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THURSDAY MORNING OCTOBER 31 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,868 TWO CENTS

ENTIRE AUSTRIAN ARMY, ITS FRONT BROKEN, IS DOOMED TO CAPTURE OR EXTERMINATION

33,000 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED

Italians Succeed in Beating Their Way Thru Enemy Territory, Liberating 100 Towns and Villages---British Cross the Monticano and Take 11,000 Prisoners---French and Americans Help.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Thirty-three thousand Austrian troops, hundreds of guns and innumerable machine guns have been captured by Italian and allied forces on the Italian front, said an official despatch today from Rome. The 332nd American infantry regiment has gone into action, and the fighting now extends practically all along the course of the Piave River.

The Austrians are resisting stubbornly, throwing in many new divisions, but have not been able to stop the advancing forces. The despatch follows:

"Our offensive is developing farther south, and stretches practically all along the course of the Piave. The third army is now in action successfully. The line between the Brenta and the sea is strongly held by the greater part of the Italian army, alongside of which is the fourteenth army corps of British troops and a French division. The 332nd American infantry regiment is now also in action.

Mont Gesen Conquered.

"The enemy is resisting with exceptional stubbornness and is throwing into the fray new divisions without, however, being successful in holding back our troops. In the Grappa region the troops of the first Italian army with the support of the 12th army has been successful in beating the enemy at Segusino and has conquered Mont Gesen. The eighth army has occupied the narrow pass of Follina and has already reached Vittorio. The 10th army after having established solid bridgeheads over the Monticano River has crossed the river and is advancing along the road Conegliano-Oderzo. The third army after neutralizing the formidable artillery fire of the enemy has crossed the Piave at San Dona di Piave and east of Zenson.

"The number of prisoners captured up to the present moment amounts to 802 officers and 32,198 men. Hundreds of guns have also been captured. It is impossible to calculate the number of machine guns which have fallen into our hands.

"In Albania, our troops, after beating the rearguards of the enemy, have occupied San Giovanni di Medua and are rapidly advancing on Scutari."

An earlier official despatch from Rome said that more than 100 villages and towns had been liberated since the offensive began, and the Austrian army corps on the left had retired in disorder, leaving behind war materials and several hundred guns. The position of the sixth Austrian army corps was described as very critical.

British Cross River.

London, Oct. 30.—British troops in the offensive on the northern Italian front, have at some places crossed the Monticano River, the British war office announced this evening.

The tenth army has reached approximately Roncadelle, Ormelle, Fontanelle and the line of the River Monticano to Ramara.

The British tenth army has made 11,000 of the enemy prisoner.

The text of the communication follows:

"The tenth army has reached approximately Roncadelle, Ormelle, Fontanelle and the line of the Monticano River to Ramara. Also at some places we have crossed the Monticano.

British Prisoners.

"The prisoners taken by the tenth army since the commencement of the operation amount to 11,002, including 345 officers. Of these the fourteenth British corps captured 246 officers and 5,030 men of other ranks. The guns and the material captured have not been enumerated. The Montello group of armies has made a magnificent advance and taken many of the enemy prisoner.

"Our airplanes were engaged all the afternoon against hostile columns in dense masses, retreating down the Conegliano-Sacile and Conegliano-Vittorio roads."

Americans and French.

Rome, Oct. 30.—The 332nd American infantry regiment is participating in the battle in the Brenta region, according to the war office announcement tonight.

Since Oct. 24 the allies have captured 33,000 of the enemy, including 802 officers.

In Albania the Italians have occupied San Giovanni di Medua and are advancing on Scutari.

East of the Piave River the Italians have reached Vittorio. The text of the communication follows:

"Our offensive extended southward from middle Piave yesterday. A third army has now entered the struggle. On the front from the Brenta to the sea three-quarters of the Italian army are fighting in brotherly union with a gallant French division and the young and daring 332nd American infantry regiment.

"Between the Brenta and Piave rivers the bitterness of the resistance and the aggressiveness of the enemy, supported by fresh reserves, have for six days given the struggle particular fierceness.

"East of the Piave the enemy is yielding to our pressure and we are overcoming successive lines.

Quero is Reached.

"In the Grappa region yesterday our fourth army gained advantages in the region of Pertica and Col dell Orso. The twelfth army has reached the outskirts of the Village of Quero, taken Segusino and carried Mont Cosen.

"The eighth army has occupied the defile of Follina and reached Vittorio. There is fighting north of Conegliano.

