

No Armistice While Enemy on Foreign Soil

The St. John Standard

VOL. X., NO. 163.

TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1918.

FAIR AND COOL.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Great Allied Victory!

ALLIES ADVANCE THREE MILES ALONG A TWENTY-MILE FRONT

Intrepid Fighters From North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee Lead Their Yankee Brothers of the North in Grand Attack Which Results in Capture of Premont and Brancourt.

On Their Left English, Scottish and Irish Capture Village of Serain and Other Places—New Zealand Also In It—The Last of the Hindenburg Line Gone and Enemy in Full Retreat.

London, Oct. 8.—The British and Americans have advanced to a depth of about three miles along a twenty mile front in their great attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai today.

North and South Carolina and Tennessee troops captured Brancourt and Premont, making an advance in these operations of more than three miles.

The text of the statement reads: "The third and fourth armies attacked on a front of about twenty miles this morning between St. Quentin and Cambrai and have advanced along the whole of this front to an average depth of about three miles.

"The night had been stormy making assembly of troops difficult; the assault was launched in a downpour of rain. As the attack progressed the weather cleared, favoring the development of the operations, which from the first were completely successful.

Capture Beaugard. "On the extreme right of the British attack, English divisions have driven the enemy from the ridge of high ground southeast and east of Mont Brehan and have captured the hamlet of Beaugard.

"In the right center the 36th American Division, comprising troops from North and South Carolina and Tennessee, under command of General Lewis, captured Brancourt after heavy fighting.

"On their left English, Scottish and Irish battalions captured the village of Serain early in the day. In the center English and Welsh battalions broke through the German defence system known as the Beaurvoir-Mastieres line and captured Maincourt and the trench line west of Valenciennes.

Welsh Troops Score. "Obstinate resistance was met from strong bodies of the enemy with machine guns at Wilroz Outreux. After hard fighting, the Welsh gained possession of the village.

"In the left center the New Zealanders broke through the Beaurvoir-Mastieres line and made deep progress to the east of it. The New Zealand troops stormed Les Dain early in the morning, and, pressing on, carried them.

"On the left of the attack we had hard fighting about Seravillers and Niergnies and along the line of the Ennes-Cambrai Road. In this sector the enemy counter-attacked strongly, using tanks to support his infantry.

"After pressing us back a short distance, the counter-attack was stopped, and the counter-attack was stopped, and the counter-attack was stopped.

A FAMOUS GERMAN FREEBOOTER FREE Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—Captain Karl Von Mueller, famous for his exploits while commander of the German cruiser Emden early in the war, has been released from internment in Holland owing to the state of his health, according to the Nieuwe Westlicht. Captain Von Mueller is now living at the town of Blankenburg, in the Harz Mountains, in the duchy of Brunswick.

Captain Von Mueller was taken prisoner by the British when the cruiser Emden, after raiding Entente shipping in the Indian Ocean, was destroyed off the Cocos Islands in November, 1914, by the Australian cruiser Sydney. The captain was taken to Malta and later transferred to England, and subsequently escaped from an internment camp at Kegworth, Nottingham and reached Holland where he was interned.

BIG UPRISING IN CONSTANTINOPLE REPORTS ZURICH

Turkish Cabinet Said To Have Resigned and Uproar Follows.

REICHSTAG TO HEAR PEACE TALK SOON

President Wilson Consulted the Allies Before Sending Note.

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER. (Special cable to the New York Tribune and the St. John Standard).

London, Oct. 8.—A report has been received here by way of Zurich that the Turkish cabinet has resigned, and that there has been an uprising of the people in Constantinople. A meeting of the German Reichstag has been called for Thursday next, when it is expected President Wilson's note will be received.

Allied leaders are now conferring on the exact tenor of the reply. It is understood here that Washington got into communication with the Allied governments, even before it received the official note.

Following the lead of the French Socialists, the British boiler-makers' Union has adopted a resolution, welcoming Germany's action, and asking the Allied governments to explore fully the possibilities of an early honorable peace.

Generally all classes are united in their opinion that the Allied offer, the only difference being as to the exact nature of the reply to be sent. One Socialist suggestion is that the Allies demand the immediate cessation of submarine warfare as one material guarantee of good faith on the part of Germany.

