ENEMY GETS READY TO ACCEPT TERMS

Constitutional Reforms to Come in Germany, Austria and Turkey.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Signs multiplied today that Germany and Austria are hastening to rearrange their internal polit c l affairs and their methods of warfare in the hope of meeting the requirements laid down by President Wilson in his reply to Germany's peace proffer. There was no indication t day when the German answer would come, but that one would be despatched was made more certain by the statements of Baron Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, before the foreign affairs committee of the Austrian parliament. Information came to the state department today that the Austrian emperor has announced his purpose to grant autonomy to the oppressed nationalities in the dual empire. The right to autonomous existence for these nationalities is one of the peace requirements laid down by President Wilson.

The announcement from Copenhagen today of the reading of a decree in the Hungarian parliament recognizing Hungary as a separate state is regarded as an earnest of what is to come to the other nationalities of the empire. It has been suggested that the delay in despatching the president's reply to the Austrian appeal for an armistice may be accounted for by the conviction of officials that events are moving so rapidly in Austria-Hungary that it would be wise to await the outcome of the present agitation there in order to adapt the reply to the new conditions.

Reforms Compelled.

Baron Burian's statement that Germany will make the constitutional modifications necessary to realize the demand for a democratic form of government and abdication of military control, is regarded as clearly indicating the Austrian purpose to do likewise. Events are moving in the same direction in Turkey, where the sultan has declared for a representative government, so that the conclusion is irresistible that the whole program of constitutional reform now under way is the result of an agreement between the three allies to meet one of the president's conditions for a cessation of hostilities.

There is no doubt that the Germans will make a desperate effort to resist the announced purpose of the president to leave the terms of an armistice to the military commanders of the allied forces and it may be some time before they are sufficiently humbled in spirit to admit that it is not for them to dictate but simply to accept such terms as these military commaders may choose to impose. In fact, Baron Burian's address before the Austrian committee is taken to indicate the more clearly that Germany desires to enter into negotiations on the points and will cling obstinately to its plan of a mixed committee to deal with the matter of evacuation.

GASOLINE FOR SUNDAY.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today lifted the ban on gasolineless Sundays, effective at once.

COMPLETE VICTORY COMES IN SIGHT

Lord Milner Warns Against Raising of Ulterior Questions.

London, Oct. 17.—Lord Milner, the British secretary of war, interviewed today by The Evening Standard, said that complete victory was in sight, namely, the destruction of the Prussian military machine. All other aims faded into insignificance beside this aim. Punishment of the men who made the war and were responsible for its crimes; the question of reparation for wrongs and damage done; even territorial readjustments, were all secondary to the rendering of Prussianism impotent for evil. If that one aim were achieved all the rest would follow naturally.

The present danger was that that aim might be postponed by ulterior questions being raised in such a fashion as to strengthen the resistance of the German armies and people. For example: It was a serious mistake to imagine that the German people were in love with militarism. They had submitted to it, partly as a security, partly owing to the glamor of its hitherto unbroken success, but there was, especially of late years, a rising revolt against the junker and jackboot. When the German people see the complete and ignominious defeat of militarism and realize that that system has brought them ruin, they will be as eager to do away with it as the allies.

To Hasten Disillusionment.

Hence, the main task of the allies was to hasten the day when the utter wreckage of the Prussian military machine would be demonstrated before their very eyes. This end might be achieved in two ways, namely, either by a complete and decisive victory leading to unconditional surrender or by an armistice under such conditions as to guarantee that the military supremacy of the allies should not be weakened, but rather strengthened, by the cessation of hostilities. This second alternative would be as successful as the first in bringing about the utter collapse of Prussian militarism.

