

# The Evening Times Star

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## Victorious Advance of Allies Sweeps Forward on Wide Front

### General Retreat From The North Of Cambrai To Verdun

#### Victory In Cambrai Region Increases Daily In Magnitude

**Rapid Advance of Franco-British Troops Makes Situation of German Centre Extremely Critical; Continued Progress Along Champagne Front; Evacuation of the Belgian Coast Hangs in Balance**

Paris, Oct. 11.—(Havas Agency)—The victory in the Cambrai region increases daily in magnitude, producing indirect repercussions over the whole front.

The wedge driven into the German lines to a depth of thirty kilometres in five days menaces the Douai-Laon massif. The Germans are in general retreat from north of Cambrai to Verdun. In consequence of the extremely rapid advance of the Franco-British troops, who have reached the open ground between the Oise and the Senne, the situation of the German centre becomes extremely critical, the more so because General Gouraud's continued progress west of the Argonne menaces the enemy's left wing.

The enemy front on the Chemin Des Dames and the Aisne, under the assaults of General Mangin's forces and the army operating northwest of Rheims, was shaken despite energetic resistance, the enemy intending at all costs to protect the retreat of his forces delayed on the Aisne. The enemy was obliged to abandon enormous booty in the Argonne.

#### PROGRESS ON CHAMPAGNE FRONT

Paris, Oct. 12.—Continued progress was made last night by the French troops along the Champagne front, the war office announced today. The French have penetrated the important railway town of Vouziers. This morning the French were holding the general line of the Retourne and the road from Pavres to Vouziers.

#### The British Advance

London, Oct. 12.—British forces last night continued their advance north of the Senne River, Field Marshal Haig announced today. Their advance is in the direction of the villages of Hamel, Breillers, less than three miles from Douai, and Cuincy, less than two miles from Douai, have been captured.

#### Across the Sappe

With the French Army in France, Oct. 11, Friday—(By the Associated Press)—The enemy today began an attempt to slow up the Anglo-American advance on the main battlefield. All the bridges across the River Selle from Lecloux southward were blown up and the Germans seem to have been digging in furiously along the line of the high ground some two thousand to four thousand yards east of the river.

#### Villages On Fire

With the French Army in the Champagne, Oct. 12.—(Reuter's)—Youngsters in Guise as well as all of the villages in the whole region south of Laon are burning.

#### Across the Sappe

With the French Army in France, Oct. 11 (Reuter's)—General Gouraud's troops have crossed the Sappe River almost everywhere along the twenty mile front between Bertroucourt and Bethenville. The Germans still hold the bridgehead at Roull-Sur-Sappe.

#### The Enemy Retiring

The enemy is retiring to his next zone of resistance on the Retourne, but there are unmistakable evidences that he is preparing for a still further retreat.

#### Cavalry in Pursuit

With the French Army in Champagne, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press, 11 p.m.)—Cavalry joined in the pursuit of the Germans by General Gouraud's army today, being the first to enter Lanleville. The advance on the eastern part of the battlefield was much accelerated, the French and American troops at some points gaining about seven miles. The Americans, notwithstanding a heavy bombardment of the region with mustard gas shells, took Machault.

General Gouraud's troops advanced to the river Retourne over most of its length and took Savigny-Sur-Aisne, only two and a half miles south of Vouziers, which is in flames. Guise and all of the villages south of Laon are in flames.

#### Americans Closing In

Paris, Oct. 12.—The Americans are closing in on Duin-Sur-Meuse, while their left wing is within five miles of Busancy, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris. Continuing, he says important events which will change the entire face of things may be expected in this part of the Woerthe front.

Orders found on prisoners, says M. Hutin, show that the enemy was in front until the thirteenth at least, in order to save all the material possible and enable the adjacent armies to conduct an orderly retreat. General Gouraud's attack upset this plan. Although the Germans had twenty-five divisions in the Champagne sector twelve of which were fresh, the fear of being rushed across France in a hurry.

The Crown Prince has moved his headquarters from Mezieres in hot haste.

### GERMAN REPLY TO WILSON NOTE HAS BEEN SENT

Reports of Its Effect Differ Somewhat  
**ALLIES ARE AGREED**

**Facist and Opponent of Germany is Now 'Austrian Premier'—Looks Like Beginning of Revolution in Turkey**

Paris, Oct. 11.—Semi-official summaries from comments in the German press, issued tonight, indicate that Germany, in answer to the demand for an evacuation of occupied territory, will ask as a offset the evacuation of German colonies and occupied Turkish territory, according to some newspaper comments published in Germany—Prince Maximilian will have no difficulty in announcing the adoption without restriction of President Wilson's programme.

