

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES. 10.30 A. M.

VICTORIOUS, SPECTACULAR FIGHTING.

AT BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Evesham, Sept. 29. (Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters, Limited.)—This morning's attack by the Fourth Army did not surprise the enemy, it having been preceded by a 48-hour bombardment. A large force of Americans advanced first in waves, and a big concourse of tanks moved forward mainly on a six thousand yard front, south of Vendhuile. The weather was fine with a light mist, the Americans using Vendhuile gap as a bridge, stormed forward deploying in the shape of a fan. A British division crossed the waterway in magnificent style, many men swimming under heavy machine gun fire, and entered the village of Bellelisse. As morning advanced it became clear that the battle was developing into a fine victory. Le Castelet, the key post of the whole sector from Bellecourt to Banteux, was captured by 12 o'clock. We are astride the St. Quentin-Cambrai railway in many places, thus seriously restricting the enemy's communications. Important fortified villages were carried in rapid succession. La Gueule, Nauroy, Bony and Villers-Guislain were taken early in the battle, while the Belgians further to the north entered Salden and recaptured Houthoult village. We now hold the entire west Rhosbeck-Paschevalle Ridge system. Thence the line of the second army this morning ran near Zonnebeke, Kersselaere, Zandvoorde, and possibly through Houthoult to Wytschaete and Messines. Up to the present the Belgians have taken over 4,000 prisoners, and we have over 4,000. The first phase ended at nine o'clock. After a short pause, a dramatic incident marked the resumption of the attack. The Americans opened their ranks while the Australians, who had been moving up to their support, swept through and formed the first wave of the renewed attack amid a storm of cheers. Hard fighting occurred at many places where the Germans had established redoubts of extraordinary strength in strong positions south of Cambrai. They were attacked dashingly by the New Zealanders, who drove in a wedge through the enemy lines, and took a thousand prisoners. The Canadians in the early morning were approaching Ramillies.

"FLUE" IN SOUTH AFRICA.
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.
To-day.
(Via Reuters's Ottawa Agency)—Spanish influenza has broken out here, spreading to all the diamond mines, and affecting mining operations. During this month it is estimated that there have been about 100 cases, mostly of natives. Either there is only one death reported.

MILLION DIED OF STARVATION.
MONTREAL, Sept. 29.
That 4,750,000 people have died of starvation in Europe since the war began and that even more will die in Russia during the coming winter, was the startling statement of Henry B. Thomson, Food Controller for Canada, at the formal opening Saturday afternoon of the Rockland group of the Montreal Island Cultivation Association. He hoped that the Rockland group would be the first gun in a campaign for cultivation with contractors of idle equipment at least two thousand acres of which lie near each of two hundred towns and cities in Canada.

GERMAN TROOPS FOR BULGARIA.
LONDON, Sept. 29.
Great masses of German troops are on their way to Bulgaria and will pass through Sofia, so the Bulgarian population will see that the troops are being sent to their assistance, according to an Exchange despatch from Copenhagen, quoting the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, of Berlin.

GREAT AIR ACTIVITY.
LONDON, Sept. 29.
The work of the airmen in the battle scene is described by Field Marshal Haig in his report to-night, as follows: The air forces co-operated in every phase of Saturday's operations. Patrols carried out flights far behind the German lines, reconnoitering roads and railroads by day and night. In spite of the clouds and rain successful observation of the artillery was accomplished, the location of advancing troops will be constantly reported to the headquarters of the formations, enemy troops were bombed and machine gunned from extremely low heights, and heavy casualties were inflicted. Twenty-two hostile machines were destroyed and three were driven down out of control. Twenty-four of our machines are missing. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped by day. Night bombing continued with greater intensity in spite of the unfavorable weather. Thirty-four tons of bombs were dropped and many machines continued their attacks until dawn; all the night fliers returned.

WHAT KING FERDINAND SAYS.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29.
King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, has telegraphed to Emperor Charles, of Austria, assuring him of his loyalty to the quadruple alliance, according to the Neue Freie Presse, which is quoted in despatches reaching here.

**BELLEVUE HEIGHTS ATTACKED
THIS MORNING AND TAKEN.**
PARIS, Sept. 30.
General Gouraud's army attacked this morning on the northern slopes of Bellevue Heights, Mont Cavet and Bouconville. Alsbach, which flows northeast toward Challerange, has been crossed and heights dominating the village of Manne, on the west side of the brook, have been taken.

