THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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800 SQUARE MILES INCLUDING WHOLE BELGIAN COAST RECLAIMED

LILLE NOW FAR IN BACKGROUND

British Cannon Pumping Shells Into Bottle Neck by Which Huns Retreat.

PRICE FOR COVETOUSNESS

German Military Commanders Issue Documents Seeking to Rally Soldiers.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Friday, Oct. 18.—Lille is fast being left behind by the advancing Fifth British army. In spite of German posts established north of Roubaix and Turcoing, these rich manufacturing cities have been taken. The Germans blew up the bridges leading into Bruges and left strong rear guards there, but these forces were sacrificed by the enemy while the main body of his troops moved eastward from the city and those near the coast hastened to escape.

Today has been fine and clear, and the Belgian airmen have again come into their own. The Belgian sky has been literally full of them and they have worked great havoc with bombs and bullets among enemy forces fleeing through the gap between Bruges and the Dutch frontier.

More cannon have been brought up, and all last night and today they have been pumping shells into the bottle neck through which the Germans are retreating. The number of Germans killed in this area since yesterday is, of course, undetermined, but, from the amount of explosive projectiles, large and small, dropped on them, their losses must be tremendous. In addition, the French cavalry has been making dashes here and there, and has also taken its toll.

Paying High Price.

The German army is paying a high price for its attempt to retain its hold on the coveted coast of Belgium. German military commanders, being unable to win any victories, now seem to have gone in for literature on an extensive scale. Today's reports include masses of captured documents which have fallen into the hands of the allied soldiers. They treat of all subjects, but, one in all, they contain a sub-current of despair. One says:

"I will take strongest action against men who absent themselves from their commands, only to turn up again when danger is over."

Count Von Waldersee, of the Fifty-ninth reserve regiment, wrote that he knew his regiment was going to be attacked and warned his men that the attack must be broken down. Incidentally, the assault referred to resulted in the smashing of that regiment.

Discloses German Ideas.

This officer ordered all auxiliary services to the assistance of the infantry in the line, "which needs all the support imaginable."

Count Von Waldersee discloses some German ideas relative to the gaining of time in which to prepare defenses that may be valuable in view of Germany's efforts to secure an armistice or peace.

"Wherever defenses are of a temporary nature," he said, "they must, if the enemy leaves us sufficient time, be continually improved and strengthened in accordance with the principles laid down for defensive fighting."

"The enemy's great successes have strengthened his consciousness of superiority," this commander very frankly said. "The strength and condition of our troops cannot be unknown to him, and there is no doubt that he possesses the means to overcome the difficulties which confront him."

Knows War Is Lost.

It would appear from many documents that the German army knows it has lost the war and is blue over the fact. German soldiers on the battle front have shown unusual consideration for civilians. Notices in French and English have been found at Dignies, informing civilians that they would not be moved east of that town. Of course, the allied guns would not fire on towns known to be full of civilians. The Germans, knowing this, could use it to protect themselves.

In many of the towns and localities where the allied troops have swept past celebrations over their deliverance from the Germans were carried on all day today by the people. In Lille there were crowds in the streets singing, cheering and throwing roses everywhere. The people have become so demonstrative in many places that they have interfered slightly with the work of the soldiers. Runners and dispatch riders obliged to pass through Courtrai, for instance, have not been making as good time as usual.

Women Kiss Heroes.

This fact came to the knowledge of a British brigadier-general, who ordered the dispatch riders brought before him. One blushingly said that the charge against him and the others was quite true, adding: "But we could not help the delay, sir, for every time we go through a town we have each been soundly kissed. It would not do to tell the women and girls we were in a hurry. They just insist on stopping your motorcycle, all wanting to kiss you at one time."

What the brigadier-general said is not recorded, but the charges against the men were dropped.

It has been learned from a resident of Courtrai that German cavalry officers were giving a ball there, celebrating the return of peace, on the night the city was taken. At the middle of the dance British infantry, which had broken through the defenses to the west, stormed into the town and the German cavalry dandies had to run for their lives.

