Best Exploits in War.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—The German

DARING CAPTURE **OF BOURLON WOOD**

Canadian Artillery Lived Up to Reputation in Paving Way for Infantry.

A NARROW FRONT

Infantry Crossed on Strip of Three Thousand Yards and Spread Out Like Fan.

By J. F. B. Livesay.

With the Canadian Forces in France, Sept. 29.—The daring strategic plan adopted by the Canadians for the capture of Bourlon Wood, was to use the practicable 3000 yards 22 the uncompleted Canad du Nord, as the handle of a fan whose ribs would open out once the canal was passed. Thus the movement initiated by a line due east would develop northeast and so gradually sweep north until all the canal was captured.

It was this fan-like movement that netted the bulk of the prisoners. Those troops entrusted with the storming of the canal had a sharp and bitter contest. Infantry unit strom almost every province of the Dominion fook part, all reaching their first objectives to the minute where they entrained, while fresh troops passed over them on to further objectives. They would not be denied, and altho they had spent a cold, wet night in the open, their dash and team work were not less than they had displayed before Amiens. But superhuman efforts by the infantry would have gone for nought had not the Canadian artillery proved equal to the solution of this new and difficult problem. At the Amiens kick-off our batterles must be maintained an accurate and dominating barrage in front of their advance of many thousand yards. Here the canal offered an insiparable obstacle to such tactics. Batteries must be maintained 2000 yards back to give the infantry and so maintained an accurate and dominating barrage in front of their advance of many thousand yards. Here the canal offered an insiparable obstacle to such tactics. Batteries must be maintained 2000 yards back to give the infantry and so maintained an accurate and dominating barrage in front of their advance of the canal offered and insiparable obstacle to such tactics. Batteries must be maintained 2000 yards back to give the infantry and so maintained an accurate and dominating barrage in front of their advance of the canal offered and insiparable obstacle to such tactics. Batteries must be maintained an accurate and dominating barrage in front of th sand yards. Here the canal offered an insiperable obstacle to such tactics. Batteries must be maintained 2000 yards back to give the infanty room to deploy, and after these had captured the canal, a minimum of three hours must elapse before our engineers could throw a bridge over it of sufficient strength to carry the guns

On Heels of Infantry.

With the American Forces Northwas actually done was that immediately zero hour struck, certain batteries, already limbered up, started off and got to the canal on the heels of the infantry. Their range trom the western canal bank covered our second objectives, and before that was passed other batteries and streamed across the canal and taken up the work beyond. The entire gun up the work beyond. The entire sun of the sun of the work beyond. The entire sun of the work beyond. The sun of the work beyond. The entire sun of the work beyond. The entire sun of the work beyond. The sun of the work beyond. The entire sun of the work beyond. The entire sun of the work beyond. The entire sun of the work beyond the work beyon

centration of ratteries that offered the enemy a tempting target. In addition, due to the depth of the bar-rage, 700 rounds had to be brought up with each gun. The extension of the barrage previously described covered the operation until the canal was crossed and then our batteries spread out fan-like to conform to the advance of the infantry, and in taking these new and hitherto unascertained positions instant accuracy was required if our barrage, instead of proecting, was not to fall on our own

Splendid Counter-Battery Work. Another novel feature was our splendid counter-battery work. The moved his battery about continually and for this purpose had 105 battery positions in front of our advance. These had all been correctly spotted by our artillery airplanes which, at the kick-off, flew low over the enemy's positions, reporting by wireless, not where his batteries were but what positions were empty, thus enabling our artillery to concentrate their fire on occupied positions on'v.
The record of the Canadian Engiwas remarkable. Hardly had the battle opened before they were engaged in pushing in their light rail-ways, which were immediately employed in bringing up ammunition and taking out wounded. Their great-est triumph was the bridging of the canal. Little assistance could be rendered by the tanks in reducing the opposition because of the canal. But certain of these found a crossing low down and did good work on the right flank. For the main part our infantry had to depend upon the bar-

