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The Toronto World

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 21 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,828 TWO CENTS

STORE FOR RENT

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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--14,000 Turks Cut Off.

NEW BRITISH FRONT LINES ARE IMPROVED

Local Operations Near St. Quentin Clear Up Copses 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-

The Germans are holding strong machine gun detachments in the large number of small farms, copses and open roads in the 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 outpost systems northwest of St. Quentin. The quarries, 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 freely made that the British 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 the attack the smoke was let loose amid the pits and the occupants of the quarries ran blindly against the wind, hoping to get free.

German Soldiers in Dugouts. In one dugout in a quarry east of complex "le Gueard" there were more than 100 Germans. The Germans were surrounded by 40 armed British, and the 400 prisoners in refugees of this kind, and the Suffolk 400.

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

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."

"This morning after a heavy bombardment the enemy delivered a strong front attack on our positions north-west of Hulluch. The attack was completely repulsed and a number of prisoners were left in our hands."

"English troops carried out successfully minor operations northwest of Bassee this morning, advancing their line on a front of more than two and one-half miles as far as the Villages of Rue du Marais and La Tourelle. More than 100 prisoners were captured, and a hostile counter-attack late in the day was beaten off in sharp fighting."

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 Ukhinekaya, the enemy suffered heavily, and was forced to retreat in disorderly fashion. Thousands of rifles and many boats were captured."

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

"East of the Cerne 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."

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 entire allies decide 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.

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RECORD BOMBING OF GERMAN SOIL

British Machines Drop Sixty Tons of Explosives in Five Days.

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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 Mannheim, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Karlsruhe. Their destructive effect is shown by photographs. Aerial assaults over the battle area have been numerous. Acting in conjunction with the Franco-American offensive, 25 separate raids were made on 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 250 tons of bombs in the course of a week, exclusive of the explosives dropped on Germany. Nineteen tons were dropped on Brussels, Ostend and other German coastal defenses in air fighting. During which 17 enemy machines were destroyed and nine disabled, while five British planes were lost. The number of German machines destroyed was 101, while 37 were disabled. The British losses totaled 50.

Amsterdam, Sept. 20.—A semi-official report of the recent fighting issued in Berlin by an army expert says: "After the Anglo-French forces had endeavored vainly since Sept. 8 to create a suitable base from which to launch an offensive against the Siegfried positions, Marshal Foch's troops resorted on the 18th to a big mass attack from Havincourt to the west."

The attack began at 5.50 a.m. with the heaviest fire reaching deep into the rear of the terrain. Numerous tanks rattled forward, and the onslaught south of that point was defeated by a German attack. A fresh attack on Villers Gislain at 9 o'clock was repulsed. It is asserted that the whole of the succeeding night spent the whole of the succeeding night in the advanced posts after the main body retreated. The French troops 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.

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An example of the French courage and endurance occurred during the fighting near the village of Verdun. French soldiers, exhausted after heavy days of fighting, spent the whole of the succeeding night hurling more than 2000 grenades. They actually slept on their feet. Such exhausting work had not been seen since the battle of Verdun.

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.

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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 the operations in northern Russia was issued tonight: "Clouds and a strong wind interfered with air work yesterday and observation was carried on with difficulty. Several bombs were dropped on the third and fourth army fronts kept in close touch with the troops, reported positions 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 tree trunks suitable for use as fuel for transport sections. Many shattered trees are studded with fragments of shell. Casualties have been reported. 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 Malmouin. 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 center of the enemy's defensive system in this frontage by the approach of a Canadian lumber mill in the forward area. According to the police of Ossington Avenue Station, the man, after visiting the site, 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 police 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 which had been passed, according to the International Law, which was intended to meet entirely the demands which had been made, according to a despatch from Basle. The chancellor of the society 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.

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 monuments, such as those of Goethe and Schiller, while those of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs were left intact, a new order has been issued, according to reports from Munich, that the Hohenzollern monuments 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 fire of American cannon. An official communication relative to the bombardment is published in the newspapers of this 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 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 continuation of the long series of present battles 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."

SOLDIER POISONED FLUOR

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 12,200,000,000 francs for military expenses and exceptional government expenses for the fourth quarter of 1918.

MANGIN'S TROOPS HAVE GREAT TASK

Progress Towards Chemin des Dames is Worrying the Germans.

London, 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 Moley Farm and north of Altemant. 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 Malmouin. 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.

BUT FRENCH CAN TAKE THEIR TIME TO REACH THE GOAL

It is the plateau of Chavignon, the center of the enemy's defensive system in this frontage by the approach of a Canadian lumber mill in the forward area. According to the police of Ossington Avenue Station, the man, after visiting the site, 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 police 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.

BABY BOY IS KILLED WHEN HIT BY MOTOR

Freddie Capewell, 3, 102 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 visiting the site, 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 police 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 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 Basle. The chancellor of the society 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 Moley 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.

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: Carey, Huxford, St. London, Hillgate & Co., Cannon St., London; Christy & Co., London; Borsellino, Italy; Stetson (John B.), Philadelphia; Spessard, manufactured by Treas & 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.

ON WEDNESDAY GENERAL ALLENBY'S RIGHT WING ATTACKED WEST OF THE JORDAN AND OCCUPIED EL MUJIB

London, Sept. 20.—The British in Palestine have advanced twelve miles on a sixteen-mile front between the sea and the River Jordan, taking three thousand Turkish prisoners and closely pursuing the main body of the enemy. 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 Elafua and Beisan to intercept the Turks to the north.

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 Elafua 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. The text of the official communication dealing with the operations in Palestine, as issued by the war office tonight, follows: "During the night of Sept. 18 our troops commenced a general attack on the front between the Jordan and the sea. East of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road British and Indian troops advanced successfully and intercepted the Turkish road communications leading southeast from Nabulus."

AT 4.30 A.M. OF THE 19TH THE MAIN ATTACK IN WHICH FRENCH TROOPS PARTICIPATED, WAS LAUNCHED AFTER A SHARP BOMBARDMENT BETWEEN RAFAH AND THE COAST

Our infantry made rapid progress, overrunning 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 Tul Keram railway junction was occupied by our infantry in the course of the afternoon, while a brigade of Australian light horse reached the main Tul Keram-Mesoudieh railway and the road in the vicinity of Anesta, cutting off large bodies of the retreating enemy with their guns and transports. "Meanwhile a strong cavalry force of British, Indian and Australian troops, moving northward on the coastal plain, had seized the road junction at Huda, 19 miles from the point of departure, by midnight."

NAVAL UNITS CO-OPERATE. "NAVAL UNITS CO-OPERATED WITH OUR ADVANCED TROOPS IN CLEARING THE COASTAL ROADS WITH THEIR GUNFIRE."

"The operations continue. By 8 p.m. of the nineteenth more than 3000 prisoners had passed thru our camps 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. German troops 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."

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