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# The Sentinel-Record.

THE FULL NIGHT REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OVER LEASED WIRES

## WEATHER FORECAST

Arkansas—Friday, probably rain; Saturday fair.

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# OSTEND IS BACK IN THE HANDS OF BELGIANS

## Belgian Aviators Landed in Center of the City Amid Cheers of Inhabitants.

Huns Are in Full Flight Everywhere Trying to Escape Before the Gap Along the Holland Frontier is Closed --Germans Moving So Fast They Could Not Remove Their Heavy Pieces.

Paris, Oct. 17.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth entered Ostend this afternoon.

The Germans are abandoning the Belgian coast and are seeking refuge behind the outer defenses of Antwerp.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—The enemy has been driven back rapidly everywhere today and the entire front from the sea southward is in motion. The British have entered Lille.

The Germans have fled precipitately from Ostend and that section of the Belgian coast. British naval forces have landed at Ostend, while a number of Belgian aviators landed in the center of the city amid cheers of the inhabitants.

Meanwhile the Belgian infantry and French cavalry sweeping up toward the coast at last reports were rapidly nearing the city and probably will be in it before daylight. Ostend is reported entirely free now of Germans, those left in the city as rear guards having been accounted for.

The Germans seem to be in full flight everywhere, especially from Belgium, for the gap through which they must escape between the advancing allied troops and the frontier of Holland is constantly being narrowed, and unless the enemy moves rapidly large numbers may be caught.

The entire Lille salient, it seems, is being evacuated by the hard pressed Hun. Even south of here they have had no rest.

East of St. Souplet, after crossing the river and defeating the Germans on the other side, the British and Americans stormed the continuation of the enemy Valenciennes-Le-Cateau line and appear to have made great progress. Thousands of civilians have been released. How many prisoners and guns have been captured is unknown. The Germans have been going so fast that they have not had time to remove their heavy pieces.

A force of Belgians, assisted by French cavalry and infantry, is reported to be driving northward to strike the bridges on the east and also cut the Ghent canal. Wide possibilities exist in this movement.

The Allied infantry made rapid progress today and pierced into the German front beyond Wynghe. The Germans are hurrying eastward through the passage between Bruges and the Holland border, trying to escape being bottled up. Only one good road exists in this passage, this being from Bruges to Eecloo. It contains a mad jumble of transports and fleeing men. Zeebrugge appears to have been abandoned.

Vast quantities of war material have been taken by the allied troops. These have been accumulating for four years.

The Bruges-Eecloo road is under fire of the Belgian guns, which also are shelling the back areas, dropping shells into the masses of the fleeing enemy. The passages between Bruges and Holland, which will be made narrower by the advancing troops, undoubtedly will constantly come in for treatment by the heavy artillery, as more allied guns are rushed up.

The Germans in Belgium already have met with defeat and those fleeing from the coast are faced with the great danger of capture unless they win the race they are making to escape.

If the passage is closed, the Germans rather than surrender bodily, may try to escape by crossing into Holland where it is sure they would be interned.

One thing stands out above others. The coast of Belgium, so vital to the German submarine operations, is fast being cleared of the enemy.

It would appear from reports regarding the cavalry operating on both

sides of Bruges that the horsemen even now are endeavoring to cut off the fleeing enemy.

Having been driven from the coast means also that the Germans hereafter will be unable to raid England, or carry out aerial operations over the North Sea with the freedom they had during the past four years.

## AMERICANS SUCCESSES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

NOW HOLD THE KEY TO GREAT STRETCHES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF COTE CHATILLON.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—In complete control of the Cote Chatillon, the Americans now hold the key to the great stretches to the north and northwest. The hill is in fact, the final of three keys, all of which have been bitterly defended. The first was Mamelotte trench outside of Romagne, which, when won, gave access to the equally vital Dame Marie and that position in turn gave access to Chatillon.

From the latter position the great mass of German defensive positions to the northwest can also be controlled and the line can be exploited further without organized attack because the position is on a sloping hill which can be swept with an enfilading fire.

The Americans took today as prisoners from the Germans two Russians who had been forced to labor in working battalions close behind the front line.

## SERIOUS CONDITION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

GENERAL STRIKE WHICH BEGAN SOME TIME AGO IN BOHEMIA IS SPREADING THROUGHOUT PROVINCE.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Indications of the serious state of affairs in Austria-Hungary continued to reach the state department today in dispatches from Bern, which said the dual empire is facing a decisive political crisis.

It is reported that the emperor at a meeting of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations will take occasion to issue a manifesto to the people granting a more liberal system of government.

