

...to the fact that the retreating forces are...
...the whole northern front the line which frequently has been selected by military critics as the first pausing place on the way to the Meuse or the border, or to the necessities of extending allied communication lines as the troops advance. It is probable, officers said, that there is necessity for a breathing spell...
...Belgium. An end to the fighting has been kept before her repairation or the future...
...the military and military on or suffer...
...1914—such things gives opportunity for such halts before Marshal Foch's forces can come up in sufficient force to compel a resumption of the forward movement...
...The line surrendered by the enemy from Lille northward to the coast, it was pointed out, was far stronger and no longer than that he now stands upon in Belgium. In addition, by the evacuation of the Flanders coast, he has furnished the Allies with means of setting up new and more direct communication lines from England via Ostend, Zeebrugge or other Flanders ports. Without question, it is said, these avenues of supplying the advancing armies already are being opened to free the longer lines back into France of that burden and consequently officers cannot see any tactical advantage gained by the enemy unless he intends to fall back at least to the line of the Meuse.

First Stage Nearly Complete.

The first stage of the great retreat is almost completed. The German right flank has been swung back like a gate all the way from Solesmes, south of Valenciennes, to the Dutch border. South of the pivot, however, there has been little change on the front from the Oise to the Meuse. It has been noted that heavy concentration of forces was made by the Germans on the Le Cateau-Oise-Seraing front and also against the American pressure northwest of Verdun. Without question the retention of

S. A. T. C. MEN TO MOVE TO CAMPS

Students Will Enter Central Officers' Training Schools.

Many of the students now attending the University of Louisville as enlisted soldiers in the Student Army Training Corps will be transferred on or about November 5 to various Central Officers' Training Camps as candidates for commissions. They will take the regular prescribed courses that are assigned to all candidate officers at the various schools.

Col. E. W. Hubbard, commandant at the University of Louisville, made the plans public last night. They are entirely different from those previously decided upon for the U. S. Army. The old plans contemplated prospective officer candidates remaining at the local school for at least the first three months of the school year, the remainder depending upon the day and distance to the various schools. The new plan provides that candidates will be transferred to the various schools as soon as they are available.

Many stories from the front have told of German women being forced to do much of the work for the German army and of their being forced to man the guns. The above picture was taken

KELLER OPPOSED TO LIQUIDATION

Against Plan of Directors To Dissolve Tobacco Warehouse Company.

STOCKHOLDERS TO VOTE

Whether the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company shall be dissolved by liquidation of its assets will be determined at a meeting of the stockholders called for noon Monday, November 4. Steps to that end were taken at a meeting of the directors yesterday, five voting in favor of dissolution and four against. There are about 300 stockholders.

Those favoring dissolution are Basil Doerhoefer, S. P. Owens, J. C. Stone, J. C. Bright and Laban Phelps. The proposition is opposed by D. A. Keller, president; H. T. Larimore, Grant Green and Brown C. Crawford.

The group of directors favoring dissolution say they wish to quit the tobacco business while the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Company is in flourishing condition, expressing the fear that continued operations may not be so favorable in view of current tobacco prices and the condition of the market generally.

President Keller set forth the position of the minority in the following formal statement:

Statement By Mr. Keller.

"The minority are opposed to the dissolution because the company is at present in a better condition than for years past. The fiscal year, which ends October 31, 1918, will show quick assets of over \$600,000, compared with \$118,000 for the same time when I assumed the presidency in November, 1914. At that time the company had outstanding obligations, principally to banks in Louisville, New York, Chicago and smaller cities in Kentucky and in call loans held by sundry individuals, aggregating \$446,000. There was also on hand, much of it in undesirable and practically unseizable condition, a stock of over 4,000 hogheads of tobacco, some of it several years old.

"The statement which will be forthcoming October 31, 1918, will show the company to be entirely free of debt excepting a few balances to the credit of dealers which have been left with the company in anticipation of the new tobacco sales season, which will begin shortly. These balances are, of course, at the disposal of the parties to whose credit they stand.

"All of the unseizable tobacco above referred to has been sold and the company owns no tobacco whatever at this time.

"During my administration the investments in sundry loose leaf companies throughout the State have been reduced from \$200,000 to \$25,000, only two such out-of-town properties now being owned, and they have been for some time on the market for sale.

MACHINE GUN CREW OF GERMAN WOMEN. through heavy machine gun fire. The three women in the picture were at the time operating a machine gun against the advancing Americans under armed guard. It is stated also that these three women were captured.

GERMAN BOMBS DROPPED NEAR AMERICAN HOSPITAL

RAID MADE BACK OF U. S. LINES; PATIENTS REMOVED TO DUGOUTS.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 22 (5:30 p. m.) by A. P.)—In retaliation for the destruction wrought by American bombing planes within the enemy's lines recently, German aviators last night raided the American front and back areas in the largest force since the American offensive began on the Meuse and in the Argonne. In addition to attacking the infantry the Germans bombed the region around Clermont, Monfaucon and Rarecourt.

