

## HEAVY GAINS IN FLANDERS BY THE ALLIES

### Six-Mile Advance of Franco-Belgian Troops Reported.

## 5 MILES FROM GHENT

### Americans Take Audenarde in the Drive of the Hun.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Cable.—The Franco-Belgian troops this morning had reached a line within five miles of Ghent. French cavalry last night were reported at St. Denis-Western railway station, which is about three miles southwest of the city.

In the meantime French and American forces occupied Audenarde, further south. Americans had battled their way across the Scheldt between Heurne and Lyne, to the north of Audenarde.

The allied line in front of Ghent at latest reports lay approximately from south to south, through Ostveide, Vinderhaute, east of Willemarsch and Latehem-st. Martin, with cavalry advancing toward Ghent from the southwest.

With the British Armies, Nov. 3.—The enemy is still falling back in Flanders. Americans there, after an advance of six miles, reached high ground overlooking Audenarde at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and during the evening they occupied the western portion of the town. They liberated many civilians, including many old men. The enemy succeeded in destroying all the bridges across the Scheldt here save one, which was reached by the Yankees in time to prevent its destruction by waiting Hun forces. Another American force reached Heurne and the highlands overlooking the Scheldt north of Audenarde, while the Belgians on their left were making substantial progress in the direction of the river.

Scarcely were the villages in the districts recovered by the allies abandoned by the enemy before the inhabitants of these places began preparations for the enthusiastic welcome of our troops. In one of the towns which we liberated the people had watched the gradual eastward movement of the Germans' observation balloons from one base to another, and by this they gauge our progress. The people of Solesmes were digging up bottles of champagne in their back gardens and in their cellars before the last Huns left there, and when the New Zealanders entered the town they found wine, food and coffee prepared for them in every cottage.

Everywhere along the front where the civilian population has suddenly been brought into the battlefields they have shown wonderful courage and fortitude.

THE BELGIAN OFFICIAL.  
Allied forces have crossed the Derivation Canal in Belgium and have occupied Ecloo and Waerschoot. Marked progress by the Belgian army is indicated by the latest report from Belgian headquarters. The Belgians have reached the west bank of the canal, which runs between Ghent and Neuzen in a northerly direction, and thereby have redeemed a further large section of their country. The statement says:

"The enemy has abandoned the Derivation Canal, which we have crossed. We have occupied Ecloo and Waerschoot."

"Between the Brugge-Ghent Canal and the Lys River we have advanced beyond Meerende, Overpoucke, Burvelde and Barle."

"Notwithstanding the difficulties caused by destroyed crossings, we have pushed out front to a line marked by De Katte (just south of the Dutch border), east of Ervelde, west of Cluysen along the western bank of the Ghent-Neuzen Canal opposite Langerbrugge, and have conquered the approaches to Ghent to ward Aisne."

ADVANCE BY AMERICANS.

In the Audenarde sector the French, British and Americans met with much success Saturday in their drive toward the Scheldt River. Along the whole front below Mecke, which is situated on the Scheldt about eight miles south of Ghent, the Germans have been forced back across the river.

Last night Americans captured the western outskirts of the city of Audenarde, which straddles the Scheldt. This American unit added an advance of about five and one-half miles to what they had achieved the day before.

When the Americans after their brilliant drive came up against Audenarde they found that the Germans had blown up all the bridges but one across a small branch of the Scheldt, which encircles the northern side of the city.

This remaining bridge was mined and due to go up at any minute. A Frenchman, who lived nearby, had carefully observed the laying of the explosive, and knew where the Germans had concealed the electric wires leading to it.

As the Frenchman saw the Ameri-

cans approaching he took his life in his hands, raced to the bridge and cut the wires. He then waved to the Americans to advance and they surged across the bridge with a mighty cheer.

The total number of prisoners taken by the Americans up to this morning in the Audenarde sector was 1,500.