On October 15 the Polish members of the reichsrath, of whom there are about eighty-six, met in Cracow and effected an organization which declared that the Poles will no longer sit in the reichsrath. This, the advisers say, may be taken to indicate a move on the part of the people of Poland not only to establish their own independent government, but to align themselves, supported by the Austrians, Poles against Austria-Hungary as well as Germany.

The Frankfort Zeitung reports that the general strike which began some days ago in Bohemia is spreading throughout the province. A large portion of Austria's military supplies come from this district.

## REPORTED SUBMARINES ARE ORDERED HOME

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—The Handelsblad publishes with reserve a report that the German admiralty has issued wireless instructions to all submarines to return to their bases.

## HUNS IN RETREAT OVER A FRONT OF FORTY MILES

RETROGRADE MOVEMENTS BEFORE THE ALLIED ARMIES ON ALL BATTLE FRONTS TAKE PLACE.

## HUNS' NEW LINE MAY BE FROM ANTWERP TO NAMUR

The Americans Have Suffered Extreme Hardships in Overcoming the Natural Fortifications and the Attacks of Hordes of Gunners North of Grand Pre.

(By The Associated Press.)

Over a front of forty miles, from the North sea in Belgium to Lille in Northern France, the Germans are in general retreat before the Belgian, French and British armies. Likewise the enemy is being forced to concede defeat by retrograde movements before the British and Americans southeast of Cambrai; under the attacks of the French in the pocket between the Oise and Serre rivers north of Laon, and by reason of continued strong attacks by the French and Americans in Champagne and along the Meuse river.

Nowhere, however, is the enemy in disorder. In Belgian Flanders his steps are being hastened by reason of the swift drives into his line by the British at Lille, just south of the Belgian border, and by the French and Belgians further north, which threaten to compel him to enter Dutch territory and face internment unless he is fleet enough to withdraw out of the entire pocket between the Scheldt river and the sea and reconstruct his line with its right resting on Antwerp.

Ostend, one of the famous submarine bases on the sea, is in British hands. More than a score of additional villages have been liberated by the allied troops and numerous guns and quantities of stores have been captured.

In their withdrawal from west Flanders the Germans are carrying out a tactical movement which doubtless will end in a general falling back of their line in northern France and permit them to materially strengthen their resistance on a new and shorter front. This probably will be from Antwerp to Namur and Metz, and thence to the Swiss border, which would still leave the Germans 80 miles from their own border line both at Antwerp and Namur. At present the center of the Flanders fighting is near Thillois which is about 125 miles from Aix La Chapelle on the German border.

Southeast of Cambrai over a front of ten miles between La Cateau and Bohain, the British and Americans are delivering a violent attack against the Germans, and at last reports they were meeting with success, although the Germans were savagely resisting with machine guns and infantry and with artillery behind their line.

North of Laon in the sack between the Oise and Serre rivers the French are endeavoring to drive out the Germans or capture them before they can make their way eastward to Hirson. Here also the enemy is using his machine gunners and artillery to impede the progress of the French, but further gains have been recorded.

The greatest resistance of all, however, is still being imposed against the efforts of the French and Americans in Champagne and along the Meuse river, where the holding of the line is essential to stave off a general retreat by the Germans all the way from Belgium to the Swiss frontier. The French in Champagne are still fighting hard to capture Reims, but the Germans thus far have been able

## PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN GERMANY

Paris, Oct. 17.—(Havas)—Peace demonstrations continue in Germany, according to the Matin which says that groups of soldiers go through the streets of Berlin singing pacifist and revolutionary songs. Pan-Germans, who attempted to hold a meeting before the Hindenburg statue were obliged to disperse by hooting crowds which attempted to set fire to the statue. The police had great difficulty in preventing them from carrying out their purpose.

According to reports by General Ludendorff some divisions have refused to obey orders and soldiers hold meetings to discuss political questions.

to hold this important position in their own hands.

North of Grand Pre both the French and the Americans have made further progress over the difficult ground. Especially severe have been the hardships suffered by the Americans in encompassing the natural fortifications and the attacks by hordes of enemy machine gunners. Before the Americans the Germans are giving ground only inch by inch.

## DOUAI AND LILLE ARE TAKEN BY THE BRITISH ARMY

SEVEN GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE HURLED BACK BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS.

## 3000 PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED

Threatened by the Continued Progress of Allied Attacks South of the Senne and North of the Lys the Enemy is Hastening His Retreat From the Salient at Douai and Lille.

London, Oct. 17.—British troops entered the town of Douai today, after overcoming the enemy's resistance on the line of Houde-Deule canal according to the official statement from the war office tonight. The fifth British army encircled and captured Lille, the statement adds.