Lord Milner regarded the armistice, under such conditions, as certain to be attended by the realization of our full war aims. He was, therefore, anxious that nothing be done to postpone its accomplishment. He was inclined to think that, if the allies at the present time attempt to dictate to Germany certain drastic changes in her own government as regards the constitution and personnel, the resistance of the German armies would be stiffened. His lordship said that after all there must be a German government to negotiate an armistice with, and complete transformation was already in progress. We should not be in too great a hurry to denounce it as a sham. The present holders of power are responsible to the reichstag and the reichstag is the only popularly elected national assembly in Germany. It was in the interests of the allies to see that stable government of some sort was maintained in Germany. As reparation has to be obtained, we do not wish to see Bolshevism and chaos rampant there.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

On the whole fifty-mile line between the battlefront east of Cambrai and before Valenciennes and the coastal region of Belgium, the Germans are in rapid retreat. The British yesterday encircled and captured Lille and occupied Douai. The Dover flotilla was the first to occupy Ostend, and the Belgians have reached the outskirts of Bruges, while the French have reached Thielt, and the British and Belgians have occupied Courtrai. The allies are aligning their forces along the River Lys north of Menin to Bruges for the purpose of beginning an attack on a broad front from the Belgian coast as a base in the direction of Liege and the German frontier. The chief gain from this operation, however, is possession of the Belgian coast. While the Germans held their right flank solidly based upon the North Sea, any movement against their line was necessarily slow. Since they have lost this important protection for their right flank, they occupy an exceedingly unstable position, for the allies can advance at the rate of six or seven miles a day and roll up their line from one end to the other. It is hardly too much to say that the loss of the Belgian coast by the enemy will bring with it his loss of Belgium. The first effect is to compel a retreat to the line of Antwerp and Namur and therefore to doom the German hold on the important railway point of Valenciennes.

* * *

Having, in conjunction with the Belgians and French, pried the German right flank from the Belgian coast and left it in the air, the British yesterday launched an attack with French and American troops on the nine-mile front between Le Cateau and Bohain and advanced two miles. This attack is in the region south of the Lille-Douai salient, which the Germans are evacuating, and its purpose is to press in on the German forces before Valenciennes, so as to prevent the enemy from making a sectional retirement from northern France and Flanders, or, if he prefers to stand, to wear down rapidly his rear guards. The British are striving to increase the rigor of their pursuit, so as to throw vast hordes of Germans in confusion into a narrow gap and to achieve a full military decision over a large section of the German army so as militarily to make it impossible for the Germans to continue the war any longer. In the attack in the region of Le Cateau yesterday the British broke the resistance of seven German divisions. On the right, in close touch with the French forces north of the Oise, they advanced over high wooded ground for a space of two miles and captured Andigny-lez-Fermes. In the centre they carried the line of the Selle River, south of Le Cateau, progressed on the high ground east of the river, and captured the Villages of La Vallee, Mulatre and L'Arbire de Guise. On the left, they drove the Germans out of the eastern suburbs of Le Cateau and seized the railway to the eastward. At nightfall they counted 3000 prisoners as a result of the day's fighting.

* * *

Despatches keep insisting that the German retreat is in good order, but so far as Belgium is concerned it is disastrous, for the enemy had to abandon many heavy guns and supplies in the coastal region, and the swift advance of the Belgians on Bruges has left a narrow gap for the enemy withdrawal in this region, so that the allies have prospects of cutting off considerable German forces and of compelling them to lay down their arms. The allies also, in conjunction with the new British, American and French attack in the region of Le Cateau, have an opportunity for breaking the cohesion of the large masses of Germans still filling the roads south and southwest of Valenciennes. This operation in the Le Cateau region is of capital importance for the success of the whole allied operations. The rapidity of the German flight is also depriving the enemy of the necessary time for setting fire to and applying explosives to the various abandoned towns and villages.

* * *

On the extreme left flank of the 150-mile battlefield, in the region northwest of Verdun, the Americans have won a strategic prize in the capture of the Cote Chatillon. This peak overlooks the German positions far to the north and northwest and an advance from it is downhill against German trenches on the slopes, and so its descent will be almost as easy as the descent to Avernus. This work of the Americans is slowly, but surely, undermining the ebbing German strength. The French, meanwhile, are struggling forward towards Rethel, in the Champagne, and have made advances on the Oise against the German centre.