IN GHENT SUBURBS.  
The text of the official statement issued at the Belgian War Office Saturday night reads:

"The attack begun on October 21 was continued today by the Second British Army and the Franco-American forces. They have advanced forward during the day, with the Belgian forces upon the left of the French. The enemy is retreating precipitately toward Ghent and the Canal De Terneuzen. At the end of the day Belgian and French troops had reached Ecloo, Waerschoot, the canalized Lieve and Everghem."

"We have approached to within about four kilometers of the outskirts of Ghent. The Escaut has been reached along the whole front as far as Everghem."

OVER 5,000 PRISONERS.  
"Yesterday evening the steel works south-east of Valenciennes, which the enemy had defended during the day with much determination, were taken by our troops."

"Our line was advanced for a distance of one and a half miles east of the town and the capture of the village of St. Sauve was completed."

"As the result of two days of fighting on this front we captured 5,000 prisoners, our tanks and a few guns."

"Beyond local fighting and patrol actions during the night there was nothing further to report from the British front."

"Determined local fighting continued throughout the day on the battlefield south and east of Valenciennes. We made good progress north-east of Maresches and east and north of Preseau, capturing the hamlet of St. Hubert and the farms in that vicinity."

"East of Valenciennes we hold the village of Marly and our advanced detachments have entered St. Sauve. In this operation we captured two tanks, which had been used by the enemy in unsuccessful counter-attacks yesterday, and took several hundred prisoners."

"A successful minor operation took place this morning west of Landreles; we advanced our line and took a number of prisoners."

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

## CERTAIN THAT KAISER MUST GO

### Influential German Circles Confident of This.

### Berlin Streets Are Full of Cripples.

London, Cable.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Amsterdam says that private advices from Germany declare the announcement of the abdication of the Kaiser to be a matter of days. It is learned that in the Reichstag and in financial circles it is regarded as certain he will go.

The Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende in Copenhagen gives under the heading, "Worn Out," a tragic picture of present conditions in the German capital. He says the streets are full of overflowing with war cripples and that the people can no longer endure the sight of so much suffering.

There is no food in the shops and even chemical substitutes are falling short. All electrical installations are in decay, the tram cars are falling to pieces, and the asphalt streets are being torn up and destroyed by steel tires which have taken the place of rubber on motor cars. Many women, formerly rich and moving in high society, are now compelled to earn their living as tram-car conductresses.

Arthur Ransome, in a despatch to the Daily News from Stockholm says: "I have had a talk with a neutral who has just returned from Berlin. He says conditions in Germany afford an exact parallel with those in Russia before the March revolution."

"All classes are dissatisfied and the better educated classes are as outspoken as the working people. The Philipp Scheidemann party is so thoroughly discredited that there is no chance for the coalition Ministry lasting as long as it did in Russia."

"The leaders of the Left parties expect to have free power in their hands in the immediate future. Prices in the restaurants have suddenly soared and the position of the poorer people is desperate. Desertions from the colors are comparable only with those from the Russian army last year."

Everything is going up, but the price of whiskey doesn't put the top in high spirits exactly.

## HOW OUR BOYS TOOK CITY OF VALENCIENNES

### Further Details of the Latest Victory of the Canadian Corps.

## SKILFUL WORK

### Heavier German Losses Than Ever Before in a Similar Area.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Cable.—Valenciennes was captured by the Canadians Saturday morning, releasing thousands of residents who had been in bondage for four years.

The final link in the encircling chain of troops thrown around the city was forged at 7.50 o'clock, when converging infantry met east of the invested place and began a further advance on enemy territory. Marly was occupied at an early hour and patrols were pushing up the road leading to St. Sauve.

The greater part of the German troops had been withdrawn from the bottled-up metropolis of Valenciennes during the night, but machine gunners, who had been left behind to give battle until they were killed, were still sniping from houses, and the street fighting followed the entry of the British forces. During the two days' fighting more than 5,000 prisoners were taken.

German troops today were throwing explosives and gas into the defenceless city, which the British have so carefully avoided bombarding because of the danger to civilians.

