

**Notice to Advertisers.**  
 In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

# The Daily Mail

**The Weather.**  
 Strong winds or gales from northeast and north, rain in eastern portions Wednesday, northwest winds, fair.

VOL. XXIV., No. 248      FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1918      TWO CENTS PER COPY

## British Troops Are Now Within a Mile of Tournai

### The Line Advanced to the Bank of the Ecaillon River --- Huns to Shorten Line by Retreating to the Meuse--- British Still Advancing

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British have advanced their line to the left bank of the Ecaillon river and have captured the western part of the village of Thiant, five miles southwest of Valenciennes, it is announced officially.

The statement follows: "As a result of local fighting during the night we advanced our line to the left bank of the river Ecaillon, south of Thiant, the western end of which is in our possession. Further progress has been made by our troops between Valenciennes and Tournai. The enemy's resistance on this front is increasing. In the Tournai sector, as a result of sharp fighting during the night, we drove the enemy out of the village of Orcq and the woods in the neighborhood of Froyonne. Our troops are now within less than a mile of the town."

**BY RETREATING TO THE MEUSE THE ENEMY WILL BE ABLE TO SHORTEN LINE BY 70 MILES**

With the French Army, Oct. 22.—The retreat of the Germans to the line of the Meuse, if such a retreat can be accomplished successfully, will, without taking account of prisoners they may still lose in the operation, enable them to economize about one-third of their total forces in line, according to the best information obtainable. The retreat will shorten the line about 70 miles, whether it be prolonged from the frontier of France to Antwerp by way of Brussels, or to the Holland frontier along the line of the Meuse in Belgium. The forces the enemy would be able to call upon for service after the retreat would, on this basis, approach if not exceed, a million men.

**RANKS OF GERMAN DIVISION HAVE HAD GREAT HOLES CHOPPED IN THEM BY ALLIED BLOWS**

The great battle in Flanders and northern France passed its second phase today. The first phase was completed when the Lille salient was eliminated and the Germans driven out of western Belgium, so that the line all the way from the frontier of Holland to the Oise canal is practically a straight line. This having been accomplished, the Belgians, British and French started a sweeping movement today, pivoting on a point about east of Courtrai. The object of this appears to be the clearing of the enemy from his front in northern Belgium, and at the same time to threaten his extreme right flank. The exhausted German divisions, whose ranks have had great holes chopped into them by terrific blows, are fighting with the greatest desperation and German commanders are sacrificing many men in their endeavors to hold their ground.

## DARK HOURS HAVE COME FOR THE HUNS

Basle, Oct. 22.—Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, has issued a pastoral letter in which he says dark hours have come for Germany, threatened by an enemy superior in numbers and shaken to the foundations of the state by internal changes. He calls upon his people to offer public prayers.

Deep discontent is spreading everywhere among the German people, the Cardinal writes, and they not only give expression to their state of mind by what they say, but write disparagingly letters to the men at the front, impairing their courage and power of resistance. The Cardinal invites all Catholics to rally around the Emperor.

In all Protestant churches of Prussia public prayers have been ordered for the protection of Germany from her trials.

## MARITIME MEN IN CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—Casualties among Maritime men include the following:  
 Died—A. McGuire, Oak Bay, N. B.; J. LaFrance, Moncton; J. Frenette, St. Therese, N. B.  
 Wounded—G. J. Wheaton, St. John; J. Bennett, Shell, North'd Co., N. B.; H. M. Monaghan, Milltown, N. B.; G. L. Dakins, Dorchester, N. B.; J. P. Weir, Moncton; H. Comfort, Newcastle; C. W. Deacon, Milltown, N. B.; R. Joyce, Carleton, N. B.  
 Died of wounds—W. A. Eddy, Bathurst, N. B.; F. G. Hawkes, The Range, N. B.

**Bishop Schofield in City**  
 His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia Rt. Rev. Charles Schofield, D.D., is in the city on a visit. His Lordship is being warmly greeted by many friends who remember him as Dean of Christchurch Cathedral.

Mr. G. S. Dearborn of St. John is in the city.

## REMOVING WAR MATERIAL FROM BRUSSELS

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
 Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—German forces at Brussels are working incessantly to remove war material from that city according to the Roosendaal correspondent of the Handelsblad. He says that many regiments of German troops are leaving the city and that there is much excitement among the people there. On the other hand Antwerp is very calm and has not been affected by recent events. The same newspaper's correspondent at Boermond says that hundreds of refugees from northern France are arriving there. These people who are of all ages, have been on the road for three weeks. They were given only two hours notice to collect their belongings by German officers at Douai, Cambrai and other cities in the war zone.

## COAST TOWNS LIKE POMPEII

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
 Dover, Oct. 21.—British officers returning from Belgium say that while Ostend has not been badly damaged other coast towns have been completely wrecked. Middelkerke is likened to Pompeii.