* * *

If the report that Germany is recalling her submarines to their home bases is true, it is one of the signs of her coming submission to the stipulations of President Wilson. Various contradictory rumors have come from Amsterdam. Some, of course, owe their inspiration to anti-German Dutchmen and also to reports received subterranously across the Belgian frontier. Baron Burian of Austria has made a speech filled with optimism in regard to peace, but he still clings to the policy of a negotiated armistice. This point, however, is the chief in the allied program, for their main object is the discrediting of the German military party with the German people so strongly as to make the German people throw off the guidance of that party. The allies aim at showing the Germans that, while armed to the teeth and fully prepared for war, their militarists failed to achieve victory against a woefully unprepared but free group of nations. When the German people fully perceive that it is not the machinery after all so much as the human factor that wins wars, and that large armies are a failure against patriotic and spirited nations, then they may forego war for many generations.

WOULD STOP SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

Hamilton Conference Passes Resolution, But Later Thinks Better of It.

Hamilton, Oct. 17.—The feature of the morning session of the Methodist conference was the passing of a resolution that the federal government be requested to pass legislation making smoking in public places unlawful. This paragraph caused more discussion, some of which was of a decidedly warm character than all of the other resolutions moved during the morning, despite the fact that many of these were of a most important character.

Numerous speakers expressed their views on the subject, one prominent brother stigmatizing it as "petty legislation." Rev. Dr. Rose of Ottawa came out boldly on the question, stating emphatically that it was futile to ask for legislation that would probably not be granted, and which, even if it were, would not be enforced.

The lengthy and heated discussion resulted in an amendment scoring the discourtesy of public smoking being voted down and the original recommendation sustained by a standing vote of 67 to 55.

So much of a furore did this action cause that the meeting almost broke up in disorder, groups of the brethren gathering about the church and the corridors at the close and strenuously expressing their views pro and con. Numerous leading delegates, such as Rev. Dr. Bland, from the west, Rev. Dr. Endicott, Toronto, and Rev. Ernest Thomas, Vancouver, voiced strong disapproval of the action.

Later on the conference reconsidered its resolution and substituted the following recommendations:

1. That in the interest of national efficiency, we ask enactment of uniform legislation by the parliament of Canada and provincial legislatures to prohibit the sale of tobacco to persons under 18 years of age.

2. That we regret the ever-increasing menace of the tobacco habit among young people because of the waste, the lowering of mental activity, the destruction of athletic skill and physical vigor, and therefore urge a carefully organized educational campaign based upon scientific data regarding tobacco, including pledge signing, against its use.

Condemn the Senate.

An allowance of $2000 was made to Rev. Dr. Briggs, the retiring book steward.

During the morning session a declaration of faith of the conference was read, wherein it was stated that the principles enunciated by Jesus Christ should be applied to political, social and economic conditions.

The soliciting of funds for a training school for deaconesses was authorized.

The enactment by parliament of legislation against profiteering was urged.

Nationalization of natural resources and public utilities was advocated.

The conference went on record that there was no necessity for the importation of intoxicating wine for sacramental purposes.

Concerning social purity, the action of the senate in twice vetoing laws looking to better conditions was strongly condemned.

Superannuation Grant Increased.

The age at which children should leave school was given consideration, and it was thought wise to urge an increase in the age from 14 to 16 years. An effort will be made also to have motion pictures which might be shown to audiences of young people more carefully censored.

The superannuation committee submitted a report recommending a substantial increase in the superannuation grants to aged and disabled clergy, and to widows and orphans of the clergy. This was passed almost unanimously. Provision was made for return of monies paid in by the clergymen in case of withdrawal from the benefits of the fund any time within 23 years.

With only one dissenting voice salaries for the next quadrennial were fixed as follows: General superintendent, $5000, plus $1000 for house rent, etc., and for other officers $3000, plus $1000 for house rent, etc.