Despite this danger the streets were filled with people cheering with hysterical joy at their release and acclaiming their deliverance.

FINE PIECE OF GENERALSHIP.

The capture of Valenciennes was a fine piece of generalship. In their drive yesterday the Canadians pushed across the Rhonelle and established their lines east and west below the city, then turning sharply southward. Above the city's northern limits the whole country has been flooded so there was no possibility of attacking across it.

Thus the Germans were cut off by water to the north and by the British to the west and south. The eastern exit from the city was the only one left open. The other possible means of escape was by smashing off the point of the Canadian salient to the south of the city.

Then the Germans rushed out, by the eastern gates of the city, all possible material, leaving snipers and machine gunners who have given their lives to protect the rear of the main German line. German transport and troops raced to the north-east, along the highway leading to Mons. Meanwhile British guns were working destruction in the retiring ranks of the foe.

German machine gunners were widely hidden about the city. Aviators flying over the city report that the civilians are giving the Canadians a great reception.

This morning the British to the right of the Canadians captured Preseau.

GERMAN LOSSES APPALLING.

South of Valenciennes where the Canadians have been operating the German losses were tremendous. More German dead are strewn on the battlefield than the Canadians ever have seen before in a similar area.

There were no bridges, and the Germans were holding the eastern bank with machine guns. In the face of a murderous fire the Canadians coolly plunged into the river and waded across, the water being up to their waists.

Hand-to-hand fighting developed at many places, but the British got through without a serious hold-up. There was especially hard fighting west of Mont Houy and about the Police station and at Aulnoy.

One Canadian brigade took more prisoners than its total strength of infantry.

The fall of Valenciennes was inevitable as a result of patient and persevering tactics of the British during the last fortnight. They might have made another Arras of the place and rendered it impossible for the Germans to have lived there. Instead, the British carried out a series of progressive outflanking attacks. Early yesterday afternoon they had gained the line running from Marly to Preseau and the enemy had either to face the imminent certainty of being cut off or get out. He chose the latter alternative.

British troops last night stormed the steel works held by the Germans southeast of Valenciennes, and, advancing one and one-half miles to the east, completed the capture of the village of St. Sauve.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Field Marshal Haig's report of the capture of Valenciennes reads:

"The fighting yesterday south of Valenciennes was of a very severe nature, and was continued until this morning. Large numbers of the enemy were killed. Many hostile coun-

ter-attacks were repulsed. Four thousand prisoners were taken.

"The 17th Corps, under Gen. Ferguson, and the 22nd Corps, under Gen. Godley, gained the high ground southeast of Valenciennes this morning, pressed forward and seized the village of Preseau."

"To the north the Canadian Corps, under Gen. Currie, after hard fighting on the outskirts of Valenciennes, have pressed their troops through that town, which is wholly in our possession."

All Night With Asthma. Everyone knows how attacks of asthma often keep their victim awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfit for a day of business, and yet, business must still be carried through. All this night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which positively does drive away the attacks.

## CLEARING THE DARDANELLES

### British Mine-Sweepers Are Already Busy.

## 50-Mile Passage a Sea of Mines.

London Cable.—A large fleet of the latest type of British mine sweepers today began the tedious task of clearing the Dardanelles of mines and other obstructions. This work, together with other safeguards which the allies consider to be necessary before the allied fleet enters the tortuous waterway leading past Constantinople and through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, will take several days, in the opinion of the British Admiralty.

A fortnight ago the allied fleet tested the efficiency of the forts inside the Dardanelles by dropping a few shells on them. The reply of the Turks was quick and fairly accurate, showing that the fortifications are still probably in good shape. The 50-mile passage through the waterway is a veritable sea of mines and other obstructions, which it will require some time to remove. In addition the mine-sweepers will be hindered by the swift currents, which are stronger at this season of the year than at any other.