By Direct Assault. The Canadian Fourth Division was intrusted with the direct assault on Bourlon Wood. To troops from New Brunswick, Central Ontario, South Saskatchewan and Alberta went the honor of leading the assault against the canal, passing on the first objectives in front of Bourlon Wood. They carried scaling ladders and won the looks by hand bombing. Other troops made an enveloping movement on the wood itself which was smothered in smoke, the barrage from our batteries reducing the loss from machine gun fire to a minimum. Among the opposing troops were the first Prussian guards reserve division. Many of these surrendered two days before this battle. Enemy aircraft dropped propaganda among our men. "Spare this terrible bloodshed," the leafliets read. It is time for peace. Canadians, you will only be slaughtered if you go up against our terrible guards."

at the appointed time the pre-arrang- division, which had proved/itself on

COMMUNICATIONS CUT IN ST. QUENTIN ZONE

London, Sept. 30.—The German com-munications in the region of St. Quen-tin are under such an intense fire that is is impossible for them to get any quantity of men or material in or

out.

The British are in no hurry to clear up the situation about Cambrai, and it may be three or four days before they actually take the town. The German communications there also have been ruined and they cannot bring in help or take away much material.

SIEGE GUN BATTERY

London, Sept. 30.—The Canadian captures during the last few days infinctude a siege gun battery with its entire crew, also two batteries of field guns, and the colonel of a cavalry regiment. Describing Friday's attack by the Canadians, one informant says the night had been ominously quiet, and it had rained heavily after midnight. The faintest peep of dawn was visible when the attack started. A moment later the huge arc of the sky seemed as if miles of footlights had been turned on. This was followed by one concerted roar of artillery. Then our infantry were at once clambering on and up the dry ditch of the Nord Canal.

Canal.

fanned out so tremendously, from was ascertained that an attack had 3000 to 9000 yards, that it meant concentration of ratteries that offered the Argonne, were ordered to the Ar-

gonne front in an effort to stem the American advance.

The different units became separated owing to the confusion of the railroad and the German staff and five machine gun companies and much equipment, continued in the direction of Flanders, Among the German units arriving on the Argonne front were many machine gunners without their machine guns and these men went into battle as infantrymen. At last accounts the Germans were making the forces on many fronts is being realized by the allied generalissimo.

have reported great confusion among the German troops as the result of the fire of the long range pieces. The dugouts are not large enough to furnish shelter for all the troops concentrated in the region of Dun-sur-Meuse.

Reep It up?

Expert commentators agree that the enemy's withdrawal to a shorter line, probably that of Antwerp, Brussels, Mezleres and Metz, is imminent. Some believe he has hung on too long, and that he will have

KAISER AND FERDINAND ONCE THICK AS THIEVES

New York, Sept. 30.—Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria had a most cordial meeting late in August at Bad Nauheim, according to German newspapers of Sept. 14 which have been received here. At a conference of more than two hours the two sovereigns discussed the political and military situation. In view of the situation in Bulgaria today after the signing of an unconitical and military situation.

In view of the situation in Bulgarta today after the signing of an unconditional armistice with the allies it is interesting to find a despatch from the semi-official Wolff Bureau to The Cologne Gazette of Sept 1, declaring that the conference between the emperor and king "was imbued with

the firm resolve in a mutual holding-out in the defensive struggle of the central powers and with the spirit of faithful adherence to the well-tried faithful adherence." system of the alliance."

The emperor and king are said to

have agreed fully on all impending questions. Emperor William gaye Ferdinand a statue of himself and conferred the Order of Louise on the king's two daughters. however, had been made for this by

The intention wheth was proved, test of the proposal content of the provided time the pre-grant of the proposal content of the

German Destroyers Bombed-Ostend, Zeebrugge, Bruges Attacked From Aloft.

