

THE LAKELAND EVENING TELEGRAM

PUBLISHED IN THE BEST TOWN IN THE BEST PART OF THE BEST STATE

BOOST—REMEMBER THAT SATAN STAYED IN HEAVEN UNTIL HE BEGAN TO KNOCK HIS HOME TOWN

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CAMBRAI HAS BEEN TAKEN BY BRITISH; ENEMY EVACUATE ARGONNE FOREST

8,000 PRISONERS TAKEN YESTERDAY; ENEMY SMOTHERED WITH DELUGE OF STEEL AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES

AMERICANS TAKE THREE BATTERIES

ENEMY IS PUSHED BACK THOUGH MAKING STERN RESISTANCE ON CHAMPAGNE FRONT

(By Associated Press.)
Paris, Oct. 9.—Eight thousand Germans were taken prisoners yesterday by the Allied forces on the various fronts, says Marcel Butin in the Echo De Paris. The Germans, he adds, have hurriedly evacuated the Argonne forest and the battle is continuing.

(By Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 9.—The city of Cambrai has been captured by the British with eight thousand prisoners, it is officially announced. The Anglo-American attack was resumed this morning and rapid progress was being made last night. Additional progress is being made east of Pequesral and towards Bohian Maretz, south of Cambrai. The British captured Evreuxville and have reached the western outskirts of Walcoth. Their attack this morning was on the front of the Third and Fourth armies and began at 5:30 o'clock.

Heavy Fighting
(By Associated Press.)
With Anglo-American Armies Near St. Quentin, Oct. 9.—Heavy fighting continued throughout the night on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and the British and Americans continued their progress of Tuesday under heavy protective fire from the British artillery. They defeated the enemy who was almost smothered under the great deluge of steel and explosives. A large number of guns have been captured in addition to great batches of prisoners who continue to arrive at the cages.

The Americans alone captured two complete field batteries and a battery of heavy artillery. The Americans captured their guns Tuesday afternoon when they suddenly outflanked them, on both ends of the valley south of Premont, capturing all of the German guns there.

Driving the Enemy Back
(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Oct. 9.—The American and French troops are steadily driving the enemy from the scene of the desperate struggles for Verdun. It was reported today in the communiqué for yesterday announcing the advance of both sides on the Meuse. They captured more than three thousand prisoners during the day and are also reported to have captured Coorway against the stubborn fighting in their continued advance in the Argonne forest.

Capture Important Defenses
(By Associated Press.)
Paris, Oct. 9.—The French attacking last night southeast of St. Quentin captured the German defenses between Harley, Neuville and St. Amand and drove past the latter town on the north, it is officially announced.

Americans Go Forward
(By Associated Press.)
With the Americans Northwest of Verdun, Tuesday night, Oct. 8.—The Americans drove forward today on the east side of the Meuse and occupied Charney. In company with

the French they captured the villages of Conceiveve, Bradant, Haumont and Deaumont and drove the enemy well beyond these towns. They have pushed him northward in desperate fighting in today's operations. More than three thousand prisoners have been taken. American units have captured four hundred prisoners and four Austrian field guns.

Enemy Is Counter-Attacking
(By Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 9.—(1:00 p. m.)—The Germans are today counter-attacking heavily on the Sulppe river. On the front in Champagne the French have not been able to make much progress.

AVIATOR'S MEDALS WILL BE GIVEN TO HIS TOWN

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 9.—Medals which Major Raoul Lufbery, the noted American aviator and ace who was shot down on the western front last spring, had received during his flying career, probably will be given to Wallingford, Conn., the home of his parents. This is the intention expressed by Edward Lufbery, the aviator's father.

TURKISH PREMIER AND MINISTER OF WAR HAVE RESIGNED

(By Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 9.—The Turkish premier, Talaat Pasha, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, former premier and ex-ambassador to London. The dispatches state that the minister of war, Enver Pasha, also has resigned.

AMERICAN PEOPLE MISJUDGED IN HOLLAND

Amsterdam, Oct. 9.—Hollanders have been told by their friends in the United States that American opinion is undergoing a change adverse to Holland. To combat this a Netherlands society is preparing to send a special mission to America in the hope of more firmly cementing the friendship of the two nations.

