

# 8,000 Germans Are Made Prisoners

## CAPTURE OF CAMBRAI GIVES BRITISH CHANCE TO HASTEN HUN RETREAT

### ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMY ATTACKS ON WIDE FRONT

**Germs Hurriedly Building Trench Systems East of Rheims in Probable Preparation for New Retreat, Which May Release All of France and Great Part of Belgium.**

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, Oct. 6 (5 a.m.)—The Germans are preparing for another retreat in northern France and are hurriedly building trench systems east of Rheims, about five miles eastward of the present battlefield, according to further details received by the British today.

The great British drive on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front was kept up at full speed during the night and shows no signs of letting up.

(American troops took part in the latest British assault which was launched through the breach in the Hindenburg line south of Cambrai yesterday morning).

The attackers are encountering practically no resistance except machine gun fire and feeble artillery shelling. Many prisoners were liberated by the British advance. Civilians made the reports to the British military authorities that the Germans were preparing a new line of earthworks east of Rheims. Some of the prisoners expressed the belief that the Germans would be unable to make a decisive stand west of the Meuse river.

(If the Germans fall back to the Meuse it would mean the redemption of practically all of France and a great part of Belgium).

**Pershing's Men Advance.**

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 9.—Gen. Pershing's army is advancing east of the Meuse river. Americans captured several towns in new offensive east of Meuse river.

**Rapid Progress Made.**

London, Oct. 9.—The Anglo-American attack was resumed this morning on the entire front south of Cambrai. Field Marshal Haig reported today. Rapid progress was being made.

**French Capture 10,000.**

Paris, Oct. 9.—Nearly 10,000 German prisoners were taken yesterday by the allied forces in the fighting along the various fronts of the battlefield, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris today. The Germans, he adds, are hurriedly evacuating the Argonne forest. The battle is continuing.

**French Seize Defenses.**

Paris, Oct. 9.—French troops attacking last night pushed east of St. Quentin captured the German defenses between Harly and Neuville-St. Amand and drove past the latter town on the north, today's official statement by the war office announces.

**Confusion Behind Lines.**

With the Anglo-American armies near St. Quentin, Oct. 9.—There is confusion within the enemy lines. On the front of the two British armies engaged elements from no fewer than twenty-nine enemy divisions have been identified along the twenty-mile fighting line. Such concentration of troops seems almost incredible until it is realized that some of these divisions have been engaged almost continuously since Aug. 8 and they are mere shadows of the ground organizations.

**Teutons Retired.**

London, Oct. 8.—(A. P.)—(1:15 p.m.)—The British advance along the battle front between Cambrai and St. Quentin is proceeding very well today all along the line. There is not so much resistance by the Germans as there was yesterday. This probably is due to the Germans having retired during the night.

**No Wire Barriers Ahead.**

From sources it is learned for a virtual certainty that no formidable wire barriers are ahead of the British and Americans until the Valenciennes line is reached, and after that the line of the Meuse river.

**WAR MANEUVER, SAYS PAGE.**

Rome, Oct. 9.—The American ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, being asked for his opinion on the German peace proposal, said: "This is nothing but a war maneuver, camouflaged to look like a peace offensive."

**Attempts at Recapture.**

Paris, Oct. 9.—Attempts by the Germans to recapture the positions gained yesterday by the French north of the Arves were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

**Started Burning Towns.**

With the Anglo-American armies near St. Quentin, Oct. 9.—The Germans have started burning towns far east of the line on which they are now fighting. Mareuil between Clary and Bohain, is in flames. The Germans are being given no rest whatever. In addition to the barracks falling on them as they vainly try to stem the onrushing British and American other British guns are hammering their rear lines, paying special attention to roads.

**As darkness fell Tuesday night the sky was dotted with British airplanes, some hovering over the smoking and flaming battlefield, while others were on their way to add to the general confusion behind the enemy lines by dropping bombs on all sorts of enemy targets.**

### TENNESSEE BOYS TAKE BATTERY

**While Fighting on Cambrai-St. Quentin Front, British.**

**SMASH THE SILENT FRENCH**

**Americans Battle West of Corney, Join Up With French Coming South.**

With the American Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, Oct. 9.—(5 a.m.)—Tennessee and Carolina troops, fighting with the British on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, smashed the silent French in the smashing assault which began yesterday morning. The attack is continuing.

