

# KING ALBERT ENTERS OSTEND AT HEAD OF CONQUERING BELGIANS

Vice-Admiral Keyes Had Previously Landed and Found Port Cleared of the Enemy—Bruges Entered by Advance Guards.

A despatch from London says: King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth on Thursday afternoon entered Ostend, one of the principal German submarine bases on the Belgian coast. Earlier in the day a large squadron of the Royal Air Force, followed by Admiral Keyes, of the British navy, landed in the port.

The British Admiralty statement reads: "Members of the Royal Air Force landed at Ostend Thursday morning, and reported it clear of the enemy. Vice-Admiral Keyes, commanding Dover patrol, landed at Ostend on Thursday afternoon at 12:55 o'clock."

A force of Belgians, assisted by French cavalry and infantry, is driving northward to strike the bridges on the coast and also cut the Ghent Canal. While possibilities exist in this movement.

It is reported that patriots have already entered Bruges, the second submarine base, but there are large German forces still defending the city. The enemy was driven back rapidly everywhere on Thursday and the

entire front from the sea southward is in motion. The British have entered Lille. The Germans fled precipitately from Ostend and that section of the Belgian coast. Shortly before that Belgian aviators landed in the centre of the city amid the cheers of the inhabitants.

Meanwhile the Belgian infantry and French cavalry sweeping up toward the coast at last reports were rapidly nearing the city and probably will be in it before daylight. Ostend is reported entirely free now of Germans, those left in the city as rear-guards having been accounted for.

The Germans seem to be in full flight everywhere, especially from Belgium, for the gap through which they must escape between the advancing allied troops and the frontier of Holland is constantly being narrowed, and unless the enemy moves rapidly large numbers may be caught.

A despatch from the Allied Armies in Belgium says:—Belgian patrols have entered Bruges and cavalry is operating on both sides. Belgian guns are now firing from south of the city.



Troops of War—Canadian soldiers returning from battle with machine guns and other booty taken from the enemy.

## CITY OF LILLE HAS SURRENDERED TO THE FIFTH BRITISH ARMY

Douai Also Occupied by Haig's Troops—Wonderful Scenes Witnessed in the Liberated Towns.

A despatch from London says:—Lille is in possession of the allies. The 5th British army encircled and captured the great French manufacturing town on Thursday.

Describing the surrender of the city the correspondent of the Associated Press at British headquarters wires: "At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the German command at Lille ordered all the inhabitants to assemble as promptly as possible. As they hurried through the gloom of the streets they observed the garrison marching out. They were told to go out to the British lines and meet their friends. Then came the rhythmic tramp of infantry, which gradually died away. The Germans had departed from Lille.

At dawn a British airman flying

over the city beheld a most amazing sight. The streets were thronged with civilians who were frantically waving handkerchiefs and shawls. Not a soldier could be seen. The aviator quickly turned and carried the news back to the British lines. Patrols advanced immediately and entered the city.

British drums were beating through the streets of Lille on Thursday morning, while the British patrols advanced east of the city in contact with the retreating Germans. The evacuation of Lille and the British entry into the city was one of the most dramatic events of the war.

British troops entered the town of Douai on Thursday, after overcoming the enemy resistance on the line of the Haute Deule Canal, according to the official statement from the War Office on Thursday night.

## LONDON PAPERS PRAISE CANADIANS

Celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of Landing of First Canadian Contingent.

A despatch from Ottawa, Ont., says:—London newspapers, despite the volume of news matter arising out of the German peace proposals, devote considerable space to the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the landing of the first Canadians in England.

The Morning Post gives the magnificent record of the work done by the whole arduous experiences of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which, it says, "forms one of the proudest chapters in the doomsday book of the great war."

The second "battle of Ypres," says the Post, "was as formidable an experience as any new troops have ever known, but the Germans were pinned down by Canadian bayonets."

Apart from the Pall Mall Gazette, which devoted two and a half columns of Hall Cain's splendid appreciation of Canada's service to the Empire, the Westminster Gazette gave a

column to the record of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, headed, "Salute to Canada." The rest of the evening papers all devote much space and favorable comment.

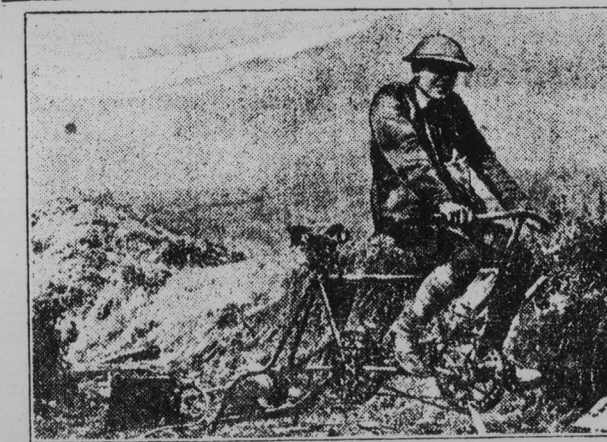
The Observer contained a column special. The Daily News also makes a fine acknowledgment of the Canadian record in the war, and altogether Canada has seldom received such widespread and glowing praise as has just been given her by the London Papers.

