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SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

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VOL. XXXVIII—No. 13,828 TWO CENTS

## TURKS SHAFED IN PALESTINE

### British Troops Advance 12 Miles on 16-Mile Front, and Take 3000 Prisoners—General Attack Between the Jordan and the Sea Results in Occupation of Important Towns and Severance of Railways Radiating From Beraa—4,000 Turks Cut Off.

#### NEW BRITISH FRONT LINES ARE IMPROVED

Local Operations Near St. Quentin Clear Up Copes and Roads.

GERMANS QUITTING

Forty of Them Demand to Be Taken Prisoner by a Groom.

With the British Armies in France, Sept. 20.—Beyond local fighting the British third and fourth armies north-west of St. Quentin have not been engaged today. In the local operations their new front has been further improved at several places.

The Germans are holding strong machine gun detachments in the large number of small farms, copses and open roads in this vicinity, but a number of these already have been cleared.

In front of St. Quentin there were clashes between the opposing infantry, and the British gained some ground east of Holnon Village. Smoke bombs played an important part of the morning's fortified quarries in front of the Hindenburg outposts. Systems of the Hindenburg outposts, systems covering an area of more than a mile deep and two miles in width, have been utilized by divisions of the German second army for the construction of an "underground Gibraltar."

Prussian officers, including a regimental adjutant, have been captured. One of the officers said that he had been freed by the British who would never be able to capture the quarries.

Smoked From Quarries.

While the quarries remained in the hands of the Germans the enemy expected with his supplies of ammunition and machine guns to be able to prevent the loss of the ridges, which hid the Hindenburg main line from observation. The British treated all the quarries to a systematic attack with smoke and shell, with a mixture of the added to the bargain. At the moment of the attack the smoke was let loose amid the pits and the occupants of the quarries ran blindly before the wind, hoping to get free.

As they went they ran into the arms of the English and Australian infantry.

A battalion commander who was found with tears streaming down his face was asked if he had been wounded. "No," he replied, with an added oath, "my eyes are full of smoke."

The Prussians who bet on the impossibility of the quarries forgot to take into account the smoke of the troops holding them. Some of the men fought well, even when the Devons and Suffolks of the 14th division dropped into the pits after exploding some bombs. But many others hid until the first British wave passed them and emerged quietly, looking for an escort to the prisoner cages.

Germans in Dugouts.

In one dugout in a quarry east of Templeux-le-Guerard there were more than 100 Germans. The Devons got 400 prisoners in refugees of this kind, and the Suffolks 400.

Altho fighting of this character invites casualties the losses of the 14th Division were less than half the total number of prisoners taken.

The 17th Division has been engaged in equally difficult work south of Gouzeaucourt and also has taken many prisoners, some of them in hand to hand struggles in the Gauthie Wood. Its casualties were also far fewer than the number of prisoners taken.

The troops engaged in the wood had to take redoubts fortified with shell iron and behind which there were many machine guns. Cavalrymen of the 4th German Division were engaged in the fighting near the wood. They were unaccustomed to this form of warfare and prisoners of four different cavalry regiments were taken by the 17th Division.

A British brigadier-general left his groom near a quarry which he supposed had been cleared of the Germans and went forward to watch the advance of his men. When he returned he found the perplexed groom surrounded by 40 armed Germans, demanding that the groom accept their surrender.

#### Complete Capture of Moeuvres

##### Scottish Troops Finally Overcome German Resistance and Hold the Village.

London, Sept. 20.—Scottish troops on Friday morning finally overcame the resistance of the Germans still in the village of Moeuvres, west of Cambrai, where there has been much violent fighting recently, and completely captured the village, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication tonight.

The text of the communication follows:

"During the morning Scottish troops completed the capture of Moeuvres, overcoming the resistance of a part of the enemy who were still holding out in the village."

#### GERMAN-LED FORCES DEFEATED IN RUSSIA

##### Heavy Losses Inflicted by Karelians Near Border of Finland.

London, Sept. 20.—The following official communication dealing with the operations in northern Russia was issued today:

"On the Dvina the largest of the enemy's armored steamers has been captured."

"On the Murmansk front there have been several encounters between Karelians and hostile patrols who crossed the frontier into Karelia from Finland. The Karelians have been uniformly successful."

"In a severe defeat of German-led forces at Ukhtinskaya, the enemy suffered heavily and was repulsed while in disorderly retreat. Thousands of rifles and many boats were captured."

#### FIVE ALLIED DIVISIONS IN BALKAN OFFENSIVE

London, Sept. 20.—The following official statement, covering the fighting on Sept. 18, has been issued by the Bulgarian war office:

"East of the Crna we were undisturbed by the enemy. We occupied new positions previously assigned, which we are consolidating."

