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GENERALLY FAIR

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ENEMY IN FULL FLIGHT!

ENEMY MEETS A SEVERE DEFEAT LOSING CAMBRAI TO CANADIANS

British, Americans and French Are Driving Rapidly Towards La Cateau and the Oise Valley, Having Crossed Cambrai-St. Quentin Railroad at Many Points—Fifteen Thousand Prisoners Captured.

German Army in General Retreat on Twenty Mile Front and Stands in Immediate Danger of Losing Douai—Foch's Pincers Digging in Northwest of Laon.

(By Arthur S. Draper). Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. London, Oct. 9.—Canadians captured Cambrai and the British, French and Americans are driving rapidly toward La Cateau and the Oise Valley, having crossed the Cambrai-St. Quentin railroad at many points. The great operation was resumed this morning and despite the weather is becoming decidedly a threat of German communications in the Laon salient. Most of the enemy is retiring behind the Oise and an early readjustment of this line is inevitable.

In two days the Allies have captured 11,000 prisoners and many guns. Foch's pincers are not only digging in northwest of Laon, but on the southeast Gouraud is squeezing hard and the Germans are countering violently in the Champagne in vain attempts to release the pressure. Along the Oise, Suippe and Arnes there have been violent artillery duels.

Foch Fighting On. Foch is determined to throw the enemy out of Laon and pinch him back of his lateral communications. The French and Americans having cleared the east bank of the Meuse, north of Verdun, Pershing's task east of Argonne is less difficult because his right is no longer subject to an encircling fire.

Halg is clearing the last Oppy line, opening the way for an assault on Douai. Just when Ludendorff had reason to hope that the worst of his trouble was over Foch is striking with redoubled power.

Fortunately the Allies are fighting on ground where frightful weather makes less difference than in Flanders last fall.

The City of Cambrai. Cambrai (in German Kambrück or

Kambrük) is a fortified city on the Scheldt, in the department of the Nord, 104 miles northeast of Paris. Before the war it had a population of nearly 27,000. It has been long celebrated for the manufacture of cambrics, fine linens and laces. It is the seat of an archbishop and had a cathedral, archiepiscopal palace, town house, etc.

Cambrai is the Camaracum of the Romans by whom it was fortified. The League of Cambrai, a league formed in 1508 between Louis XII. of France, the German Emperor Maximilian and Ferdinand of Castile, for the purpose of humbling the republic of Venice and lengthening the German defense which was joined in 1509 by Pope Julius II., was organized in the city. The loss of Cambrai greatly weakens and lengthens the German defense system. It is only twenty-eight miles from the Belgian border and forty from Mons.

STEAMER IN CAN. PORT SANK SHIP

Six Men Lost When Vessel Went to Bottom and Others Injured.

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Oct. 9.—Early today a steamer limped into this port with a huge hole in her bow above the water line, and reported a collision with another steamer, in which the latter had been sunk and six of her crew were lost.

Few details were ascertainable, but it was gathered that the steamers had rammed each other in one of the dense fogs which hang over these coasts. The one which was sunk remained above the surface for only a short time. The other ship sent out boats and took the survivors on board. Several of the men were slightly injured in the crash. All lost their personal belongings and were obliged to borrow from the crew of the more fortunate ship.

The ship which reached here was not disabled, but quite badly damaged, and she made the nearest port as rapidly as possible. The collision occurred about two o'clock on Monday morning during mist and a heavy rain. The steamer which went down had a cargo valued at three million dollars.

SEVERAL DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA

Hillsboro Reports Three, Edmundston Three and Calais One.

Edmundston, Oct. 9.—There are nearly four hundred cases of Spanish influenza, grippe and pneumonia in Edmundston and vicinity. Three deaths have occurred here within the past two days.

Many Cases in Vanceboro. Nearly one hundred cases of the so-called Spanish influenza prevail in this vicinity. McAdam, Oct. 9.—Nearly one hundred cases of so-called Spanish influenza prevail in Vanceboro. There is a movement here to have trains from that place fumigated.

Death in Calais. Special to The Standard. St. Stephen, Oct. 9.—The influenza conditions here are not serious but in Calais there has been one death, that of William Casey, who died today of influenza. An option has been taken on the Windsor Hotel here and that will be used as a hospital should the situation become worse.

Three Deaths. Hillsboro, Oct. 9.—Three deaths from influenza were reported tonight. There are several serious cases in this vicinity.

SUGGEST FREER USE OF LIQUOR

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Oct. 9.—Temporary relaxation of the prohibition regulations in order to permit the purchase of small quantities of liquor without the necessity of a physician's prescription has been suggested to the government as an emergency method of meeting the epidemic of Spanish influenza. So far as can be learned the cabinet has not yet considered the matter.

SEVERAL DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN WESTMORLAND

Two Victims Die in Moncton, One in Napadogan—Two Are Brakeman.