**Attack on Four-Mile Front.**

Paris, Oct. 9.—Tennessee and Carolina troops, fighting under Gen. Lewis, on Cambrai-St. Quentin front, smashed the silent French in the smashing assault which began yesterday morning. The attack is continuing.

**Can't Stop Doughboys.**

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 9.—(12:30 p.m.)—Gen. Pershing's men are driving ahead everywhere. The roads are heavy as a result of continuous rains, but this fails to stop the doughboys. The attack in the Argonne region is continuing. The Americans have battled their way west of Corney to a point where they joined the French coming from the south.

**Three German Divisions Which have been facing the Americans have been withdrawn exhausted.**

**Sixty Divisions.**

With the British Army on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, Oct. 9.—(5 a.m.)—The Germans are throwing in approximately twenty-five divisions (324,000 men) in an effort to stop the tide of American and British troops that are rolling forward on the Cambrai-St. Quentin battlefield.

**Two fresh divisions were thrown into the struggle by the Germans, which had been British tanks, contributed magnificently to the Anglo-American success.**

### HEROISM OF TEXAN SAVES LIFE OF PILOT

**Crawls Out on Wing While Lieutenant Guides Machine to Earth.**

(By Henry G. Wailes)

With the American Army on the Champagne front, Oct. 8.—(I. N. S.)—(Delayed.)—Crawling out on the wing of his blazing airplane, which had been set afire by German incendiary bullets, Capt. Charles Trickey, of Hanger, Tex., balanced the machine high in midair so that the pilot could bring it safely to earth.

Although the flames licked his body and inflicted mortal burns, the pilot, Sub-Lieutenant Harold E. Loud, of Osceola, Mich., stuck to his post and continued to operate the machine on its downward flight. Loud died a few hours after landing.

The machine was a two-seated observation plane.

Witnesses of the daring deed were unable to decide which showed the greater bravery—Trickey, by crawling out upon the wing, risking being blown to a violent death, or Loud, sticking to the controls and bringing the airplane to a perfect landing while the fire seared his face and body.

**COMPERS SATISFIED.**

Rome, Oct. 9.—Speaking at a reception tendered him by the press, Samuel Compers expressed satisfaction at what he had seen on his trip to the Italian front and also referred to the peace move of the central powers.

**STORES CLOSED BY INJUNCTION.**

Grand, Ala., Oct. 9.—Atty.-Gen. Lloyd Tate has served injunction papers on several stores here closing them up under injunction proceedings, the proprietors being suspected of violating the prohibition laws of the state. In a raid here some time ago more than a million dollars' worth of contraband liquors were captured and most of it destroyed.

### AMERICANS IN FOUR ZONES OF ACTION

American troops are now on the offensive against the Germans on more than fifty miles of the western front and are attacking in four different zones of action.

The latest blow fell east of the Meuse river, where Gen. Pershing's First army assaulted the Germans over a front of about ten miles. West of the Meuse, the Americans are steadily pushing ahead on a front of twenty miles. Yankee forces attacked at Gen. Gouraud's French army in Champagne drove forward on a front of nearly ten miles.

On the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, the Americans, aligned with the Fourth British army and attacked on a twenty-mile front.

### DELIVERS ATTACK EAST OF MEUSE

**Pershing's Army Captures Four Villages and Strongly Fortified Towns.**

**HUNS DAMMING AIRE RIVER**

**In Effort to Flood Lowlands Near Marcq—Brilliant Fighting of Americans.**

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 8.—(Night.)—Gen. Pershing's first American army delivered a new attack east of the Meuse river today, capturing four villages and a fortified farm. The Germans were pushed back from the old line from which they began their big offensive against Verdun in 1916.

The Americans are now driving ahead on both sides of the Meuse river. The German wire was broken and delivered with conjunction with a French attack early in the morning, following a brief spell of artillery preparation. The Americans advanced across the Meuse and quickly captured the village of Consenvoye.