"On both sides of Lake Doiran heavy fighting developed. South and west of Doiran, after an exceedingly heavy bombardment in which the enemy fired 250,000 shells, a force of three British and two Greek divisions attacked in close masses and succeeded in penetrating our advanced positions at several places, but we immediately counter-attacked and drove them out at all points, leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the field. More than 500 unarmored British and Greek prisoners as well as much booty were left in our hands."

#### SCHEIDEMANN DEMANDS NEGOTIATED PEACE

##### German Socialist Leader Makes Attacks on Kaiser's Government.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.—Philip Scheidemann, Socialist leader, in The Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, makes a slashing attack on the government, asking whether it is stricken with blindness and what will happen should the enemy enter the country, a peace of understanding and endeavor to enforce a dictated peace. Scheidemann argues that a government which has weakly avoided conflicts with the military and politicians and by a short-sighted policy has mobilized against Germany the Poles, Lithuanians, Courlanders and others liberated from the Russian yoke, would be unfitted for the needful organization of a national defence calling for the last ounce of strength in defence of the fatherland.

#### SERBIANS GET ACROSS TO LEFT BANK OF CERNIA

Allies Take Five Thousand More Prisoners in Chasing Bulgarians.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Capture of several villages and 5,000 prisoners are recorded in the Serbian official statement made public today.

"Continuing our advance," the statement says, "we crossed to the left bank of the Cerna River. The enemy burned his depots and camps."

"We have taken more than 5,000 prisoners and captured ten additional guns, mostly heavy pieces. Several villages have fallen into our hands."

#### RECORD BOMBING OF GERMAN SOIL

##### British Machines Drop Sixty Tons of Explosives in Five Days.

MUCH HAVOC DONE

Raids Were Chiefly Directed Against Mannheim, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Karlsruhe.

London, Sept. 20.—The achievements of the British air forces in the past week have been among the most remarkable of the war. From information supplied by the air ministry, the Associated Press has learned that 60 tons of bombs were dropped on German territory in five days by British machines. This exceeds the record for any previous fortnight.

These long-distance raids have been directed chiefly against poison gas and airplane factories at Mannheim, the Daimler works at Stuttgart, the railway station at Frankfurt and the docks and sidings at Karlsruhe. Their destructive effect is shown by photographs.

Aerial assaults over the battle area have been numerous. Acting in conjunction with the Franco-American troops, 25 separate raids were made between Sept. 13 and 16 against important enemy airfields and vital railway junctions. Thirteen of them were against the Metz-Baden railway.

Altogether, British airmen have dropped 420 tons of bombs and nine tons of incendiaries in the course of a week, exclusive of the explosives dropped on the enemy's lines. Nineteen tons were dropped on Bruck, Ostend and other German coastal defenses in air fighting. During which 17 enemy machines were shot down and nine disabled, while five British planes were lost. The number of German machines destroyed was 101, while 87 were downed. The British losses totaled 50.

#### GERMANS EXCUSE RECENT DEFEAT

##### Enemy Admits Loss of Certain Points to British.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.—A semi-official report of the recent fighting issued in Berlin by an army expert, after the Anglo-French forces had endeavored, vainly since Sept. 8 to create a suitable base from which to attack the German positions, stated that the British had been repulsed. The report added that the British had been repulsed. The report added that the British had been repulsed.

#### DOGGED TENACITY WINS FOR FRENCH

##### Battle Results in Slow Advance Across Malmaison Plateau.

With the French Army in France, Sept. 20.—With dogged tenacity and unflinching devotion, the French troops are fighting their way foot by foot across the Malmaison plateau, which is the key to the Chemin des Dames, Laon and the St. Gobain massif.

No sooner has one position been taken than there is another to be attacked, and our troops are working to their last ounce of effort. Some divisions have been engaged incessantly from seventeen to eighteen days, with the Germans fighting desperately to maintain their ground. One position had to be taken four times before the enemy abandoned it.

The enemy machine gunners were left in the advanced posts after the main body retreated, and fought bravely to the last man, knowing their comrades had left them to their fate.

An example of the French courage and endurance occurred during the fighting for a certain trench which had to be taken at any cost. French soldiers, exhausted after heavy days of fighting, spent the whole of the succeeding night hurrying more than 2,000 grenades. They actually slept on their feet. Such exhausting work had not been seen since the battle of Verdun.

#### RECALLED TO BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.—Friedrich von Payer, the German imperial vice-chancellor, who was on vacation in Stuttgart, was unexpectedly recalled to Berlin and returned there today, says The Berlin Tageblatt, a copy of which has been received here.

#### SOLDIER POISONED FLOUR.

Camp Dix, N.J., Sept. 20.—Arrest of a soldier who, while on kitchen police duty, is said to have placed poison in a large supply of flour, was admitted here tonight by camp officials. Detected by officers, none of the poisoned flour reached the mess tables.

