

IN FULL RETREAT!

Germans are Hurrying Toward the Border Closely Pursued by Allies.

250,000 Huns on the Run --- Turkish Prisoners in Syria now Number 75,000 --- Another Passenger Ship Torpedoed by the "Peace Seekers."

WAR REVIEW.

The men of the once formidable German army holding the Hindenburg line from the north of Cambrai to St. Quentin are facing eastward, defeated and in retreat. Their backs are to the targets of the British, American and French troops, who bitterly fought them step by step out of supposedly impregnable defences, and are now hurrying them across the open country towards 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 has materially decreased the width of the area separating the invaders from their own Rhine line. Le Cateau, the important junction point twelve miles southeast of Cambrai, represented Thursday the point of deepest penetration by the Allied troops. The British are here 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 hoof beats of cavalry, intermingled with the roars of the whippet tanks and the staccato barking of the machine guns in the moving forts. So fast have been the retreat of the enemy that at various points the Allied forces attack in contact with him. The retreat, which is over a front of about 30 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 points 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. South-east of Douai, one of the remaining strong points in the German line in the north, the British are attacking in Barun, twelve miles southwest of Valenciennes, the pivotal position in the enemy's known next defence line, and ten miles to the south the city is attacked at Solesmes. Meantime, 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 gradually are 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 Aisne 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, realizing the importance of holding back their foes while their armies in Belgium and farther south make good their retrograde movement. 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 nearing 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 battlefronts from the North Sea to Verdun, in Macedonia and in Palestine, that except to the war expert with his military maps constantly before him, it is almost impossible to visualize 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. Dixmude, Armentieres, Lens, Cambrai and St. Quentin are now in Allied hands, while Lille, Douai and Valenciennes seemingly are all but captured. Serbia shortly is to be fully reclaimed and the Turks soon will know the Holy Land no more.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Oct. 9th. (By the A.P.)—Last night the British and Americans had reached a point where it was certain that the German lines with probably one hard blow could be cracked. As a matter of fact cavalry might have gone through the German lines last night in considerable numbers. Only sharp patrols were sent out, however, while the main bodies were held back of the line. After a night of heavy fighting the British guns during which the sky seemed to be ablaze with shells, the third and fourth armies again attacked this morning from Cambrai south to the front held by the French. At the same time Canadian and English troops after a crash barrage launched powerful attacks extending some miles north from Cambrai. For the first time the Canadians had had going at one place just north of Cambrai, but with great gallantry swept on after annihilating the Germans who tried to bar their way. From there on the resistance weakened and the Canadians with the English hurried eastward smothering the usual screen of German machine gunners who met in the centre of Cambrai which was entered from north and

south and quickly mopped up many Germans who had escaped, but many hundreds who had been held there to launch a counter attack were either killed or captured. Some of the enemy troops are still in deep cellars, two storeys under ground and in the tunnels which the Germans dug during their occupation of the city. These are being routed out and sent back to the cages. Although many fires were started by the Germans, the town was found not to be as badly damaged as had been feared. The solid buildings withstanding the flames well. It was quite evident, however, that it was no fault of the Germans that the city had not been levelled to the ground by the many fires they had kindled south of the city. The third and fourth armies rapidly overcame enemy opposition. The Germans started fleeing soon after the attacking began, for they realized that they were fighting a battle in which they could hope for no success. The front line for twenty miles began moving rapidly eastward, then came reports from airplanes with which the sky was literally crowded, that Wambaix had been taken. Soon the capture of Harcourt was reported. From then on tidings came in rapid succession of villages falling before the Allied advance. Selvigny, Callury, Ligny, Montigny and Maretz were quickly reached and passed, and soon the Allies were closing in on Caudry and Bertry. At the same time from the north it was reported that Escouevres, east of Cambrai, had been taken, and that Inchy was being approached. The Cambrai-LeCateau road was crossed, and then the railway between St. Quentin and Bertry was cut. Seboncourt was then in sight and Fontaine Notre Dame, further south had been reached by the French. By that time it was clear the enemy was badly smashed and that the British and Americans stood on the threshold of the wide open country. It was about that time that the cavalry which had been waiting poured through the wide breach in the now shattered Hindenburg system and streamed out into the country. Behind fast whippet tanks and armored cars also crashed forward and came into action. They performed extremely valuable services in pursuing the fleeing Germans, killing many and rounding up a large number of prisoners. They smashed down strong positions held by the rearguard who had been waiting for the cavalry, knowing that it had come through the lines. Cavalry forces are now apparently well east of the towns reported captured. The Allies having thus broken through the Germans north and south for many miles are undaunted, for their lines are being thrust into retreats on even a broader scale than that now in progress. It may therefore be expected that such a thing as troops who have just attacked, marching through a town ten thousand yards from the place where they started is a thing that has not happened in this war for a long time. Such a thing could only happen now when the enemy is defeated, disorganized, disheartened and running for his very existence. The troops at Bertry did not tarry there, but kept right on marching. Where the Germans will stop is of course impossible to tell. British cannon had been on the move eastward all day long. In many cases batteries would gallop over the rolling plains of Artois. They would stop, wheel about, fire for a while, then dash on and repeat the performance. This has developed from a battle of slow movement to one of very rapid movement. There is no intention to let the Germans get a chance to regain their breath and organize their smashed forces. The British are absolutely confident they can break down any line the Germans may place in front of them. The ground in this locality is soaked with German blood and covered with German dead.

fourth, seventh and eighth armies, not more than 17,000 have escaped. This figure includes 4,000 effective rifles. Many of the prisoners captured were in a lamentable state of exhaustion. They are receiving such treatment and attention as is possible.