"The Italian tenth army is beyond the Conegliano-Oderzo road.

"The third army has crossed the Piave to San Dona di Piave and east of Zenson.

"The prisoners captured since Thursday number 802 officers and 32,198 men. Of guns several hundred have been taken. It has been impossible to calculate the number of machine guns and the quantity of material captured."

—BUY BONDS—

TURKEY ASKS ALLIED FLEET TO ENTER THE DARDANELLES

Small Detachment of Troops Will Land to Supervise the Demobilization of Ottoman Army---No Let up to British Advance.

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.—According to a Constantinople despatch, reports are current that Turkey under the peace negotiations has invited the allied fleet to enter the Dardanelles. Troops are not to be landed, it is said, with the exception of a small detachment to supervise the demobilization of the Ottoman army.

The Constantinople newspaper Ikdam on Sunday printed a statement from a "competent source" that Turkey had commenced official peace negotiations with the entente, adding that delegates already had left the Turkish capital. In other quarters in Constantinople, however, it is declared the negotiations are unofficial.

Tabriz Evacuated.

Washington, Oct. 30. — Turkish troops have begun the evacuation of Tabriz, Persia, according to advices reaching the state department today. The Turks are menaced by the British forces in Macedonia in their advance northward in Mesopotamia.

To Defend Capital.

Paris, Oct. 30. — A despatch from Athens to The Matin says the "sole remaining Turkish army" has been concentrated at Bulair, a town at the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Tchataija positions are being prepared as the second line of defense for Constantinople.

BRITISH CAPTURE THOUSAND TURKS

Portion of Enemy's Force Cut Off at Kaleh Sherghat.

ADVANCE ALONG TIGRIS

Turkish Communications With Mosul Have Been Cut Off.

London, Oct. 30.—The Turks were heavily engaged by the British Tuesday north of Kaleh Sherghat, the official report on the Mesopotamian operations says. The British captured 1000 Turks. The statement says:

"On Saturday evening our cavalry, moving up the east bank of the Tigris, forded the river north of Kaleh Sherghat, joined the armored cars which approached from the west, and established themselves astride the Turkish communications with Mosul.

"Here they were heavily attacked by the Turks on Monday, and tho the right flank had to withdraw, they succeeded in defeating all attempts to drive them off the road. In the evening they were reinforced by troops from the eastern bank, which enabled them to restore the situation completely.

"The same day we advanced up the western bank of the Tigris, and after a long and difficult march attacked and drove the Turks from their positions three miles south of Kaleh Sherghat and captured the village.

"On Tuesday the pursuit continued. The Turks were heavily engaged five miles north of Kaleh Sherghat, where they put up a stubborn defence in broken ground and ravines. By nightfall we had penetrated deeply into the enemy positions, and a portion of his force which attempted to escape to the northwest was cut off by our cavalry from the north, who captured 1000 prisoners and much material."

—BUY BONDS—

TERMS ARE NEARLY READY

Release of All British Prisoners to Be Demanded; Retirement of Germans to Germany, Allied Occupation of Rhine Towns and Mining Districts, Internment of Submarines.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The general opinion among officials and diplomats here is that the general proposal for an armistice and peace, while having its origin in a plan to gain time for strengthening the army and restoring its shattered morale, has now got beyond the control of the military party and that the German people are the force which is driving the German Government to make for ending the war.

Another note from the German Government explanatory of the changes that have been made or are projected in the German constitution and form of government, was received today thru the Swiss legation, but the state department did not make it public. This note was understood to be supplementary to the preceding German communication, saying to the president that he must have knowledge of the efforts that have been made to democratize Germany.

Preparing a Reply.

President Wilson was at work today on his reply to Austria's renewed plea for an armistice and peace, and it was expected that it would be despatched before night, but later today it was said at the state department that there would be no announcement regarding the reply tonight.

It was understood that in the note the president intended to touch upon the steps that Austria and Hungary have taken in the direction of releasing subject peoples from political bondage, but that the Austrian Government's plea would be referred to the allied governments. The administration was said to be well convinced now that Austria already is nearly out of the war, and that her will for peace is simply tempered by a natural disposition to get the best terms possible short of unconditional surrender.

Italy Must Decide.

