

Turks To Make Peace

NEW BRUNSWICK TROOPS ARE IN IT

Men From This Province, Central Ontario, South Saskatchewan and Alberta Participated in What Is Strategically Regarded as Perhaps Best Piece of Work Canadian Corps Has Done.

Canadian Fourth Division Make Direct Assault on Bourlon Wood, Near Cambrai and Are Gloriously Successful—Thrilling Charges Carried Out.

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, Sept. 30.—(By J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press correspondent)—In continuation of his despatch of yesterday Mr. Livesay cables: The Canadian Fourth Division was intrusted with the direct assault of Bourlon Wood. To troops from New Brunswick, central Ontario, south Saskatchewan and Alberta went the honor of leading the assault against the canal and passing on to the first objective in front of Bourlon Wood. They carried scaling ladders and won the locks 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. Amongst 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 leaflets read. "It is time for peace. Canadians, you will only be slaughtered if you go up against our terrible Guards."

ENEMY RECEIVES TERRIFIC BLOWS

Foch Has Extended Battlefront Until It Extends More Than 125 Miles Over 50,000 Prisoners Taken Since Thursday — King Albert in the Field in Person.

By Arthur Draper. Powerful as were Ludendorff's drives, they were small compared with the blows that Foch is raining on four distinct fronts. Except for a few small sectors the battlefront is almost continuous from Rheims to the sea, and eastward to the Meuse. Considering the battles in four separate struggles the situation is as follows: The Cambrai front has now become the battle of the Hildenburg line. When Haig struck Friday he found the greatest opposition to his right in the region of Gouzeaucourt, on his left and centre he made remarkable progress after crossing the Canal du Nord, from which apparently depended a powerful defence. Having advanced to within less than two miles of the northwestern outskirts of Cambrai it was necessary to widen the front of attack. On Saturday the Germans reacted strongly in the region of Gouzeaucourt just as they did last December. (Continued on page 3)

TEN THOUSAND TURKS CAPTURED

Part of Second Army Corps in Palestine Surrenders. London, Sept. 30.—A Turkish force of ten thousand men has surrendered to the British in Palestine, according to an official announcement made this evening. The text of the statement follows: Palestine during September 29th northward movement of our cavalry and armored cars from the Tiberias-Damas area continued. A large Turkish force, including elements composing the Turkish garrison on the Hedias Railway between Damas and Maas, surrendered at its position. This force is said by its commander to number 10,000 men and to be part of the 2nd Army Corps of the Turkish Army.

THE BELGIANS ARE CLEARING THE WAY

Cities of Lille and Tourcoing Likely To Be Liberated As Enemy Line Weakening. By Arthur S. Draper. (Special Cable to the New York Tribune and The St. John Standard.) London, Sept. 30.—King Albert's army has won splendid success. Roulers was reported captured this afternoon. The Flanders push is developing magnificently, all the enemy's rear communications in Northern Belgium being threatened, while the British on the Belgian right are drawing near to Comines, Wervicq and Menin, this important line and the whole salient containing Tourcoing, Lept and Douai. Along the whole Flanders battlefront rapid progress is reported. The maximum depth of the salient now exceeds nine miles.

