

WILL MARK IAN LANDING

Complete to Ob- ... Anniversary England.

ated Press Cable. 11.—The recent glori- ... the interest in the ... Monday of the fourth ... the landing in England ... the commemoration ... Col. Almond ... plains, will deliver an ... service in Saint Mar- ... now the parish ... union soldiers, and in ... Turner will pre- ... when many offi- ... of the first contingent ... Of the three original ... is buried at Pop- ... Currie, command, ... Canadians in England ... are now having al- ... corations than their ... fortably carry. Only ... apparently still hold ... as when the con- ... established on Salie-

the successor of Salie- ... the Canadian training ... almost superseded by ... mahot. ... a small place on Vie- ... all the office accom- ... the Canadians pos- ... Their offices now- ... the whole metro- ... in Derbyshire, is al- ... leered by the medical ... in the north of Scot- ... foresters are falling ... they are working also ... Chatsworth park. ... nowadays to recall ... Canadians first. Banded ... heroic efforts made by ... to paint up the ... kind of military Buf- ... One London journal ... of the Canadian ... Plymouth with a ... ers sticking in his belt. ... also discovered offi- ... arm and arm with ... like him, considered ... give a note of the ... to their descriptions. ... English newspapers ... generally have been ... events to treat the ... as really betrays their ... sincerity, but as with ... of their achieve-

ICH ADVANCE THEM TO OISE

ing on Line of the in a Dangerousocket.

sh Army in France, ... id advance of Ger- ... in close pursuit of the ... has brought them to ... region of Berneville, ... meeting with strong ... infantry and machine

's troops, after en- ... opposition, have ... des Dames in the ... on and have crossed ... Grand Pont. Chivy

id was closely pur- ... in retreat this morn- ... the entire front of his ... he Alsace toward the ... He occupied Bri- ... ouziers Railroad line, ... nd Pre gap sock Cor- ... rin and Semle on ... let Railroad line- ... ops still resting on ... uppe are in another

IS RAPIDLY. AMERICAN CAMPS

Oct. 11.—Rapid spread ... was reported from ... eas, with 1,117 new ... Dodge, Iowa, with ... McArthur, Texas, ... Funston, Kansas, ... had 600 new cases, ... Kentucky, 437, and ... Alabama, 342. Mark ... of the disease was ... received from sev- ... ding Camps Grant, ... New Jersey, and ... the greatest increase ... Dodge with 323 new ... 208; Camp Pun- ... nter, Michigan. ... deaths from pneu- ... of influenza, the ... a twenty-four hour ... disease appeared, oc- ... sion, between noon ... day. Deaths were ... on yesterday, totaling

DEAVORS OMBAT DISEASE

11.—Dr. Herman M. ... missioner of health, ... the public health ... te department at a ... to take charge of ... nza situation in the ... rdered to spare no ... the alarming spread

pted a rule making ... for any person to ... to public places ... te without cov- ... nse. Punishment ... or one year in pri- ... to make influenza ... e. Every new case ... mediate under

until today, there ... cases of influenza ... 752 cases of pneu- ... m influenza num- ... from pneumonia.

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The Toronto World

MONDAY MORNING OCTOBER 14 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,851

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EXTRA GERMANY ACCEPTS WILSON'S TERMS FOR PEACE

Will Evacuate All Occupied Territory and Wants Commission Appointed at Once to Arrange Details of Troops' Recall-- Chancellor Says He Spoke for German People.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's enquiry, intercepted as it was being sent by the great wireless towers at Nauzen and forwarded here tonight in an official despatch from France, declares Germany is ready to accept President Wilson's peace terms, evacuate the invaded territory as a prerequisite to an armistice, and that the bid for peace represents the German people as well as the government. Altho on its face the text of the German note seems to be a complete acceptance of President Wilson's terms, the people of the United States and the allied countries should be cautioned against accepting it as such a compliance with the president's demands as will mean immediate cessation of hostilities.

Without any attempt to discount what appeared to be, at a casual reading, an acceptance of the terms the president has laid down, officials here were very positive as not accepting the German note as a document which means the end of the war. It needs to

be examined and fully considered before the views of the American Government can be stated. Should President Wilson finally decide that there is enough sincerity in Germany's proposition to transmit to the allies, as the German chancellor requested, it should be borne in mind that Great Britain, France and other entente nations must be taken into consideration for decision than as to whether an armistice should be granted or whether discussions should be undertaken to carry out the details of the application of President Wilson's peace terms.

