

BRITISH AND FRENCH ADVANCED TO DEPTH OF 1200 YARDS YESTERDAY

Allies' Victory in Flanders Made All the More Wonderful on Account of Natural Difficulties — Germans Lost Heavily in Casualties and Prisoners Taken — Teuton Resistance Weak

British Front in France and Belgium, Oct. 9.—(Delayed)—(By Associated Press)—The blow struck by the British and French forces today against a wide section of the German defenses between the Houtholst forest and Broedeinde has resulted in another great success. Over much of this front the attacking troops swept forward to a depth of 1,200 yards or more, over-running many important strongholds of the shattered enemy. This afternoon the allies were digging in almost on the outskirts of Houtholst forest, the British were beyond Poelcapelle after sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting and further south they had gained the Passchendaele ridge within less than 1,000 yards of Passchendaele, thereby wrenching away almost all that remained to the Germans of their famous Passchendaele...

allies would advance under such conditions. The appearance of the mud covered allied troops coming out of the marshes before the German lines apparently unnerved the enemy. They surrendered in large numbers in many places, or ran away as fast as they could. An entire German division—the 227th—was brought up during the night to relieve the division in the line between Poelcapelle and the Houtholst forest. The men were transported in motor lorries from Roulers and arrived at the advanced positions about 3 o'clock this morning. They were ignorant of the nature of the country and when caught in the attack some two hours later they were bewildered and put up little resistance. The attack was launched as dawn was breaking. The French on the left flank of the British were facing probably the worst section along the line, as the ground over which they had to advance was interlaced with little streams and the rain had turned it into a bog. The French pushed forward rapidly, however, reducing numerous German pill boxes and redoubts and had accomplished all they had set out to do by 10 o'clock. This meant that they were some 500 yards beyond Manne-laere, and almost at the edge of the Houtholst forest. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans by the preliminary bombardment and during the fighting. At an early hour the French reported the capture of several hundred prisoners and also that their own losses were light. A separate attack made by the British south of the main offensive line...

on a narrow front embracing Reutel and Polderhoek—was reported to be successful. No deep advance was attempted here, the operation being mainly to improve the positions reached Thursday. On the whole the Germans made a weak resistance today. Their infantry appeared demoralized in many sections and their artillery fire was weak and erratic. No estimate of the total German losses is possible but they are believed to have been exceedingly heavy. The British and French losses are reported to have been light. It is estimated at a conservative calculation that in the attack last Thursday the German losses aggregated 20,000.

Little Serbia is Being Depopulated By the War

Washington, Oct. 6.—Red Cross cables show that the people of Serbia are being wiped off the map or scattered to the four corners of the earth by the war monster. Set upon by the enemy from three sides, their homes have been sacked and burned, their lands and storehouses pillaged and their defenseless women and children murdered or left to starve. Despair is written in the faces of the Serbian prisoners of war in Austria. Brutality is their daily lot; and what they get of food is not enough to keep body and soul together. These black stories of Teuton cruelty and butchery were brought to Dr. Edward T. Ryan, of the Red Cross at Salonika by Serbian prisoners returned. If Italian prisoners in the Austrian camps had not shared their scanty packages from home with these 500 Serbian prisoners, all the Serbs would have died, Dr. Ryan reported. "Practically no food," said Dr. Ryan's cable, "was provided for their Austrian jailors. What was given amounted to eight ounces of bread a day. At noon they had vegetable soup with a small piece of horse flesh, generally tainted. Morning and evening, a drink of black fluid known as coffee, made of chicory, was given with their bread. This was their whole ration. From an army of nearly a half million, at the beginning of the war, over 150,000 men are estimated to have been taken prisoners by the central powers. Nearly all of these are suffering from malnutrition in prison camps. Twenty thousand Serbs perished in the bloody repression of a revolt at Niek, last February. The Bulgarians have deported 30,000 inhabitants of Serbia to Asia Minor. Fifty thousand fatherless families, it is estimated, are facing destitution, a problem comparable to that which would face the Red Cross and other charity organizations if the fathers of all the families in Louisville, St. Paul or Denver were suddenly deported. Fifty thousand families, a population about the size of Indianapolis or Providence, are interned in Austrian camps. "The Serbian legation in Washington has just issued the following statement: In 1910 there were 1,565,948 inhabitants in Serbia; in 1916 the reduction in the female population is 40,000. In 1916, as elsewhere in the southwestern part of Europe, the male population is greater than the female. The census records a proportion of 200 males to 141 females. Reports received at Red Cross headquarters show that there is need of doctors and nurses to care for the civilian population, as all the doctors have been pressed into the army service. Food, clothing, bandages, blankets, seeds and agricultural implements are also needed. In previous invasions, the enemy had destroyed the farming tools of this agricultural people. A system of soup kitchens in the villages is an absolute necessity, if famine is not to take a heavy toll this winter."