**AN AMERICAN PLAYS IMPORTANT
PART.**
LONDON, Sept. 30.
An American, said to be the United States Charge D'Affaires at Sofia, accompanied by the Bulgarian delegates to Salonika, to confer with the Allied command, relative to an armistice, according to a Berlin telegram, received here by way of Copenhagen. It is said by the telegram that he apparently played a very important part in recent events.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.
LONDON, Sept. 29.
Negotiations are proceeding between the Bulgarian delegates and the Allied commanders at Salonika, regarding the terms of the armistice proposed by Bulgaria, according to a Reuters telegram from Salonika. It is pointed out that the fact that M. Radoff, former member of the Bulgarian cabinet and former Bulgarian Minister at Bern, has been added to the delegation, shows that the Bulgarian Government is in earnest in its offer. M. Radoff is one of Bulgaria's most skillful and experienced diplomats.

ON ALLIES' OWN TERMS.
PARIS, Sept. 30.
An armistice has been concluded between the Allies and Bulgaria on the Allies' own terms. This announcement was made officially to-day.

ANOTHER DRIVE FORWARD.
LONDON, Sept. 30.
British, Australian and American forces pushed forward last night on the front between Bellecourt and Gonnelle, in the regions of Urville (south of St. Quentin). All their attempts to capture Hill 88 were broken up by the French fire. Rather violent artillery fighting occurred between the Allies and the Alsace. In the Champagne area there was no infantry action during the night. The battle began about daybreak.

FRENCH PUSH ATTACK.
PARIS, Sept. 30.
French troops in the Champagne region

Armistice Concluded Between the Allies and Bulgaria.

sumed their attack at daybreak to-day, the war office announces. The Germans violently counter-attacked last night southeast of St. Quentin in the Urville region, in an attempt to recapture Hill 88. All these efforts were broken up by the French defence. The text of the statement reads: In the course of the night the Germans delivered a violent counter-attack in the regions of Urville (south of St. Quentin). All their attempts to capture Hill 88 were broken up by the French fire. Rather violent artillery fighting occurred between the Allies and the Alsace. In the Champagne area there was no infantry action during the night. The battle began about daybreak.

by negotiation. If we do we lose all the objects of this war.

"We are pouring out the best blood of the nation, we are sending the flower of our youth over there, and they are bravely showing us and the world what American youth can do. We are throwing in the accumulation of the toll of millions of men for fifty years past to win this war. Are we going to throw this away for nothing? No, we are not; and we have got to fight it to a finish."

"I have been all over the country, and I have had a chance to see the way the people are united in this war. There never was a war where the people of the United States stood so united as they do in this war. We are in this war to stamp out the snake of militarism, to stamp out inhumanity, and to raise the standard of humanity and decency. In this war we are standing together. It is well to applaud this now, but it is better to remember that you intend to applaud this a year hence and eighteen months hence, when things may be at a lull; not to be impatient when the casualties increase, when the taxes increase and the burdens of the war fall upon every man and woman so that we feel it as they feel it in France and England. The question is shall we stand the test and stay in the war?"

"Yes. No matter what the cost we are going to fight this war to a finish, because the minute we have a lull or show a hesitancy we will have the croakers in the community get up and say, 'I told you you couldn't beat Germany.' She has offered us peace. Then will come the test. Then the question will arise, 'Are the American people stayers?' I believe it. They are not quitters, and I want you to know that you have got to stand a bigger test than you have already stood in respect to that very issue."

"After we win the war and get the Germans down, and that is where we have got to get them, then we are going to dictate a just peace to the Germans. We have got to have a league of nations after we make peace. We have got to stand together after we make peace, in order to see that the peace we have won by blood and the expenditure of enormous treasure is a peace worth having. We cannot have a league to enforce peace until we lick the Germans, and when we do lick them, in order to carry out a just peace, we have got to have a league of nations that will not let Germany in until after she has repented."

"We are the people we have got to fight and to lick. These are the people with whom you cannot make a negotiated peace, a people to whom it would be nothing but a scrap of paper. There is only one cure and we have got to do it by a surgical operation. We don't need sharp instruments. We can do it with a club, and until we do it, until we bring them to their knees, until we show them that might is not right, that by studying war fifty years and devoting their time to it they cannot overcome the world by force, they will not have the lesson. And that is the reason why we can't have peace."