British and American troops attacked on a front of nine miles northeast of Bohain where heavy fighting has taken place all day. The British carried the line of Selle river on the whole front south of LeCateau, establishing themselves on the railway beyond the town. Seven German divisions were hurled back after determined counter attacks and 3,000 prisoners were captured.

The text of the statement follows: "British and American troops attacked this morning on a front of about nine miles east of Bohain. Strong opposition was met with.

"On the right our troops attacked in close co-operation with the French forces north of the Oise, having advanced to a depth of over two miles across high wooded ground east of Bohain and have captured Anagny-Les-Firmin.

"Further north they carried the line of the Selle river on the whole front south of LeCateau and made progress on the high ground east of the river capturing the villages of La Vallée Mulatre and L'Arbre d'Isue.

"On the left flank of our attack we cleared the eastern portion of LeCateau and established ourselves on the lines of the railway beyond the town. The enemy was holding his positions in force, seven German divisions being disposed on the front of our attacks, and in the course of the day's fighting they delivered a

## SIGNS CONTINUE TO MULTIPLY OF PEACE BEING MADE

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA ADJUSTING THEIR AFFAIRS TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

## GERMANS STOP LOOTING AND DESTROYING PROPERTY

Baron Burian's Statement That Germany Will Be in a Position to Accept the President's Demands Regarding the Humanization of the War, Appears to Be Borne Out By Reports From Belgium and Northern France.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Signs multiplied today that Germany and Austria are hastening to rearrange their internal political affairs and their methods of warfare in the hope of meeting the requirements laid down by President Wilson in his reply to Germany's peace proffer. There was no indication today when the German answer would come, but that one would be dispatched was made more certain by the statements of Baron Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, before the foreign affairs committee of Austrian parliament.

Following closely the radical changes in the German governmental structure as recorded in cable dispatches from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, information came in the statement today that the Austrian emperor had announced to the foreign affairs committee of parliament his purpose to grant autonomy to the oppressed nationalities in the dual empire. The right to autonomous existence for these nationalities is one of the peace requirements laid down by President Wilson.

Bitter opposition from the intensely conservative German and Magyar components of the empire is certain to be aroused by this radical change in the system of government, but it is believed Emperor Charles thinks this can be overbalanced by the measure of support he will receive from the liberal elements and the separatist parties, especially if he can make it appear that the change is a long step toward the final peace so insistently demanded by the populace.

The announcement from Copenhagen today of the reading of a decree in the Hungarian parliament recognizing Hungary as a separate state is regarded as an earnest of what is to come to the other nationalities of the empire. It has been suggested that the delay in dispatching the president's reply to the Austrian appeal for an armistice may be accounted for by the conviction of officials that events are moving so rapidly in Austria-Hungary that it would be wise to await the outcome of the present agitation there in order to adapt the reply to the new conditions.

Baron Burian's statement to the foreign affairs committee that Germany will make the constitutional modifications necessary to realize the demand for a democratic form of government and abdication of military control was regarded as clearly indicating the Austrian purpose to do likewise. Events are moving in the same direction in Turkey, so that the conclusion is irresistible that the whole program of constitutional reform now under way is the result of an agreement between their allies to meet one of the president's conditions for a cessation of hostilities.

Baron Burian's statement that Germany will be in a position to accept the president's demands regarding the humanization of the war, appears to be borne out in a measure by reports from the battlefield in Belgium and northern France that the Germans are not looting and destroying private property as heretofore. If this is followed by the abandonment of submarine attacks on merchant shipping officials feel that the principal

## DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXINE CURE FOR INFLUENZA

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Dr. J. Louis Pint, former state bacteriologist, and at present connected with the research laboratory of the University of Chicago, told the Chicago Medical society tonight that he had succeeded in isolating the germs responsible for the so-called influenza epidemic, which is sweeping over the country and that the regulation diphtheria anti-toxine is an absolute specific for the disease.

He said the epidemic was mainly caused by the present war diet and especially by the curtailment of the usual consumption of sugar. Dr. Pint said he had treated 75 cases with the diphtheria anti-toxine without the loss of a single case.

There is no doubt that the Germans will make a desperate effort to resist the announced purpose of the president to leave the terms of an armistice to the military commanders of the American and allied forces, and it may be some time before they are sufficiently humbled in spirit to admit that it is not for them to dictate but simply to accept such terms as these military commanders may choose to impose. In fact Baron Burian's address before the Austrian committee is taken to indicate clearly that Germany desires to enter into negotiations on these points and will obsequiously to its plan of a mixed commission to deal with the matter of evacuation.

## SECRETARY M'ADOO MAKES PERSONAL APPEAL

CALLS UPON EVERY CITIZEN TO EXAMINE HIMSELF UNDER THE WHITE LIGHT OF PATRIOTISM.