London, Sept. 30.—Twenty-six German airplanes were pur out of action and 15 balloons destroyed in the air fighting of Sunday, according to Field-Marshal Haigs report on aerial activities tonight. Nineteen British planes falled to return to their bases.

AMERICAN AVIATORS MAKE FINE RECORD

was never greater than now. The possibility, never before entertained or visualized, is beginning to dawn on the people that Germany may lose the tedly to American Headquarters in France, Sooner had our men crossed the canal than they were followed by a horde of bridge builders, with the result that ane hour later our field batteries were enabled to cross the canal. By seven a Canadian railway unit was wiring forward positions, and circulated almost all our troops.

TERRIFIC CONGESTION

BEHIND GERMAN LINES

TERRIFIC CONGESTION

BEHIND GERMAN LINES

American Headquarters in France, Possibility, never before entertained or visualized, is begigning to dawn on the people that Germany may lose the war, and the suddenness of this realization has had a bewildering effect on them.

The Zeitung Am Mittag entirely approves as wholly appropriate to the control was well and twelve bulloons burned without a single casualty. On Saturday is sixty may be distance covered by the places of a single wing of the south of the sorvice amounted to 44,150 miles. They could be a substantial and twelve bulloons in the could be an enemy succeed in invading the sensational editorial and twelve bulloons in the could be an enemy succeed in invading the sensational editorial and twelve bulloons in the sound between the provided in the could be an enemy succeed in invading the sensation and supply succession the estimate to the freeling of Sarbia. Turkey must follow the example of visualized, is begigned to ask of the freeling of Sarbia. Turkey must follow the example of the possibility, never before an interest of said the suddenness of the freeling of Sarbia.

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Unparalleled in World's History.

into battle as infantrymen. At last accounts the Germans were making desperate efforts to bring up the half of the division which went astray.

In the region of Dun-sur-Meuse ten trains of troops are reported to be stalled owing to the lack of locomotives. Whether these troops are bound for the Meuse and Argonne front the American observers have been unable to ascertain.

French and American long range guns are now bombarding Dun-sur-Meuse where numerous German dugouts had been constructed. Observers have reported great confusion among have reported at least of a continuous concurrent attack by a multiplicity into titter abuse of "blashpheming wilson and his mob of lynchers."

There are five battles today; there may be more tomorrow, all interred that are directed to the same end—to wear down the enemy's strength. Marshal Foch alone knows when the allies will strike the decisive blow. The enemy is still fighting well. He is still offering splendid resistance west of the Argonne, but how long can he keep it up?

Expert commentators agree that

great difficulty in preventing his retreat from degenerating into a rout.
"For Foch, as for Napoleon," says
Major De Civrieux in The Matin, "to conquer is not to push back an ene-

An examination of one section of the 22-mile front on which General Gouraud is attacking in the Champagne will give an idea of the German wastage. On the eve of the attack, General Ludendorff, feeling uneasy, reinforced the defenders with front of 22 miles only. From this the speed at which the German strength is being whittled away may The soberest and most conserva-

tive observers here consider that yesterday marked the first step in the decisive phase of the war. Belgians are close to Roulers; The intention was to encircle and the incorporation, in the Canadian British, marching up the Lys, will out to penetrate Bourlon Wood, and corps for the occasion, of an English outflank Lille; the Siegfried line is going to pieces at two vital points, namely Cambrai and St. Quentin, the

DEBACLE OF BULGAR ADMIRABLE FEAT BY AMERICANS Capture of Montfaucon One of

Powers-Turkey Cannot

Paris, Sept. 30.—"The American army, in taking Montfaucon, has accomplished one of the most admirable exploits of the war," Gen. Manoury today told a deputation of French and American officers. The deputation had called on the victor of the battle of Ourcq to present him with a medallion of himself, made by M. Halou, the sculptor. with a medallion of he by M. Halou, the so

"With the capitulation of the Bulgarians the Austrian Slavs will rise against their despotic rulers and the fate of the Hapsburgs will be accomplished. An uprising in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a necessary sequel to the freeing of Serbia.