Friends of Holland in the United States, according to the Handelsblad, which is regarded as the leading newspaper in the kingdom, have sent word to Holland that the feeling in America is that the people of the Netherlands seem "indifferent" to the tremendous issues of the war. The paper declares that the consensus of American opinion is that the Dutch fail to appreciate the purity of America's motives, that the Hollanders think of nothing but to keep out of the war and enrich themselves and that the loudness of their protests against any inconveniences they may have suffered as a result of Entente war measures is not proportionate to the moderateness of their complaints against Germany's crimes on land and sea.

The newspaper freely admits that there is good ground for reproach. "Many persons in Holland," it says, "judge the war and the leading statesmen of the various countries, especially America, in a captious, presumptuous, even cynical spirit, which is calculated to grieve Americans sorely. America can justly expect Holland to believe in the good faith of its declaration that it entered the war not from egotistical or selfish purposes, but to free the world from the cancer of militaristic imperialism.

RESISTANCE ENCOUNTERED FROM ENEMY NOT SO HEAVY TODAY

(By Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 9.—(1:15 p. m.)—The British advance along the front between Cambrai and St. Quentin is proceeding well today all along the line. There is not so much enemy resistance as yesterday in the American sector. On this front the Germans are resisting strongly. American losses, however, have not been heavy.

SHELL SHOCK BRINGS HAIR TO BALD HEAD

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—The following communication has been received by J. F. Girard, from A. L. Mitchell, formerly auditor for the Investment company and the city of Pass-a-Grille. Mr. Girard has an extensive bald area on his head. The card reads: "I hope the attached may be of interest to you."

At Present Rate Liberty Loan Quota Will Not Be Reached By Oct. 19

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Oct. 9.—"At the present rate or going with the present average per capita subscriptions," says the treasury loan review today, "the Fourth Liberty Loan may not reach the desired goal within the allotted time."

AMERICAN AVIATORS READY ON ARRIVAL FOR BOMBARDMENT WORK

(By Associated Press.)
Paris, Oct. 8.—Americans who join French escadrilles, can from the moment of their arrival take part in bombarding expeditions, thanks to the sound training they have received, say French aviation authorities. The work of a single group, that under Major Vuillemin, may be taken to illustrate this statement.

During the bombardment of a battle-field, Second Lieutenant Bonfils, the observation officer having been killed, his pilot, Second Lieutenant Halley, an American, although himself severely wounded in the arm, succeeded in bringing the body of his companion back into the French lines. Halley brought down a German plane that day.

Second Lieutenant Lloyd Schaeffer, observation officer, was severely wounded in a fight, gaining a citation which spoke of him as "an American observation officer of the very first rank, giving fresh proofs of courage and admirable coolness each day. In full battle he carried out fifteen bombardments at low altitude."

Major Vuillemin has cited Harold Wilson Andrews, Second Lieutenant observation officer, as "remarkable for dash and skill. Always in the breach since the late German offensive, he has taken part in several fights. He returned from one with 19 shell splinters in his plane." Andrews was attacked in one instance by 18 enemy machines but succeeded in getting away. The next day he brought down an enemy plane.

"Officer pilot of great courage and high conscientiousness," says a citation of Lieutenant Edward King MacDonald, who took part in ten battle-field bombardments during the fighting on the Aisne and in Picardie. Two victories are credited to him.

Lieutenant Pilot William Hoeveler, after several months' work with the American ambulance, enlisted in the aviation, won a citation for his work in mine bombardments on the battle-field. Having brought down an enemy in one fight, he returned with nine

FORMER RUSSIAN PREMIER HAS BEEN SHOT

(By Associated Press.)
Stockholm, Oct. 9.—Alexandria F. Treppoff, former Russian premier, has been shot, according to Petrograd advices. Treppoff resigned as premier in January, 1917, after serving less than three months.

Attacked is a newspaper clipping. It says: "If the story related by Harry Vane, who is in France, is to be believed, the crash of cannon, shriek of high explosive shells and the bursting of shrapnel is the best hair restorer on the market today. Frank Nathan is in receipt of a letter from Vane, who tells of an American soldier who entered the conflict as bald as an egg. He had been in several hot fights, and today he has a fine crop of hair."

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AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE PLEASED WITH PRESIDENT'S REPLY; WANT NO ARMISTICE WITH GERMANS ON ALLIED SOIL

GERMAN WAR MARRIAGES PRODUCE MANY DIVORCES

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Oct. 9.—Restriction of war marriages in Germany is demanded by the New Saxon Church Paper. The material advantages which a young woman obtains by the war marriage are so alluring that only a few resist the lure, says the paper, adding: "The war divorces throw a bad light on the moral conditions in our people. They have not been numerous thus far but we fear that they will increase after the war." According to the Cologne Gazette seven hundred actions for divorces were begun within a period of four months before one court in Berlin.