VIRGIN ISLANDS NEED GENERAL OVERHAULING

Washington, Oct. 10.—The United States apparently has picked up something in the way of a wholesale house-cleaning job as well as territory of vast military value in buying the Virgin Islands. Officials sent to look them over recently asked congress for \$200,000 to correct these alleged conditions: No water works in any town. Drinking water obtained from cisterns or hauled in wagons from sanitary wells. Fire departments consist of hand-carts, tubs, tanks and hand-pumps. No sewerage system. No furniture for government offices which contain old Danish safes made of cast iron and locked with keys. The cheerful word was brought back that for many years past, the island's budget has never met expenses. The biggest revenue obtained was from customs against imports from the United States which are now cut off. In addition—labor troubles are chronic because of importations from the Barbadoes of low-class workmen.

EVANSVILLE CITIZENS OWN THEIR COAL MINE

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 10.—Coal dealers here say coal will be more scarce this winter if local consumers depend upon them. But Evansville consumers don't care a bang. Mayor Bosse has promised to furnish coal from his new municipal mine at a little above cost. Borings for the mine, the first city-owned in the country, are about completed. The mine is located just above Chandler, Ind., 12 miles northwest of the city. Local coal dealers have their output tied up in iron-bound contracts with concerns in other cities. They claim local consumers have always boycotted them, and used cheap non-union coal from other states. Therefore, they do not intend to break outside contracts to keep Evansville from freezing. Mayor Bosse wants to make sure the citizens get coal and at a fair price. So he started his municipal mine, which will cost at least \$100,000. The mayor is going to build it with his own money, then sell it to the city to be operated by the water works department. The mine will be sold to the city at cost plus six per cent interest on the original investment. Just now the city couldn't take over the mine, but its charter and the Indiana laws do not permit a city to operate its own coal mine. But Mayor Bosse declares he will fight for a new law to permit municipal operation of the mine. In the meantime he is going ahead to get the new mine running. Law or no law, the people must have coal, is his stand. The mine will produce 1,000 tons of coal a day. It will have the most modern equipment. Coal will be shipped to the city on a traction line and a railroad. Municipal coal yards will be established on each of these lines in Evansville. The coal will be sold at wholesale and retail at slightly above cost. The city will arrange to haul it to the house of the buyer.

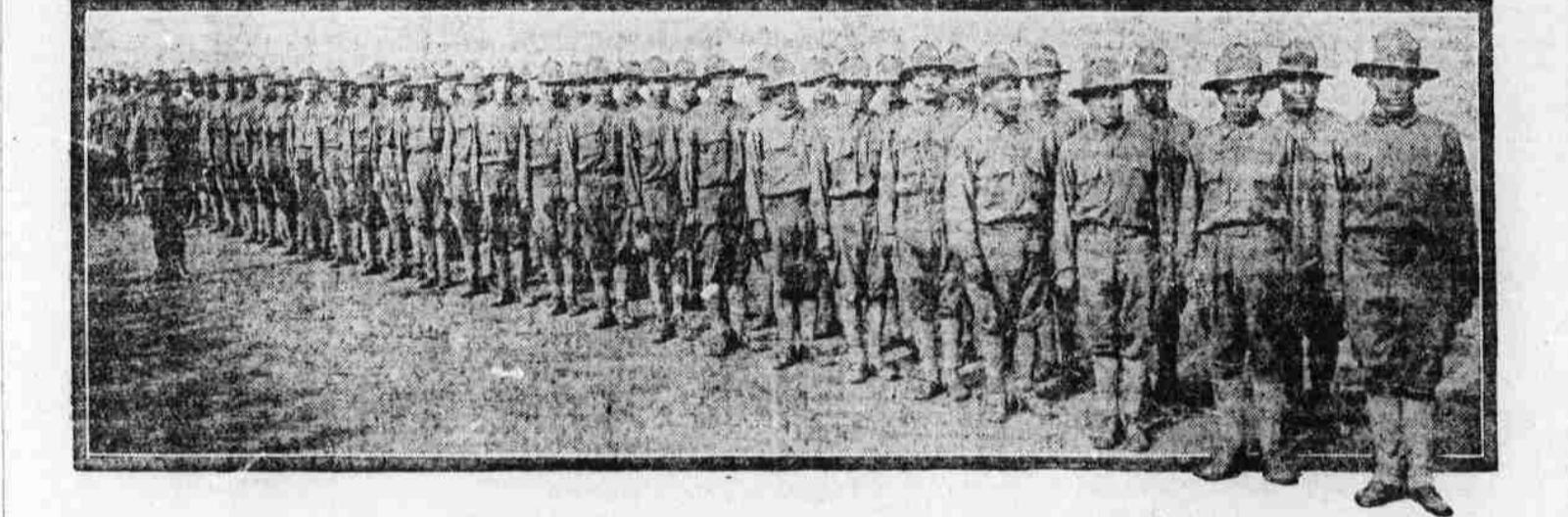
STREET CAR SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1917. Zillico and Return—6:00, 6:15, 6:30 a. m. Riverside Park—8:15 and every 15 minutes until 11:00 p. m. Depot Via Southside Avenue—5:30 a. m. and every 15 minutes until 1:15 p. m. then every 7 1/2 minutes until 11:00 p. m. Depot Via French Broad Avenue—6:00 a. m. and every 15 minutes until 11:00 p. m. Charlotte Street Terminal—6:00 a. m. and every 15 minutes until 11:00 p. m. 11:30 car runs through; return leaves end of car line at 12:00. Patton Avenue—6:00 a. m. and every 15 minutes until 11:00 p. m. East Street—6:00 a. m. and every 15 minutes until 11:00 p. m. Grace Via Morrison Avenue—6:00 a. m. then every 15 minutes until 11:00 p. m. Biltmore—6:00 a. m. and then every 15 minutes until 11:00 p. m. last car. Depot and West Asheville Via Southside Avenue—5:30 a. m. and every 15 minutes until 11:00 p. m. On evenings when entertainments are in progress at the Auditorium the last trip on all lines will be from entertainment, leaving Square at regular time and holding over at Auditorium. Car leaves Square to meet No. 15, night train, 30 minutes before schedule or announced arrival. Sunday Schedule Differs as Follows: Car leaves Square for Depot via Southside Avenue 6:30, 6:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00 and 8:30 a. m. Car leaves Square for Depot via French Broad Avenue 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45 and 8:15 p. m. Car for Depot leaves Square 8:45 a. m. both Southside and French Broad. First car leaves the Square for Charlotte street at 6:00 a. m. and every 30 minutes until 8:30; next 8:45. First car leaves Square for Biltmore 6:30 a. m. and every 30 minutes until 8:00 o'clock. First Car leaves the Square for Riverside 8:30; next 8:45. First car leaves the Square for West Asheville 6:15, 7:00; next 8:30. With the above exceptions, the Sunday schedule commences at 9:00 a. m. and continues same as week days.