"Turkey must follow the example of ress today is hysterically impressing fermany that the time for cool heads

repeate its previous assertion that the Germans must be strong. Later on in its editorial, The Besen Journal falls its editorial, The Besen Journal falls will be strong to the canal had a sharp and bitter contest, in the desired had been asserted to strength of the canal had a sharp and bitter contest, in which is being found every previous assertion that the canal had a sharp and bitter contest, in which is being found every would not be desired, and although the canal had a sharp and bitter contest, in which is being found every were the contest of the

across the canal and took up the work beyond. The entire gunnery plans was to their will.

"We must not allow Germany to increase her manpower. It would be easy for her to Germanize the peoples of Esthonia, Livonia and Poland. Fit hes per cent. of the population in the Baltic provinces is made up. of Germany after the war, "that will make the French revolution in Germany after the war, "that will make the French revolution look like a Sunday school picnic."

"There is no one in Germany to start a revolution now," he said. "But the returning soldiery will demand an accounting, and having so lately emerged from savagery, they will strike hard."

AMERICANS CRAWLED

With the American Army North.

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Work beyond. The entire gunnery planners which at the canal and took up the work planner. The carries out by the very best articlery along merch of the population in the Baltic north the population."

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STEADILY FORWARD

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Beginning of End for Central Hold Out Much Longer.

Paris, Sept. 30.—The capitulation of Bulgaria, says The Journal des Debats, is the beginning of the end for the central powers. Germany, it adds, will have the greatest difficulty in concentrating forces upon the Belgrade-Nish line in an attempt to save her communications with the Orient and the central powers are incapable of occupying Bulgaria or setting up there a government to resist the allies.

disaster.

"Formerly the central powers threatened to dominate the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean, but the present Bulgarian debacic finds the central powers menaced on all the Balkan fronts. The feeble Austrian garrisons remaining in Serbia after Bulgaria's withdrawal will be annihilated.

FOUR HUNDRED GUNS.

With the British Forces in France Sept. 30.—Belgian troops in their driv north and east of Ypres have captured 300 German guns. British troops in the same area yesterday took 97 guns.

NETS PRISONERS

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS DISARMED

Tokio, Sept. 30.—Fifteen thousand armed Austro-German prisoners from Bagovestchensk reached Heino on Sept. 18 and were disarmed, according to a statement issued at the war office. The statement says that Japanese and Chinese, who have been on duty along the Amur River, eatered Blagovestchensk with the main force of Japanese cavalry when that city was taken by the allied forces.

PLAN SIXTEEN DIVISIONS FOR UKRAINIAN ARMY

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—General Rogosa, the Ukrainian war minister, according to a telegram from Kiev, announces that plans for the Ukrainian army call for the formation of eight of occupying Bulgaria or setting up there a government to resist the allies.

"Ferdinand is doomed," it continues, "as his subjects will never pardon this disaster.

"Formerly the central powers threatined to dominate the Balkans and the lastern Mediterranean, but the present Bulgarian debacle finds the central powers menaced on all the Balkans are promoting it "generously and energetically." Both Germany and Austria, he added, denied they wished to use the Ukrainian army for their own interests.

Ukrainian youths who will re 20 years old next January soon will be called to join the conscript army, but at present only those of the propertied classes will be taken.

MANY COUNTERS MADE AGAINST AMERICANS

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 30. — German counter-attacks against the advancing Americans were frequent late yesterday. Enemy resistance was particularly evident in the vicinity of Exermont and Cierges.

Just before midnight it was reported that the Germans had shelled the American field hospital at Bethincourt and had set it on fire.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH

Despite Stubborn Resistance, Many Germans Surrender on

garians are justified in feeling wartired, and thinks the Bulgarian people will stand by Premier Malinoff. Finally The Frankfort Zeitung begs the government to make for peace, "unequivocally and sincerely."

