

ARMISTICE ON THE ALLIED TERMS

:-: Bulgaria, Accedes to Conditions Set by Entente :-:

German Chancellor and Foreign Secretary Quit

BULGARIA HAS TAKEN FIRST STEP TOWARD WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CENTRAL POWERS

Accepts Terms Imposed by Allies For an Armistice in Token of Her Eagerness to Quit War--German Chancellor and Foreign Secretary are Reported to Have Resigned

By Courier Leased Wire.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—An armistice has been concluded between the Allies and Bulgaria on the Allies own terms.

This announcement was made officially today.

FERDY PLEDGES LOYALTY

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has telegraphed to Emperor Charles of Austria, assuring him of his loyalty to the quadruple alliance, according to The Neue Freie Presse, which is quoted in dispatches reaching here.

AMERICAN PLAYED PART

LONDON, Sept. 30.—An American said to be the United States charge d' affaires at Sofia, accompanied the Bulgarian delegates to Saloniki to confer with the Allied command, relative to an armistice, according to a Berlin telegram here by way of Copenhagen. It is said by the telegram that "he apparently played a very important part in recent events."

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Negotiations are proceeding between the Bulgarian delegates and the Allied command at Saloniki regarding the terms of the armistice proposed by Bulgaria, according to a Reuter telegram from Saloniki.

It is pointed out that the fact that M. Radoff, former member of the Bulgarian cabinet and former Bulgarian minister at Berne, has been added to the

delegation, shows that the Bulgarian Government is in earnest in its offer. M. Radoff is one of Bulgaria's most skillful and experienced diplomat, and is an eminent writer and politician.

HERTLING AND HINTZE QUIT

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—(Bulletin.)—Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Secretary von Hintze have tendered their resignation to the Emperor, The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says it understands.

Bulgarian representatives agreed to an armistice—probably the first step in Bulgaria's withdrawal from the Alliance with the Central Powers—a few days less than three years after she entered the war on the side of Germany. It was on October 3, 1915, that Bulgaria issued a manifesto announcing her decision to cast her lot against the Entente Alliance. She has been 15 months in deciding her course.

In the manifesto issued at the time of her entrance into the ranks of the belligerents, the Bulgarian government declared that her trade interests and economic rights were inseparably bound up with Turkey, Germany and Austria. It was added that Germany had offered Bulgaria, in return for her neutrality the whole of Macedonia, including Uskub, Monastir and Ochrida. A still greater territorial expansion at the expense of Serbia was said to have been offered as a condition of active military assistance.

of the cabinet, has issued an ukase pardoning M. Stambulsky, leader of the Bulgarian agrarian party, and former Minister Ghenabieff, leader of the Stambouffist party, says a des-

FOCH FIGHTING FIVE BATTLES AT ONE TIME

Unparalleled Feat in History of War Now in Progress; Five Armies Supporting one Another in Joint Effort

By Courier Leased Wire

Paris, Sept. 30.—Marshal Foch is fighting five battles simultaneously and successfully—a feat unparalleled in the history of the war. Each battle is so timed and placed that each army supports another, all forming an indispensable part of the whole effort.

There are five battles to-day; there may be more to-morrow, all inter-related and working as smoothly as the cylinders of a well adjusted automobile engine. All 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 Argonne, but how long can he keep it up?

Expert commentators agree that the enemy's withdrawal to a shorter line, probably that of Antwerp, Brussels, Metz and Metz, is imminent. Some believe he has hung on too long and that he will have great difficulty in preventing his retreat from degenerating into a rout.

"For Foch as for Napoleon," says Major De Oliveira in The Matin, "to conquer is not to

push back an enemy behind the lines previously fixed upon, but gripping him everywhere, to break the integrity of his forces and then hurl him disjointed and destroyed on the road to irreparable defeat. Like all great dramas which have changed the face of the world, the one which is being played during these fateful hours will bring triumph. Victory is in sight."

An examination of one section of 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 Lindendorf, feeling uneasy, reinforced the defenders with two or three divisions. After two days fighting he threw in ten more divisions. Thus twelve or thirteen divisions have been used up on a front of 22 miles only. From this the speed at which the Germans strength is being whittled away may easily be calculated.