Four miles north of Consenvoye, the Americans seized Melleville farm, taking an entire battalion along with its commander and fifteen men.

Further to the east, Americans captured Brabant, Haumont and Beaumont, driving the enemy back. Only feeble resistance was encountered by British tanks, which contributed magnificently to the Anglo-American success.

While the Americans were across the river they received magnificent support from the artillery.

The very weak German artillery through heavy entanglements west of Fleuville during the attack.

The Americans pressed westward through heavy entanglements west of Fleuville during the attack.

The new American advance was carried out in the face of heavy German counter attacks.

The Germans had succeeded in taking hill No. 223, but were driven out by the Americans in a brilliant counter thrust.

During the morning the Germans shelled the American Red Cross station at Gercourt.

### AMERICANS ADVANCE ON CHAMPAGNE FRONT

**GO FORWARD TO DEPTH OF OVER TWO MILES.**

**Yankee Batteries Heavily Bombard German Machine Nests, Silencing Many.**

With the American Army on the Champagne front, Oct. 9.—(Night.)—The Americans advanced between two and three miles today on the Champagne front, capturing 400 prisoners.

Attacks were delivered today both east and west of St. Etienne, which is now firmly in Franco-American hands.

### PLEASED WITH WILSON'S REPLY

**"Fighting to Continue, With Americans in Stellar Role."**

**ONLY ONE WAY TO PEACE**

**Next Move Is Now Up to Berlin and Meanwhile Allied Armies Continue Operations.**

(By John Edwin Nevins)

Washington, Oct. 9.—(I. N. S.)—"The fighting is continuing with American troops playing stellar roles."

That was the reply by administration officials today to the few critics who found fault with President Wilson's reply to the German peace proposals. With very few exceptions, among them United States Senator Lodge, and Representative Fess of Ohio, Washington today was even more pleased with the president's action than when it was first announced.

It was felt that the president had taken the only step whereby Germany would be unable to say that she had offered peace on America's terms and been rejected. He has placed the burden of proving sincerity on the present German government. In doing so, officials say, he has thrown wide open the door for lasting peace and closed it to deceit and hypocrisy.

Incidentally, it is admitted that the president has much more information on the exact conditions within Germany than any other person in the United States.

The spread of war-weariness throughout the empire in the last few weeks, since the German armies have advanced that they could stand up against Foch's trip-hammer blows, has been constantly increasing. The people everywhere are demanding peace. President Wilson now has made it plain that there is only one way to secure that peace—winning it all German armies within their own territorial limits and her undersea assaults from the lanes of the ocean; free acceptance of the terms already laid down by him and his allies.

By his admission by Prince Max of Baden that, in seeking peace, he represents the German people and not merely the military masters of the nation.

The next move is up to Berlin. And while waiting for it, the great allied armies on the western front will continue their operations against the armies of Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

Officials very frankly admitted today that they do not look for a favorable response to the president's three queries from Germany. The position of the Kaiser is too well known, they say, to believe that he and his followers will accept a situation which compels them to admit defeat in a military sense. And after all, robbed of its high sounding words, the exact words of the president are exactly what President Wilson demands, when he makes the condition of asking for an armistice withdrawal from all occupied territory—northern France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania and Russia.

Acceptance of this condition as a preliminary to an armistice, automatically abrogates the infamous treaties of Bucharest and Brest Litovsk, and the territorial divisions of Ukraine, with Austria and Turkey.

**Nonacceptance.**

Nonacceptance means, of course, that the fighting will be unchecked until Germany finally has to accept these terms.

Incidentally in dealing safely with Germany and allowing the cases of Austria and Turkey to remain open, the Kaiser is too well known, they say, to believe that he and his followers will accept a situation which compels them to admit defeat in a military sense.

The majority of the Austrian leaders are on record as desiring a peace based on territorial alignments by nationalities. Should Germany reject the president's terms, then Austria must consider whether she can afford to continue as an ally, realizing that she is facing complete and certain defeat.