Still trusting in the German sword, Admiral Von Tirpitz, the leader of the pan-Germans and the originator of the Schrecklichkeit submarine campaign, makes the following statement to the "Kölnische Zeitung":

"We have hitherto had no luck with our peace offers. They don't seem suitable to the English mind. They took our readiness for peace as a weakness.

"It will be best for us not to give England an opportunity for a withdrawal, which can only take place if we are beaten. And fortunately we have not yet been defeated. I am convinced that the army and navy will exert all their energies and the majority of the people will see clearly that now it is a question of the future, not only of Germany, but also of all European peoples against the tyranny of the Anglo-Saxons.

"It is necessary to defeat all enemy propaganda of this sort. Let us not talk any more of peace after the enemy has shown us sufficiently that he does not want peace, but let us limit ourselves to the defeat of his military power, and his base denunciations until we will see the first signs that he has changed his mind."

French and Americans.

On the southern part of the battle front, from the Rhine sector to the Meuse River, the French and Americans are carrying out successfully their converging movement northward, and on sectors have gained additional ground.

Northeast of Berry-Au-Bac the French have driven their line to the junction of the Aisne and Sappee Rivers, placing the Germans' front around Laon and eastward in greater jeopardy. In Champagne General Gouraud's forces have increased their gains all the way eastward to the region of the Argonne Forest, while on the eastern side of the forest the Americans have improved their battle front along the Aire Valley.

In Macedonia the Italians and Serbs are still forcing the enemy through Albania and in Serbia while in Palestine the British have driven the Turks more than thirty miles north of Damascus. Reports are to the effect that the Turkish cabinet has resigned, and that the Turks have sent delegates to Greece to talk peace.

FERDY'S FEATHERS ARE DROOPING

Ex-Czar of Bulgaria and Suite Return To His Austrian Country Place.

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—Former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, accompanied by Prince Cyril, his second son, two Bulgarian generals and a large suite, has passed through Budapest to his estate at Prental, Lower Austria, says a despatch to the Cologne Gazette.

The party traveled in a special train, consisting of several parlor cars. In the coach occupied by Ferdinand all the window curtains had been lowered. In his journey through Hungary the ex-king alighted only at the station of Ofkla. Ferdinand's former stately appearance had undergone a change through the stress of recent events, and he walked sadly up and down the platform, leaning heavily on his stick. His head was bowed and in his haggard face were deep furrows. The correspondent adds: "It was a pitiful sight, and all beholders were impressed."

THE SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS ITS OFFICES

Madrid, Oct. 8.—The cabinet headed by Antonio Maura has resigned. The cabinet was formed last March.

MANY DEATHS.

Quebec, Oct. 8.—As an indication of the high rate of mortality in Quebec city, it may be pointed out that today's Le Soleil, a local daily, carries thirty official death notices in its columns.

Canada's Great Victory Loan Campaign Opened By Sir Thomas White

Five Hundred Million Dollars Is the Amount Required To Be Raised By the Canadian Government To Carry on Canada's Part in the Prosecution of the War—Easy Terms and Big Interest.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, opened the campaign for the second Canada Victory Loan with a stirring speech in Winnipeg tonight. The industrial bureau was crowded with men and women to hear the minister of finance speak on the new loan.

Five hundred million of dollars is the amount required to be raised by the Canadian government to carry on Canada's part in the prosecution of the war. The minimum amount which the minister of finance asks for, is three hundred million of dollars. The larger amount will be raised if possible.

There are no twenty-year bonds in this issue. Five and fifteen year bonds will be available in the new loan, the amount being payable by investors as follows:

(Continued on page 12.)

TEUTON ARMIES DRIVEN BACK

Mighty Drive Started By British, American and French Troops Who Capture Numerous Towns and Many Prisoners on Wide Front.

(By The Associated Press)

The complete withdrawal of the troops of the Teutonic allies from occupied territories is essential to the commencement of any peace discussions with Germany.

Meanwhile the Entente Allied forces everywhere are defeating the armies of the Teutonic allies. In France they are fast carrying forward manoeuvres which are resulting in the enemy's line giving way from the region of Cambrai to Verdun. Likewise in Verdun and Turkish theatres the cleaning up process continues unabated. Over a front of twenty miles, between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the British, American and French troops have started a mighty drive, which, in its initial stage, has thrown the enemy back from high priced tactical positions to a depth of from two to five miles. Numerous towns have been captured, and seemingly all the great defensive positions of the enemy in this region have been obliterated.

