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ED BAND
IES STREETS
ARE CLOSED TODAY

Pastors and Congregations to Assist Health Officials Combat Influenza.


With few exceptions all the churches, Sunday schools and other religious meetings of the city will be closed today as a sanitary precaution and in response to the request of the health officials, who have suggested the danger resulting from the crowding together of large numbers of people during the epidemic of influenza.

There has been a ready submission to every demand made on the people of Nashville to do what the authorities have prescribed to arrest and stamp out the scourge which has taken such a toll of lives, and this spirit has been finely exemplified by the churches of the city.

Many of the pastors of the city have suggested, and urged, the members of their congregations to hold family worship in their homes, and thus have the benefit of that spiritual communion which is denied them in the regular church service.

Practically every church has called off Sunday school and both morning and evening services, and will adhere to this plan until health authorities deem it safe for services to be resumed.

VERNE H. WOODS.



Young Woods is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woods, this city, and is in training with the infantry corps at Camp Gordon. He expects to leave for "over there" soon.

RIBUTE TO
ILLE LANDER

ing among the num-
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 since the epidemic
 the death of Miss
 nurse at the St.
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 the entire commu-
 illness she expressed

GEORGIA TECH WINS
BY OVERWHELMING SCORE

At Press was a Yellow

By PHILIP GIBBS.
 (Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. for Nashville Banner.)

With the British Armies in France, Oct. 11.—(Delayed.)—The enemy is attempting to delay the allied pursuit by rear-guard screens in order, I believe, to gain time for an orderly and wide retreat, and his resistance is stiffening northeast of Cambrai.

At some points his retreat has been disorderly eastward from Cambrai when he was hustled out of that city two mornings ago and when the British cavalry patrols came astride the Le Cateau-Cambrai road with the Sixth division pressing close to Le Cateau itself.

The German plan of retirement, which became inevitable as soon as the British troops stormed their way across the Scheldt canal and left the Hindenburg line far behind them, an ironical comment on invincible defenses, was violently disturbed.

The German high command had, in my opinion, drawn up a secret scheme of retreat which included ruthless destruction in their wake. All churches, like that at Selvigny, where yesterday I saw bombs and explosive charges which were made useless by the courage of an old priest, who cut the wires, were to be blown up, all bridges were to be mined and craters were to be made in the roads.

At Selvigny four Germans left to do this work were blown to bits in an explosion in order to stop the tanks and armored cars. Everything that was of use to Germany in her last ditch of defense was to be packed up and taken away.

At Caudry, which fell into the British hands yesterday with 2,500 civilians, there was a German detaining point, and British prisoners of war are said to have been employed in transferring large stores of food, ammunition, hospital tents and other material, including French pumps and pump handles and any metal work left among the villages.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION.

There seem to have been elaborate preparations to destroy the whole area around Caudry, Les Dains, Eenes and all the towns and hamlets north and south and east of Cambrai. The British were too quick for them, and that country and as far east as Le Cateau is undestroyed in their liberating and many poor people have been liberated from the enemy, including 4,000 at Bohain.

So by the rapid pursuit the retreat was for a time thrown into some confusion, and the British airmen flying low over their roads of retreat came back sometimes with descriptions of wild stampedes. Along these roads eastward through Basevel, Mazinghen, Catillon, Fassigny and scores of other villages there were surging tides of traffic, guns, wagons, farm carts and all kinds of transportation struggling slowly along through the retreating troops and streams of French civilians driven away from their homes.

Sometimes this traffic gets blocked at a crossroads, wagons lose their wheels and are abandoned in ditches, or cars, piled high with heavy weights, break down and hold up the tide.

CONFUSION EVIDENT.

There is confusion and disorder on some roads, and flying men do their best to add to the fear which is marching with this retreating army. At Reumont and Troisvillers, before the cavalry swept around and captured them, the flying men swooped low and dropped bombs on the German columns, causing many casualties and a panic. So they did at Le Cateau before the Connaught rangers and the Manchester and Fusiliers battalions closed in and entered the town, where the Germans were still fighting this morning in the eastern outskirts. For the first time in this war the Germans know the terror of a retreat with hostile forces hard upon their heels, and from now until the ending of it that terror will be with them.