JERICO NOT A LAND OF PURE DELIGHT

(By Associated Press.)
Jerusalem, Oct. 8.—Allied soldiers in the valley of the Jordan know now how really unkind were persons who, in pre-war days, "wished them in Jericho." To these fighting men, Jericho and its dust-covered environs mean heat, flies, mosquitoes and snakes, mildly advertised by the Turks in this message set up opposite the British lines: "Don't fear an offensive from us; we will come over later when you are all dead."

This summer, day after day, army thermometers along the Jordan registered from 105 to 125. Yet with scarcely a breeze, and these dust-laden, the Australian and New Zealand horsemen holding these lines, bringing from a temperate climate a reserve of health and vigor lacking in the natives, withstood the ordeal. It is the second or third summer that tells.

The flies and mosquitoes of the valley know no pity. In the early days of the fighting, when it was impossible to take the necessary sanitary precautions, they bred in myriads, but now pools of stagnant water have been eliminated and large tracts of scrub burned. As a result, the number of malaria cases has been surprisingly low.

Of the minor evils, the snakes are the worst, but, due to the precautions taken by officers and men, casualties from snake bites have been comparatively insignificant, despite the number of the reptiles and their venomous species.

One captured Turk had been attacked and bitten by a serpent four feet long, and as he lay on his cot in a British hospital, he told how he had strangled the reptile and then fainted. His nerves were shattered by the incident, and medical officers said it would be years before they were again normal.

(By Associated Press.)

Dublin, Oct. 9.—Construction by the government of model homes for the families of 27,000 Dublin workmen is recommended in a report just published here by Chief Engineering Inspector Cowan of the Local Government Board, appointed by the government to solve the serious housing problem.

The proposal involves an expenditure of 9,000,000 pounds and calls for the erection of 16,000 new buildings, and the reconstruction of nearly 4,000 old tenements.

The problem of housing the working classes long has been a serious one here, and there has been much discontent because of poor living conditions.

Some twenty thousand families, or nearly one-third of the city's pop-

BRITISH ARE SATISFIED WITH NOTE

THE REPLY IS REGARDED AS CLEVER AND LOGICAL BY DIPLOMATS

(By Associated Press.)
With American Forces in France, Oct. 9.—The President's reply to the German peace proposal reached the rear lines of the Americans this morning. The general tone of the rank and file comment was quiet satisfaction in that no armistice shall be granted while enemy troops are on Allied soil.

(By Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 9.—In diplomatic circles here Wilson's reply to the German chancellor is regarded as clever and logical.

LIGHT TANK MOST EFFICIENT WEAPON IN USE BY ALLIES

(By Associated Press.)

With the French Armies, Oct. 9.—The armored caterpillar motor car or "tank," which is now in high favor as an engine of assault against the enemies' lines, almost fell into discredit in France in 1917. The most successful type has been the new lighter car with a swinging turret from which an inch and a half caliber cannon or a machine gun can fire in any direction.

While the British were manufacturing their immense, heavy "tanks," the French, without knowing of the work their allies were doing, experimented with lighter cars, one type weighing 13 tons and another 23 tons. The 13-ton cars made their appearance in April, 1917, taking part in the French offensive between Rheims and the Aisne, as an experiment.

The losses appeared to be excessive and the report spread that they caught fire every time they were hit by a projectile. The death of Commandant Bossut while leading an assault with one of the cars created a profound impression.

Two later operations, however, modified the military opinion regarding them and they proved to be most effective.

During the winter other experiments were made and toward the last of May, 1918, the light "tanks" made their appearance on the battlefield in greater numbers. They were assigned to the defense of the forest of Villers-Cotterets when the Germans made their rush between Soissons and Rheims. During the first fifteen days of June they made more than twenty counterattacks and kept the forest clear of the enemy. The medium weight cars in the meantime helped the Americans take Cantigny.

Their first spectacular feat was in mobilizing in twelve hours south of Montdidier to precede the infantry in a successful counter-attack that stopped the advance of the Germans on the Montdidier-Noyon line.

These and subsequent successes convinced the French military authorities that the light "tank" was an effective and efficient arm.

Mr. Cowan's report recommends the erection by the government of 16,000 self-contained homes in the suburbs near car lines.