It was estimated by Dr. Moore, general secretary, that expenses in connection with the conference would be at least $35,000, covering traveling and personal expenses of delegates, printing and other incidental expenditures.

SCORE'S WEEK-END "EXHIBIT" OF PIM'S IRISH POPLIN NECKWEAR.

A man has a choice from hundreds of dozens of the Pim's Irish Poplin Neckwear in the Score's assortment, and one of the pleasurable features of selection is that with the unlimited stock there's not a hint of monotony in the patterns. Rich colorings for fall and winter wear. A special week-end introduction lot of 50 dozen "Pim's", regular $1.75, to sell at $1.19. R. Score and Son, Limited, 77 King west

AMERICANS HOLD KEY POSITIONS

Control Great Stretches of Ground Northwest of Verdun.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 17.—In complete control of the Cote Chatillon, the Americans now hold the key to the great stretches to the north and northeast.

The hill is, in fact, the final of three keys, all of which have been bitterly defended. The first was Mamelle trench outside of Romagne, which, when won, gave access to the equally vital Dame Marie, and that position in turn gave access to Chatillon.

From the latter position the great mass of German defensive positions to the northwest can also be controlled and the line can be exploited further without organized attack, because each position is on a sloping hill that can be swept with an enfilading fire.

The Americans took today as prisoners from the Germans two Russians, who had been forced to labor in working battalions close behind the front line.

FIRES UNDER CONTROL.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 17.—Fires throughout the burning districts of six counties of northern Minnesota tonight are considered well under control, and there seems little chance of their breaking out again.

BRITISH ADVANCE AWAY PAST LILLE

City No Man's Land—Germans Get Smashing Near Le Cateau.

With the Anglo-American Forces in the Le Cateau Sector, Oct. 17.—The British and Americans made good progress today and the line was advanced to east of L'Arbre de Guise, 500 yards west of Ribeauville and 500 yards east of La Vallee Mulatre. The Americans are now driving toward Mazinghien and the British towards Wasigny, which they are nearing, but both groups had to fight all the way against a stubborn resistance offered by seven German divisions. Operations were somewhat hampered because the airplanes could do no work before midday, on account of the haze.

The Germans delivered counter-attacks at several points of the front, and attacked especially violently at La Vallee Mulatre and west of Ribeauville.

The British fourth army, with which the American forces are co-operating, by early afternoon had captured and counted 2,000 Germans, while the French first army, on the south of them, had taken well over a thousand of the enemy.

The British main forces are driving past both north and south of Lille. There was a period this afternoon when there were neither Germans nor French in the city and it was in No Man's Land. The British official photographers and others penetrating the town were received with cheers by thousands of joyous French civilians who had been left by the retreating enemy. The city is virtually undamaged. British automobiles are now entering the city. The first Britisher to make his way into the town was kissed by the women and hugged by the liberated men.

VALENCIENNES LINE IS TURNED BY ALLIES

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 17.—Little wire was encountered by the allies, for the enemy had not had time to lay more than a few strands. New points taken nearly a mile on the other side of the river means that the Le Cateau-Valenciennes line has been turned. The Germans are unable to send reinforcements here in any number, for they are handicapped by the same considerations that prevent them from sending help to the tattered divisions which have been fighting in Flanders.

RACEHORSE ROAMER PUT OUT OF TRAINING

New York, Oct. 17.—The famous racehorse Roamer has been thrown out of training for the season and unless he shows a remarkable "comeback" next season has run his last race, Andrew Miller, his owner, announced at the Empire City track tonight.

Roamer is seven years old and has participated in almost every noteworthy race since he was two years old.

ENTRY INTO LILLE WAS WAR'S DRAMATIC EVENT

British Headquarters in Flanders, Oct. 17.—British drums were beating thru the streets of Lille this morning, while 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.