TURKEY AND THE BALKANS



Bulgaria Out of War As Allied Forces Sweep On

Turkey Cut Off From Her Allies Will Be Forced To Withdraw Soon. MORE BIG VICTORIES OVER TEUTON ARMS. Enemy Front Almost Everywhere Crumbling Before Allied Blows. (By Associated Press) New York, Sept. 30.—Bulgaria is definitely out of the war, and Turkey, virtually cut off from communication with her allies and almost annihilated in Palestine, likely soon will be forced to sue for a cessation of hostilities against her. Meanwhile the Entente Allied forces from Belgium to Verdun, on six battle fronts, are registering victory after victory over the Teutonic arms, and the enemy front almost everywhere is crumbling, notwithstanding the desperate resistance that is being offered on various sectors. Seeing eventual defeat staring her in the face through the swift progress of the Serbian, Italian, British, Greek and French troops in the reclaiming of Serbia, and the invasion of Bulgarian territory, the Bulgarians begged for an armistice, reserving to themselves no conditions. All the territory now held by King Ferdinand's men is to be evacuated; the Bulgarian army is to be immediately demobilized, and all means of transport inside the kingdom, even along the Danube, is to be given over into Allied hands. Invasion of Austria Easy. Thus, in addition to the isolation of Turkey, the back door to a direct invasion of Austria-Hungary is being wide open to the Allies, and doubtless the time is not far distant when advantage to the full will be taken of the new avenue through which the enemy can be rescued. With the debacle in Serbia and Bulgaria complete, the Austro-Hungarians in Albania soon will be put to the test, and when their evacuation to their own borders is accomplished, the Allies will have welded an iron semicircle about the Central Powers from the Black Sea to the North Sea. Viewing the situation in all its aspects—the success of the great offensive in Belgium and France; the blotting out of the war zone in the Balkans; the cutting off of the Turks from intercourse with Germany and Austria-Hungary, except by the long road through the Caucasus and Southern Russia, and the steady gains that are being made by the Allies in making Russia once more a factor in the struggle—the darkest days of the war seemingly are faced by the Austro-Germans. Uskub Captured. Although it had been officially announced that hostilities against the Bulgarians ceased at noon Monday, the French official communication on Monday night said that French cavalry had entered Uskub, one of the most important communication centres in Serbia. It is not improbable that the French reached the town before the armistice became effective. (Continued on Page Five)

SEVERE FIGHTING BEFORE CAMBRAI

Canadians and British Capture Northwestern, Western and Southwestern Suburbs and Town Will Be Clearly Up Shortly — British Forces Continue Their Advance.

King Albert's Troops and Second British Army Make Rapid Progress in Flanders — British Take Ghelume and Are Two Miles From Menin.

London, Sept. 30.—Fighting is going on in Cambrai. The northeastern, western and southwestern suburbs have been captured, and the town probably will be cleared up shortly. The British troops in the St. Quentin - Cambrai sector continued to advance today despite heavy resistance, according to Field-Marshal Haig in his report from British headquarters tonight. Among other villages they captured Thorigny, Le Tronquoy and Gonnelleu, taking many prisoners. The statement says: "In spite of the unfavorable weather and strong hostile resistance, important progress has been made today on the St. Quentin-Cambrai battlefield. The First Division south of Bell' took this morning gained the high ground and the east side of Le Tronquoy, taking many prisoners. Here it joined troops of the Thirty-Second Division who, during the night, carried the defense of the tunnel on the eastern side and captured Le Tronquoy village." (Continued on page 6)

BELGIANS CAPTURE TOWN OF ROULERS

Field Marshal Haig Reports Capture of Thorigny, Le Tronquoy and Gonnelleu — His Men Reach Scheidt Canal — Heavy German Resistance North of Cambrai. London, Sept. 30.—Roulers, a Belgian town, thirteen miles northeast of Ypres, was captured today by Belgian troops, according to a despatch received by the Evening News from the Belgian front. London, Sept. 30.—(By The Associated Press)—British troops advancing in Belgium today captured Ghelume and are now about two miles outside of the Belgian railroad junction of Menin. Rapid Work. British Headquarters, Sept. 30.—(Canadian Press despatch from Roulers Ltd.)—The Belgians and the Second British Army are progressing splendidly in Flanders, where the situation has become fraught with intensely dramatic possibilities. The Germans have received some reinforcements in the shape of two tired divisions which have been withdrawn from the Somme fighting of September 25. Consequently the resistance has been stiffened somewhat, but is nowhere sufficiently formidable to arrest a general advance. Roulers has been captured. The Belgians got into Dixmude by a smart flanking movement and went through the town swiftly. Street fighting took place and a large party of the enemy held out obstinately in the Hotel de Ville, but eventually were all killed or captured. On British Front. The advance along the British front from St. Quentin north continued throughout last night and this morning in spite of the fact that a heavy rain was falling. It was Flanders, however, to which the pivot of the battle seemed to have shifted for the moment. This area gained the distinction because of the fact that the gallant Little Belgium army, assisted by the British, is driving ahead in such a manner as to menace the German