The report that Count Andrassy, the new Austrian premier, is about to sue directly to Italy for peace on the ground that Italy is Austria's "sole antagonistic" is generally regarded as confirmatory of this understanding of the hopeless situation in the duel empire. It was pointed out that since Italy solemnly engaged with the other entente powers not to make a separate peace, if Austria carries out this plan it naturally would be referred by Italy to the supreme war council.

There was no official information here today as to the progress of the deliberations of the supreme war council and notice was taken of the reserved attitude of the council in issuing any statements. The inference is drawn that a definite policy has been agreed upon to withhold all information regarding the discussions before the council of the grave diplomatic and military questions which now engage its attention in connection with the preparation of an armistice.

New Proposition.

One comparatively new proposition discussed by officials here relates to the guarantees to be exacted from Germany for the repayment of the tremendous financial losses suffered by the populations of those portions of Belgium and France occupied by the German troops. This is understood to contemplate the possession by the entente powers of a number of important industrial cities in the Rhine country and of the products of the mines and the soils therein until compensation has been made. Thus Germany would be dependent upon the entente powers for any iron and coal or manufactured products she might have to draw from that territory.

The official text of the Austrian note, which did not differ materially from the unofficial version, was made public today at the state department, but there was no announcement of the receipt of the communication from Count Andrassy to Secretary Lansing asking the secretary to use his good offices with the president in behalf of Austria's plea.

Nor would anyone admit knowledge of the extraordinary communication from M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik foreign minister, as given in cable despatches today demanding the evacuation by the allied and American troops of "Mourman, Archangel and Siberia." As the state department has never recognized even the existence of the government of which M. Tchitcherin is a part, it is not probable that his note will elicit a response. It is regarded as quite natural that the German-supported Bolshevik government should have been made very nervous by the impending collapse of the military party in Germany and Austria.

Release of Prisoners.

London, Oct. 30.—That the immediate release of all British prisoners will be insisted upon by the government as part of the armistice terms is confidently expected here. Sir George Cave, the home secretary, announced in the house of commons yesterday that the same conditions inposed on Bulgaria in this matter would be insisted upon in any truce with Germany or Austria, and General Allenby had been instructed to follow the same policy in dealing with the Turks.

There is plenty of evidence that British prisoners have received worse treatment thruout the war than others, except the Russians.

Such a demand will be a very important factor, and it is not likely that the other allies will show less regard for their nationals who are suffering in German camps. Events since the German peace overtures were launched have not tended to instill any spirit of conciliation, forgiveness or leniency toward the enemy in British breasts.

Back to Germany.

The general nature of the military guarantees which the allies will require has been outlined as the occupation of strategical German bases as well as retirement of the German army to its own soil. Maritime guarantees are considered equally important to Great Britain. Their nature this far is only speculative, but the internment of the German submarines, if not the surrender of the whole fleet, appears to be the minimum terms which would satisfy the British people. The sea is as important as the land to this island nation, and the only detail in President Wilson's 14 points on which there is constant questioning is what the president means by "freedom of the seas."

Suspicion is the word which still summarizes the public attitude toward the central powers' manoeuvres. Some of the most important papers believe that Germany and Austria, or what remains of the Austrian Government, are working together. They interpret Austria's rush towards a separate peace as part of a plan—now that Austrian military power is dissolving—to place Austrian territory as neutral ground between Germany and the allied armies, which may soon be able and ready to march thru Austria.

Turkey's Position.

Turkey's position is not yet clear. The committee of union and progress apparently is still in the saddle at Constantinople. The fact that Djavid Pasha, minister of finance, is, perhaps, the most influential man in the cabinet, seems to show that Talaat Pasha, the former grand vizier, is still strong behind the scenes and that the Young Turks and Germany yet hold the power.

The one and greatest hope of the old guard in Germany, judging from the German papers, appears to be to drive a wedge between President Wilson and the allies, and to make the president play the part of mediator, instead of belligerent.

The Frankfort Zeitung says:

"If the allies insist upon such disarmament terms as to make further German resistance impossible, not only Germany, but he (President Wilson)

"PUNY" KAISER ATTACKED

Real Emperor Would Abdicate Before Being Branded as Cause of Nation's Humiliation.

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.—The Austrian censor permitted The Arbeiter Zeitung to publish a leading editorial article violently denouncing the "puny" German kaiser, "who preferred to see bitter humiliation inflicted on his people rather than abdicate." Arguing that voluntary abdication would have produced easier terms for an armistice, the newspaper adds:

"A real emperor would rather proudly abdicate before being branded by the whole world as the man who caused his nation's humiliation."