## ONE-FOURTH OF GERMAN GUNS TAKEN BY ALLIES

A despatch from Paris says: The guns captured from the Germans by the British, French and Americans in the last three months number 4,600. This represents one-fourth of all their artillery.

## 1,000,000 BRITISH LIVES SACRIFICED

A despatch from London says: Up to the present nearly 1,000,000 British lives have been sacrificed in the war, according to information received by Reuters, Limited.



Taken From The Enemy—A British soldier demonstrating a device used by the Germans for generating electricity to operate their wireless apparatus in the trenches.

## SPANISH INFLUENZA

Some Interesting Facts About Its History, Prevention and Treatment.

Influenza, which is now sweeping over Canada from one end to the other, is a very old disease. It was known in ancient times, and as early as 1510 it over-ran the whole civilized world. For centuries it has periodically swept over various parts of the world. The last great world epidemic was in 1889-1890 when it was generally known by the French name of la grippe. The disease has always travelled from east to west.

The symptoms are similar to those of a heavy cold: more or less severe headache, cold in the head and throat, fits of sneezing, flushed face, chills, aches and pains in the back and limbs, pains in the eye-balls and behind the eyes, general physical depression and temperature rising to between 101 and 104 degrees.

oil of eucalyptus, thymol, oil of mountain pine and the like are also valuable as preventives.

When a person is struck by influenza, only one course lies open. That is to take to bed with the least possible delay, and call a doctor. Rest, warmth and quiet are three sovereign remedies of the primary disease, and the best preventive of its more deadly complications, of which pneumonia is the most frequent. While there is no specific for influenza, yet there are many drugs which play a useful part in relieving it, such as quinine, aspirin and various tonics, anti-neuralgic, antiseptic and heart medicines, to be prescribed by the physician in charge.

The dietetic rules which apply to any fever apply equally to influenza. Liquid foods at first, solids a little later on in a gradually ascending scale from lightly boiled fresh eggs to chicken, roast joints, etc. Water, cold or hot, may be sipped or "egg water" may be given. This excellent dish is prepared by blending with a pint of cold water, the whipped whites of from 2 to 4 eggs, flavored with salt or cinnamon. Then the animal broths may be given. There are many cases in which even the lightest foods are spurned with loathing, and common sense must be used in adapting diet to the particular case in hand.

As it is such an old disease, doctors have naturally learned a great deal about its prevention and treatment. The first principle of prevention is to keep away from those infected, and the second, to build up the germ-resisting parts of the body by eating nourishing foods, dressing comfortably, getting lots of sleep, and by living in the open air and in bright, well-ventilated rooms as much as possible. The nose, throat and nose should be systematically and frequently disinfected by antiseptic inhalations, sprays and washes. Such preparations as chloroform and listerine are well adapted for this purpose.

In fighting previous epidemics, doctors found quinine a useful preventive. One grain of sulphate of quinine mixed with (but not dissolved in) a wineglassful of cold water makes an excellent antiseptic gargle. The anti-microbial properties of quinine are well known and its use as described above at once relieves the symptoms of some throat, which result from the strain of the fight between the white blood corpuscles and the invading germs in the tonsils—the body's first line of defence. Quinine is also given internally with success as a preventive. In one of the more recent outbreaks in Europe, an experiment was tried in which the men of one squadron of a regiment of cavalry were each given 7½ grains of quinine in ½ ounce of whiskey daily for 22 days, whilst those of the other squadron were given none. The latter squadron had from 22 to 44 cases each of influenza, whilst the squadron treated with quinine developed only 4 cases. Inhalations of

Precautions Against Influenza. (1.) The sick should be separated from the healthy. This is especially important in the case of first attacks in the household.

(2.) Discharges from the nose and mouth should not be allowed to get dry on a pocket handkerchief or inside the house, office or factory. They should at once be collected in paper or clean rags and burned. If this cannot be done, they should be dropped into a vessel containing water.

(3.) Infected articles and rooms should be cleansed and disinfected. Use disinfectants everywhere. Wash the hands frequently.

(4.) Those attacked should not, on any account, mingle with other people for at least a period of ten days from the commencement of the attack. In severe cases, they should remain away from work for a longer period.

(5.) Special attention should be given to cleanliness and ventilation. Warm clothing should be worn, the feet should be kept dry and all unnecessary exposure avoided.

## INDIA'S ANSWER TO CALL TO ARMS

Over Million Men Supplied as Well as Money and Material.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Allenby's great victories in Palestine and Syria, in which India has played a prominent part, make the time opportune to place on record the answer of India to the call to arms issued by the British Empire.

Indian troops have borne their share of the war in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Dardanelles, at Salonica, East Africa and in Central

Asia. Up to July 31, 1918, India had contributed no fewer than 1,115,188 men to the British army.

The first Indian war loan reached the sum of £40,000,000 sterling, and the second loan has reached even a greater amount.

India has sent to the various theatres of war more than 1,500 miles of railroad track, 250 engines and 4,500 cars.

Well Matched.