SUNNY BRAE LADY DIES IN WALTHAM

Richard P. Wallis, M. L. A. of Victoria, Seriously Ill—S. S. Conventio.

Moncton, Oct. 9.—Several more deaths from the influenza epidemic were reported in Moncton today. Among the victims of the malady today were William S. Humes, tailor, in the employ of the F. W. S. Colpitts Co. Humes belongs to Hillsboro, where he has a wife and family living. He had been ill a week with influenza.

The death of George Dunn, a well known C. G. T. brakeman, occurred today, of influenza, after six days' illness. Deceased was the son of John Dunn, of Beersville, Kent County. He is survived by his wife.

A. C. Desjardins, brakeman on the N. T. R., and a native of Edmundston, died today at Napadogan, of influenza. Donald McKinnon, of Sunny Brae, received word tonight of the death of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Dill, of Waltham, Mass., of Spanish influenza.

Richard P. Wallis, M. L. A., for Victoria, B. C., who arrived in Moncton last Saturday, on route to St. John's, Nfld., but was stricken with influenza at the American Hotel, is critically ill with pneumonia. So serious is Mr. Wallis that he settled his business affairs today. At the latest report the doctors entertained some hope for his recovery.

Moncton Schools Closed. Moncton schools were closed today after a proclamation by the chief medical officer for the province was received here.

The N. B. and P. E. F. Sunday school convention opened here this morning, but instead of three days' convention as originally intended, the sessions will close tomorrow night in compliance with the provincial health order prohibiting all public meetings.

About 250 delegates are in attendance. At tonight's session Mayor Toombs welcomed the delegates, and the president of the association, Rev. T. P. Drummond, delivered the annual address. Rev. W. B. Wiggins, of Woodstock, replied to the mayor's welcome. Other speakers of the evening were Rev. C. J. Crowdie, of Nova Scotia, and Marian Lawrence. A feature of to-

day's session was the announcement that after November 1 there will be a union of Maritime Sunday school as-

Germany Expected To Reply To President Wilson In Few Days

Desperate Situation in Which Austria Finds Herself and Fact That Turkey Is Virtually Out of the War Will Tend To Compel Prince Max To Be Reasonably Lucid—Enormous Claims on Huns For Destroying Towns.

Washington, Oct. 9.—An early response to President Wilson's note of inquiry to the German chancellor is expected by American officials. While realizing that an answer to the three pertinent questions put to the Prince of Baden will be very difficult if the original proposal of the German government were not sincere officials are confident that internal conditions in Germany and the tremendous exigencies of the military situation will force speedy action by the chancellor if he hopes to prolong the existence of his cabinet beyond a few days.

So far as the hold of the government upon the people is concerned conditions in Austria are even far worse than those in Germany.

Affects Germany. This fact is calculated to strongly affect the German government, which is understood to entertain grave doubts of the strength of purpose of the dual monarchy, and to fear that Austria or perhaps Hungary, acting independently, will follow Bulgaria in seeking an unconditional peace. This would leave Germany to wage the war alone, for it is a foregone conclusion that Turkey already is lost to the Central Alliance.

The pointed inquiry directed to Prince Max as to whether he is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war, will, it is believed, be very embarrassing. If the response is in the affirmative, Germany's position will be weakened, as the President has already given notice that he will have no dealings with such authorities.

The powerful Socialist elements in the Reichstag also are counted upon to resent any such statement by the chancellor as directly in conflict with the Reichstag resolution of July, 1917, and with the very recent pledges to make the cabinet a representative body under which the Socialists were entitled to take part in the government.

May Have to Quit. On the other hand, if Max attempts to repudiate the military party, he undoubtedly will bring about a demand from that still powerful organization for his retirement, and the adoption of a reactionary policy.

The general belief here is that the chancellor will endeavor to find a middle course, and confine himself in his reply to half-way admissions, hoping thus to begin a long diplomatic discussion which might develop differences between the Entente Allies and America, as to war aims, and to lower the morale of the armies opposed to the Central Powers. Any such move is certain of failure.

Enormous Claims. The fact that American Ambassador Sharpe is making a personal investigation of the havoc wrought by the Germans in their forced retirement from French and Belgian territory, has led to the belief that it is the purpose of the stated programme to fully support the enormous claims for damages which Germany must meet as a condition of peace.

So far the American government has not indicated a disposition to join with the Entente Allies in making a threat to destroy German cities or towns in retaliation for every such community destroyed by the Germans in France and Belgium, but Mr. Sharpe's investigations might be regarded as also indicating a purpose to join in such representations, should the facts sustain the press reports of the extent of German atrocities.

sociations, taking the place of the N. S. Association and N. B. and P. E. I. Association.

The afternoon session was addressed by Rev. W. A. Ross and Marian Lawrence.