Letters and diaries taken from captured soldiers make interesting reading. One man tells how his division "got it in the neck." Another wrote, "There was the devil to pay," and adds that there were only sixty men left out of one entire regiment. Not a single captured order, document, letter or diary displays a single note of optimism.

In the neighborhood of Turcoing and Roubaix more than 100,000 civilians have been liberated.

FOR RATIONING HOLLAND.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Negotiations for a rationing agreement with Holland are to be resumed in London immediately. The negotiations were brought to a standstill last January owing to Holland's failure to accept an agreement provisionally decided on, because of German opposition and interference. Holland's change of policy is attributed in some quarters to the change in the military situation.

6,000 GERMANS TRAPPED AS ALLIES ENTER EECLOO

Ships in Eecloo Canal Shot to Pieces—Belgian Coast Taken Over by Allies—Germans, in Flight, Pass Sluis—Restoring Much Territory and Capture Prisoners.

London, Oct. 19 (2:16 p.m.)—Allied troops have entered the Belgian town of Eecloo and have trapped 6,000 Germans between there and the Holland border, according to a news agency dispatch from Amsterdam.

Ships Shot to Pieces.

London, Oct. 19.—Refugees arriving in Holland from Belgium report that a number of ships on the Eecloo canal carrying German officers and war material were shot to pieces and sunk with their crews on board by Belgian troops on Friday afternoon, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph. The German troops, according to the refugees, are retreating toward Ghent and Antwerp.

Belgian Coast Taken Over.

London, Oct. 19.—The whole Belgian coast has been taken over by British naval forces, according to a special dispatch from Dover. They occupy all of the ground between Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Push East of Turcoing.

London, Oct. 19 (2:40 p.m.)—British troops pushing on east of Turcoing have captured Belleghem-Rolleghem and Luinghe. Courtrai has been completely cleared of the enemy.

Belgians in Zeebrugge.

London, Oct. 19 (1 p.m.)—Belgian troops have partly occupied Zeebrugge, according to unofficial advices. The British have pushed on for six miles east of Douai. The Oise river has been reached on a wide front.

Assault Vital Points.

London, Oct. 19 (1:10 p.m.)—The allies are now assaulting the German positions in the vital sector of the Sambre river. The Sambre line covers the German position at Maubeuge. Maubeuge is a fortress in eastern France. It was taken by the Germans in the autumn of 1914.

Germans Passing Sluis.

London, Oct. 19 (1:05 p.m.)—Many German columns with numerous guns and automobiles traveling eastward are passing Sluis, a town of the Holland frontier ten miles northeast of Bruges. German sentinels have abandoned their posts on the canal at Sluis.

LOGES WOOD IS CLEARED OF HUNS

Americans Forced to Withdraw When Germans Shell Forest With Mustard Gas.

YANKS FIGHT LIKE DEMONS

"Mop Up" District South of Grandpre and Patrol in Direction of Brieulles.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 19.—In heavy fighting Friday the Germans were driven from Loges wood and from the northern edge of Grandpre, where they had succeeded in emplacing a few machine guns.

Later the Americans withdrew from the forest when the Germans shelled it with mustard gas, but continued to hold both sides of it.

Northward of Cote de Castillon American patrols entered the strong entanglements of the Kriemhilde line, passing beyond them.

Patrol encounters continued throughout the day until darkness fell.

The Germans had counter-attacked in the sectors of Grandpre and Loges wood on Thursday night, driving back the American line slightly.

The noisest unit of the American army was sent in to win back the lost ground. The doughboys attacked with fixed bayonets, yelling like wild Indians. Uproarious cheers announced the capture of the first German line.

As the progress continued through the woods there was continuous cheering.

"They came at us like Indians," declared German prisoners afterward. The boches were surprised that the Americans, who could shout so ferociously in battle, could be so mild and gentle in their treatment afterward.

For the most part the Germans fought well, standing by their machine guns or engaging in hand-to-hand encounters until bayoneted. The Germans have evacuated Le Grand Carre and Hazois wood and the Americans have occupied Bantheville wood.

The American line Friday night skirted Beffu, Lemort Homme and Landres-St. Georges on the south.

Americans have "mopped up" the district north of Grandpre and on Friday patrolled toward Brieulles and Bois de Foret.