At The Crescent Theatre To-Day.

"A Masterpiece of Bara Art"—The love story which set all Paris talking, **"THEDA BARA,"** In the Theda Bara Superpicture, **"CAMILLE,"** in 7 Acts.

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The regular monthly meeting of Terra Nova Council, No. 1452, will be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st, at 8.30 o'clock. C. J. CAHILL, Fin. Secy.

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How to Fight the Spanish 'Flu.'

"Spanish influenza," said Dr. J. Fraser Macaulay, city health officer, Sydney, "is a very contagious disease and it is no uncommon thing for whole families to be afflicted with it at practically the same time."

When asked what precautions one should take as preventive measures, Dr. Macaulay replied that the best scheme of prevention was to follow as closely as possible the regular well-known rules of health:

Sleep with your windows open and air the house thoroughly at least twice a day.
Find occasion to get out of doors each day and take regular exercise.
Eat good nourishing food and drink plenty of pure water.
Keep the body built up and free of congestion.
Keep away from those afflicted with the disease.

If one of the family should be taken down with the malady, see that he or she is isolated at once and do not permit other members of the family to visit the sick-room. Call in the family physician and follow his instructions regarding the care of the patient. Relative to the outbreak of influenza and the precautionary measures which should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, Bernard W. Carey, epidemiologist of the Department of Health of the State of Massachusetts, has issued the following information:

"Influenza is a markedly infectious condition, being perhaps one of the most readily transmitted by personal contact of any of the infectious diseases. The incubation period is apparently from a few hours to four days. Our greatest means of prevention and of checking this outbreak appears to be the isolation of all persons who show symptoms of a beginning of the disease, and the isolation of all persons who show any of the above symptoms should be immediately sent home from their places of employment."

"It is essential that people avoid all places where overcrowded or insanitary conditions might exist, and to avoid, as far as possible, mingling with people who are coughing and sneezing, or who show signs of catarrhal inflammation of nose or throat."

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NOTICE!

Four weeks after the date hereof application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council for a grant of letters patent for "Improvements in or relating to the concentration of ores" to Edwin Edgar Physick, 3 Hillyfields Crescent, Brookley, London, S.W. England, and Stanley Tucker, Metallurgist, 62 London Wall, London, England. St. John's, September 17, 1918. HERBERT KNIGHT, Solicitor for Applicant.

Have Invented Little.

A correspondent asks if it is true that the world owes a deeper debt of gratitude to Germany for valuable inventions than to any other nation. We have dealt with this before and again answer, no. The Germans have been imitators. Also they are excellent advertisers, which counts for much. The electric light, the gas light, the acetylene light, the flashlight, the safety lamp, the kerosene lamp and the friction match were the invention of other people. The steam engine, the most useful single invention perhaps ever made, was the combined and perfected invention of Englishmen and Scotchmen. America applied it to ship propulsion. The telegraph was invented by an American, and wireless telegraphy was the discovery of an Italian with an Irish mother. Even in the domain of instruments of war the Teuton does not shine as an originator. The machine gun he largely uses is the invention of an American Lewis. Smokeless powder, percussion caps, nitro glycerine, dynamite, the torpedo, shrapnel, automatic cannon, magazine rifles, breechloaders, revolvers, maxims, ships armour, submarines, and aeroplanes were all the invention of non-Germans. Even the old tale of the discovery of gunpowder by a German Monk Schwartz must be given up, for it has been shown that the Moors used it centuries before and that Roger Bacon, an Englishman, had described its composition as early as the twelfth century. The reaper was an American invention, the mowing machine and thresher English, the cotton gin an American, the spinning jenny an English, the fly shuttle an English, the knitting machine English, the power loom English and the sewing machine American. Aniline dyes, vulcanized rubber, gas engines, liquid gases, thermometers, barometers, pianofortes, barbed wire, cut nails, plate glass, circular saws, hand saws, airbrakes, bicycles, pneumatic tires, the automobile, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, steel pens and many other conveniences claim no German as their parent. Photography is French, the moving picture American, bacteriology French, anti-septic surgery English, vaccination English, and even the discovery of the circulation of the blood was made by an Englishman. In engineering, no German work can compare with the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal and the Aswan barrage. The Metric System is French. The founder of Modern Chemistry was French, of Botany a Swede, and Sociology a Frenchman. It will thus be seen that Germany has been anything but a leader in the world's pioneering.

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