

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.

Moderate southwest to south winds, fair today and on Thursday, with a little high temperature.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1918

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Cambrai Taken From Huns Along With 8,000 Prisoners

Glorious News Today From the Battle-front --- Huns Up Against it at All Points---Allied Offensive Has About Reached a Climax

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The City of Cambrai has been captured by the British with 8,000 prisoners. Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of this long-resisting German stronghold in his official statement today.

The Anglo-American attack was resumed this morning on the entire front south of Cambrai. Rapid progress is being made. 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.

FRENCH MILITARY CRITIC DECLARES THAT GERMAN ARMIES ARE AT END OF THEIR STRENGTH

PARIS, Oct. 9.—General J. M. C. Malletterre, the military critic for the Temps, has written a letter from the front saying that the German armies are at the end of their strength and that the German high command is hoping to save them.

"An armistice, even with the obligation to evacuate invaded territory and Alsace-Lorraine," he continues, "would allow the German command to withdraw its armies in security to a distance sufficient to give time to reform the ranks in preparation for the moment when Berlin will denounce the Allies' conditions as impossible."

GERMAN FORCES MAKING A DESPERATE STAND ON THE LINE OF THE SUIPPE RIVER

With the French Army Northeast of Rheims, Monday, Oct. 8.—German forces holding the line of the Suippe river are making their stand there look like a desperate measure to re-establish a situation rendered most difficult by blows against the front in other sectors.

The north bank of the Suippe is lined with machine guns, behind which are massed several fresh divisions of infantry along a secondary Hindenburg line. Every advance by the French across the river provokes immediate counter attacks. Entire divisions are thrown against the small detachments of the French which forced the passage of the stream. The Germans are reinforcing their line on the flanks of the front along the Suippe.

NO PEACE UNTIL THE HUNS SURRENDER

London, Oct. 8.—The executive committee of the British workers league has unanimously passed the following resolution: The British Workers League calls the attention of the people of this country to the insidious and highly dangerous phrasing of the German chancellor's published peace proposal.

"Believing that the great majority of the peoples in the allied countries are determinedly resolved that there can be no peace proposals until all invaded territory held by Germany and her allies has been evacuated, we strongly urge that there should be no talk whatever of peace, except on the same terms as laid down to Bulgaria."

TO IMPORT DOGS

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The war trade board announces that it is prepared to receive applications for license to import dogs for breeding purposes.

BOMBASTIC TALK FROM THE KAISER

Berne, Oct. 8.—The German emperor, addressing the German soldiers at Ruffach, Alsace, late in September said, "Neither the French nor the Americans will break through our front in Alsace-Lorraine. We shall defend with the last drop of our blood these provinces which belong to us and which the Almighty has entrusted to us to administer as His stewards, and we shall keep them for the benefit of their inhabitants and the glory of God."

"Our faithful allies are with us in this. The last drop of blood of every Austrian and Hungarian soldier, the last drop of blood of every Bulgarian and Turkish soldier will be shed before our enemies wrest from us land which belongs to Germany."

"Our enemies cannot and will not succeed. We are under Divine protection."

Mr. E. W. McKinnon of New Glasgow is in the city today.

VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN IS LAUNCHED

Sir Thomas White Exchanges Cablegrams with General Sir A. Currie, Canadian Commander.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 8.—Sir Thomas White, in opening the Victory Loan campaign at Winnipeg this evening, made public the following cable from Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps:

"You are about to launch another victory loan campaign, the result of which will be watched with interest by every Canadian soldier in France. We have just won our third great battle since August 8th, in which the Canadian Corps has met and defeated forty-seven of Germany's best divisions, has captured twenty-eight thousand prisoners, and more than five hundred field and heavy guns, and has liberated sixty-nine towns and villages. Great has been the material results, the morale victory is greater. These remarkable achievements would not have been possible without the most loyal support and courage from home. Continuance of that spirit is imperatively necessary to consummate the final victory of which we are all confident. The people of Canada will, I am sure, respond most generously to your appeal."

Sir Thomas has sent the following reply to General Currie:

"Am deeply grateful for your splendid message which will powerfully appeal to the people of Canada. My hearty congratulations upon the splendid success achieved by our heroic soldiers under your leadership. May God bless and keep you all."