BRITISH BAGGED 120,000 BOCHES

Since July 12 Troops of Empire Have Captured 1,000 Square Miles of Territory and 250 Villages. London, Sept. 30.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking today at a meeting opening the autumn war savings campaign, said that since July 12 troops of the British Empire had captured 1,000 square miles of territory, 250 villages and more than 120,000 German prisoners. Bonar Law said that a Bulgarian convention had been signed, by which hostilities ended today at noon. Bulgaria, by the terms of the agreement, gives up completely the control of the railways, the chancellor stated. Communication Cut. "This convention seems," said the chancellor, "that communication between Germany and the east in that direction has been cut off, and that the German dream of a German middle-eastern empire has gone forever." Control of the Bulgarian railways, the chancellor pointed out, gives control of the Palestine campaign. Mr. Bonar Law said: "The magnificent success of our armies in Palestine has resulted in the extinction of the greater part of the Turkish army, but something more is going to follow." "There is no changing of metal here at the wonderful rate of progress this week," the chancellor remarked, "but joy bells are ringing in all our hearts."

A REVOLUTION IN GERMANY LATER

Such Is Prediction of Ex-Ambassador Gerard, Who Wants No Peace Now. San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Sounding a keynote of "no negotiation without occupation," James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Germany, declared in an address today there must be no thought of peace until troops of the Entente have forced their way into German territory. Mr. Gerard was speaking for the Fourth Liberty Loan at the San Francisco Commercial Club. "There must be no negotiation without occupation," he said. "The United States and her Allies must force their way well into enemy territory despite all attempts at peace, and must keep on going until Germany bows to their will. German Man Power. "We must not allow Germany to increase her man-power. It would be easy for her to Germanize the peoples of Estonia, Latvia and Poland. Fifteen per cent. of the population in the Baltic provinces is made up of Germans who exercise a complete influence over the ignorant population." Mr. Gerard predicted a 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." Mr. Gerard said the defection of Bulgaria from the Central Alliance was a "splendid augury for the re-establishment of an east front."

WATSON TO LEAD CANADIAN TROOPS

Toronto, Sept. 30.—It is reported from an authoritative source that General Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian corps, in France, will be given command of a British army, and that Major General Sir David Watson, O. C. of the 4th Canadian Division, will succeed General Currie as corps commander. It is stated that the rumor is well founded and that an announcement will be made in the near future. Sir David Watson was the last Canadian officer to be given command of a division, and it is stated he has shown exceptional ability in directing the operations of the Fourth Division. He is a Quebec newspaper publisher.

AMERICANS ARE AIDING JAPANESE MORE INFLUENZA DEATHS IN SYDNEY

Co-operated in Occupation of Blagovestchensk. Twenty Thousand New Cases of Disease in United States Army Camps. Vladivostok, Friday, Sept. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—American troops co-operated with the Japanese in the occupation Thursday of Blagovestchensk, the capital of the Amur province. The Allied forces entered the city on the heels of the departing Bolsheviks. Eugene Regnaud, French commissioner on the Allied conference at Vladivostok, has arrived here. In an address to the Russian population he declared that France desired to give relief to the Czech-Slovaks and extend economic aid to Russia. This is the first report that American units are at Blagovestchensk. The capture of the city was reported in a despatch from London last Tuesday. Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—Cholera has broken out in Berlin, according to advices received here. There have been seven cases of which six were fatal. Sydney, N.S., Sept. 30.—All theatres, dance halls and schools will be closed tomorrow owing to the epidemic of Spanish influenza. Three additional deaths from the malady occurred tonight, they being David Boutiller, Private L. E. Waters, an American soldier of Colonel S.D., and an American sailor. Many New Cases. Washington, Sept. 30.—More than 20,000 new cases of Spanish influenza were reported from army camps during the 48 hours ending at noon today. Pneumonia cases reported numbered 733 and deaths 277. The total number of pneumonia cases now is 6,765 and deaths 1,877. The total number of influenza cases in all camps was 72,337, said a statement tonight from the office of the surgeon general of the army. The new cases reported on Sunday numbered 2,300 and those on day 11,200.