The soberest and most conservative observers here considered that yesterday marked the first step in the decisive phase of the war. The Belgians are close to Roulers, the British marching up the Lys, will out-

flank Lille; the Stegried line is going to pieces at two vital points, namely, at Arras and St. Quentin, the fall of which places is considered a question of hours. Le Cateau, the central pillar of the Hindenburg system, is outflanked; General Mangin is driving the enemy north of the Chemin des Dames. Gouraud is at the gates of Chalons on his way to Vouziers, "the key to the lateral railroad communications of the Germans. Moreover, during the last week the Allies on the western front have taken more than 50,000 prisoners.

DISCUSSION PROPOSED Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—A proposition that the president and vice presidents of the parliaments of belligerent and neutral states shall be invited to meet for an unbinding discussion of the basis of peace has been introduced in the lower house of the Austrian parliament. The motion, says a Vienna message, was introduced by Herr Neumann, a Liberal deputy. It would empower the president of the Chamber of Deputies to convey the invitation to the parliaments of the belligerents and neutral states. The meeting would be held at a place agreed upon.

ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE IS RENEWED BY FRENCH

Battle Begun Again at Daybreak — Gouraud Crosses Alin Brook and Captures Heights Above the Marne

By Courier Leased Wire

Paris, Sept. 30.—General Gouraud's army attacked this morning on the western slopes of Bellevue Heights, Mont Cavallet and Bouconville.

Alin Brook, which flows northeast toward Chalons, has been crossed and heights dominating the village of Manre, on the west side of the Brook, have been taken.

ATTACK RESUMED.

Paris, Sept. 30.—French troops in the Champagne resumed their attack at daybreak to-day, the War Office announced. The Germans violently counter-attacked last night south of St. Quentin, the Yverlains region, in an attempt to recapture Hill 88. All these efforts were broken up by French defence.

The text of the statement reads:

"In the course of the night the Germans delivered a violent counter-attack in the region of Yverlains (south of St. Quentin). All their attempts to capture Hill 88 were broken up by the French fire.

"Rather violent artillery fighting occurred between the Ailette and the Aisne.

"In the Champagne there was no infantry action during the night. The battle began again at daybreak."

RESISTING DESPERATELY.

With the French Army on the Champagne front, Sept. 29.—(Reuter's).—German forces are resisting with desperate energy the further advance of General Gouraud's army. Yesterday's fighting was of the bitterest character, the Germans clinging to their positions with determination to the ridge north of the Py. River and the village of Hornoise. Furious counter-attacks were made at every opportunity, the enemy command bringing reinforcements into the fight recklessly.

Ten fresh enemy divisions were identified in the fighting and defended their positions with undeniable bravery and tenacity. General Gouraud's soldiers, however, proved to be more than a match for the Germans, whose counter-attacks failed to regain an inch of ground.

FRESH ATTACK ON HINDENBURG LINE SUNDAY

The British and American Troops Assailed Strongest Point in the Line

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT Forty-Eight Hours of Artillery Fire Preceded the Infantry Drive

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 29.—Striking at the strongest point of the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Le Cateau, British and American troops launched a terrific attack at six o'clock this morning. Forty eight hours before the infantry advanced against the German lines, the British artillery had maintained a terrific fire against the enemy positions. For the last ten hours of this bombardment gas shells by the thousands were hurled against the Germans, causing a comparative silence to fall over the enemy lines.

During the night a preliminary infantry attack developed between Maroilles and Manieres against the main Hindenburg line and met with satisfactory success. Under a creeping curtain of flame, the main assault was launched. A large force of American troops shouting "Lusitania" advanced in the first waves with splendid dash, their war cry being a ringing slogan. A large number of tanks went out with the first wave being directed against a front of 6,000 yards south of Venault, when the St. Quentin canal passed through a tunnel.

The weather was fine and cold with a light frosty mist that served to hide the Allies' movements from the enemy. It has been learned from prisoners that the enemy had nine divisions in close reserve as the prolonged bombardment gave him ample notice of what was coming. The Allies anticipated stiff resistance. Using the Vendhuile gap as a bridge, the Americans stormed forward deploying fan-wise as they went. One British division swam across the canal. The men shaking themselves and laughing as they reformed their line on the eastern bank. Then under steady machine gun fire advanced forward into the village of Bellengise.

