associated Press).—The Japanese steamer Hirano Maru, of 7,933 tons gross, has been torpedoed and sunk. It is feared that 300 lives were lost.

The Hirano Maru was outward bound for Japan, and carried about 2500 passengers. The vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine early on Friday morning when about 300 miles south of Ireland. The few survivors who were picked up by the American torpedo boat destroyer Sterrett, have been brought here. They declare that the torpedo struck the steamer in the forward engine room.

Nothing remained for those on board, including the women and children, but to plunge into the ocean. A large number, however, went down with the ship. The vessel disappeared completely within seven minutes after being struck.

The scene was indescribable. The weather was bad and hazy. The cries of the drowning were heartrending. Everybody had been supplied with life belts, but only the strongest were able to stand the buffeting waves and exposure.

Provisionally the commander of the American destroyer Sterrett heard the explosion and steered his vessel for the point where the sound came. He found the ship disappeared and he saw a mass of people struggling in the water.

There were no small boats available so the destroyer, in the bad weather steamed about picking up those who still were alive. The American warship picked up 30 persons, one of whom died while being brought ashore.

Among the survivors were the passengers in the first cabin—A. A. Young, Louis Dumont, A. B. Askland, T. H. Butler and Fred J. Karsch. About 22 members of the Japanese crew were rescued. While the American destroyer Sterrett was engaged in the work of mercy and picking up the men and women struggling in the water the German submarine fired two torpedoes at the warship. Both missed their mark. After making a thorough search for survivors the Sterrett headed for the submarine firing several shots and dropping depth bombs. An Atlantic Port, Oct. 10.—The Am-

N. B. AND P. E. I. S. S. ASSOCIATION DONE

Hereafter Maritime Union Will Be in Field—Convention Ends.

Moncton, Oct. 10.—N. B. and P. E. I. S. S. Convention closed tonight with addresses by Rev. Dr. J. C. Robertson of Toronto and Captain Rev. George A. Dawson, just returned from overseas.

This afternoon addresses were delivered by Miss Roby of Korea, and Marian Lawrence, Robert Reid, of St. John, presented the financial statement of the association, showing a surplus. With the closing of the convention tonight the N. B. and P. E. I. Association practically goes out of existence. On November 1st the Maritime S. S. Union goes into effect. In the meantime an executive committee composed of R. T. Hayes, E. R. Machum, Rev. G. H. Anderson, Mrs. M. K. Keith, Robert Reid, Rev. I. W. Williamson, S. W. Simms and Mrs. S. P. Was, was appointed to look after the business of the N. B. and P. E. I. Association until the Maritime Union is formed. Rev. W. A. Ross remains general secretary, with headquarters at Moncton.

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF KAISER FINN KING

Stockholm, Oct. 10.—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, was elected King of Finland, on Wednesday night by the Finnish Landtag. The republican members of the Chamber did not vote.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AN INDIAN CHIEF

Quebec, Oct. 10.—The Duke of Devonshire was the host yesterday evening of a Huron feast at Lorette where he visited the surviving Huron Indians there. He saw the genuine dances of the old days, heard the chants of the tribe and was created the chief of the tribe, being presented with his name written on a strip of birch bark.

POTATOES AT \$2.50.

Special to The Standard.

Grand Falls, Oct. 10.—Potatoes are worth \$2.50 a barrel here, and are likely to be higher. Quite a number are coming in and the quality is fairly good.

—BUY VICTORY BONDS—