London, Oct. 13.—The reply of the German Government to President Wilson's note was forwarded to Washington at noon today. The text was made public here this evening. Germany's note was forwarded to London too late for any authoritative comment. It was bound to some, however, into an atmosphere charged with suspicion, and the opinion is held in all quarters that the

Text of the German Reply

"In reply to the questions of the president of the United States of America, the German Government hereby declares: "The German Government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of Jan. 8 and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German Government believes that the governments of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German Government in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian Government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the president in regard to evacuation. The German Government suggests that the president may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German Government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step towards peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the reichstag. The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German Government and of the German people."

(Signed) "SOLF, "State Secretary of Foreign Office."

GERMANS ARE COMPLETELY DEFEATED IN THE CHAMPAGNE

German Front Cracks for 60 Miles From Laon to Argonne Forest--Enemy Has to Retreat 30 Miles in Centre-- Americans Capture Molleville--British Reach Point Few Hundred Yards From Douai--Progress East of Le Cateau to Seven Miles From Valenciennes--Whole Lille Salient Shaking Under British Pressure.

FOCH HAS SEALED HIS TRIUMPH BY CAPTURING TOWN OF WOUZIERIS

Line of the Aisne Has Crumbled and Hindenburg Line Has Been Demolished at Several Places in That Region.

With the French Army in France, Oct. 13.—Marshal Foch sealed his triumph over General Ludendorff and Field Marshal von Hindenburg yesterday when Gen. Gouraud's men entered Vouziers in Champagne. Vouziers is a town of 3000 inhabitants. It commands two defiles in the forest region eastward and is of great military importance in itself. The significance of the capture arises from the fact that since 1914 it has symbolized German resistance in northern France. Von Kluck in acknowledging the failure of the plan to take Paris said, "It is to west a French never retake Vouziers," meaning not merely the unimportant town of that name, but the entire system of German defence along the Aisne.

But Vouziers has been taken, the line of the Aisne has crumbled and the Hindenburg line has been demolished at several places in this region. The Germans appear thus far to have kept their retreat in hand with the greatest skill. Some houses were still burning in Vouziers last evening and German shells were falling in the town. Observation in parts of the village that could be visited indicates that the damage is only partial. The enemy occupied strong positions on the right bank of the Aisne to the east, where he opposed vigorously the efforts of the French to effect a crossing. A passage, however, was forced this morning and a footing gained on the eastern bank. The fifth army has continued its advance toward Laon, meeting only with the opposition of rear-guards, composed of machine gun sections. The German artillery has endeavored to hinder the construction of bridges across the Aisne.

North of the Oise the enemy appears to be digging in in front of General Debenedy's forces. The line upon which the Germans have fallen back to the waterway for a considerable part of the distance from the Meuse to the Belgian frontier.

ONLY ONE HUNDRED YARDS FROM DOUAI

British Troops Are Rapidly Closing in on City. BIG TOWN IS CAPTURED

London, Oct. 13.—The British are within a few hundred yards of Douai, Field Marshal Haig reported today in his official statement. They have captured the Faubourg d'Esmerchin, the Douai prison, and the greater part of Fives, close to Douai, on the northwest. The edge of L'eu St. Amant, three miles south of Denain, has been reached by the British in their push up the easterly bank of the Scheldt Canal, southeast of Douai. They have captured in this sector the Town of Montcourt-Ascuniz, seven miles from the outskirts of Valenciennes, and almost directly south of Mirly. British forces advancing east and have captured the villages of Montigny, Harnes and Annav. The German rear-guards suffered severe casualties. Northwest of Le Cateau, the villages of St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-au-Cloux, and Avesnes-le-Sec have been cleared of the German rear-guards, while on the west bank of the Senege Canal, Arfeux and Corbehem have fallen to the British. Further progress has been made by the British northwest of Douai and along the Selle River to the region of Solesmes, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. Several additional towns have been captured and prisoners have been taken.