The Dusseldorf Nachrichten bewalls the fact that troops will have to be sent to Macedomia from the west front, "where they are so bitterly needed." Its sister publication, The Essen Allgemeine Zeitung, speaks of bad news coming thick and fast, and repeats its previous assertion that the entrusted with the storming of the same of his men, showed maken in their desire to get on and come to grips with the Germans some of them did not give quite sufficient attention to the less interesting, but highly necessary work of "mopping up." with the German units left behind in well-concealed places continued to fire unon them after they had passed. In this they made the same error that British and, indeed, all fresh troops have committed again and again.

With the Canadian Forces in France, Sept. 28.—It was a fanilke movement that netted most of the prisoners in the fact that troops have committed again and again.

Altho the enemy fourth stubbornly many of his men showed a discoulbad news coming thick and fast, and repeats its previous assertion that the advance on Cambrai. Those troops have committed again and again.

Although apain and again and again.

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Washington, Sept. 30—The American Government, in reply to Germany's threat to execute American prisoners of war found in possession of shotguns, today gave notice that if Germany carries out any such threat suitable reprisals will be taken.

HEALANT (DEE (DER GIVES ADVICE

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Dr. McCullough Makes Statement Regarding Spanish Influenza.

The chief officer of health, after dissing the possibility of an outbreak of the so-called Spanish influenza in Ontario, with the provincial secretary, has given out the following state-

the opinion that the public should

physician and medical officer of health in the province. There is no evidence that the disease is as dangerous as measles, scarlet fever or many other of the communicable diseases. It probably spreads by close contact with persons affected, as in street and railway cars, and public assembliges, it is impracticable to quarantine affected persons, as the disease being of short duration (two or three days), would be over before measures of quarantine would be made effective, By some authorities it is recommended that a nasal spray of Dobell's solution may be used two or three times a day. The best precaution is, however, found in avoiding close contact with those who have what appear to be colds or influenza, by staying away from large public gatherings, and avoiding crowded street cars. It is advisable to eat moderately, take plenty of outdoor exercise, drink lots of good Toronto water, and do not be excited by newspaper reports. Soldiers living in tents are much better off than those quartered in barracks, provided, of course, plenty of fresh air is admitted. The board is watching the course of the outbreak eisewhere, and neglecting nothing it believes to be in the interest of public health. in the province. There is no evi-

CHINAMAN FOUND DEAD ON FLOOR OF HIS ROOM

Many Germans Surrender on Slight Provocation.

Lying on the floor of the room, the tody of Lem Hing Soon, a Chinese munition worker, was found at 7 o'clock yesterday evening by his cousin. Lem Sing Yum, who was returning from his work. Both men lived at 163 York street, and worked in a munition as the day advanced. The enemy counter-attacked heavily at critical points and, altho the progress for the whole day was quite satisfactory, it could not be as rapid as elsewhere on the front.

The American troops showed magnificent zeal, altho in their desire to the morgue.

rooms Full of Foreigners

D STATES SENDS
THREAT OF REPRISAL

With the American Forces in Lorraine, Sent 30.—American artillery
late yesterday shelled the back areas
of the enemy in the St. Michael sector. This was done to prevent the

Germany carries out any such threat suitable reprisals will be taken.

Secretary Lansing's reply, made public today, declares that the use of shot guns is sanctioned by The Hague conventions, and that in comparison with other weapons now used in modern warfare the shotguns used by the American troops cannot be the subject of legitimate or reasonable protest.

"If the German Government should carry out its threat in a single in-

London, Sept. 20.—A Bulgarian of-ficial statement under date of Friday, received here today, says:
"West of the Vardar our units are sal antiv proceeding with the move-ment planned for them, despite the fact that they are being harassed by