WANT RETRIBUTION FOR VANDALISM.

LONDON, Oct. 10. The demand for something more than unconditional surrender from Germany is becoming intensified in the newspapers here. Letters recalling the crimes of Germany and urging retribution include one from Professor Spencer Wilkinson who declares that a condition precedent for the cessation of hostilities should be the occupation by the Allies of Metz, Strassburg, Mainz, Trent, Trieste and Pola. Viscount Middleford, former Secretary of State for India, asks that the Allies make a declaration that peace shall not be made until retribution is exacted from German towns for vandalism in France. The Times describes the enemy's policy of burning and destroying towns as he retreats as a cruel and mean blackmail and says that German towns like Hamburg and Frankfurt must be marked down for ransom in return for French and Belgian towns destroyed.

WITHIN TWO MILES OF LE CATEAU.

LONDON, Oct. 10. Further progress was made by the British last night towards the northern part of the present battlefront to the east of Cambrai. Fighting is going on southeast of Cambrai on both sides of Caudry. Field Marshal Haig reports to-day. The British are now within two miles of Le Cateau. Sallaumines and Noyelles have been captured.

A WAR FOR DEFENCE NOW.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10. Emperor William is thanking the German Industrial Association for its vote of confidence, is quoted by the Cologne Gazette as saying the hour is past. We are fighting for the future of the Fatherland and for the protection of the soil of the homeland. To that end we need the united action of the intellectual, moral and economic powers of Germany. On the co-operation of these powers our invincibility rests. The will for defence must bind all separate views and separate wishes into one great unity of conception. God grant us something of the spirit of the war of liberation.

OFFICIAL TEXT NOT YET RECEIVED.

BASEL, Oct. 10. An authentic text of President Wilson's reply to Prince Maximilian's note has not yet been received by the German Government, according to a despatch from Berlin. Proper examination of the reply cannot be made until the official text is received, but in any case it is plain that a further declaration by the German Government will be necessary. Only military reasons could compel us to accept President Wilson's terms, says the Cologne Gazette in commenting on the American reply to the peace proposal. "It is possible Germany may require counter-guarantees for example, the evacuation of the colonies occupied by the Allies."

GERMAN TREASURY BONDS STOLEN.

BERLIN, Oct. 10. A postal containing 7,000,000 marks of securities and treasury bonds, addressed by the post office to the Imperial Chancellor, was stolen the day before yesterday.

BOOTS CAPTURED IN SIBERIA.

TOKIO, Thursday, Oct. 3. The Japanese War Office to-day announced that the booty captured by the

Allied forces in the Amur district of Siberia, between Sept. 18 and Sept. 23, included five steamships, thirty cars, five automobiles, 513 rifles, one machine gun, seventeen cases of ammunition and thousands of bayonets and lances. The statement adds that cavalry and infantry pursuing the enemy from Zeya in the direction of Banbuki on Sept. 27. A detachment of the Third Division from Tchita reached Wefezynsk on Sept. 23. The Zeya river has been cleared by mine-sweepers.

AND STILL THEY ASK FOR PEACE.

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 7. The Japanese steamship Hirano Maru, of 7,935 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 900 (?) passengers. The vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a German U boat early on Friday morning, when about 300 miles south of Ireland. The few survivors who were picked up by the American torpedo boat destroyer Sterret had 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 by a torpedo. The scene was indescribable. The weather was bad and rather hazy. The cries of the drowning were heart-rending. Everybody had been supplied with lifebelts, but only the strongest were able to stand the buffeting waves and exposure. Provisionally the Commander of the American destroyer Sterret heard the explosion and steered his vessel for the point whence the sound came. He found the ship had 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.

PEACE PROPOSALS FORCED GERMAN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10. The Frankfurt Zeitung in explaining to its readers the reason why Germany asked for peace, says: After Bulgaria's collapse, Austria-Hungary resolved to approach President Wilson with an offer of an armistice for the purpose of bringing about peace negotiations. At the same time a similar step was being prepared in Turkey. Germany thereupon decided to join the movement, and Chancellor Maximilian made his appeal to President Wilson.

DEATH BED REPENTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 10. It is reported that the Austro-Hungarian Ministerial Council had decided to introduce national autonomy in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen to-day. The Czech party did not take part in the deliberations the advice add. It is holding an important meeting to-day.

LUBENDORFF REPORTED GONE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10. From one of the European neutral countries to-day a report reached the State Department that General Lubendorff has suffered a physical collapse and relinquished command of the German army.