"Do you know the nature of an oath, madam?" "Well, I ought," replied the fair defendant. "My husband is a confirmed golf fiend and doesn't care what he says when he loses 25 or 40 cents playing pinochle."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## LAST ALLY OF THE GERMANS HAS GIVEN UP THE STRUGGLE

### Armistice, to Take Effect at 3 a.m. To-Day, Signed With Austria

## Virtual Surrender by the Dual Monarchy to the Allies

London, Nov. 3.—An armistice with Austria was signed this afternoon by Gen. Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, according to an official announcement here this evening.

The armistice comes into effect at 3 o'clock Monday morning.

The text of the statement reads: "A telephone message has been received from the Prime Minister in Paris saying that news has just come that Austria-Hungary, the last of Germany's props, has gone out of the war."

"The armistice was signed by Gen. Diaz this afternoon and will come into operation to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The terms will be published Tuesday."

Official announcement of the signing of the Austrian armistice reached the Premiers while they were in session this afternoon and gave the greatest satisfaction. It was arranged that the conditions of the armistice would be made public promptly.

A Vienna official despatch reads: "In the Italian theatre of the war, our troops have ceased hostilities on the basis of an armistice which has been concluded."

"The conditions of the armistice will be announced at a later communication."

PREFER ENGLISH OR FRENCH?

The Hungarian Minister of War announced Saturday that an order would be given to all soldiers on the Hungarian front, including officers, to lay down their arms, and to enter into negotiations with the enemy. If the enemy wish to occupy Hungary, the announcement added, a demand should be made that French or English troops be sent by preference.

## SERBIA ALMOST CLEAR OF ENEMY

### Native Forces March Into Ancient Capital.

### Steady Advances by Allied Troops.

Paris, Cable.—A War Office report says: "The commandant of the 1st Serbian army has made a solemn entry into Belgrade, the capital. This entry occurred 45 days after the beginning of the offensive on the Macedonian front. Serbian troops united with the French and have crossed the Kolubara north of Valjevo, and are marching on Chabatz, Montenegro. Forces of Jugo-Slavs have arrived at Podgoritzta."

Paris, Cable.—A War Office report on operations in the eastern theatre says:

"After the capture of Belgrade, the Germans and Austrians, beaten, retired to the north bank of the Danube. The 2nd Serbian army has reached the Bosnian frontier. Serbia has almost in its entirety been freed from the enemy."

"The battles which decided this great victory began on September 15. From the 24th the line of communication on the Vardar was cut. Uskup was captured on the 29th. The dislocation of the Bulgarian forces was followed by capitulation, and on the 30th hostilities came to an end."

"The fighting was continued by the defeated Austro-German troops. On October 12 the battle at Nish was marked by the rout of four enemy divisions and the rupture of the great artery of communication of the Central Empires in the direction of Constantinople. On the 19th Lomz Palanka was reached and the Danube road cut. Then came the last episode—Belgrade was taken by the first Serbian army, to which was given the honor of entering the capital. This army participated in all the fighting, marching without cease and without repose, always in contact with the enemy, whom it held by the throat, very often badly provisioned, but knowing no fatigue, and no hunger. It pushed ever forward by will to conquer at any price."

"On their part the allied troops made their greatest efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the task confided to them of crushing the common enemy."

—Wigwag—"My wife threatens to go on the lecture platform." Henpeckke—"Huh! My wife doesn't need any platform."

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The German-Austrian State Council, according to a despatch from Vienna, has issued a proclamation to the soldiers at the front, saying that the Government has been taken over by the National Assembly. The assembly will immediately conclude peace and begin the orderly demobilization of the army, the proclamation declares.

STILL IN SESSION.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A meeting of Premiers and military and naval representatives at the apartments of Colonel House today was a continuation of the sessions previously held. While the discussion was largely informal it went over the whole range of subjects.

The representatives were in full accord on practically all the points treated.

The sessions will continue, as the moment has not yet arrived for the taking of final decision on some of the most important questions involved.

Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, and Premier Clemenceau, of France, left the conference together. They exchanged friendly greetings on the prompt signing of the Austrian armistice and showed in their manner the keen satisfaction they felt regarding the progress of events.

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.