Germany is apparently hurrying in view of the approaching armistice, to appear to be a despatchable note. Political amnesty will be announced and a new government will be appointed for Alsace-Lorraine. Marshal Ludendorff will be named and a liberal minister of war will be named. The least honest of health reports only four new cases this morning and the government bureau presided over by Dr. G. G. Melvin counts eleven. This makes forty-four cases definitely recorded on Secretary Burns' books.

Dr. Melvin thinks that sixty cases within city limits is all that his department is justified in citing.

The disparity in figures between the reports of the local board and the government bureau can be explained this way: The local board accepts the specific reports of well-documented cases in connection with the time-honored system of listing all diseases, while the government officials treat this special campaign in the nature of a general survey—an approximation of cases discovered and reported through various channels.

It is very encouraging to learn from Dr. G. G. Melvin, chief provincial health officer, that St. John is yet showing no signs of alarming increases in the number of cases and that the only fatality directly due to Spanish influenza is a colored recruit—a West Indian—brought here from the States the other day.

However, the disparity between the reports of St. John on all sides and it is doubtless the drastic steps taken by the ministry of health and the wonderful efficient co-operation of the general public that are preventing a rapid spread of the malady.

Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, M. D., minister of health, was busy this forenoon discussing the advisability and investigating the possibility of establishing an emergency hospital for influenza cases. Will there be at present some need of an institution, it is not because of the great number of cases but rather because of the peculiar position of some families afflicted with the malady and also because of the nursing problem. Outdoors contracting the disease here is another consideration.

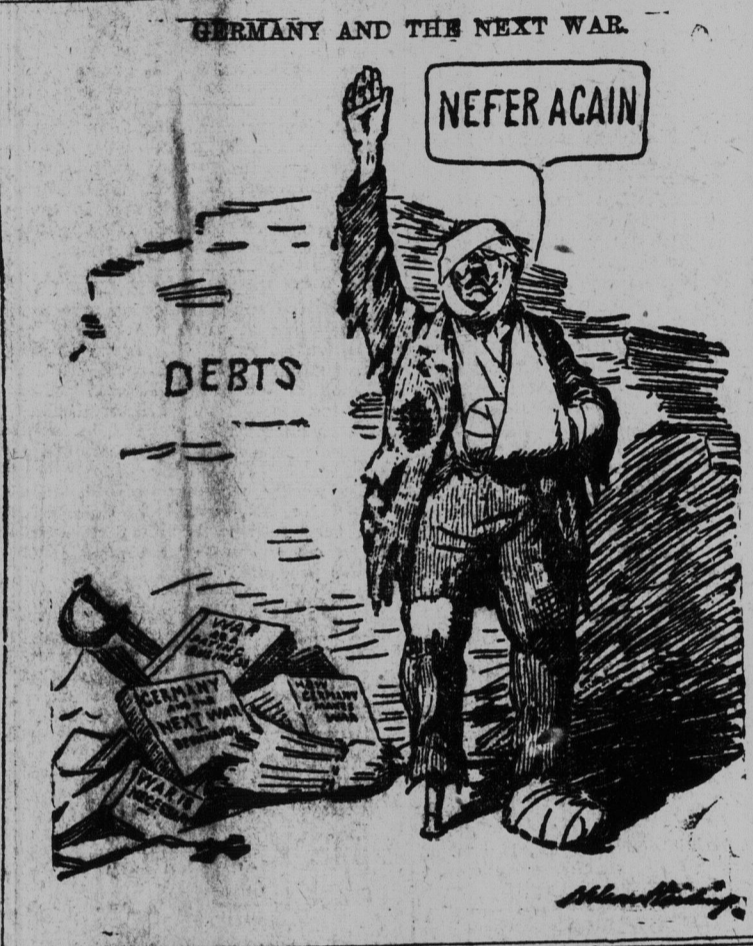
In the first place the epidemic wards of the General Public Hospital, Waterloo street, will not be adequate to handle the cases already in sight. Furthermore these accommodations are for contagious diseases in general and there is no telling when demands might be made upon them through other ailments than influenza.

Therefore it is thought a new building altogether should be secured for the present emergency. The need for such a hospital is already apparent. There are some instances where the heads of the families, especially mothers, are prostrated with Spanish influenza.