Observers reported violent explosions in the region of Clery Le Grand and Ainsreville.

Clear weather increased air activities.

Austrians who were captured by the Americans asked to be put in separate cages from the German prisoners.

COMMITTEE TO NEGOTIATE

Commercial Telegraphers' Union Elects Officers and Concludes Session.

Washington, Oct. 19.—With the selection of Washington as national headquarters and the re-election of S. J. Konenkamp as president by acclamation, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America brought its biennial convention to an end today. J. A. Campbell was elected secretary-treasurer an dthe following were elected vice-presidents: L. I. Marshall, Los Angeles; Kenny Whitten, Pennsylvania; E. L. Boole, Chicago.

A committee of five, with President Konenkamp as chairman, will remain in Washington to carry on negotiations regarding locked-out men and the adjustment of wages. This committee will organize today and map out its campaign.

The next convention will be held at Atlanta, starting on the first Monday in October, 1919.

CONFERENCES IN BERLIN

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 19.—(Havas.) There were government conferences in Berlin Thursday that lasted all day, according to advices here. The war ministry held a five-hour session, in which the military chiefs participated.

GERMAN'S PEACE DANCE CHECKED

Allied Forces Enter Cuortrai in Midst of Festivities of Enemy.

YANKS ADVANCE 2 MILES

Establish Posts South of Turcoing—Tanks Cross Selle River,

With the British Army on the Western Front, Oct. 18.—(Delayed.)—The British, in their advance past Lille, have established posts north of Turcoing.

American troops that advanced three kilometers (nearly two miles), south of Le Cateau yesterday, were still pushing on this morning. They have taken more than 1,500 prisoners and repulsed numerous machine gun attacks.

The Germans had established machine guns in shell holes and were aided by the fog. The mist was so thick this morning that tanks had to be steered by compass. American tanks crossed the Selle river with much difficulty. At the same time the stream was bridged by engineers working under machine gun fire.

Stiff Resistance.

The Belgians, in their advance on the Flanders front, have been meeting with stiff oposition from machine gun nests around Bruges.

Cavalry is surrounding the rear guard enemy positions, while patrols are pushing out ahead.

A British general who complained of the delays of his dispatch riders sent through the newly-captured town of Courtrai was informed that they were held up by civilians to be kissed.

The Germans were giving a dance in Courtrai "in celebration of peace" when they were abruptly driven out.

The first allied troops to enter Lille found the city undamaged. It was profusely decorated with flags.

Civilians were dressed in their best clothes and a general holiday spirit prevailed. There was much dancing in the streets and singing of patriotic airs, while old men played accordeons. Flags that had been secreted for over four years were flung to the breeze as soon as the Germans were out of the city.

Crowds followed their liberators, cheering and offering drinks and cigars. Men and women with children in their arms rushed into the streets to kiss the allied soldiers.

The civilians said that the Germans waited until the last minute and then blew up the bridges outside of the city on Thursday morning. The boches departed on the run.

There were similar scenes of jubilation in other captured cities.

SUNK BRITISH SHIPS

Still More Than Those Built in Month.

(London Mail.)

The August sinkings of British merchant vessels were 6,123 tons less than in July. The following is a comparison in gross tons with the output of new ships from yards in the United Kingdom:

	Sinkings.	New Ships.	Deficit.
Eight Months	1,681,876	1,029,869	652,007
August	176,401	124,675	51,726

Tonnage lost by British, allies and neutrals:

	Aug.	July.	Inc. or Dec.
British	176,401	182,524	Dec. 6,123
Allied and Neutral	151,275	141,248	Inc. 10,027
Total world..	327,676	323,772	Inc. 3,904

The admiralty state that if British losses from enemy action alone are considered August is better than any month since September, 1916.

The average monthly British sinkings for the eight months ending August were 210,234 tons, and the average output 128,733 tons—an average monthly deficit of 81,501 tons.

PANIC ON BERLIN BOURSE

Paris, Oct. 19.—There was another panic on the Berlin Bourse Thursday, according to advices from Zurich. Maritime securities are reported to have dropped 25 per cent. and chemical product issues from 10 to 20 per cent.