At 9 o'clock the prisoners were streaming back in droves. By this time the first phase of the attack had ended and after a pause the advance was resumed. Then one of the most dramatic incidents of the battle occurred. The Americans, tired and besplashed but in hearty spirits, opened their ranks and Australian units, moving up in support, swept through them and became the first wave of the renewed attack. The storm of cheering that greeted this manoeuvre rose high above the roar of the conflict.

There was hard fighting at many places where the Germans had established redoubts of extraordinary strength. American battalions which advanced so rapidly at first that some were checked by their own barrage fire, met with some resistance. An immensely strong machine gun position at the entrance of the subterranean canal, gave much trouble but was subdued by the aid of tanks. New Zealand regiments drove a deep dent into the enemy's line at a point directly south of Cambrai, and took 1,000 prisoners.

Early in the morning Canadians approached Ramilles, north of Cambrai, and at some points were astride the more important lines of communications there. As morning advanced it became clear that the battle was developing into a victory. Progress through the Zigzagged network of trenches was naturally slow, but the Allies troops succeeded almost everywhere. East of the canal, the German opposition seemed unable to arrest their advance. The enemy artillery fire was for the most part desultory and then from long range. Much personal equipment abandoned by the enemy appears to be quite new.

Le Cateau, the key position to the whole sector between Bellengise and Benteux was unofficially reported in Allied hands by noon. Good news came in all day. The Allies appear

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO GREEK GOVERNMENT BY FRENCH COMMANDER

By Courier Leased Wire

Athens, Sept. 29.—General Franchet De Sperry, the commander of the Allied forces in the Macedonian campaign, has sent the following telegram to the Greek Government: "At the moment of the success of the offensive movement on the Macedonian front I wish to express to you the entire satisfaction with the brilliant conduct which has marked the Greek participation in the battle. I wish particularly to mention a division which attacked west of Lake Doiran over ground that was very

difficult. It covered itself with new glory and carried positions which were extremely formidable and sharply defended, capturing a large number of prisoners.

"Certain of the Greek units have added materially to the magnitude of the victory. One of these, the recently arrived 35th Regiment of Infantry, united with the French in capturing the important Massif of Preslap and the village of Zhorsko. All of the Greek troops engaged have rivalled in endurance and spirit and all have won new laurels."

SUBURBS OF CAMBRAI ENTERED BY BRITISH

Progress Continued Last Night by the British, American and Australian Troops; Four Thousand Prisoners Taken Yesterday

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Sept. 30.—British, American and Australian forces pushed forward last night on the front between Bellicourt and Gonnelieu in the face of severe opposition. Field Marshal Haig announced today.

Four thousand prisoners were taken by the Allied forces yesterday to the north of St. Quentin and forty guns were captured there.

British forces have entered the northern suburbs of Cambrai. On the front northwest of Le Cateau, German counter-attacks pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, while to the southwest of Le Cateau similar pressure sent Field Marshal Haig's troops back to the edge of the Village of Bony.

On the front southeast of Douai the British have withdrawn from Arisieux and Aubencheuil-au-Bac. The text of the statement reads: "In the operations yesterday north of St. Quentin the Midland division alone took 4,000 prisoners and 40 guns.

"Between Bellicourt and Gonnelieu the enemy resistance yesterday was obstinate. Australian and English troops had heavy fighting until late evening. In spite of strong opposition they gained ground and took many prisoners."

"Heavy fighting also occurred yesterday afternoon on the left of the battle front. Our advanced troops who had taken Aubencheuil-au-Bac and had entered Arisieux were compelled to withdraw from these villages.

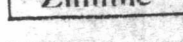
"West and northwest of Cambrai the enemy was unable to prevent the progress of our troops whose advanced detachments reached the junction of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai roads and entered the northern suburbs of the town.

"Heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy in the repulse of determined counter-attacks that were launched in this sector. "Heavy rain has fallen during the night and the weather is still stormy."

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WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Sep. 30.—The barometer is high over the greater part of the Dominion and the weather is fine and cool in all the provinces. Forecasts. Light winds, fair and cool today and on Tuesday.



Accept Your Share of Sacrifice; Stint to Save For Victory