FRENCH TROOPS HAVE TAKEN LAON, LA FERRE AND THE ST. GOBAIN MASSIF

Gen. Mangin's Army Continues Its Progress in the Direction of Important Railway Junction of Rethel--Italians and French Reach Amifontaine.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The battle began in Champagne on Sept. 25 has ended in the complete defeat of the enemy," says an official statement issued last night. The fourth army completed the liberation of the bend of the Aisne by reoccupying today 35 localities, freeing several thousand civilians. "This army alone has taken 21,567 prisoners and 400 guns since the opening of the Champagne offensive. "The fifth army on the left is relentlessly pursuing the enemy and has

advanced ten kilometres, crossing the Aisne and is fighting at Guinguinot and Neuchatel and is advancing toward Mount Provaux, between the Aisne and the Oise. "Our vigorous pressure has compelled the enemy to retreat. We have reached the Allette north of Craonne and are four kilometres from Laon." The German stronghold of La Ferre, together with a great part of the St. Gobain Massif, of which La Ferre was a northerly outpost of the Oise, has been captured by the French, Sunday's official war office statement announces. The La Ferre-Laon railway line has been crossed on the high ground between Datisy and Vesigny about two and one-half miles east of La Ferre. "The northern and eastern sections of the Aisne front have been reached by the Italians and French along the line to the east, where the French have reached Amifontaine, which is 15 miles north of Rethel. The text of the statement reads: "General Mangin's army operating in the vicinity of Laon resumed its advance this morning. The French fifth army, which yesterday drove in several miles on the Champagne front north of

Paris, Oct. 13.—The entire German front from St. Gobain to the Argonne has cracked on a 60-mile front, and it now appears that the enemy will be forced to retreat to a depth of some thirty miles before finding a suitable line of defence. At the best, his position will be menaced at its flank on the Oise to the Sambre Canal from Ribemont to Landreies, which lines are very near the Belgian frontier. There will be nothing here like the enemy's strong defences on the Hindenburg line. Between the Oise and Berry-au-Bac the Seventh Germany Army has been forced to abandon the line of the Allette, retiring its right in the Forest of St. Gobain. In the Champagne General Gouraud is continuing his terrific onslaughts on his disorganized adversary. For seventeen consecutive days General Gouraud's men have been pounding the German positions and continuing to make inroads upon the defences. To the north the British armies are pushing their advances almost to the point of liberating Douai, which is one of their objectives on their front. Virtually all the German line is in movement and there seems now to be no chance for the enemy to reorganize his forces for resistance.

FRONT CRACKS FOR 60 MILES

Germans Will Be Forced to Retreat to Depth of Thirty Miles.

READY TO ALLOW KAISER TO FALL

Certain German Circles Will Depose Emperor if the Allies Insist.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The tendency is remarked in certain German circles, says a despatch from Geneva to The Temps, to represent the eventual fall of Emperor William as a concession which the Germans would be disposed to make if the allies if they demanded it. Such talk, appears, above all, the message adds, to be an attempt to bring about an event which many Germans judge to be inevitable and even desirable.

ENEMY HAS STRIPPED ALL FLANDERS COAST

No Vessels or Seaplanes Left and Harbor at Ostend Has Been Blocked.

London, Oct. 13.—It is understood that the Germans no longer are attempting to use the Flanders coast for operations by sea of any description. They have stripped their bases there of all vessels and have left virtually no seaplanes. The mouth of the harbor at Ostend has been blocked by the Germans and there is little doubt that similar steps will be taken at Zeebrugge.

NISH, SERBIA, TAKEN BY ENTENTE FORCES

Berlin, via London, Oct. 13.—Nish, the capital of Serbia, has been occupied by entente forces, the German war office announced today.



MAYOR CHURCH BETRAYS THE PEOPLE.

Mayor Church has blocked the street car service on the Bloor street viaduct. He shields himself by saying that deputations interfered with Commissioner Harris' plans. But why did he let them interfere as he did? He is mayor for the general public, not for deputations; for the great body of the citizens who want this car service, not for any selfish section of the community who think the public must not pass thru Rosedale in street cars! And if a deputation comes to the mayor, why, before complying with their request that a great public improvement be blocked, did he not refuse it until the public could be heard? And why should he turn down public plans three times at the request of a deputation that cannot give a public reason for their request? Some secret influence must have got at the mayor and to his colleagues on the board that voted with him. Will the mayor tell the public now waiting for the street car service who is behind Mr. Sykes and Mr. Carrick?

SELICHEVITZA MOUNTAIN OCCUPIED BY SERBIANS

London, Oct. 13.—The following Serbian official communication has been received here. "After hard fighting, the Serbians on Oct. 9 occupied the whole of Selichevitzta Mountain, and reached Gorchiva. After violent and stubborn fighting on the right bank of the Topiliza River, we threw back the enemy on our left. "Serbian cavalry is advancing toward Kourchoumlia and Prokopoyez. We have taken many prisoners belonging to three German divisions, and have captured four howitzers and two field guns."