

HUG SMASHING HINDENBURG LINE

City of Cambrai Burns as British Advance :: Victory For Allied Arms on Every Field of War

OFFENSIVE IS STILL GAINING IN STRENGTH

Allied Impetus Increases and Foe Resistance Weakens in Proportion SITUATION TODAY Belgian Advance Was Feature of Yesterday's Operations

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, Oct. 1.—The Allied offensive continued to gain strength and the German resistance to weaken. Yesterday saw other army, that of General Berthelot, join in the chain of battle with a success equal to that achieved by the other groups.

It was on the extreme wing of the battle line that the most important features of the day's operations were to be found. The remarkable advance of the Belgians left covering the flank of the second British army and permits it to advance safely to capture the crossings of the Lys River at Wapronne, Comines, Courtrai and Menin.

Once the Lys is crossed, General planer, his flanks protected, can push boldly toward Bescamp, between Oudenarde and Tournai and complete the envelopment of the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing region, which is even now gravely threatened.

On the extreme right, General Gouraud's advance toward Monthois is important because that village is only a mile west of Chaligny and the railroad which joins that locality to Apremont has practically been cut.

Grandpre, through which two German sections facing the French and American armies on the west of the Argonne forest must pass, is under an onslaying fire from French guns. As a result the object for which the Allied armies are fighting is made easier for them.

On the centre the German resistance is desperate and progress is naturally slow, but Cambrai, St. Quentin and Le Catelet are to all intents and purposes taken. They have not been occupied because of mines and traps.

Bulgaria made a fatal error which brought about her overthrow. This was her persistence in keeping intact at all costs the "war map." The Bulgars were not strong enough to hold two hundred miles of front served by bad railroads and means of communication, all of which were bound to be cut by the rupture of the centre. This is exactly what the Germans are doing on the western front.

As D. Thompson, the military critic, points out, they will not let go of their "pawns" by which they hope to get better terms of peace if they can. This is why they are launching violent counter-attacks against the Allies at St. Quentin and Cambrai, which are to the advantage of the Allies, for more than the Germans lose on the present battlefield the fewer will remain to ward off the catastrophe when the hour of the great retreat strikes.

It is true there can be no comparison between the magnificent German communications and the wretched tracks behind the Bulgarians, but there is the Belgian isthmus between French Ardennes and Dutch Limburg, the choking of which would be fatal. It is they, not unreasonable to ask if sooner or later the Balkan debacle will not be repeated in the west.

WEATHER BULLETIN Toronto, Oct. 1.—Fair weather prevails over the Dominion. Strong frosts were general during the night in Ontario and Quebec. Forecasts: Light to moderate winds, fair to day and on Wednesday with a little higher temperature.

BERLIN ADMITS WITHDRAWAL IN FLANDERS AREA

But Declares Allied Attacks Repulsed in a Number of Sectors FIGHT FOR CAMBRAI British Attacks Beaten Off, is German Official Claim

By Courier Leased Wire. Berlin, Monday, Sept. 30.—(Via London).—Admitting withdrawals by the Germans in Flanders, but declaring that Allied attacks there had been repulsed in a number of sectors, the official statement issued this evening at the War Office takes up in detail the fighting further south along the front. It reads:

"Sixteen divisions were led by the enemy into the fight against Cambrai and on both sides of the town. In their effort to break through our front there, strong enemy attacks were repeated eight times north of Cambrai. These attacks broke down before our lines and were broken by successful counter-attacks.

In the suburbs of Cambrai, at Neuville and Cantimpre, the enemy gained a footing. We are standing here on the western outskirts of the town behind the Scheldt River and repulsing violent enemy attacks by the enemy on the canal sector north of Maroing collapsed before our lines. This also was the result along the Cambrai-Masnières road.

"South of Maroing the enemy forced us back behind the canal sector from Masnières to Greecourt. With equal energy he attacked our front from Connelles to south of Bellengieul. Between Gannelleu and Bellengieul we completely drove back frequently repeated enemy assaults. Villers-Guislain, which was lost for a time, was retaken. Local breaks in our positions were cleared of the enemy by counter-attacks. Divisions fighting on the front near Gannelleu and Villers-Guislain drove back with their reserve battalions in a determined counter-attack, the enemy coming against the flank from the direction of Maroing.

"Between Bellengieul and Bellengieul the enemy thrust forward over the canal. We brought him to a standstill in the evening on the line formed by the northern border of Bellengieul and the western border of Juncourt and Le Hautcourt. Regiments north of Gricourt, which had warded off all attacks, had to withdraw their wing to Le Hautcourt in the evening.