HOME CARD UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP WIN THIS WAR WIN THE WAR BY GIVING YOUR OWN DAILY SERVICE

Our problem is to feed our Allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products, and sugar. Our solution is to eat less of these and more of other foods of which we have an abundance, and to waste less of all foods. Bread and cereals.—Have at least one wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oat, rye, barley, or mixed cereal rolls, muffins, and breads in place of white bread certainly for one meal and, if possible, for two. Eat less cake and pastry. As to the white bread, if you buy from a baker, order it a day in advance then he will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for toast and cooking. Meat.—Use more poultry, rabbits, and especially fish and sea food in place of beef, mutton, and pork. Do not use either beef, mutton, or pork more than once daily, and then serve smaller portions. Use all left-over meat cold or in made dishes. Use soups more freely. Use beans; they have nearly the same food value as meat. Milk.—Use all of the milk, waste no part of it. The children must have whole milk; therefore, use less cream. There is a great waste of food by not using all skim and sour milk. Sour milk can be used in cooking and to make cottage cheese. Use buttermilk and cheese freely. Fats (butter, lard, etc.)—Dairy butter has food values vital to children. Therefore, use it on the table as usual, especially for children. Use as little as possible in cooking. Reduce the use of fried foods to reduce the consumption of lard and other fats. Use vegetable oils, as olive and cottonseed oil. Save daily one-third of an ounce of animal fat. Waste no soap; it contains fat and the glycerine necessary for explosives. You can make scrubbing soap at home, and, in some localities, you can sell your saved fats to the soap maker, who will thus secure our needed glycerine. Sugar.—Use less candy and sweet drinks. Use less sugar in tea and coffee. Use honey, maple syrup, and dark syrups for hot cakes and waffles without butter or sugar. Do not frost or ice cakes. Do not stint the use of sugar in putting up fruits and jams. They may be used in place of butter. Vegetables and fruits.—We have a superabundance of vegetables. Double the use of vegetables. They take the place of part of the wheat and meat, and, at the same time, are healthful. Use potatoes abundantly. Store potatoes and roots properly and they will keep. Use fruits generously. Fuel.—Coal comes from a distance, and our railway facilities are needed for war purposes. Burn fewer fires. If you can get wood, use it.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS Buy less; cook no more than necessary; serve smaller portions. Use local and seasonable supplies. Patronize your local producers and lessen the need of transportation. Preach and practice the "gospel of the clean plate." We do not ask the American people to starve themselves. Eat plenty, but wisely, and without waste. Do not limit the plain food of growing children. Do not eat between meals. Watch out for the waste in the community. You can yourself devise other methods of saving to the ends we wish to accomplish. Under various circumstances and with varying conditions you can vary the methods of economizing.



These stalwart red men whose fathers fought against Uncle Sam in the wars of the border now make up a company in an American infantry regiment, and each one of them is anxious to go to the front to fight for him. Nearly every nationality in the world is now represented on the French front, but when the white and red Americans get there two more races will be represented.

HANK AND PETE PETE THOUGHT HE STAYED UNDER ALL THAT TIME BY KEN KLING. A cartoon strip showing two men, Hank and Pete, in a hat shop. Hank is selling Panama hats. Pete is skeptical about the quality and price. Hank insists on the quality and price. Pete eventually buys a hat. The cartoon is signed 'KEN KLING' and has the number '120' at the bottom.