—BUY BONDS—

MUST USE SUBSTITUTES; ONE POUND TO FOUR

Food Board Passes New Order Defining What Consumers Must Take.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—An order on wheat flour just passed by the Canada Food Board defines the only four wheat flour substitutes as oat, barley, corn and rye flours. All consumers must now take one pound of substitutes to four pounds wheat flour.

The order allows any one to have on hand 100 pounds of flour or sufficient for sixty days' ordinary requirements; while any farmer whose home-grown wheat has been ground by or exchanged directly with a miller, and any persons living more than five miles from a mill or licensed dealer, may keep on hand 200 pounds flour or what is sufficient for 200 days.

Feeding milling wheat or its mixtures to live stock or poultry is forbidden, except where grown together, containing not more than 25 per cent. of milling wheat. Orders numbers 31 and 40 are repealed.

—BUY BONDS—

BRITISH FRONT QUIET, BUT ARTILLERY ACTIVE

London, Oct. 30.—"Apart from outpost and artillery activity, there is nothing to report," says Field Marshal Haig's communication of tonight dealing with the operations of the British on the western battlefront.

—BUY BONDS—

FIVE TOWNS BOMBED.

British Airmen Attack Airplane Works, Railways and Furnaces.

London, Oct. 30.—The official statement on the operations of the independent air forces, issued tonight, says:

"Tuesday night we attacked the airplane works at Mannheim, the furnaces at Burbach, the railways at Thionville and Offenburg, and the airdrome at Hageneau."

—BUY BONDS—

SERBIANS ADVANCE.

Cavalry Reaches the Danube River Near Belgrade.

Salonica, Oct. 30.—Serbian cavalry have reached the Danube east of Semendria (24 miles southeast of Belgrade) and occupied Pozharevatz, headquarters announces today.

—BUY BONDS—

LEND YOUR MONEY

VICTORY LOAN EDITION

The Toronto World

BUY BONDS TODAY

PROBS: Showers of money. THURSDAY MORNING OCTOBER 31 1918 VOL. I.—No. 4

GOOD MORNING. HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR VICTORY BOND?

ONTARIO DOING GRANDLY

Toronto, October 30th, 1918.

Sir Thomas White, Ottawa, Ont.,

Pleased to report that Ontario is doing grandly. Our total for the first three days being forty-five million six hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred, which is at the rate of two hundred and seventy-three million for the entire campaign. Don't be surprised if we maintain this average to the end. Farmers, employees, business men, private citizens all responding splendidly.

G. H. WOOD, Chairman.

KEEN FIGHT ON TO GET HONORS

Keenest competition for honor flags prevails not only in Toronto but in other parts of the province. Several big firms have already secured an emblem, and the interest is so great in the country that it has been decided to present the larger honor flags to counties that exceed their quotas.

The spirit has caught firms and communities in a way that has previously been hoped for, but that was hardly expected, and now the canvassing units have caught it more earnestly than ever and the race is already becoming a feature in itself.

It is fast becoming a question of "how far past your quota can you go," rather than "how soon can you get your quota," so there's no limit.

AFRAID SHE COULDN'T PAY THE INTEREST.

"I'd buy a bond," said an old woman, "but it would take all my money and I am not sure that I'd be able to keep the interest paid up."

It was explained to her that the interest was paid to her, not that she had to pay anything more. "I'll talk it over with paw," she said, "and maybe we might manage a bit more."

Today's Limerick

There was a young lady of Mond
Who said to her lover so fond,
"To hell with the ring
But do the right thing
And buy me a Victory bond."

TORONTO TOTALS

District.	Amount.
A	$293,300
B	191,200
C	245,500
D	232,500
E	265,500
	$1,230,000
Special	1,000,000
Wednesday total.	$2,230,000
Previously	15,824,050
	$18,054,050

High man in Toronto—K. S. McKinnon, district D, with $24,600.

GET IN ON THIS.

A county competition is being started in connection with the sale of bonds, the three winners having the privilege of naming three of the new vessels now being built for the Imperial Munitions Board.

LUCK IS STILL WITH C.

Last night the chairman's car was stolen from in front of C headquarters, but it was found in High Park not damaged, and it is back on the job this morning.

BETTER THAN 100.

One canvasser reports that he got better than 100 per cent. at a private house. The lady of the house took a $200 bond. The five children took $100 each, and the cook beat them all by taking a $250 bond.