"In the great successful conclusion of yesterday's heavy fighting troops of every German race took an equal part. The British bought their local successes with very heavy and sanguinary losses.

"Armies of the Crown Prince and General von Gallwitz:

"The enemy forced his way toward our new lines on the Oise, Aisne canal. We took prisoners here in successful forward fighting.

"Between the Sulphe and the Aisne the French continued their bitter attacks as did the Americans against the eastern border of the Argonne forest and further east, toward the Meuse. The enemy yesterday brought several new divisions into the fight.

"Between Amberive and Somme-Py we repulsed often repeated attacks and northwest of Somme-Py we stopped assaults which were repeated nine times. Further east Manre and Ardoul remained in the enemy's hands. In the evening after the repulse of the enemy, we stood on the line north of Arleuil, north of Secharin and Boscville.

"American forces also stormed with special force against the eastern border of Argonne wood and against our front between the wood and the Meuse. Their assault completely collapsed. On both sides of the Aire valley we took from the enemy Apremont and the wood of Montrebeau and threw the Americans back more than a kilometre. We shot down forty-five enemy airplanes yesterday.

Mrs. Chinwas was highly elated with the success of the women's meeting at which she had spoken and she could not help remarking about it to her husband.

KING ALBERT LEADS BELGIAN ARMY TO VICTORY; BRITISH CONTINUE PRESSURE FROM ST. QUENTIN TO CAMBRAI; ALLENBY'S CAVALRY NEAR DAMASCUS

Cambrai in Flames as British Draw Near Today BELGIAN GAINS

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Oct. 1.—Under the threat of its speedy capture by the British, the City of Cambrai has been set on fire by the Germans, Field Marshal Haig reported in his official statement today.

British troops last night continued their closing-in movement on Cambrai. They captured Provins, to the west of the city, and Tilloy, close by on the northwest, Field Marshal Haig announced in his official report today. Further south on the front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the town of Vendhuile has been taken possession of by British troops. North of St. Quentin the British wedge has been thrust still farther into German held territory, and the town of Levergies has been captured.

The battle was resumed this morning in the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector.

The text of the statement reads: "Our attack north of St. Quentin continued yesterday afternoon. We captured Levergies after sharp fighting in the neighborhood of the village.

"Further north we progressed toward Juncourt and gained possession of Vendhuile. English and Canadian troops are closing in upon Cambrai and yesterday captured Provins and Tilloy in the face of strong resistance.

"Cambrai has been set on fire by the enemy.

"This morning fighting began again north of St. Quentin and in the Cambrai sector."

BELGIANS ADVANCE. London, Oct. 1.—Continued progress along the whole front in Belgium yesterday is recorded in the Belgian official statement issued this morning. The statement says that Ameraweld and Oostnieuwkerke have been captured and Belgian troops have crossed the Sarron-Routure and the Roulers-Menin roads at several points.

RESERVES IN FLIGHT. London, Oct. 1.—German reserves are being rushed into the battle between the Argonne forest and the Meuse River, where the Americans are engaged, according to a telegram from The Mail's correspondent on that front, written on Monday afternoon.

A new German division has been identified in the fighting and the enemy is offering the fiercest resistance. He has apparently decided to make a stand on the Kriemhild line.

At the moment the telegram was written the Americans were fighting what almost resembled a pitched battle, said the "Times" wires and heights along that sector of the front.

QUIET—OH, BOY! Berlin, Oct. 1.—(Via London).—A supplementary official statement issued by the War Office late last night reads: "In Flanders the day was generally quiet.

"Renewed mass attacks by the British against and on both sides of Cambrai failed with continued on page four



THE CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN ADVANCE. The Allies have captured Sancourt, Epinoy, and Masnières and reached the outskirts of Cambrai on the north-west, west and south-west. They are now in the west limits of Rumilly. They are driving southeastward from Gannelleu, endeavoring to squeeze out a salient created by a German counter-attack from Le Catelet. Arleux and Aubencheul have been recaptured by the enemy.

RESTITUTION AND REPARATION BEFORE PEACE IS MADE SECURE

Wrongs of Subordinated Peoples Must be Righted, and Occupied Territory Evacuated, Declares A. J. Balfour

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Oct. 1.—The wrongs of subordinated peoples must be righted and territories occupied by Germany since the beginning of the war must have complete freedom before a league of nations can be possible and peace secured to the world, said Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary at the Guildhall today. He explained President Wilson's recent speech in New York, and gave his support to the ideas outlined in it.