The German retirement appears to be methodical and well organized. How far or how fast it is going remains to be seen. Around Courtrai, in the centre, the enemy is fighting a strong delaying action so as to cover his flank.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN GERMANY

Paris, Oct. 17.—Peace demonstrations continue in Germany, according to The Matin, which says that groups of soldiers go thru the streets of Berlin singing pacifist and revolutionary songs. Pan-Germans who attempted to hold a meeting before the Hindenburg statue were obliged to disperse by hooting crowds, which attempted to set fire to the statue. The police had great difficulty in preventing them from carrying out their purpose.

According to reports by General Ludendorff some divisions have refused to obey orders, and soldiers hold meetings to discuss political questions.

POPE PRAYS PRESIDENT MAY SOON END WAR

Rome, Oct. 17.—"You may say that the holy father is pinning his faith entirely on President Wilson to make a quick and durable peace," Mgr. Corretti, papal under-secretary of state, said to the Associated Press correspondent today. "He is making special prayers to this end—that President Wilson may not deviate from his present course and that nothing may interfere with his purpose and compel a renewal of the war."

REARGUARDS ORDERED TO KILL ALL POSSIBLE

With the British Army in the Lille Sector, Oct. 17.—The Germans in the Lille sector are leaving strong rearguards in selected places in an effort to protect their fleeing comrades. These rearguards have orders to inflict the greatest number of casualties possible. Outflanking tactics are usually sufficient to clear up these strong points.

HUNGARY CUTS BONDS OF AUSTRIAN UNION

London, Oct. 17. — At a meeting of the Hungarian Parliament a proclamation was read declaring Hungary to be an independent state, says a despatch from Berlin, forwarded from Copenhagen to the Central News Agency here.

Henceforth, the message adds, there is to be only a personal union between Austria and Hungary.

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YORK COUNTY AND SUBURBS

SEVEN BUSES IN USE.

In order to cope with the daily passenger traffic between Yonge street and Leaside, seven buses now ply regularly thruout the day. Five buses are controlled by the Leaside Bus Company, and two by the Imperial Munitions Board.

DON ROAD—TAYLOR'S HILL.

More stone was laid on the new grade at Taylor's Hill yesterday; but the contractor was not able to put a gravel top on the stone so as to make the wheeling easier for heavy loaded wagons and motors. He ought to get over it all in this respect today.

DON MILLS ROAD IMPEDED.

For an exact quarter of a mile north of Danforth avenue, Broadview avenue (formerly Don Mills road) is in the city on both sides; for a neighth of a mile further up the east side of the road is in the city; the west side in the township. Further north both sides are in the township. The eighth of a mile was never made a part of the good roads system owing, perhaps, to the divided jurisdiction, and the roadway has always been full of holes and bumps. Now the York highway commission have decided to rebuild this piece of roadway as part of their good road system, and men and plant are on the job under the direction of Engineer James of the commission. Broken stone is being laid the full width and will be rolled in and tar-macadamed on top. But the work goes rather slowly, and the engineer despairs of getting enough workmen. In the meantime the road has been ripped up and traffic badly interfered with.

GERMAN POSITION REMAINS STRONG

London Experts See No Sign of Impending Collapse.

London, Oct. 17.—If the war is brought to a quick conclusion it will be thru political and moral factors, and not military, was the opinion expressed in competent circles here today. It was pointed out that the German position on the western front cannot be termed "perilous," altho at certain points every changing front may render some small position dangerous at times. This view, which haas been held by many experts for some time, has been strengthened by the German retreat to the Hunding line, which is considered one of the most successful retreats of the war from enemy viewpoint. With the Americans and the French pushing hard on this front the Germans doubtless were forced to retreat faster than they had planned, but they lost comparatively few prisoners and guns for such a large operation.

It was pointed out that the startling transformation of the whole military situation in the past few weeks might lead to the impression that the German armies were faced with disaster and on the point of collapse, but it was stated that there was nothing in the western situation to justify such a view.