"It has been deliberately smashed to pieces," said one of the officers. "The place has by reason of its military importance suffered more than any other town outside the firing zone. It is just as if an earthquake struck it. Westende and Nieuport are almost as bad. Dunkirk has suffered from more than 400 air raids and has been terribly smashed about."

**Condition Improved**  
 The condition of Police Magistrate Walter Limerick, who has been ill at his home for some time with a gripe is greatly improved.

## A BIG GERMAN GUN CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES

### Took a Twelve Inch Cannon Used to Bombard Town of Dunkirk During the Past Year.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
 London, Oct. 21.—Allied forces that have swept the Germans out of Belgian Flanders, captured the big twelve inch cannon with which the Germans have been bombarding Dunkirk during the past year. The gun was undamaged, according to an official statement, which reads:

"The group of armies commanded by the King of Belgium has maintained the pressure along the whole front. In their hurried retreat before the Belgian army the Germans were forced to abandon all their coast defence guns, of which a number were intact. The big 38 centimetre gun at Heag-enboom, which was fired up to the last minute on the city of Dunkirk, was also captured undamaged."

## NO EFFECT ON MARINE RATES

New York, Oct. 22.—The assertion in the unofficial text of the latest German peace note that Germany has dispatched orders to the submarine commanders "precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships," will have no substantial effect on marine war rates, insurance, authorities declared here this morning.

**Late Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips**  
 The funeral of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips took place yesterday afternoon. The service was conducted by Rev. G. C. Warren. Interment was made at the Rural Cemetery.

## PEACE NOTE BETRAYS DEPRESSION AND DEMORALIZATION OF HUNS OVER LATE ALLIED VICTORIES

### Looked Upon in Paris Official Circles as Tortuous and Plati-tudiously Phrased—Desire of the German Staff is to Get an Armistice at Any Price.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The German reply to President Wilson was received here too late for the afternoon papers, but was eagerly discussed in official circles and in parliament. Among deputies of all shades of opinion the impression was, first of all, that the reply betrayed more than previous communications the state of depression and the demoralization of the German people as the result of the Allied victories. As a whole, the note is found to be equivocal and tortuous and plati-tudiously phrased, so as to leave the door open for all sorts of quibbling. Nowhere is there evidence in the reply of a genuine desire to accept the only way in which peace can be concluded, according to expression of opinions here. On the contrary, all that is apparent is the urgent desire of the German general staff to get an armistice at any price in order to reorganize its resources of men and material. Therefore it is generally believed that the reply is not likely to be considered at Washington. The Figaro says that the men who combined to write the reply to President Wilson have "translated the anguish, disarray and powerless anger of the people in whose name they pretend to speak."

## A TYPICAL HUN DOCUMENT.

"The German note is a typical document," says the Matin. "In it are expressed the sentiments of a barbarous people who failed in a foray. There it not a word in the note which reveals that stoical strength of which France and other nations have so often given proof in misfortune. Nevertheless, by the remnant of lying trickery innate in the Teuton, our adversary seeks still to deceive himself by lulling himself into complacency against all evidence, and hopes, by one does not know what crazy illusion, to succeed in deluding President Wilson by euphemisms and equivocations."

## MUCH SPECULATION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Official comment on the German note continues to be withdrawn until an indication of the President's views is forthcoming. Everyone expected him to decide very quickly whether the note, with its promises in support of the plea for an armistice and its assertion that the government at Berlin is no longer responsible to an arbitrary power, creates a new situation requiring action. Informal opinion as to the probable attitude of the President covered a wide range, though it did not differ on the great point that immediate peace is not at hand and that however sincere the German overtures may be, no armistice will be agreed to except upon conditions of surrender that will destroy forever the power of the Kaiser's war machine.

## THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE WITH THE HUN

### This is the Consensus of Opinion of the Mayors of Fifty Towns in Great Britain.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
 London, Oct. 21.—Speaking of the futility of German attempts to weaken the will of the British people by peace talk, the Daily Telegraph publishes a series of messages from the mayors of more than fifty English and other cities, representing every phase of municipal life. They recognize but one spirit, namely, that there must be no compromise with the foe. The following are messages from a few of the principal towns:

Birmingham—"Germany must be required to accept the terms imposed by the Allies, and stern justice must be meted out."

Bradford—"After what Germany has done, there must be no compromise. It is absolutely essential that there should be British supremacy of the seas."

Cardiff—"Any compromise with Germany would be fatal. The German navy must be handed over."

Hull—"The allied troops should occupy Essen and March to Berlin."

Blackburn—"To bargain with the Germans is unthinkable after the history of the past four years."

Blackpool—"The Germans asked for a good hiding and deserve to get it."