Members of the household exposed to contagion and really nobody at home to attend to the nursing and the household duties, which in a case of this kind are manifold. Influenza gets in its deadly work in such cases as these, where the nursing is not of the best perhaps and the field for spreading of the trouble is wide.

Then there is a much-discussed matter of sending V. A. D. nursing help into these homes. Dr. Roberts thinks this is not a good plan as it does not have the tendency to check the disease that the removal of the patient to a hospital would have. If the V. A. D. workers were put on duty in a special hospital under professional nurses and doctors and helpless household cases taken to that hospital then two great objects would be well served—the lessening of the congestion risk and the surety of effective nursing.

The matter of securing temporary quarters for an influenza hospital would naturally be in the hands of the local board of health. It is quite probable board reached them.



### ST. JOHN YET FAR FROM EXPERIENCING EPIDEMIC

Few New Cases of Spanish Influenza Reported; Matter of Special Hospital is Discussed; The Schools

St. John is yet far from being in a state of epidemic through Spanish influenza. The least honest of health reports only four new cases this morning and the government bureau presided over by Dr. G. G. Melvin counts eleven. This makes forty-four cases definitely recorded on Secretary Burns' books.

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### Germany Nearer The Brink of Disaster

Ludendorff Reaping Results of Error in Estimate of Allied Offensives—Headquarters Dumbfounded and Vacillating—No Longer Guided by Purely Military Considerations—Meanwhile Enemy Loses Valuable Time

Paris, Oct. 12.—Today finds Germany a little nearer the brink of disaster. Marshal Foch's broom applied in the Champagne this time, has swept the enemy back from a wider section of the front than ever before. General Ludendorff is now reaping the results of the cardinal error, he made in thinking that the Allied offensives were bound to be spaced at wide intervals like his own. The continuity of the attacks of the Allies has literally dumbfounded the Germans and it is plain that there is vacillation at grand German headquarters.

For instance, the evacuation of the Belgian coast appears to have been ordered and then countermanded which justifies the inference that General Ludendorff is no longer guided by purely military considerations, either from fear of the demoralizing effect a retreat on a large scale would have in the laborer or the idea that the more territory remains the stronger will be Germany's positions in its conversations with Washington. In the meantime General Ludendorff is letting Prussia's time slip by for which he will regret sooner or later.

Marshal Foch in the preface to his celebrated book, On the Conduct of War, says:

"The army at Mukden sought, not so much to crush the Russian right by a flank attack as to get on his rear and thus determine the retreat of all the enemy's forces."

The Allied commander-in-chief seems now to be applying that principle in France. The German front forms a vast salient from the Eosault to the Meuse, the extreme point of it being at Anly. Marshal Foch is attacking it not alone on one flank but on both alternately, which he is pressing the centre in the section between La Fere and Berry-Aux-Bac to prevent the enemy's breaking contact and slipping away.

### COMMENT ON GREY'S SPEECH IS FAVORABLE

Leading British Papers Uphold Project for League of Nations as Hope for Future Peace—Not a Substitute for Victory

London, Oct. 11.—Commenting on the speech made by Viscount Grey, former secretary of foreign affairs, at Westminster last night on the subject of a league of nations, the leading British papers refer to criticisms that the Allied governments had not devoted much thought to a league of nations, a criticism which Lord Grey dissociated himself.

The Daily News says: "The minister who fully occupied with the war but the prime minister has most strongly declared himself a believer in the project and Lord Curzon has given a considered statement in the House of Lords on behalf of the government favoring the league, while Lord Robert Cecil has declared he would join no government opposed to the realization of this ideal."

"There have been many references by ministers and political leaders to the same effect and none in the opposite sense. The ideal of which President Wilson is the foremost advocate is already in the possession of the people and we believe its practical realization is assured."

The Daily Mail says: "Lord Grey supported President Wilson's views on every important point and he did well to emphasize that the league of nations is not a substitute for victory. In the meantime, we have in the present great alliance the germ of a league and there is no reason why its twenty-one members should not devise machinery for using their immense power against manufacturers of the world."

The Daily News says: "Viscount Grey voiced the unhesitating endorsement by every element of sober opinion in the country of President Wilson's historic definitions of the purposes of this war and the conditions of peace."

The Times says: "No public man not in office could have spoken more authoritatively or with a better right to interpret the national thought and feeling than Viscount Grey. His speech lifted the league of nations ideal to the level on which it is essential that it should be kept."