WILSON REPLIES TO DUAL POWER

Declares Austria-Hungary Must Satisfy Aspirations of Its Own People.

REJECTS PEACE OFFER

Recognition of Czecho-Slovaks Now Changes Basis of Peace Terms.

Washington, Oct. 19.—President Wilson has answered the peace note of Austria-Hungary with a declaration that the Austro-Hungarian government must satisfy the national aspirations of its own people and that they, the people, shall be the judges of their rights and destinies.

The reply was made by Secretary Lansing yesterday through the Swedish minister in Washington. It calls attention to the tenth condition of peace enunciated by President Wilson on Jan. 8, which says the people of Austria-Hungary should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

The note calls attention to the recognition by the United States of the Czecho-Slovak national council as a de facto belligerent government and states that this country has also recognized the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

Text Follows.

The text of the note handed to the Swedish minister follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th instant, in which you transmit a communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the president. I am now instructed by the president to request you to be good enough to convey to the imperial and royal government the following reply:

"The president deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian government that he cannot entertain the present suggestion of that government because of certain events of utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the 8th of January, last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the government of the United States. Among the fourteen terms of peace which the president formulated at that time occurred the following:

"'The people of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous developments.'

No Longer at Liberty.

"Since that sentence was written and uttered to this congress of the United States the government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian governments, and that the Czecho-Slovak national council is a de facto belligerent government, clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slovaks for freedom.

"The president is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy the aspiration and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed.) "ROBERT LANSING."

Text of Austrian Note.

The Austrian note, as presented on Oct. 7 by Minister Ekengren and addressed to the president of the United States, is as follows:

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his lordship, the president of the United States of America, and offers to conclude with him and his allies an armistice on every front on land, at sea and in the air, and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to congress of Jan. 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of February 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation, and in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of Sept. 27, 1918, will

RAIN, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM.

Good friends, I bid a fond farewell To those who've read my rhyme, For ere another sun has set, And with an eye that glistens wet, And years that one cannot forget, I'm leaving you this time; So let this be my epitaph, Rhymed in a gingling tune, A little good, a little bad, a flock of mirth, a fling at fad, I gave you simply what I had; May my successor beat his dad, And you'll forget me soon. The weather? Rain and slight change in temperature tonight and Sunday.

MANY TOWNS SEIZED IN AREA SOUTHEAST CAMBRAI

Yankees, Fighting With British, Continue Victorious Progress—Wassigny and Ribeauxville Taken—Marcq River Crossed—English Warships Shell Germans.

London, Oct. 18 (11:30 a.m.)—British troops continuing the attack on the Bohain-Le Cateau front have captured Wassigny and Ribeauxville and have entered Sadluel, it was officially announced late tonight by the war office.

(Wassigny was an important road center nineteen miles southeast of Cambrai).

Haig's men have also entered Bazuel, further north of Wassigny, and Mazinghein.

The British have made a new advance of five miles and have completed the capture of Douai. They are in contact with the Germans east of Vred and Cattelet.

Further north our advance detachments have crossed the Marcq river between Sainghin and Chereng and are approaching the latter village.

The Germans are still in retreat between the Sensee canal and the Lys river. Gen. Plummer's British army is now east of Turcoing and Roubaix, standing on the Belgian frontier. Fighting continues.

Three Miles Beyond Lille.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Friday, Oct. 18 (10 p.m.)—British and American troops southeast of Le Cateau captured 1,200 prisoners and 120 guns today and have advanced about four miles since the attack began yesterday morning. The British are now more than three miles southeast of Lille. It had been officially announced that over 4,000 prisoners were captured on this front.

On the Belgian coast British warships are shelling the retreating Germans.

Pushing On From Bruges.

With the British Army on the Western Battlefront, Oct. 18.—(Night, 10 p.m.)—Allied patrols, pushing on from Bruges, are approaching Ghent, in Belgium, according to an unconfirmed report from the Flanders front today.

(Ghent is twenty-three miles southeast of Bruges).

Belgian cavalry from Bruges has been driving in the direction of Ghent also. French cavalry has reached the outskirts of the city with infantry pushing close behind. Infantry has crossed the Ostend-Bruges canal, rapidly marching northward.