Canterbury—"In no circumstances must we make peace until every man and woman in Germany who has been brutal to our prisoners has been punished and reparation given for all the damage."

**To Report Violations**  
 A communication was received by Chief of Police Finley from Dr. W. C. Kierstead of the New Brunswick Committee of the Canada Food Board asking him to report all cases of violation of the Food Regulations to him.

Mr. G. E. Hatt of St. John is in the city.  
 Mr. F. E. Nelson of St. John is registered at the Barker House.

## LONDON NEWSPAPERS ARE SKEPTICAL OF THE GERMAN PEACE NOTE

### Daily Chronicle Thinks the Huns Are Still Impenitent--- Another Paper Intimates There is a Colored Gentleman in the Woodpile

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Newspapers almost without exception view the German reply to President Wilson with impatience and distrust. "Germany still impenitent," is the caption on the editorial of the Chronicle, which dismisses the reply as obviously unacceptable. The Graphic is more optimistic and says: "Verbally, the Germans are getting slightly nearer the point of view upon which the Allies mean to insist."

"The nigger in the woodpile" in the German reply, according to the Express, is the desire "for an armistice based on an elaborate estimate of the rival forces as they are today." This, the newspaper says, is a "disingenuous twist of the Wilson conditions, and continues: "We dare not consent to a suspension of hostilities unless we can obtain in October the terms we shall dictate before July to an enemy who is broken and beaten to his knees."

## NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GERMANS IN THEIR PRESENT MOOD CAN HAVE NO TANGIBLE RESULTS

The Daily Telegraph says: "Germany's one desire is to go on talking." The newspaper points out the danger of this procedure and declares: "It is time that an end be put to negotiations which, so long as Germany is in her present mood, can lead to no result. We have no other alternative than to press on with the war with the utmost of our powers, and beware of being beguiled into a discussion of details obviously raised to falsify the main issues."

"It is no reply at all," says the Daily Mail. "Diplomacy has seldom had to do with such a puerile and innocent missive. The Allied people will dismiss this collection of imbecilities, knowing that on their military actions and not negotiations will they secure the peace they want."

## CASES CITED TO SHOW THE FALSITY OF THE HUN STATEMENT THAT LIFEBOATS WERE NOT FIRED ON

With reference to the paragraph in the German note denying that the German navy, in sinking ships, ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers, it is pointed out in government circles that many cases could be quoted in reply to this denial. Two recent cases are the Llandovery Castle, the Canadian hospital ship sunk in the Atlantic, and the French steamer Lydiana, sunk off the north coast of Spain on July 16.

The Llandovery Castle was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast on the night of June 27, while returning from Halifax with no wounded aboard. The vessel carried 258 persons, including fourteen female nurses, and only twenty-four persons were saved. The German submarine made no effort to aid the survivors, and even tried to sink at least one of the lifeboats. After the Lydiana had been torpedoed, the whaleboats and a raft were lowered. The German submarine rammed both boats, cutting them in two. After several attempts the submarine succeeded in sinking the raft, and then disappeared without helping the survivors.

## TO RELEASE BELGIANS

Rome, Oct. 22.—Baron von Der Lancken, chief of the German political department at Brussels, has informed cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, that when the Germans evacuated that country the deported Belgians and political prisoners will be spontaneously released, according to the Observateur Romanouff, the semi-official Vatican organ. He told Cardinal Mercier it is said, that a part of the Belgian letters to the men at the front, free to return to their country on Monday.

It is understood that this communication has been transmitted to King Albert of Belgium and President Wilson.

## THE KAISER GETTING PIOUS

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
 London, Oct. 22.—A Christiania despatch to the Morning Post says that German Emperor is suffering from a serious mental disease and the Kaiser after recent events is becoming more and more pious, praying many hours daily.

**Returns to Duty**  
 Mr. George R. Perkins, City Treasurer has been enabled to return to duty after a short illness.

## THE U-BOATS HAVE ESCAPED

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
 London, Oct. 21.—Speaking in the House of Commons today, James Thomas MacNamara, financial secretary of the Admiralty, said there was good reason to believe that all German destroyers and torpedo boats which had their bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge have escaped to German ports. Every possible step was taken to intercept them, he said, but he added that, seeing that passage could be made at night and that Dutch territorial water could be used, there was no certainty that the measures taken would be efficacious.

## HUN SOLDIERS DROWNED

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
 Stockholm, Oct. 21.—The Hamburg Merchant steamer Hapsburg struck a mine last Wednesday, while on a voyage from Riga to Danzig, according to advices from Helsingfors. One hundred German soldiers and four officers were drowned, owing to panic stricken passengers rushing for the life boats which capsized.

**To Meet Thursday**  
 The Advisory Board of the Department of Lands and Mines will meet Thursday in an adjourned session.