The British tanks have been after them. Yesterday I saw these monsters crawl through undestroyed hamlets on the edge of the enemy's rearward line, watched with amazed eyes by French women who had heard much about their power and fearful habits from German soldiers, but now saw them for the first time passing their cottage doors, leaving deep tracks behind them as they waddled down the narrow ways. Truly they look terrifying things, full of deadly menace. As they move down the village street they are more impressive than in the open country, where their size is so evident.

The enemy hoped to make his roads impassable, but so far the allies have been too quick for him to do even that work thoroughly, and though he blows up the bridges and locks, as at Cambrai or crosses his crossroads, as in many places, the workmen in khaki get so quickly on their job that in a few hours the traffic flows through.

HONOR DUE ENGINEERS.

It is difficult to imagine what will happen to the mental state of these war-weary men if war still goes on for any length of time. I think they will not have any flaming loyalty to the Kaiser and his generals, who are feeding them with the hope of getting home again.

It seems that when the Kaiser comes among them now the cheers do not always ring out so lustily as in the first days of the war. There is something deeply significant in captured documents from the Kaiser's adjutant general. His masterly they say, is "displeased to notice that the water passing through villages along the roads, railway crossings, etc., the troops fail to pay him the necessary respect, and the inhabitants fail to greet him in the proper way by removing their headgear. This must be seen to." I think it will be seen to, but not in the way expected by the German emperor, for I have heard strange things said by French villagers who have been living among the German soldiers. Those soldiers have been saying words which were spoken by the peasants in France in 1780 before the great French revolution.

South of the Seneze river, which joins the Scheldt canal by Valenciennes, the British troops are meeting with stubborn resistance, and it is clear that the enemy will defend this ground at all costs to prevent the cutting of his line of communications between Douai and Valenciennes. His gun fire has increased heavily during the last two days on this line, and he has massed many machine guns in villages and woods and sunken roads in this ground.

The progress of the British troops is not rapid, but since yesterday morning they have taken several more villages, including St. Hilaire and Quievy. The cavalry and cyclist patrols are doing useful work, and the infantry is now drawing near the crossings of the river Selle, which is the southern defense of Valenciennes. The enemy's main line of communication from Lille, Tournai, and all his northern armies are centered. This threat of the British advance is a most mortal menace, and it is clear that he will fight desperately to hold this line.

THE WEATHER.

For Tennessee — Fair Sunday and Monday; cooler Monday.
 For Kentucky — Fair Sunday and Monday; cooler.
 For Alabama — Fair Sunday and Monday; cooler in north portion.

HOURLY TEMPERATURES OCT. 12.

5 a. m.	66	1 p. m.	76
7 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	78
8 a. m.	67	3 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	69	4 p. m.	80
10 a. m.	70	5 p. m.	75
11 a. m.	70	6 p. m.	75
12 noon	75	7 p. m.	72

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR OCT. 12.

(For 24 hours ending at 7 p. m.)

Highest temperature	80 degs
Lowest temperature	65 degs
Normal temp. this date	62 degs
Excess for the day	10 degs
Excess since 1st of month	63 degs
Deficiency since 1st of year	143 degs
Normal precip. for this date	.04 ins
Excess for the day	.14 ins
Deficiency since 1st of month	.25 ins
Deficiency since 1st of year	7.73 ins
Total precip. since Jan. 1	31.43 ins
Sunrise, 6:57; sunset, 6:16.	