Americans, who attacked with the British on the Bohain-Le Cateau front, continue to forge ahead and have formed a junction with the British.

How Line Now Runs.

The line now runs past Jone De Mer farm and the west bank of Jone De Mer stream past the Le Cateau road to the railway and thence to Baillen farm.

Taken 3,000 Prisoners Since Thursday.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The French continue successfully their advance south of Wassigny and east of Guise, according to the war office statement today. They have reached the Sambre canal on a front of nearly nine miles south of Hannappes.

Along the canal the French hold the towns of Hannappes, Tupigny and Noyals. Since Oct. 17 in this region the French First army has taken more than 3,000 prisoners and twenty guns.

East of Rethel the Germans have been driven from the territory between the Ardennes canal and the Aisne west of Attigny. The town of Ambly-Haut has been captured in addition to prisoners.

Carried Into Captivity.

With the British Forces in France, Oct. 19.—(Havas).—During the last fifteen days of their occupation of Lille the Germans took away into captivity 15,000 of the inhabitants of the city.

The British are meeting with little opposition in the Lille salient and to the northward. In most places difficulty is found in keeping in contact with the enemy's main forces, owing to the rapidity of the retreat.

Capture All Belgian Coast.

London, Oct. 19 (2:30 p.m.)—Allied forces have captured the whole of the Belgian coast, according to information received by the Evening News. The allied line now extends from a position on the Dutch coast to the east of Bruges and to the south of Courtrai.

Four Towns Captured.

With the Allied Forces in Belgium, Oct. 19.—The towns of Chereng, Hasmy, Vred and Cattelet have been captured by the allied forces.

FLATTENING GERMAN LINE

Interesting Military Developments May Be Expected Shortly.

London, Oct. 19.—From the Scarpe to the sea the process of flattening out the German line continues and many interesting developments may be expected shortly. The fall of Roubaix probably will follow that of Turcoing. The line from Turcoing now runs southward along the Lille-Douai railway.

Indications are that the Germans are about to evacuate the pocket between the Serre and the Oise north of La Sere.

HUNGARY MUST RETURN TO FULL INDEPENDENCE

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—"Hungary must return to its autonomy and complete independence," declares the draft of an address to King Charles, which was read at the conclusion of the sitting of the lower house of the Hungarian parliament, says a Budapest dispatch.

"Hungary is in harmony with the international currents based on the noble principles of President Wilson's points," the address adds.

PROTEST FROM GERMANY

To United States Against Alien Property Sales.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Protest against the Americanizing of German-owned business concerns, ships and other property by Alien Property Custodian Palmer has been made by the German government to the state department. The note, transmitted through the Swiss legation and made public last night, declares the sale of German owned property in this country is "consciously aimed to do lasting injury to German economic existence."

Referring specifically to the proposed sale of the property in New Jersey of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American steamship lines, the note says it is an endeavor "to shackle through measures of force the opportunities of German shipping interests to develop in the future."

CZECHS RULE IN PRAGUE

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—Czechs are masters in Prague, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende. Czech money is in circulation and the Czech flag waves over Hradschin castle.

EBB OF TEUTON FLOOD

The Germans have held back the allies as long as possible at Douai that they might remove their stores and munitions. The map shows the coast section north of Lille, where Belgians, British and French are driving back the Germans and rendering Hun submarine bases untenable. The battle line of Oct. 17 is marked in black and the last white line shows today's positions.

2,000,000 MEN NOW WITH PERSHING

Strength of Overseas Army Announced by Chief-of-Staff March.

ALLIES REACH HOLLAND

Over Eight Hundred Square Miles Evacuated in Four Days by Enemy.

Washington, Oct. 19.—More than 2,000,000 American soldiers now have gone overseas, Gen. March told the members of the senate military committee today at their war department conference. While the conference was in progress Gen. March was notified that the Germans had evacuated the entire Belgian coast up to the Holland boundary and that it is now in possession of the allies.

Now Opposite Bruges.