Central Powers Disintegrating; German Cabinet Crumbles, Vice Chancellor Von Payer Today Resigning—Turkey Will be Next to Sue For Peace

By Courier Leased Wire. LONDON, Oct. 1.—Bulletin.—Friedrich von Payer, the German Imperial vice Chancellor, has resigned, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Associated Press today issues the following: Cambrai was in flames today as the British were breaking great holes in the Hindenburg line from Cambrai to St. Quentin. The Germans set fire to Cambrai apparently in the hope of destroying the great quantity of supplies there before the British could surround the town, which already is encircled on three sides.

North of St. Quentin the British have taken Vendhuile, west of Le Catelet. Further south they have reached a point east of St. Quentin, and have captured Levergies.

In Belgium, King Albert is leading the Belgian and British armies to further successes, and is rapidly driving into the heart of the network of German railroads centered about Ghent.

General Allenby in Palestine has thrown his cavalry far to the Sea of Galilee, and they are reported to be two and a half miles from the important railroad junction of Damascus. On the Mediterranean coast French mounted forces are approaching Beyrout, northwest of Damascus.

There are indications that Turkey will follow Bulgaria's example in giving up the war. Following the absolute defeat of her armies and the defection of Bulgaria, there would seem to be no other step possible for that country.

As a result of the threatening political aspect of the situation which has arisen, the German government is facing a ministerial crisis. Imperial Chancellor von Hertling has resigned from office and was closely followed by Foreign Minister von Hintze. This morning it was reported from Amsterdam that Vice Chancellor von Payer had also quit.

Amid the crumbling of its cabinet, Germany is hearing the rumbling of the mighty storm that has broken over the western battle line. Grim tidings from the front, kept secret from the German people for the past two months, now are freely discussed by the newspapers, and a wave of what closely resembles hysteria is reported to be sweeping over that country.

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Monday, Sept. 30.—(Delayed).—The convention with Bulgaria signed yesterday was a purely military arrangement.

It had eloquence, directness and the magnificence of style to which he has accustomed us. Wearisome formalities were absent. His main theme was this, that if the world would make sure that it is going to have peace, it must come to some arrangement by which the malefactors or would-be-malefactors are to be kept in order by a league of nations, the second proposition was that if you are to carry out this great ideal the only time to do it effectually is the moment when peace itself is being forged by the labors of the victorious powers.

"Personally I am very much of the President's mind that to allow this occasion to sink into the past would be to lose one of the great opportunities given mankind, permanently to put international relations upon a sound, lasting and moral footing and if the work for your new international machinery for securing peace is not to be greater than it can perform, you must so arrange the map of Europe and the world that great occasions for wars will not overwhelm you.

"If you are going to render permanent German domination over Russia, especially western Russia and the peoples along the Baltic, if you refuse to redress the wrongs of Poland, if the subordinated peoples in the Austro-Hungarian empire are to be left under the heel of the German and Magyar minorities, if the Balkans again are to be the scene of bloody wars and the occasion of hostilities among their neighbors; if the Turks are to be allowed to resume his bloody wars and the territories torn from them are to be restored to their former owners, then the peace conference which was entered into on behalf of the Allies in behalf of the French and other military commanders, no political problems are dealt with, and the questions of boundaries and other arrangements are left to the peace conference.

There has been much discussion in the English press of the status of King Ferdinand, and suggestions have been made that he be deposed. That matter also was outside the scope of the convention. The governments of the Allies take the view that according to their principle of self-determination, the question of who should be Bulgaria's ruler or titular ruler is a question for the Bulgarian people to decide, if such a question arises in Bulgaria, thus, it is pointed out, that the Allies have given a practical application to the self-determination principle at the first opportunity offered.

The armistice arranged yesterday remains in force until the final and general peace settlement. It constitutes a complete military surrender by Bulgaria. She not only ceases to be an enemy but ceases to be a belligerent. No information is yet at hand regarding the exact King Ferdinand played in the latest events—whether he yielded against his will to the scheme of the country, or whether he saw the coming storm and took leadership in the new policy. The fact that he pardoned the statesmen who had opposed the entrance of Bulgaria into the war, is interesting, but whether he did this of his own free will or under virtual compulsion from the new premier remains to be seen.

Events are marching rapidly, and interest is now focussed on Turkey.