It is not expected that the enemy will be able to hold the Hunding line long. This line runs from south of St. Quentin along the Serre to where the river turns abruptly southward, thence across country to the Aisne and along the north bank of the Aisne to the Argonne. The dent the allies are making in the line south of the Sensee makes this line untenable.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Germans are fighting well immediately south of the Sensee for the dual purpose of holding up as long as possible the allied advance toward the important City of Valenciennes, and to keep the allies from further driving in a salient that would make the Hunding line impossible for the enemy.

In demonstrating these facts, military experts are one in the opinion that the Germans no longer will be able to withstand the onslaught with their weakened divisions, tired troops and scanty reserves but to trained militarists signs of a German collapse or evidence on which to base high hopes of trapping a huge body of the enemy are invisible.

TO TURN BACK CLOCKS ON TWENTY-SEVENTH

Washington, Oct. 17.—No further effort will be made by congress to continue the existing daylight saving law, and the hands of the clocks will be turned back an hour on Oct. 27, as originally planned. This decision was reached today at a conference between congressional leaders and Chairman Baruch of the war industries board, who had recommended that the law remain in force for the period of the war.

Forty-Six Hundred Guns Captured From Germans

Paris, Oct. 17.—The guns captured from the Germans by the British, French and Americans in the last three months number 4600. This represents one-fourth of all their artillery.

EX-CANADIANS ARE DEAD.

London, Oct. 17.—Lieut. Anchital Fletcher Boughey, Rifle Brigade, who was drowned on the torpedoed Leinster, was employed at the outbreak of the war in Canada in the Bank of Montreal. He returned and enlisted in England. Major J. Forster, Royal Fusiliers, who has died of wounds, was formerly of the Princess Patricias. Lieut. J. Darragh, Liverpools, who is reported wounded, was formerly of Winnipeg.

UNENDURABLE IN GERMANY.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 17.—The foreign office has received a despatch from the Argentine legation in Berlin saying that the present situation in Germany is unendurable.

C.P.R. HAS OFFERED TERMS TO ITS MEN

Will Reinstate Most of Men and Leave Matters in Dispute to Adjustment Board.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—In view of the growing seriousness of the freight handlers' strike in western Canada, Senator Gideon Robertson today had conferences with representatives of the C.P.R., as a result of which the company has consented to an adjustment of the difficulties on a basis more favorable to the man than hitherto proposed. The company agrees to reinstate all the men on strike outside the City of Calgary and at least 75 per cent. of those on strike at Calgary, the remaining 25 per cent. to be dealt with by the company. The company agrees when these men return to work to submit all matters in dispute to the railway adjustment board.

Senator Robertson has forwarded the company's proposal to Mr. Carr of Winnipeg, the representative of the men, whom he has requested to advise him as to whether or not the men are agreeable to the proposal as a basis of settlement of the strike.

"My own view," said Senator Robertson, "is that the men would be well advised to accept an adjustment of the matter on this basis, because other questions in dispute can be satisfactorily settled by the railway adjustment board."

CIVIC EMPLOYES ARE OUT.

Calgary, Oct. 17.—In sympathy with the striking C.P.R. freight handlers all outside employes of the City of Calgary, with the exception of the employes of the municipal electric railway, went on strike this morning. As there is two weeks' supply of water in the city reservoir no complications in that connection are feared. Furthermore, the city this morning took advantage of the offer of the strikers to man the Bow River pumps and to provide enough men for the sanitary department, so that the health of the citizens would not be endangered.

DEFY STRIKE ORDER.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Oct. 17.—Four hundred of the C.P.R. employes connected with the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and the machinists' helpers walked out of the shops this morning, and yardmen are threatening to take similar action. They say they are on strike in sympathy with their comrades at Calgary and in defiance of the recent order of the federal government that there should be no more strikes during the war.

ONTARIO CASUALTIES

Died of wounds—T. Black, 580 Manning avenue, Toronto; R. Chettleburgh, Wingham; B. White, Brington; Corp. H. A. MacGraw, 19 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto.