MUCH WASTE ELIMINATED

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The administration in England of the Salvage department of the Canadian Army overseas has effected a saving of \$257,369 to the Canadian people during the last year. The objects of this department are the collection and conservation of all waste material, the keeping of a close check on careless and waste throughout all branches of the service, the disposal of by-products by sale, and the education of all military units to appreciate the use of stores. The Canadian Salvage Corps has led the way in this work, and its methods have been adopted by the Imperial Army.

NO ARMISTICE FOR THE HUNS

Washington, Oct. 8.—President Wilson today informed the German government that before the United States can discuss an armistice German troops must withdraw from all invaded territory. He asked Chancellor Maximilian whether he represented the German people or the authorities of the empire who are conducting the war. The president's message was not a reply, but in the form of an inquiry. The Imperial German government is asked whether it accepted the terms laid down by the president in his address to Congress January 8, and subsequent addresses.

CIVIL SERVANTS ASK THE GOVT. FOR A BONUS

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—Urging relief from the high cost of living by means of a war bonus of \$350, and incidentally asking that, for a limited period at least a minister be assigned to deal with civil service matters and to be accessible to representations from the service, a large delegation of government employees waited upon the cabinet this afternoon. They represented all branches of the civil service in Canada, and they forwarded a strong case. Sir George Foster replied on behalf of his colleagues. To the proposal of having a minister delegated to deal with civil service matters, he seemed sympathetic, and intimated that that would likely be done. As to the bonus consideration was promised, and the service meanwhile is urged to exercise patience. Sir George intimated that parliament should be consulted on the matter of the bonus.

HUNS MUST BE PUNISHED BY THE SWORD

Stirring Addresses at Methodist Conference at Hamilton—Women and the Franchise.

Hamilton Ont., Oct. 8.—"The terms of peace must be dictated by a victorious allied army on German soil" said Sir William Hearst, premier of Ontario to the patriotic meeting held in the first Methodist church here this evening in connection with the services of the Methodist general conference.

There could be no peace terms, he said, with the present perjured and blood-stained German government. Germany had applied to the sword, and by the sword she must be punished. The Allies could not trust the white flag when it was held up by the German chancellor. Complete and unconditional surrender was the only message to the Hun.

Capt. the Rev. J. Gaubert, a returned chaplain, told the audience a propaganda should be started among the men now overseas to change their way of thinking, so that they would more readily be absorbed into civil life of the country on their return. It should be understood by men who understood the G. W. V. A. movement. The men know they are fighting for a good cause, and would be inclined to be impatient of slower methods of education.

The committee on memorials decided this morning to recommend making women eligible both for the franchise in the courts of the church and for the ministry. The latter proposal is sure to provoke strong opposition when the matter is taken up on the floor of the conference.

CASUALTIES IN THIS VICINITY ARE REPORTED

Privates Thomas A. Mills, John Collins and William Laird are Reported Among the Wounded.

Several casualties from Fredericton and vicinity are reported today. The name of Private T. A. Mills was reported some time ago particulars being given today. Private G. B. Veno received gunshot wounds in the hand. Private John Collins son of Mr. and Mrs. James Collins, formerly of Barker's Point, is reported wounded. Private William Laird of Devon has also been admitted to hospital with wounds.

Private T. A. Mills Wounded Word has been received by his parents that Private Thomas A. Mills was admitted to No. 5 General Hospital at Rouen on September 28th suffering from gunshot wounds in the left hand. Private Mills enlisted here with the 140th Battalion and went overseas with that unit. He was transferred to the 26th Battalion on arriving in England.

Private John Collins Word was received by Mr. James Collins of Clearwater Siding, formerly of Barker's Point that his son John Collins was admitted to hospital on September 30th suffering from gunshot wounds in the left leg. Private Collins enlisted here with the 140th Battalion and has seen considerable service in France.

Private William Laird Mrs. William Laird of Devon has been notified that her husband Private William Laird has been admitted to hospital suffering from wounds in the face and body. Private Laird went overseas with the 236th MacLean Highlanders later transferring to another unit.

Private G. B. Veno Word was received by Miss Gladys Veno this morning that her brother Private George B. Veno was admitted to hospital on October 1st suffering from gunshot wounds in the left hand. Private Veno enlisted with the 132nd North Shore Battalion but was transferred to the 87th Battalion on arriving in England.

PERSONAL.

Mr. D. J. Buckley of Newcastle is here today to attend the Crown Land Advisory Board meeting.

Mr. R. W. Watson of St. John is registered at the Queen.

Mr. George T. Otte of Greenwich, Conn., is at the Queen.