Four bombs were dropped near the American hospital in the neighborhood of Rarecourt, one of the bombs tearing down an outbuilding. The glass ends of four former French barracks, now used by the Americans as hospital wards, were shattered.

A Red Cross nurse, Margery Sawyer, of Buffalo, N. Y., was blown from her bed but was not injured. All the patients were taken to dugouts, none of them being injured. Another Red Cross nurse, Mabel Butler, of New Haven, Conn., was in the same building with Miss Sawyer, but was not hurt. Both of them immediately went to the aid of the patients.

When the first bomb fell the hospital attendants gave their first attention to their charges, leading or carrying them to shelter. Rocks thrown up where this bomb struck broke the windows in the southern end of the building. Ten other bombs were planted in succession in a great semi-circle. Throughout most of the night German planes were heard many times passing over.

COFFIN SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED

Undertakers Must Wait Turn For Caskets To Bury "Flu" Victims.

The influenza epidemic has caused an unusual situation. Louisville, Southern Indiana and a great part of Kentucky, supplied from local coffin and casket manufacturers, are depending on the day-to-day supply of coffins and caskets turned out by Louisville.

Louisville is the manufacturing center for coffins and caskets for a radius of several hundred miles, embracing a population of over 2,000,000 people. There is one coffin factory, a branch of the National Casket Company, the Falls City Casket Company, a smaller plant, and one or two minor places which do special work for individual undertakers.

"Normally there is a stock of at least a thousand coffins in reserve. There are still many coffins of several designs, especially those of solid mahogany, but the epidemic has caused an unprecedented demand for coffins, and all designs for coffins of mahogany and other expensive woods are being ordered.

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DANIELS WANTS 156 WARSHIPS

New Three-Year Naval Building Programme Is Urged On Congress.

WILL COST \$600,000,000

Washington, Oct. 22 (by A. P.)—Congress has been asked by the Navy Department to authorize a second three-year naval building programme to provide ten additional superdreadnoughts, six battle cruisers, 140 smaller vessels, at a cost of \$600,000,000. This was disclosed to-night by Secretary Daniels after his appearance before the House Naval Committee to explain the appropriation.

This authorization is asked for the next fiscal year and is in addition to the 156 naval vessels comprising the first three-year building programme authorized in 1916 and the great number of new destroyers and other specialty ships contracted for since the United States entered the war. Work on the first three-year programme was delayed by the war, but Congress has required that a start must be made on all the vessels before next July 1.

Including the \$600,000,000 for the three-year program, Secretary Daniels said, (Continued On Second Page.)

Allied Advance Made Possible By Threat of American Troops Against Enemy's Vital Goals

Drive On Meuse Front Occupies Attention of Fourth of German Army.

By EDWIN L. JAM 78. Special Cable Dispatch to The Courier-Journal. (Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Company.)

With the American Army, Oct. 22 (1 p. m.)—While the attention of the world has been centered on glorious victories of the French, British and Belgian armies in the north, where the Germans have been driven back so many miles, the world must not forget the large degree in which that advance has been facilitated by the fact that to the Champagne and the Meuse front has been drawn one-fourth of the German army.

"Captured German of 'We have just got to Verdun.' A captured order of a general says the fate of the fight may hang on the Meuse. The road system is reached easy gunfire, all commun German front from in to the Meuse falls.

"Big Accomplish In this battle we have early from the Meuse. The breaking through the line and taking the Argonne down in history as one of the greatest military achievements of the war. It is necessary to fight. One reads that (Continued On Second Page.)

the desperate resistance, the British have on the west, while to the made a deep thrust into the forest and are moving toward of C6de, near the Scheldt.

Valenciennes had been in French possession since the outbreak of the German presidential war led them into France. It is now about to the rapidly growing the redemption of which rejoicing to the French

Hun Lines Still Although the progress forces in Belgian and France has slowed up somewhat of the stiffening of the guards aiding the retreat man's arms, appreciable been made, some of their portance.

Hollain and Bruyelles south of Tournai, are now of the British, and north the village of Froyen cleared of the enemy, which toward the Scheldt. sharp fighting for the Ch waterway at Pont-a-Chin are battling hard to keep from retreating.

Behind the Scheldt the massed in strength, their on the east bank are a receiving the support of trench mortars.

In the northern battle gians have reached the along their entire front, tured a bridgehead with the enemy west of Meer

Czechs Aid Fr An item of great inter the last announcement. War Office concerning the Alsace. It says: "The Czechs retook the village of Te to the north of Lezon, completed the occupation and Grand Lupt. To the Ghent they are firmly the east bank of the L; ing made crossings at the war, but Congress has required that a start must be made on all the vessels before next July 1.

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