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Observations at 7 p. m. (central time), Oct. 12, 1918:

CITY.	Temperature Yesterday.	Precipitation last 24 hours.	CITY.	Temperature Yesterday.	Precipitation last 24 hours.
Abilene	82		Minneapolis	80	
Amarillo	78		Modena	76	
Atlanta	78		Montgomery	84	.01
Boise	78		Nashville	80	.20
Boston	68	.12	N. Orleans	82	.46
Buffalo	60	.18	N. York	66	.02
Calgary	64		N. Platte	86	
Cairo	68	.04	Oklahoma	82	.10
Charleston	80		Parkersburg	70	
Chicago	74	.60	Shenandoah	86	
Chicago	70		Pittsburg	64	.20
Cincinnati	66	.60	Railsburg	76	
Denver	76		S. L. City	72	
Dodge City	84		S. Antonio	84	
Duluth	78		Santa Fe	70	
El Paso	80		S. Franco	84	
Fl. Smith	82		S. S. Marie	64	.32
Galveston	76		Shenandoah	86	
Hattaras	78		Shreveport	78	.02
Huron	80		St. Louis	76	
Jacksonville	82		S. Cur. C.	82	
K. City	78		Vicksburg	76	.01
Knoxville	70	.24	Wash'ton	64	.13
L. Rock	78	.02	Williston	66	
Louisville	76	.06	Winnebea	84	
Memphis	78		Winnipeg	64	

much depleted. Americans have abundant moved about from camp to camp, law abiding prisoners have in any one camp with them, partly account for the better care British and French prisoners, willingly shared their cells with the Americans, and camps French and British are guarded by the British. Americans still their parcels. At Göttingen camp there are American privates and one named Goodrich, who is allowed considerable freedom in the village medical attention to prisoners and assists at operations. The Tommies worship him, a true white man and kept in mind" was corroborated by many others.

The camp at Rattadt, near Bourg, is, according to several reports, being made into an American camp. Eighty Americans arrived seven weeks ago and are receiving parcels. Conditions in this camp are comparatively good, and a doctor recently arrived from Belgium to Americans.

It is better than in many other camps, although it is expected an inspector is expected to arrive. There are also about sixteen Americans in Hastadt hospital, the Russian Lager. These men are receiving emergency parcels. Several officers and eighty are reported to be at Camp Göttingen, where there are also half a dozen hospital. These men are expecting parcels of clothing every seven days, which were sent under way, and were in dire need.

BADLY WANT PARCELS

Two American officers in Göttingen, Lazarett have been two weeks and badly want parcels. A Capt. Goodman and Lt. Lieut. Charles Frizzel of the infantry, U. S. A. The latter broken thigh, and is hoping to be changed.

Karlshof, but this camp is only a clearing station, and permanent camp as generally. Six Americans recently arrived, four of whom were badly injured. They stayed only two weeks were moved on, no one knew but the guard said they had days' journey before them.

About twenty Americans, who reported, were captured two ago in the front line battle of Glissen. Their captors reported they were receiving parcels of food in the Pomme region conditions appear to be bad. Twenty Americans who have been eight weeks and have received parcels, and, although helped by French, their physical condition is not satisfactory.

At Alfet Graben some American privates, are being put out in five parcels had arrived for about four weeks. At Darmstadt were about seventy American officers. In this camp their conditions were better than those of the others. They were receiving parcels of food. Representative had visited the prisoners were made to sleep on sacks on the floor, but the Americans protested and were given better quarters to themselves. Beds made of wire netting ranged as "three tickers."

A certain American doctor, attached to the British who was three months at Ghent at Festungs Labarett, Danzig, had been amputated and heaving his parcels three weeks but the British committee was giving him. An American, flying had also been at Danzig.

WOULD MOB AVIATOR

Civilians are now so panic and infuriated by air raids populace try to mob aviators come down. An American aviator were recently only as the crowd by two German officers intervening. The former hatred of the appears to be now turned against Americans. The Germans can force freshly-captured private force behind the lines within kilometers of the front, and conventions, and often under the able prisoners are often work at 5 a. m. in the morning, till their capture, and are saying they are sick or even dying they are sent to a hospital or terrible condition. They can receive no parcels and are not allowed to address, even when permitted. They are forced to eat their bread on a cup of so-called sweet bread.

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FOOTBALL GETS LATE START