#### IMMENSE FRENCH CREDIT VOTED FOR WAR PURPOSES.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The chamber of deputies adopted by a vote of 467 to 4 a credit of 12,200,000 francs for military expenses and exceptional government expenses for the fourth quarter of 1918.

#### BRITISH AVIATORS KEEP IN TOUCH WITH TROOPS

##### Aircraft Drop Five and Half Tons of Explosives on German Positions.

London, Sept. 20.—The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued tonight:

"Clouds and a strong wind interfered with air work yesterday and observation was carried on with difficulty. Squadrons working on the third and fourth army fronts kept in close touch with the troops, reported position of enemy batteries and delivered ammunition to machine gunners in the forward areas."

"Five and a half tons of explosives were dropped and two hostile machines were downed and two sent down out of control. None of our machines are missing. Night flying was impossible."

#### CANADIAN FORESTERS SOLVE FUEL PROBLEM

##### Selection of Tree Trunks Battered in Advance Proceeds in France.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

London, Sept. 20.—Canadian foresters in France are helping to solve the fuel problem for the allied forces by selecting the shell-battered trees on the territory recently captured.

The foresters are erecting portable sawmills and sending expeditions to select trees suitable for fuel for transport sections. Many shattered trees are studded with fragments of shell.

In their hasty retreat the Germans left near the Nord Canal a big stationary engine in excellent condition, which was used by the enemy for a few hours after the Germans abandoned it, and promptly commandeered this engine. It is now part of the equipment of a Canadian lumber unit in the forward area.

#### BABY BOY IS KILLED WHEN HIT BY MOTOR

Freddie Capewell, 3, 103 Concord avenue, was last night killed at 8:30 last night in front of his home when he ran off the sidewalk in front of a north bound motor car which was driven by a man named Austin. The motor car was No. 51852.

According to the police of Ossington Avenue Station, the man, after hitting the child, gave his address as the Lakeview Apartments, and proceeded. The matter was reported to the police who went to the apartment house, but could find no trace of the man. Late yesterday evening Inspector of Detectives Kennedy informed the press that the man would give himself up to the detectives in the morning. The child's body was removed to the morgue and the chief coroner notified.

#### GERMANS DRAFT PLANS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

##### Society for International Law Appoints Commission to Formulate Proposals.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.—At a meeting at Kiel of the German Society for International Law, which was attended by representatives of the foreign office, the supreme army command and the navy department, a resolution was passed to appoint a commission to draft proposals which should govern the organization of a league of nations. The title of the resolution was "New Thrones or New People's Rights."

#### HOHENZOLLERN STATUES BOUND FOR MELTING POT

Geneva, Sept. 20.—Owing to general indignation among the civilian population of Germany because of the melting of historic bronze statues, such as those of Goethe and Schiller, while those of the Hohenzollerns and Kaisers were left intact, a new order has been issued, according to reports from Munich, that the Hohenzollern statues shall be placed in the melting pot. Three Hohenzollern statues are said to be missing from Berlin, three from Cologne, two from Munich and one each from several towns on the Rhine.

#### GERMANS EXPLAINING BOMBARDMENT OF METZ

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.—Metz is under attack of American cannon. An official communication relative to the bombardment is published in the newspapers of that city, according to a Berlin despatch. It follows:

"The enemy for several days has been bombarding Metz with a long-range gun. Such bombardment has been always possible throughout the war, and has long been expected. Modern guns have a longer range than, for example, from south of Pont-a-Mousson to Metz. The present bombardment, therefore, is in no wise connected with the fact that the enemy, after our evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient, drew nearer to the town. It is only a convenient phenomenon of the present battle west and southwest of Metz, and will cease when these battles come to a standstill. Regulations regarding entry and departure from the fortress zone, therefore, are unaltered."

#### MANGIN'S TROOPS HAVE GREAT TASK

##### Progress Towards Chemin des Dames is Worrying the Germans.

GROUND IS DIFFICULT

But French Can Take Their Time to Reach the Goal.

With the French Army in France, Sept. 20.—The progress of General Mangin's army toward the western extremity of the Chemin des Dames has driven the enemy to violent reactions. Five vigorous counter-attacks were made during last night against the new French positions east of the Mole Farm and north of Alesmant. In every one of these unsuccessful assaults the Germans lost heavily.

The French troops have stoutly maintained all gains made in this region during the past few days, and, in spite of intense artillery fire, have succeeded in organizing their new positions. There is now only about three-quarters of a mile of ground separating the French from the heights on which stands the ruins of Fort Malmanson. It is most difficult ground, however, and excellently adapted to the kind of defensive fighting the Germans are carrying on. It is heavily timbered and the broken ground, deep ravines, and steep slopes make it impossible for tanks, but furnish the best possible positions for machine guns, which the enemy has assembled in great numbers.