**Wired to Berlin.**

The reply of the president will reach Berlin sometime today or in any event, not later than tomorrow. It was put into code, and sent forward almost immediately by the Swiss cable yesterday. The British and French have been requested to expedite it over the wireless. Berlin, while subject to delay, is operating smoothly. However, officials do not look for a reply before the last of the week or even later. It is certain that before any action whatever is taken by the Kaiser and his advisers, the military leaders will be consulted. Because of the new turn to the situation whereby the president has made it mandatory for Germany either to accept his terms or to accept his outlined terms as written or admit that she merely used them once more to try for a "made-in-Germany" peace, conferences with every branch of German leadership will be necessary in order to frame a reply.

Until that reply comes, there will be no official speculation on the possible next move. Officials made this very plain today. They are now chiefly concerned with continuing the military preparations and with advancing the liberty loan, which has been falling behind because of unforeseen causes.

### TENNESSEANS AT CAMBRAI

London, Oct. 9.—The British and American have advanced to a depth of about three miles along a twenty-mile front in their great attack between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Field Marshal Haig made this announcement in his report from headquarters last night.

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

The troops were those of the Thirtieth division under Gen. Lewis.

### NORTHERN BASTION OF HINDENBERG LINE FALLS

**American and British Troops Renew Sweeping Attack On Cambrai-St. Quentin Front.**

**Foreville and Ramillies Captured. Outskirts of Walincourt Reached.**

London, Oct. 9 (11:45 a.m.)—British troops have entered Cambrai, the war office announced today.

The attack, begun by Americans and British yesterday morning, on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, was renewed this morning at 5:20 o'clock.

With the city 8,000 German prisoners were captured. Additional progress was made east of Sequehart and toward Bohain and Maretz.

Ramillies, just north of the Cambrai-Valenciennes road, was captured by the allied forces.

South of Cambrai the British captured Foreville and reached the western outskirts of Walincourt.

The attack this morning was on the front of the Third and Fourth armies and began at 5:20 o'clock.

Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of this long resisting German stronghold in his official statement today.

The German positions north of Cambrai are dominated by the new British gains on the southeast. The British are in position to hasten the retreat there by turning an enfilading fire against the German positions.

### SOLEMNLY PLEDGE LAST DROP OF BLOOD

**POLISH TROOPS STAND FOR LIBERATION OF COUNTRY.**

**General of Division Kisses the Polish Colors and Repeats Oath of Allegiance.**

With the American Army in Lorraine, Oct. 8.—Polish troops and officials of the Polish council, at a review in the Champagne valley today, solemnly pledged their last drop of blood for the liberation of Poland.

A Polish division, clad in their navy blue uniforms and square hats, formed a hollow square in the Lorraine valley, Champagne last July, said masses at an improvised altar on the hillside, while officers of the entire division stood bareheaded.

The general of the division, who stood with bare head in the middle of the valley, then kissed the Polish colors, and solemnly repeated the oath pledging to be ever faithful to Poland and to fight to the last drop of blood for the liberation of the country. Similar oaths were made by members of the Polish council, including Count Zamoyski, president pro tem of the Polish national committee, and Major Francis Fronczak, former health commissioner of Buffalo.

The Polish troops then marched in review down the valley, ending in a cavalry charge. Allied officers heartily applauded the splendid showing of the troops.

Included among the many Polish notables present was Styka, the famous Polish painter. Gen. Pershing was represented by Maj. J. L. Coolidge and Lieut. Robert Mauerick.

**CLOSES ALL SCHOOLS.**

Selma Takes Steps to Prevent Spread of Epidemic.

Selma, Ala., Oct. 9.—All schools, theaters, picture shows, lodge meetings, churches and clubs were closed today in Selma by recommendation of the county board of health until an impending epidemic of Spanish influenza is prevented. This action was taken following the example of nearby cities where the disease has become an epidemic. There are well over a hundred cases in Selma now, confined largely to the village of the Selma Manufacturing company, and drastic precautions are being employed to prevent the spread of the disease by stopping all public assemblies.

**NAMED ASSISTANTS.**

Washington, Oct. 9.—W. W. Coleman, a manufacturer of Milwaukee, and T. H. Symington, a manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., have been appointed special assistants of the chief of ordnance, and the war department announced today.