Wounded and missing—W. V. Sullivan, Strathroy; A. Barry, Orillia.

Gassed—C. Smith, 69 Elm Grove avenue, Toronto; W. Kerns, Zimmerman; J. Lambert, Chatham; P. W. Cameron, Chippewa Hills; L. C. Harper, Oak Ridges; Corp. B. G. Holmes, Orillia.

Wounded—N. Bowes, Pembroke; H. M. Brown, Hamilton; G. R. Martino, 256 Chestnut street, Toronto; Corp. M. Stephens, Glencairn; J. W. Armstrong, 63 Bolton avenue, Toronto; J. A. Jones, Brantford; W. B. Ferguson, Fort William; H. Briggs, Heaslip; J. M. Gordon, Laurel; J. Gardiner, Port Sydney; C. Scott, West Guilford; Sgt. L. Lefer, Waterford; A. R. Rusk, 14 Salisbury avenue, Toronto; H. Rosenthal, 229 Palmerston avenue, Toronto; H. G. Halstead, 1151 Ossington avenue, Toronto; H. Deas, 575 West Richmond street, Toronto; G. Burr, Parkhill; N. Smith, Brantford; B. Snake, Thamesville; T. J. Southby, 324 Pacific avenue, Toronto; J. McManus, Ottawa; E. H. Stanford, 622 St. Clarens avenue, Toronto; G. Stapleton, Richmond; N. H. Lyll, Billings Bridge; J. A. Real, 657 West Wellington street, Toronto; F. C. Luft, Kitchener; W. E. Cummins, 18 Jersey avenue, Toronto; R. J. Hall, Owen Sound; M. Hartin, Weston; J. N. Gordon, Thessalon; C. L. Goodyear, 456 Euclid avenue, Toronto; R. J. Goudi Kitchener; G. Greig, Hamilton; L. Greenslade, Caledonia; J. A. Harrison, Kingston; F. Fletcher, Gananoque; E. Fishleigh, London; J. A. Franklin, Galt; M. Manitowah, Wikwemikong; P. Marshall, Hamilton; J. E. Laycock, Meaford; E. J. D. Patenote, Penetang; W. S. Palmer, Sarnia; J. Pollock, Brantford; R. E. Packham, Calster Centre; R. G. Morrison, Bognor; F. Meeks, Peterboro; G. M. Colemand, Fort Erie; J. A. Hennessey, St. Catharines; G. A. Hooper, Hay; O. D. Hayes, 2108 West Dundas street, Toronto; A. W. Hodges, 398 Dovercourt road, Toronto; N. A. Broad, Wallaceburg; V. E. Brown, Schomberg; J. Wellington Brock, Midland; R. Hulley, Walton; J. W. Gray, Novar; W. C. Barnes, Barrie; J. R. Briggs, Orillia; C. D. Beamer, Marshville; A. E. Hobbs, London; H. N. Heywood, London; E. R. Baker, 139 Galt avenue, Toronto; W. Irwin, Niagara Falls; W. Donnelly, Milbrook; H. Currie, Collingwood; C. S. Angus, Brantford; V. Annis, Orillia; C. F. Addley, London; A. Cluteman, 23 Darling avenue, Toronto; A. D. Houghton, Hamilton; F. Hines, New Liskeard; J. M. King, Lefroy; H. L. Fraser, St. Thomas; G. E. Farrow, Allandale; J. P. Lynott, Soo; R. F. C. Mellor, Brantford; W. Hughes, 59 Amroth avenue, Toronto; E. Johnston, Cobalt; H. Hill, Hamilton; A. R. Hinds, Bath; J. Pithouse, St. Catharines; A. E. Hircock, Cobourg; E. Heath, 926 Eastern avenue, Toronto; A. G. Hayter, Grimsby; T. G. Hawley, Brantford; L. W. Longhurst, Galt; O. A. McRae, Owen Sound; M. E. Legge, Tara; D. F. Jeffrey, Rockingham; E. H. Johnstone, Brockville; F. C. Hannis, Grimsby.