It is the plateau of Chavignon, the Germans are defending here so desperately. More than 430 of their dead were picked up over a space of ground a half-mile long and a quarter of a mile deep during the recent fighting. The possession of this plateau, which is the key to the positions north of the Chemin des Dames, would compel the enemy to abandon a part of the St. Gobain Forest.

There can be no hurry in carrying out the immense task General Mangin's men have before them, but they close to their goal to permit the Germans to remain indefinitely on the defensive.

#### GERMANY CANNOT FILL WANT OF FOOD IN LAND

##### Hertling Declares Scarcity Due to Lack of Labor and General Shortage.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Chancellor von Hertling, replying to complaints made by German syndicalists and the Socialist party about the scarcity of foodstuffs, admitted that he could not promise to meet entirely the demands which had been made, according to a despatch from Berlin. The chancellor said the scarcity of food in Germany is not so much due to defects in organization, as the petitioners asserted, as to the lack of labor on the farm and to the scarcity of food itself.

#### ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, Sept. 20.—Fighting activity on the Italian front was confined mainly to artillery fire, says the official statement issued by the war office today. The text follows:

"In the Seven Valley an enemy attack was repulsed. On the northern slopes of Mon Fenera our patrols captured prisoners."

"Our aviators bombed Pola."

#### FRENCH MAKE ADVANCE UPON PICARDY FRONT

Regions of Gains Comprise Esigny-le-Grand and Moisy Farm, Near St. Quentin.

Paris, Sept. 20.—French troops have made progress east of Esigny-le-Grand and the Moisy Farm, on the Picardy front, south of St. Quentin, according to the official statement issued at the war office tonight. Artillery activity continues in the region of St. Quentin and along the Aisne sector, the statement says.

#### ON Wednesday General Allenby's right wing attacked west of the Jordan and occupied El Mujib.

The cavalry pushed thru the Turkish front and was advancing in the rear of the Turkish armies in the direction of Nabulus. Another body of cavalry was advancing in a northeasterly direction toward Elafusa and Beisan to intercept the Turks to the north.

On Wednesday General Allenby's right wing attacked west of the Jordan and occupied El Mujib.

#### At 4:30 a.m. of the 19th the main attack, in which French troops participated, was launched after a sharp bombardment between Rafat and the coast.

Our infantry made rapid progress, overcoming the entire hostile defensive system on this frontage by 8 a.m., and penetrating to a maximum depth of five miles before swinging eastward.

The latest available reports indicate that the Tel Keram railway junction was occupied by our infantry in the course of the afternoon, while a brigade of Australian light horse reached the main Tel Keram-Mesoudieh railway and the road in the vicinity of Anasta, cutting off large bodies of the retreating enemy with their guns and transport.

Meanwhile a strong cavalry force of British, Indian and Australian troops, moving northward on the open plain, had seized the road junction at Hubad, 19 miles from the point of departure, by mid-day.

East of the Jordan a strong detachment of Arab troops of the King of the Hedjaz, descending from the Turkish railway junction of Beraa, severed rail communication leading north, south and west from that centre.

#### Naval Units Co-Operate.

"Naval units co-operated with our advanced troops in clearing the coastal roads with their gunfire."

"The operations continue. By 5 p.m. of the nineteenth more than 3,000 prisoners had passed thru our corps cages and many more were reported as not having been counted. Large quantities of material have been taken."

#### El Mujib is the junction of several roads and its capture will prevent the Turks from escaping eastward.

There are 18,000 Turks on the west and 8,000 on the east. General Allenby now is behind the main Turkish force west of the Jordan, which will have difficulty in extricating itself, especially as the Arabs have cut the Hedjaz Railway east of Lake Tiberias.

#### DINEEN'S MOST BUSY DAY.

Saturday is the biggest day of the week for selling hats. This will be the heaviest day of the week at Dineen's, because the new fall stocks are all opened up, which will enable us to supply all corners.

The Dineen Co. know very accurately the amount of business they should do, and they provide for taking care of the regular volume of trade, together with normal increases. The Dineen Co. have the most complete stock of imported English hats. The prices range from \$1.50 to \$8.00 for either soft or stiff hats.

At Dineen's you can take your choice from the world's famous makers. Capes, Hatters, Oxford St., London; Hillgate & Co., Cannon St., London; Christy & Co., London; Borelino, Italy; Stetson (John B.), Philadelphia. Special line of soft and hard Felt Hats at \$3.50 and \$4.00. Tweed Hats, extra quality, made by Tress & Co., London, England, price \$4.00. Also covered Caps, manufactured by Tress & Co., London, England, in all the new English tweeds. Raincoats, etc. Dineen's business was established in 1864. The store is at 140 and 142 Yonge street, cor. Temperance. Store hours: Open, 1:30; closes at 6.