"We associate ourselves very heartily with Lord Grey's conclusion that the main hope for a peaceful development of mankind lies in an enhanced sense of international security which a well organized league of nations alone can give. With his treatment of the fiscal issue and the question of disarmament we fully agree."

### WHERE THE GERMANS HOPE TO HOLD THE ADVANCING ALLIES.

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—General Von Liebert, writing in the Tagblatte Rensselaer, of Berlin, indicates the positions of the German armies to the line of Lille-Neubourg, Sedan, Montmedis, Metz and Diedenhofen. The writer says that here is laid the strategic chess board on which the German fatherland is to be defended outside its own frontiers.

### GREAT DAMAGE BY EARTHQUAKE IN PORTO RICO

Havana, Oct. 12.—Widespread damage has been caused by an earthquake in Porto Rico, according to an unconfirmed report received here from Santiago de Cuba. Many buildings are said to have been destroyed. The report fixes no definite locality and no loss of life is mentioned. Cable communication between Cuba and Porto Rico is badly hampered.

### NOP TIMES MONDAY

The Times will not be issued on Monday—Thanksgiving Day.

### TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY HOSTAGES SHOT AS A REPRISAL

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—Petrograd newspapers received here report that 250 hostages have been shot at Penze, 180 miles northwest of Saratov, as a reprisal for the assassination of M. Jorgoff, a member of the extraordinary commission, and an attack on the prison wardens.

### NEARLY TWO MILLION AMERICANS ACROSS

Washington, Oct. 12.—American troops sent overseas have passed the 1,000,000 mark, said General March, chief of staff when coupling his statement with an urgent appeal to the country to support the fourth Liberty Loan.

### The Stuff For The Troops

Men At The Front Are Getting What They Need and Their Comfort Has Done Away With "Grousing"

(By Lacey Amy, special correspondence of The Times.)

And since the most immediate needs are physical I set out yesterday to see what the fare of the boys is just back of the fighting line.

There is a brigade in what might be called a semi-rest camp. It is not a real rest camp far back of the lines, where barns and houses cover them, where the sound of the guns is a far-off noise.

(Continued on page 7, third column.)

#### WEATHER REPORT

Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stewart, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis—A moderate depression is passing to the Pacific and south Atlantic states. Rain is falling over a large portion of Ontario this morning. Elsewhere in Canada, fair weather prevails.

Forecasts.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Rain today; Sunday, moderate to fresh southwest winds, fair today and moderate to fresh.

Lower St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh winds, shifting to southwest and west with rain, clearing and moderately warm on Sunday.

Gulf and North Shore—Moderate to fresh winds, clearing and moderately warm on Sunday.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh to south to southwest winds, fair today and showers tonight and for most part of Sunday.

New England—Unclear, probably showers tonight and Sunday cooler, Sunday, fresh southwest to west winds.

### A RIGHT PEACE NOT VERY EASY THING TO MAKE

### A Change of Hearts in Germany a First Essential—'Brutes They Were and Brutes They Remain,' Says Balfour

London, Oct. 11.—A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, speaking at a luncheon given to a party of American editors today, said:

"We have to make a right peace and I do not think that right peace is a very easy thing to make. Our enemies are attempting to change their constitution but appear to have no notion that what we call a change is not so much a change in the formal purpose of the government as a change of hearts whereby that government is to be directed and animated."

Mr. Balfour said the Germans had shown no material improvement in their disposition during the four years of the war. "Brutes they were when they began the war. As far as I can judge, brutes they remain at the present moment."

The foreign secretary said that perhaps he spoke with a warmth and indignation unbefitting his position, but with the news of the Leninster outrage he found it difficult to measure his epithet.

"One would have thought," continued Mr. Balfour, "that those who brought in America to their own undoing by critics of this sort would have shrunk a little from repeating them at the moment when their fate is to be decided by America, perhaps even more than by any other of the co-belligerents."

### OUTSIDE CUSTOMS MEN ASK SALARY REVISION

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—A committee representing 2,000 members of the outside customs service, who are members of the Dominion Customs Association, waited on Hon. A. L. Sifton, minister of customs, today, and presented a revised salary schedule for this class of government employees. The committee received a sympathetic reception and the minister promised earnest consideration of their requests. The committee also presented suggestions with regard to the reorganization and re-classification of the service which is now going on. The amendment to the civil service act was one of the matters taken up. The committee also had an interview with Hon. W. J. Roche of the civil service commission.