Many Prisoners.

Large numbers of prisoners have been added to the already great throngs captured since the Allied offensive began. In addition, terrible casualties were inflicted on the enemy by the heavy artillery fire at the beginning of the attack, which began early Tuesday morning, and the machine gun and rifle fire of the attacking forces against the enemy, who resisted stubbornly at various points.

The American troops, fighting alongside the British, always were in the van, and when night fell their positions were where the points of penetration of the German line were the greatest. At last accounts hard fighting was still in progress, with the enemy steadily giving ground.

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NO ARMISTICE FOR THE GERMANS NOW

President Wilson Informs Berlin Government That Before United States Can Discuss a Cessation of Hostilities German Troops Must Withdraw From All Invaded Territory.

He Asks Chancellor Maximilian Whether He Represents German People or Authorities of Empire Who Are Conducting the War—No Reply To Note.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President Wilson today informed the German government that before the United States can discuss an armistice German troops must withdraw from all invaded territory. He asked Chancellor Maximilian whether he represented the German people or the authorities of the empire who are conducting the war. The president's message was not a reply, but in the form of an inquiry. The imperial German government is asked whether it accepts the terms laid down by the president in his address to Congress January 8, and subsequent addresses.

No answer to the Austrian peace proposal is contemplated for the present. This was made known officially. (Continued on Page Three.)

NO PEACE UNTIL HUNS SURRENDER

This Is Belief of New York Herald—World Thinks Wilson and Allies Have Germany in Diplomatic Trap—Other Comment.

New York, Oct. 8.—Press comment from all sections of the United States on President Wilson's reply to Germany's peace note follows:

New York World.—In dealing with the German peace offensive, President Wilson has employed the same tactics that Foch used in breaking the German military offensive—a counter offensive. The President has simply shifted the issue back to Germany, and left the German government to get out as best it can of the trap which was so carefully set for the United States and the Allies.

New York Herald.—Americans feel that there should be nothing that saves even remotely of diplomatic weakening. Unfortunately the President's note of enquiry is likely to be so construed. Peace is a long way off, for there can be no peace until there is unconditional surrender by the enemy. We have just begun to fight.

The Staats Zeitung.

New York Staats Zeitung.—The reply of President Wilson to the recent peace proposal of the German chancellor opens a possibility for ending the war. In his answer President Wilson gives proof that the intention of Germany is not his intention, that he solely desires sufficient guarantees for permanent peace, and are convinced that Prince Max can and will, in a short while, accede to President Wilson's demands.

New York Tribune.—Our conclusion is that President Wilson's "inquiry" was intended by him not to express the state of mind of this country toward a faithless people, but to make it impossible for the imperial German government to capitalize its insincerity in terms of morale by saying to the German people: "We have asked in vain for peace on President Wilson's own conditions."

Chicago Tribune.—The President has prevented Maximilian from turning to the German people and saying: "We see, we offered America peace on her own terms, and she has refused it. I have revealed the real purpose of the Allies. You see now it is to destroy the German people. Therefore, fight on."

The President has given the German people stern warning of the terms upon which they must seek peace.

FRANCO-AMERICANS FORCE BACK ENEMY

Paris, Oct. 8.—Franco-American troops in Champagne have driven back the Germans over a front of nearly two miles north of St. Pierre, captured the plateau northeast of Autry and taken numerous prisoners, according to the French official communication tonight.

The French northeast of St. Quentin, the Bellecourt Farm, the village of Rouvrois, and other important positions. More than 1,200 Germans were made prisoners in this region. The communication says: "Co-operating with the British northeast of St. Quentin we penetrated the enemy's strong positions, made important progress, and captured Fontaine, Uterte and the Bellecourt Farm."

We also captured the wood east of Tilloy, Hill 124 and the village of Rouvrois and made more than 1,200 prisoners.

"On the Sappee front the enemy continually tried to eject us from positions we had won. The Franco-Americans won fresh successes north of the Arnes River. We drove back the enemy three kilometers north of St. Pierre, carried the plateau northeast of Autry and reached the outskirts of Lancon. Numerous prisoners were taken."