A farmer, when asked if his horses were well matched replied: "Yes, they are matched first-rate. One of them is willing to do all the work and the other is willing he should."

## BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICANS ADVANCE SOUTH OF LE CATEAU

Many Villages Captured and 3,000 Prisoners Taken by Anglo-Americans—French Take Village of Talma.

A despatch from London says: This was a black day for the German arms. While from Lille to the sea a wonderful crop of brilliant successes was being garnered, the British 4th army, with an American division, attacked on a front of nine miles north-east of Bohain and south-east of Cambrai, where heavy fighting has taken place all day. The British carried the line of the Selle River on the whole front south of Le Cateau, establishing themselves on the railway beyond the town. Seven German divisions were hurled back after determined counter-attacks and 3,000 prisoners captured.

The new thrust was made at a point where the enemy was trying to effect his main retreat.

A despatch from the French Forces in France says: Progress continued to be made by the allied forces on

Thursday on the eastern wing of the battlefield in the face of stout opposition. The German resistance was especially determined west of Grand Pre, in the Argonne, where the Germans still hold Talma Farm in a small salient.

Gen. Gouraud's men have taken Hill 222 and the village of Talma, 1,000 yards to the north, and Little Talma, about the same distance south of the hill from where the line bends around the American positions north of Grand Pre. The 5th French army, under Gen. Guillaumat, former Military Governor of Paris, met with serious opposition on Wednesday, but gained a footing at one point in the enemy's positions.

Along the Oise River the Germans continue to resist stubbornly, counter-attacking fiercely at the village of Choigny.

## Markets of the World

**Grainstuffs**  
 Toronto, Oct. 22.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½; in store Port William, not including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$1.8½; No. 2 C.W., \$1.8½; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.7½; No. 1 feed, \$1.7½.

**American corn**—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

**Ontario oats**, new crop—No. 2 white, 74 to 77c, according to freight; outside.

**Ontario wheat**—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.21; No. 3 Spring, \$2.22; basis in store Montreal.

**Peas**—No. 2, nominal.

**Barley**—Malt, new crop, \$1 to \$1.05.

**Backwheat**—Nominal.

**Rye**—No. 3, nominal.

**Manitoba Old crop**, war quality, \$1.65; Toronto.

**Ontario Old crop**, war quality, old crop, \$1.05; in bags, Montreal and Toronto, premium shipment.

**Milled**—One lot, delivered Montreal freight, bags, included; Bran, \$2.25 per 100 lbs. shorts, \$12.25 per ton.

**Hay**—No. 1, \$22 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$20.00 to \$21.50 per ton, track Toronto.

**Straw**—Canals, \$9 to \$9.50, track Toronto.

**Country Produce—Wholesale**  
 Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; pounds, 40 to 41c.  
 Eggs—New laid, 52 to 55c.  
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 32c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducks, 27 to 28c; turkeys, 31 to 34c; squabs, doz., \$4.50; geese, 25c.  
 Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl 20 to 24c; ducklings, 1b, 22c; turkey, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 26 to 28c; geese, 20c.  
 Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—  
 Cheese—New, large 26½ to 27c; twins, 26½ to 27½c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin 28½ to 29c.  
 Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 45 to 46c; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; creamery, solids, 49 to 60c.  
 Margarine—33 to 34c.  
 Eggs—No. 1 storage, 50 to 51c; selected storage, 52 to 53c; new laid, in cartons, 60 to 62c.  
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 26c; fowl, 32 to 38c; turkeys, 38 to 40c; ducklings, 1b, 55c. Squabs, doz., \$5.50; geese, 28 to 30c.  
 Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus, \$7; imp, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6; Japan, \$7; Lima, 18 to 18½c.  
 Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26c; 10-lb. tins, 27c; 5-lb. tins, 28c. Combs—Doz., \$8.75 to \$14.50.

**Provisions—Wholesale**  
 Smoked meats—Ham, medium, 27 to 30c; do, heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 32 to 34c; ribs, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boned, 50 to 52c.  
 Cured meats—Long clear hams, 20 to 21c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.  
 Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; 1½, 31½ to 32c; pails, 31½ to 32½c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26½ to 26¾c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

**Montreal Markets**  
 Montreal, Oct. 22.—Dairy, extra No.

## BELGIAN REFUGEES FLEE BEFORE HUN

Hundreds of Thousands of Inhabitants Pour Into Eastern Sections.

A despatch from Washington says: Refugees from northern France and Belgium, who are fleeing before the retreating German armies with the hope of making their way into Holland, may be taken care of in eastern sections of Belgium.

"Several hundreds of thousands of French and Belgians have arrived in the Belgian territory administered by the German General Government," said the message. "Other bands of refugees are reported to be on the way, and the National Commission for assistance and revictualing is taking measures to feed the refugees during their journey and also to distribute them throughout the country. The newspapers report that they are traveling towards the Dutch frontier, but they have not yet reached Holland. It is not certain that they will be obliged to leave Belgium, where preparations have been made to care for them.

"In case their exodus from Belgium is necessary, the Holland Government gives assurance that they will be received on its territory. In this case their feeding will be assured by the Commission for Belgian Relief."

## The Doings of the Duffs.