British patrols participating in the allied advance in Belgium are reported to have reached the Holland frontier opposite Bruges, Gen. March was informed. The German retirement from the Belgian coast district, Gen. March added, is increasing in breadth and speed. The movement to the rear, on the whole, Gen. March added, is extremely rapid, as illustrated by the fact that the territory evacuated in four days totals more than 800 square miles.

To the south, in France, the general said, renewed attacks by Anglo-American forces opposite Douai have carried the allied line up to the hastily-constructed German defense system, which follows, in a general way, the Sensee canal and marshes. No attempt to cross this barrier has yet been reported.

Hindenburg Line Passed.

The Hindenburg defense system is now entirely behind the allied advance, and Marshal Foch is continuing his pressure without giving the enemy the slightest opportunity for a rest.

Gen. March did not attempt today to analyze the military situation on the western front as a whole or to point out objectives of the various attacks. He called attention to the fact that the German retirement, starting last week on a sixty-mile sector between the Oise and the Argonne, had spread during the week until it affected all except fifteen miles of the 250-mile front from the coast to the Meuse. While this retirement was in progress, he said, the American army northwest of Verdun was fighting its way forward against stiff resistance. The Twenty-ninth division (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia troops) was identified as one of those operating east of the Meuse. The Eighty-seventh (Michigan and Southern Illinois) division is now in the line. The Eighty-fourth (Kentucky, Indiana and Southern Illinois) is reported as having just arrived in France. The Thirty-eighth division (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia) has not yet arrived overseas.

To Cable Lists of Dead.

From now on all lists of dead and missing will be cabled at once and made public immediately after the relatives are notified. All other casualties will be rushed here by courier and also will be made public.

Telegrams notifying relatives will be followed up with letters giving all possible details of wounds, etc. Then additional letters will be sent by the Red Cross workers, who are to aid the department in keeping relatives informed of the exact nature of all casualties, etc. Letters from wounded soldiers to relatives will also be expedited in every way possible.

Gen. Bullard's Command.

Gen. March was not yet ready to disclose the units of the second field army, which is commanded by Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard and is now in action against the retreating Germans.

The general said that the 29th division is in action east of the Meuse and he had no reports on the 79th, 80th and 86th divisions at present. The 85th division is on the lines of communication, he said.

SERBS CAPTURE KRALJEVO

Austrians Being Pursued in Direction of Trestenik—German Airmen Active.

London, Oct. 19.—The important Serbian railway town of Kraljevo, eighty miles south of Belgrade, has been captured by the Serbs, the Serbian war office announced today.

The Austro-Germans are being pursued in the direction of Trestenik, twenty-one miles east of Kraljevo.

German airmen are active in bombing liberated cities.

BOLSHEVIKI SURROUNDED

Don Cossack Volunteer Army Scores Point.

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—The Don Cossack volunteer army and other detachments have surrounded the bolshevik forces in the northern Caucasus, says a dispatch from Kiev. The retreat of the bolsheviki to Astrakhan and Tzaritzyn has been cut off.

STEAMSHIP LUCIA SUNK

New York, Oct. 19.—The American steamship Lucia, equipped with buoyancy boxes and supposed to be unsinkable, has been sunk, according to word received here today by shipping circles. She was torpedoed by a submarine in the Atlantic, but details as to the date of the sinking and the fate of the crew were lacking.

REPORTED TO HAVE RESIGNED

Basel, Oct. 19.—Baron Burian, the Austrian premier, has resigned, according to Vienna newspapers.

GERMANY CANNOT CEASE HER SUBMARINE WARFARE

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—The German reply to President Wilson's last note was published in Berlin Friday evening and, according to advices from the German capital, it contained the following points:

1—Germany cannot cease her submarine warfare.
2—There is no definite agreement on an armistice.
3—President Wilson's demands are not rejected.
4—Denial is made that Germans perpetrated cruelties and robberies in occupied territory.

GERMAN REPLY READY.

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—Germany's reply to President Wilson, it is said by the Politikin, will deny the president's accusation of German cruelty and declare the submarine warfare cannot be stopped so long as there is no agreement as to an armistice. The reply, the newspaper declares, will not reject the president's demands, but will make further negotiations possible.