USES A MASK.

One canvasser from district D, who is working in Earlscourt, found so many cases of flu that at last he donned a mask, and now he goes right in and sells bonds to the sick and well alike.

DOMINION SUMMARY

UP TO MIDNIGHT WEDNESDAY.

Total of applications officially reported to W. S. Hodgens, Chairman Dominion Business Committee, are as follows:

TORONTO	$18,054,050	
ONTARIO	45,614,800	
CANADA	63,490,350	
TORONTO SUMMARY—		
Yesterday's returns	$2,230,000	
Previously reported	15,824,050	
Total		$18,054,050
ONTARIO SUMMARY (including Toronto)—		
Yesterday's returns	$10,759,600	
Previously reported	34,855,200	
Total		$45,614,800
OTHER PROVINCES—		
British Columbia		$2,707,250
Alberta		1,104,550
Saskatchewan		1,250,000
Manitoba		2,500,000
Montreal	$6,581,150	
Quebec	1,546,150	
		8,127,300
New Brunswick		1,000,000
Nova Scotia		1,082,650
Prince Edward Island		103,800
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE DOMINION		$63,490,350

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IN A CASE LIKE THIS?

A canvasser in a munition plant met his Waterloo. He tried to talk to one of the girls who was busy on work that could not be stopped for a minute. She kept on working and he kept on talking. Presently she said: "Well, I'd buy a bond, but my money is in my stocking and I can't stop work to get it."

HE "DONE HIS DUTY."

A bookseller on Yonge street refused to buy a bond, stating that he had done his duty, having given a nickel every tag day since the war started.

WHAT DENOMINATION?

Many canvassers report that when they ask the question, "What denomination?" they receive some such answer as "Presbyterian," "Methodist," etc.

INVESTS ALL FUNDS.

The Children's Aid Society has invested all the funds it has in trust for the children under its care in Victory bonds.

BIG TANK HERE TO BOOST LOAN

The immense tank "Britannia" will wend its way thru city streets today and tomorrow. It comes after doing valiant service in the United States, where it helped to sell thousands of dollars' worth of Liberty bonds. Its mission here is to give a boost to Victory bonds.

"This is the only tank in America that has been in action and remains in service," said its commander, Capt. Haigh, M.C., to a reporter for The Victory Loan edition last night.

See it—then help buy more tanks by lending thru bonds.

THAT'S THE STUFF.

Arnprior's objective is $120,000. At noon yesterday $210,000 had been subscribed.

Nursery Rhymes

There was a crooked man
Who began a crooked war,
And he had a crooked army,
The worst you ever saw!
And he had a crooked son
And a lot of crooked friends,
But they'll all get theirs
When the campaign ends!

GOVERNMENT WILL BE NATION'S INTERPRETER

No Way of Taking a Referendum on Peace Terms, Declares Bonar Law.

London, Oct. 30.—In the house of commons Alfred Byrne (Nationalist) asked whether steps would be taken to secure compensation for the dependents of all victims of submarine warfare and also if the government proposed to demand from Germany the names of the commander and the crew of the submarine which is responsible for the murder of 600 passengers of the Leinster, and further, would the government see that these men were brought to trial.

Right Hon. A. Bonar Law replied that as regards the first part of the question he had nothing to add to previous answers. A register was being kept of all claims in respect to losses due to enemy action.

Sir Richard Cooper: "Does the premier intend to take steps to secure that the peace agreement shall in general principles accord with the wishes of the majority of the members of the house of commons?"

Right Hon. A. Bonar Law replied that the government must be the interpreter of the views of the house and the nation.

Sir Richard Cooper: "In this matter will the country be committed to a secret peace agreement?"

Bonar Law: "I do not quite know what the honorable member means. I do not suppose he suggests that peace terms should be put up to the country as a referendum, and I know of no other way in which the country can be represented except by the government."

—BUY BONDS—

FAMOUS GERMAN PAPER TAKES SLAP AT KAISER

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.—Commenting on the present political situation in Germany, the important Frankfort Zeitung says:

"In broad circles of the German people it is made quite clear the people would have been thankful if, in the radical change in the home and foreign policy now begun, Emperor William had drawn personal consequences from those changes, especially for his own sake."

The newspaper considers Emperor William's strong religious nature is a guarantee of his good intentions in Germany's past policy, and it acquits him of having planned the great war, but it adds that he has made himself a "symbol of the old regime."

—BUY BONDS—