Mr. Coleman will have charge of all matters connected with the production of cannon, gun carriages and their accessories, while Mr. Symington will have charge of artillery ammunition.

### TURKEY'S SURRENDER IMMINENT; NOTE DISPATCHED TO UNITED STATES

London, Oct. 9 (4:45 p.m.)—The surrender of Turkey to the allies is possible within forty-eight hours, said a dispatch to the Evening Standard this afternoon.

Turkey's peace note to the United States has been dispatched through Spanish diplomatic channels, said a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam this afternoon.

The new cabinet of Turkey will be a "peace ministry," according to another dispatch. The cabinet will be headed by Tewfik Pasha, according to information from Constantinople.

Tewfik Pasha was former premier of Turkey and succeeds Talaat Pasha.

### KAISER'S PEACE OFFER DEMORALIZES ARMY

**BOCHE MORALE IS GONE, DECLAIRES DOUGHBOY.**

**Wilson's Answer Creates Apparent Gratification in Ranks of Americans.**

With the British Army on the Cambrai front, Oct. 9.—(Noon.)—The Kaiser's latest peace offer has demoralized the whole German army.

This is the way one American doughboy expressed it, after the big advance yesterday.

"The boche morale is gone. We kicked them out of the bushes and shot them like rabbits," he added.

German prisoners taken in the drive which began Tuesday morning said that the Kaiser's order of the day on Sunday made the troops feel that the war was lost.

"If the Kaiser doesn't want to fight any more, neither do we," said one German prisoner.

**Comment Forbidden.**

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 9.—(Noon.)—The text of President Wilson's answer to the latest German peace overtures became public in the American army today.

While comment was forbidden in such units as the news reached, it created apparent gratification that no armistice had been granted in the present military situation.

**COMES TO SAVE REMNANTS.**

Geneva, Oct. 9.—A Vienna dispatch received here says the German field marshal Mackensen has arrived in Old Serbia not to aid the Bulgarians, but in order to save the remnants of the Austro-German forces which the allies are closely following toward the Danube. The Bulgarians refused to obey the German officers.

The dispatch adds that the Austrians are evacuating Belgrade and that as the Serbians advance the whole Serbian population is taking its revenge. Even women in family units are driving out their former oppressors. The women have suffered so much that it is difficult to restrain them.

### DR. KNIGHT TELLS WHAT TO DO TO PREVENT AND CHECK INFLUENZA

**Government Health Officer Gives Timely Advice—First, Go to Bed and Call Doctor, but as Physicians Are Overtaxed Administer First Aid Yourself.**

When people are taken with colds they may be developing influenza. The physicians here are taxed to the utmost and you may not be able to get a doctor as soon as desired.

The first thing to do on feeling indisposed is to go to bed, open all windows, but avoid draughts, take a purgative immediately and keep the bowels open with salts or powder.

Buy an atomizer and one-half pint of Dobell's solution. Fill the atomizer and spray the nose and throat freely. Do not use the tip as a family utensil, but dip the point in boiling water if used on more than one patient. After doing this, call a doctor. After the following do not take any patent or other medicines until you see a doctor.

Many inquiries have been made concerning vaccines and serums.

There is no efficient serum or vaccine treatment for influenza, in the opinion of the United States public health service.

Beware of patent medicines, especially those containing quinine. Quinine will only cure malaria.

For prevention the United States public health service advises: Daily bathing; moderate exercise in the open air; keep room well ventilated, but avoid draughts; eat moderately; avoid all excesses, especially street cars; avoid crowded places; use nasal sprays of salt solution (Dobell's); clean mouth and teeth frequently; avoid people who cough and sneeze in your presence; do not stand too close during conversation; avoid handling handkerchiefs, towels, dishes, etc., after patients with the disease; boil everything.

### FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

The joy is gone from living, the "du" has got our goat. I know no worthy substitute if kissing must be smothered; so throw up all the windows and let the wind blow through. Come, kiss me, I'll take a shot, joy's wings were made to fly. The weather? Fair with continued open weather tonight and Thursday.