Mr. R. J. Clarke of Centreville is in the city today.

Mr. S. Abbot of Toronto is at the Barker House.

Mr. A. D. McGraw of Toronto is registered at the Barker House.

HUNS ADMIT ALLIED GAINS

Berlin, via London, Oct. 8.—German headquarters in its brief statement on the operations in France tonight admits that the Allies gained ground in the centre of the battle front between Cambrai and St. Quentin. At other points, it declares, the attacks were repulsed.

DEFINITE RUPTURE OF THE HINDENBURG LINE HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

Last Remnants of the Extraordinary Maze of Enemy Defences Has Been Smashed --- Enemy's Losses Must Have Run Into Tens of Thousands

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Hindenburg line no longer obstructs the path of the Allies. The definite rupture of it was achieved on the first day of the fighting in the new development towards the north of the great battle now raging from the Escaut to the Meuse. To Anglo-Saxon forces went the honor of storming the last remnants of the extraordinary maze of defences, in some places twelve miles in depth, between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Apart from this achievement the results of the day's fighting were notable in that the enemy's losses must have run into tens of thousands of men during the day's fighting in the various sectors of the long battle front. In addition, important strategic objects were attained.

DOES THE HUN DEMAND FOR AN ARMISTICE SPRING FROM A VISION OF A COMING GREAT DISASTER?

The German position has been rendered considerably worse as a result of yesterday's fighting, in the opinion of the military commentators. Major De Civrieux, in the Matin, points out that the strategic positions alone do not sufficiently indicate the importance of the battle, which aims more than ever at the destruction of the enemy, either in direct combat or by manoeuvre. General Ludendorff delayed his general retreat so long that he is in danger of leading back merely the remnants of his army to the famous line which protects Germany. Major De Civrieux asks: "This precipitate demand for an armistice—does it not spring from a vision of disaster?"

THE HUNS WERE ALMOST SMOTHERED UNDER A GREAT DELUGE OF SHELL AND EXPLOSIONS

With the 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 a heavy protective fire from the British artillery. The defeated enemy was almost smothered under the great deluge of shell and explosives. A large number of guns have been captured by the British and Americans, in addition to the great batches of prisoners which continue to arrive at the cages. The American troops alone captured two complete field batteries and a battery of heavy artillery.

GERMAN MASSED TROOPS AND BATTERIES OFFERED SPLENDID TARGETS FOR THE BRITISH AIRMEN

German reinforcements have arrived, but as these troops have been engaged several times recently their presence merely adds to the confusion in the enemy ranks. Throughout Tuesday and last night the British had complete control of the air. Roads, barracks, massed troops and batteries behind the German lines all were targets for the busy British bombing airplanes. German planes were seldom seen. The few that did venture forth to places where they were not wanted were quickly engaged and a considerable number were brought down.

HUNS ARE GETTING HARD BLOWS ALONG THE WHOLE BATTLE FRONT

Reason to Believe That the Allied Offensive Has Reached a Climax—Next Few Days May Witness Events Which Will Mark an Epoch in World's History.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Associated Press this morning issued the following: There is every reason to believe that the great offensive of the Allied armies in France has reached a climax and that the next few days may witness events which will mark a new epoch in the history of the world. On a front extending from Roulers, on the north, on to Verdun, far down toward the other end of the battle line, the Germans are being battered by successive blows and in some of the sectors they seem to be in a very serious position.

TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Nearly ten thousand Germans were taken prisoner yesterday by the Allied forces in the fighting along the various fronts, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris today. The Germans, he says, are hurriedly evacuating the Argonne forest. The battle is continuing.

Attacks upon the line of the Suippe were resumed this morning and favorable progress is reported. The French crossed the Suippe and took Bazancourt. German artillery is violently bombarding the new French positions north of the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac.

AMERICANS MAKE PROGRESS

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 9.—Pressure against the German lines on the western side of the Argonne sector were met by a very heavy machine gun fire, and from the start of the day's fight were subjected to an intense bombardment.

Proclamation

It is ordered by the Department of Health of New Brunswick that all Schools, Theatres and Churches in New Brunswick be CLOSED ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11th, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and that all public meetings be prohibited, in view of the danger of an epidemic of severe (so called Spanish) influenza.

(Sgd.) GEORGE G. MELVIN,

Chief Medical Officer, Province of New Brunswick.

St. John, October 9th, 1918.