BEATEN ENEMY GIVES WAY ON WHOLE FRONT

BELGIAN OFFICIAL.

London, Oct. 17. — The Germans have given away under Belgian pressure on the entire front in Flanders, according to a Belgian official statement given out here tonight. Belgian forces have entered Ostend and reached the line Oudenburg-Zedelghem-Ruddervoorde.

The text says:

"The attack begun on Oct. 14 has been completely successful. On the whole Flanders front the beaten enemy has given way to our pressure. To the left, overcoming the difficulty of ground flooded for four years, we have crossed the Yser in pursuit of the enemy.

"We have entered Ostend and reached the line Oudenburg-Zedelghem-Ruddervoorde."

"Our cavalry has reached the outskirts of Bruges. We have shelled the enemy retreating towards Eeclloo. The French have captured Wynghene and reached the outskirts of Thielt.

"The Belgians have reached the confluence of the Canal la Mandel and the Lys and have lined the river as far as Harlebeke, where they joined the British. Liberated Belgians received the allies with indescribable enthusiasm."

The Farmer-ettes

Whether from city or country find themselves living under an unusual strain. The unusual work necessitates the use of different muscles and this development demands a good supply of pure, rich blood.

Because it goes directly to the formation of new blood, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of the greatest assistance in building up new cells and tissues and strengthening the muscles.

Prof. Mulveney Answers 'Phone

Parkdale 4830.

"Hello, is Prof. Mulveney there?"

"Yes, speaking."

"I just wanted to know if your remedy called B'Well was good for a bad cold?"

"Yes, it is excellent, also a splendid preventative. B'Well has restored people to health that were being treated for consumption—people who were coughing their lives away. It has cured people who spent hundreds of dollars doctoring for Bad Coughs. Remember, I do not advertise it as a consumption cure, but it's worth trying. It has done wonders; and we can only expect it to do good for others. B'Well is excellent for Rheumatism. B'Well is a wonderful Blood Purifier, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Medicine, a wonderful Nerve Tonic, a great rejuvenator. It revives the faint, the weak makes strong, and the old feel young again. Yes, B'Well is the medicine you need. Sold only at 211 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont. Do not delay. Come. Delays are dangerous.

Prof. R. L. Mulveney—Dundas car—get off at Ossington avenue. Open until 10 o'clock each evening. Price $1.25. Rheumaticide, 25c.

B'Well and Rheumaticide Surely Saved My Life

October 10th, 1918.

I received a telephone call from Mr. Borrowman on October 10th. He had just read by advertisement in The Evening Telegram, and he wanted to know if I was open. It was 10 p.m. I told him I would be open for about half an hour yet. He arrived in about fifteen minutes, and this is the conversation that took place. He said: "Well, I was reading your ad. in The Telegram tonight, and I thought, well, lots of people will doubt the truth of it. I can say it's surely all true, your B'Well and Rheumaticide will stop a cough, and I thought as I read your ad., well, I am one of the people who were coughing themselves to death you mentioned, and I am sure your medicines saved my life. I had a very bad cold for some weeks. It settled on my bronchial tubes and was much like asthma. I lost my voice and was coughing and wheezing, and nearly dead when I called on you and got your B'Well and Rheumaticide. It surely saved my life. I was in awful misery. I could hardly breathe; my breath was so short I could hardly walk. I have come here tonight for another bottle of B'Well to be used in my family." B'Well, $1.25. Rheumaticide, 25c.

"B'Well and Rheumaticide are all right. You can use my name all you like. I am only too glad to recommend medicines that save life." Mr. E. Borrowman lives at 32 Argyle street, Toronto, Ont.

PERCEPTO OPTICAL CO.
W. M. PERCY, Proprietor
442 Yonge Street (opposite Carlton), Prescription Optician. Phone Ad. 5666.

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