BRITISH CAPTURE MANY VILLAGES

German Troops on Twenty Mile Front in Full Flight and Are Being Hotly Pursued—Whole of City of Cambrai in Possession of Forces.

Since Aug. 21 Marshal Haig's Men in France Have Taken Over 110,000 Prisoners and 1,200 Big Guns—Remarkable Feat of Arms.

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Front, Oct. 9.—(By The Associated Press)—The German troops on a twenty mile front have been put to full flight and the British cavalry is reported to be pursuing them, the infantry marching in columns of four through villages hastily abandoned by the enemy.

Cambrai has fallen and the British are now well to the east.

London, Oct. 9.—The whole of Cambrai is in British possession, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight from headquarters. The Canadians were the first to enter the town. In the great defeat inflicted on the Germans yesterday, 10,000 prisoners and from 100 to 200 guns were captured.

Haig's Statement. The statement says: "We inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy yesterday between St. Quentin and Cambrai, taking over 10,000 prisoners and between 100 and 200 guns. "No less than twenty-three German divisions were engaged on this front; they were severely handled.

"The result of this action is that the troops have been enabled to advance today on the whole front between the Somme and the Senece and Argonne rapid progress eastward, capturing rearward detachments of the enemy, isolated batteries and machine gun posts. Numbers of the inhabitants who were left in the captured villages have met the advancing troops with enthusiasm.

"The whole of Cambrai is in our possession. "Since August 21 the British first, third and fourth armies have broken through the whole elaborate series of deep defensive zones built up with successive belts of heavily fortified trench lines, including the entire Hindenburg system on a front of over

thirty miles from St. Quentin to Arras. Having penetrated this battle area to a depth of between thirty and forty miles, our troops are now operating far beyond and east of the Hindenburg defences. "110,000 Prisoners. "In the process of these operations and since the date mentioned we have inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy in killed and wounded and have taken over 110,000 prisoners and 1,200 guns.

"This feat of arms has been performed by British troops who had already withstood the first heaviest fights of the enemy's main forces in the spring. Only the endurance and determined spirits of these troops permitted them to pass to the offensive with such conspicuous success. By their heroic action in defence and attack, the men from all parts of the British Empire have proved themselves soldiers of the highest order.

"The advance continued this afternoon. We have reached the general line of Bohain, Bussigny, Caudry and Caucourt."

Important railroad centres in this region. Behind them the Germans are leaving the country devastated, burning towns and villages as they flee. Numerous villages and hamlets to the south have been overrun by the Allies and thousands of Germans have been made prisoner and hundreds of their guns captured.

The victory seemingly is a complete one and with General Foch's strategy working smoothly in bending back the German line in one great converging movement, the Germans apparently are in a serious predicament. From the region northwest of Rheims to the Meuse river, north of Verdun, the French and Americans are slowly pushing the Germans backward toward the Belgian border. In Macedonia and Asiatic Asia the troops of the Entente still have the enemy on the run. Nowhere is the enemy able to do more than fight rearguard battles, giving ground when the pressure becomes too strong.

Avanche of Steel. Under the avalanche of steel hurled against them on the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector the Germans could not live (Continued on Page Two.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONGRATULATES MARSHAL HAIG

London, Oct. 9.—Premier Lloyd George has sent the following to Field Marshal Haig in the field:

"I have just heard from Marshal Foch of the brilliant victory by the 3rd and 4th armies and wish to express to yourself, General Byng, General Rawlinson and all the forces and men under your command my sincerest congratulations on the great and significant successes which the British army with their American brothers-in-arms have gained during the past few days.

"The courage and tenacity with which the troops of the empire, after withstanding terrific enemy assaults in the spring of this year, again resumed the offensive with such decisive results is the greatest chapter of our military history."

TURKEY IS ABOUT OUT OF THE WAR

Surrender of Ottoman Empire Expected Shortly—Fall of Pro-Hun Cabinet Will Hasten Peace.

London, Oct. 9.—The surrender of Turkey within the next forty-eight hours will not surprise well informed quarters in London. The British authorities are in possession of information showing that a process of disintegration exists in Constantinople.

The British foreign office has received indirect news of the fall of the Turkish cabinet. Tewfik Pasha, who, it is reported, will be the new grand vizier, is understood to have pro-ally rather than pro-German sympathies.

According to advices, which are not official, however, the cabinet has decided to take military measures against Bulgaria, but found that the opinion of the country was against them.

The Turkish peace note has been despatched through Spain. Following the overthrow of the pro-German Turkish cabinet at Constantinople, Athens dispatches declare that delegates from the Smyrna government expected to tender peace offers to the Allies.

CAMBRAI IN RUINS.

London, Oct. 9.—Reuter's correspondent cables: "Successive explosions have occurred in Cambrai, which have reduced the town to ruins."

The maximum depth of the advance is between eight and ten miles. The Germans are declared to be fleeing to the east of La Cateau, one of the most