REFUGEES ENTER BRITISH LINES.

LONDON, Oct. 10. Mesopotamian despatches received here record the arrival inside the British lines of 47,000 Assyrian, Armenian and Russian refugees from Urumiah, Persian Armenia, who broke through the Turkish front and made their escape. Another 10,000 refugees,

according to the despatches, are distributed in Kurdistan towns, or are wandering in the hills. The Turks pursued them, but were driven back by British cavalry. Later the Turks entered Urumiah and massacred 20 persons, mostly old men. It is reported that six hundred Christian women have been distributed among the Turkish troops and the Moslem inhabitants of Urumiah.

IS THIS THE BEGINNING.

LONDON, Oct. 10. Count Theodore Bathyamyl, former minister in the Hungarian cabinet, speaking at Budapest, emphasized the urgency of bringing about a separation between Hungary and Austria. Czech newspapers declare that preparations are under way for the regular working of a future Czech state and identical statements are being published regarding the Jugo-Slavs. Telegrams from Warsaw announce that a proclamation is about to be issued for the union of all Polish territory into a Polish state. The Congress of German associations in Austria, advised received here say, have resolved to favor the creation of a German state in Austria.

WILL HAVE NONE OF THE BROOD.

AIBERN, N. Y., Oct. 10. Secretary of State Lansing, who is here attending the centennial of the Auburn Theological Seminary, in discussing the rumor which came from Stockholm to-day, that Emperor William had abdicated, said that it has been current for some time and unless we know in whose favor the

Kaiser is abdicating the story has no significance whatever. If it is simply setting up one of his sons in his place the situation would not be changed in the least, but if he should abdicate in favor of a democratic government it would mean something.

IRISH MAIL BOAT TORPEDOED.

LONDON, Oct. 10. The Dublin mail boat Lemsaher has been torpedoed, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The steamer was making a trip from Dublin to Holyhead.

COLOSSAL EXPENDITURE OF SHELLS.

LONDON, Oct. 10. During fifteen successive days recently the British artillery hurled more than 10,000 tons of shells a day upon the enemy, according to a statement by Winston Spencer Churchill, the Minister of Munitions. Mr. Churchill showed the expenditure of such a vast amount of munitions was possible through the intense industrial organization of the country which had contributed a generous supply of shells. The great scope of this organization was revealed by the minister through his statement that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 persons were engaged in the manufacture of munitions in Great Britain.

KING OF FINLAND.

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.

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Upon the recommendation of the Food Control Board and under the provisions of the Food Control Act, 1917, and the War Measures Act, 1914-1916, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve the following Regulations regarding the sale of Sugar, Flour and Molasses.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Colonial Secretary,
Dept. of the Colonial Secretary,
October 8th, 1918.

SUGAR.

1.—From and after this date the retail price of white granulated sugar, within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, shall not exceed 13 cents per pound, and in the outports 14 cents per pound; and for all other sugars the retail price shall not exceed 10½ cents per pound, within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and 11½ cents in the outports.

WHITE FLOUR—FIRST GRADE.

2.—The retail price of Manitoba First Patent White Flour shall not exceed \$15.50 per barrel within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and in the outports \$15.00, with the addition of an amount equivalent to insurance while in transit, and to freight actually paid thereon from St. John's to the point of sale.

WHITE FLOUR—SECOND GRADE.

3.—The retail price of Second Grade White Flour shall not exceed \$15.00 per barrel within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and in the outports \$15.00 per barrel, with the addition of an amount equivalent to insurance while in transit, and to freight actually paid thereon from St. John's to the point of sale.

WAR STANDARD FLOUR.

4.—The retail price of all grades of War Standard Flour shall not exceed \$14.90 per barrel within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and in the outports \$14.90, with the addition of an amount equivalent to insurance while in transit and freight actually paid thereon from St. John's to the point of sale, and shall not exceed \$1.15 per stone within the Municipal Limits of St. John's, and in the outports \$1.15, plus an amount equivalent to insurance while in transit and freight actually paid thereon from St. John's to the point of sale.

MOLASSES.

5.—The retail price of molasses shall not exceed \$1.20 per gallon within the Municipal Limits of the town of St. John's, and in the outports \$1.20, plus freight and insurance.

6.—Any person who shall offer for sale or shall sell by retail any sugar, flour or molasses at a greater price than that fixed in above regulations shall be guilty of a breach thereof.

7.—All the foregoing prices to be for cash sales.

8.—No dealer is to refuse a tender for cash when a purchase is made.

9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction before a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment (one half of the fine shall be paid to the informer and the balance to the Food Control Board, for the benefit of the Dominion).

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 - 210 brls. HAM BUTT PORK at \$44.00 brl.
 - 185 brls. BEST BONELESS BEEF—Very tender.
 - 65 brls. SPARE RIBS.
 - 130 puncheons and brls. Very Best MOLASSES—Grocery and Fancy.
 - 500 bags PURE WHITE CORN MEAL Table.
 - 350 bags YELLOW FEED MEAL.
 - 2000 bags CATTLE FEED from \$4.50 bag.
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