Special to the Sentinel Record.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Subscriptions reported and estimated up to noon Thursday amount to four billion dollars, leaving at least two billion dollars to complete the fourth Liberty loan. Only two days are left within which to raise the vast amount. No country on earth but America could raise so vast a sum in so short a time. America can do it and must do it. The destinies of the world and the eyes of civilization are centered upon America. We shall fail in everything we have fought for and hope to gain in this war if the fourth Liberty loan is defeated. Let every true American citizen today examine himself under the white light of patriotism, say whether or not he has done his utmost in this emergency. The highest obligations of duty and patriotism command every true American to go immediately to his bank or to his Liberty loan committee and subscribe to the limit of his ability to the fourth Liberty bonds. Don't delay; don't wait to be urged. Be as quick to do your part in this fourth Liberty loan battle as our soldiers in France are quick to obey the orders to charge the enemy. Buy Liberty bonds on the installment plan if you cannot buy for cash. Every patriotic citizen will do his duty today victory for the fourth Liberty loan is certain. The continued victories of our armies in Europe, the certain defeat of our enemies and the glorious triumph of the cause of liberty depends upon what the American people do in the remaining two days of the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

W. G. McADOO.

## ARKANSAS BOY DIES AT ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, Oct. 17.—While the health authorities see a slight improvement in the situation there were 21 deaths and 814 new cases of influenza reported here in the last 24 hours.

Midshipman H. S. Mayo, of North Little Rock, Ark., died today at the hospital at Annapolis of influenza, bringing the total of deaths among the midshipmen there to nine.

## CONGRESS WILL RECESS

Washington, Oct. 17.—Congressional leaders at a conference late today agreed upon a plan whereby congress will recess on October 29 over the elections, reconvening on November 12. A joint resolution to carry that plan into effect will be introduced in both houses.

## GERMAN PRESS IS DEPRESSED BY WILSON'S REPLY

EXHAUSTIVE DELIBERATIONS BETWEEN THE REICHSTAG, THE FEDERAL COUNCIL AND THE SUPREME COMMAND.

## PRESIDENT'S REPLY WAS PRINTED IN FULL

Manifesto is Issued by the Conservative Party Declaring That After President Wilson's Reply the Contest of Arms Must Be Fought to a Finish.

Amsterdam, Oct. 17.—Dispatches from Berlin tonight indicate a strong anti-Wilson tendency not only in military quarters, but also in those which have favored peace.

For example Herr Gothein, a member of the reichstag, writing in the Zeitung Am Mittag, declares President Wilson has given a death blow to the idea of a league of nations. His position, the writer asserts, is one of brute force rather than equal rights and Germany would enter a league under such conditions with feeling "indescribable bitterness."

Gothein asserts that the idea of surrendering at the discretion of the allies makes the blood of even the most confirmed pacifists boil and adds that although he always has opposed unrestricted submarine warfare, its ordinary weakening of the German military position.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a manifesto of the conservative party signed by Count Friedrich von Westarp and other members of the party, declaring that after President Wilson's reply the contest of arms must be fought out to a finish. It points a terrible picture of the fate that would befall an invaded fatherland.

A dispatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung from Berlin states that there was exhaustive deliberations between the reichstag, the federal council and the supreme command, as well as the leaders of all parties before a decision is reached concerning a reply to Mr. Wilson's note. It is said to be probable the reichstag will not reassemble until next week.

Judging by Rheinisch and Berlin newspapers received here, President Wilson's reply to Germany was printed in full in the German press. The newspapers variously tremed the reply "A trap," "Wilson's evasions," "A rude answer," and the like.

Some of the newspapers do not attempt to comment on the reply, merely saying "Leave it to the supreme army command."

Here and there appeals are made to neutrals to the effect that Germany's participation would involve their commercial ruin also. The Lokal Anzeiger gives way to despondency, lamenting over "the human lives being sacrificed while Wilson has it in his power to end the carnage."

The Tageblatt and Vorwaerts of Berlin urge the entente in the higher interests of humanity to avoid an excessively irreconcilable spirit. Germany considers that all possibility of negotiations is not precluded, while the Conservative organs see nothing but a struggle to the end without further efforts towards peace.

The Kreuze Zeitung says President Wilson definitely seeks the capitulation of the German army and the abdication of the German monarch.

"Let the faithful servants of the monarch rally around him to defend him against internal and external enemies," the newspaper pleads.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung cannot conceive of a government which would reply otherwise than with an energetic "No" to President Wilson. The moment has come, the newspaper declares to collect the last force to defend Germany's honor, her frontier and future.