

ENEMY TROOPS HAVE LOST, AND THEY KNOW IT

Show It Clearly During
Their Retreat Through
Flanders.

TERRIBLE LOSSES

German Dandies, Celebrat-
ing Peace, Nearly
Caught.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Special Cable.—(By the Associated Press)—Lille is fast being left behind by the advancing fifth British army. In spite of German posts established north of Roubaix and Turcoing, these rich manufacturing cities have been taken. The Germans blew up the bridges leading into Bruges and left strong rear guards there, but these forces were sacrificed by the enemy, while the main body of his troops moved eastward from the city and those near the coast hastened to escape.

Today has been fine and clear, and the Belgian airmen have again come into their own. The Belgian sky has been literally full of them, and they have worked great havoc with bombs and bullets among the enemy forces fleeing through the gap between Bruges and the Dutch frontier.

More cannon have been brought up, and all last night and to-day they have been pumping shells into the bottle neck through which the Germans are retreating. The number of Germans killed in this area since yesterday is, of course, undetermined, but, from the amount of explosive projectiles, large and small, dropped on them, their losses must be tremendous.

In addition, the French cavalry has been making dashes here and there, and has also taken its toll.

The German army is paying a high price for its attempt to retain its hold on the coveted coast of Belgium. German military commanders, being unable to win any victories, now seem to have gone in for literature on an extensive scale. To-day's reports include masses of captured documents which have fallen into the hands of the Allied soldiers. They treat on all subjects, but one and all they contain a sub-current of despair. One says:

"I will take strongest action against men who absent themselves from their commands only to turn up again when danger is over."

Count von Waldersee, of the 59th Reserve Infantry Regiment, wrote that he knew his regiment was going to be attacked, and warned his men that the attack be broken down. Incidentally the assault referred to resulted in the smashing of that regiment.

This officer ordered all auxiliary services to the assistance of the infantry in the line, which needs all the support imaginable.

Count von Waldersee discloses some German ideas relating to the gaining of time in which to prepare defenses that may be valuable in view of Germany's efforts to secure an armistice or peace.

"Whenever defenses are of a temporary nature," he said, "they must, if the enemy leaves us sufficient time, be continually improved and strengthened in accordance with the principles laid down for defensive fighting."

"The enemy's great successes have strengthened his consciousness of superiority," this command very frankly said. "The strength and condition of our troops cannot be unknown to him and there is no doubt that he possesses the means to overcome the difficulties which confronts him."

KNOWS IT IS BEATEN.

It would appear from many documents that the German army knows it has lost the war and is blue over the fact. German soldiers on the battlefield have shown unusual consideration for civilians. Notices in French and English have been found at Dinan, informing civilians that they would not be moved east of that town. Of course the Allied guns would not fire on towns known to be full of civilians. The Germans, knowing this, could use it to protect themselves.

In many of the towns and localities where the Allied troops have swept past, celebrations over their deliverance from the Germans were carried on all day to-day by the people. In Lille there were crowds in the streets, singing, cheering and throwing roses everywhere. The people have become so demonstrative in many places that they have interfered slightly with the work of soldiers. Runners and despatch-riders obliged to pass through Courtrai, for instance, have not been making as good time as usual.

This fact came to the knowledge of a British brigadier-general, who ordered the despatch riders brought before him. One blushing said that the charge against him and the others was quite true, "but we couldn't help the delay, sir, for every time we go through a town we have each been soundly kissed. It wouldn't do to tell the women and girls we were in a hurry. They just insist on stopping your motor-cycle, all wanting to kiss you at one time." What the brig-

dier-general said it not recorded, but the charges against the men were dropped.

It has been learned from a resident of Courtrai that German cavalry officers were giving a ball there celebrating the return of peace on the night the city was taken. At the middle of the dance British infantry, which had broken through the defenses to the west, stormed into the town and the German dandies had to run for their lives. Letters and diaries taken from captured soldiers make interesting reading. One man tells how his division "got it in the neck"; another writes: "There was the devil to pay," and adds that only sixty men were left out of one entire regiment. Not a single captured order, document, letter or diary displays a single note of optimism.

In the neighborhood of Turcoing and Roubaix more than 1,000 civilians have been liberated.

Costiveness and Its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parma's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

ON TO THE DANUBE.

Allied Advance Through
Serbia Swings Ahead.

Paris, Cable.—The allied advance northward toward the Danube continues without slackening, and a statement from the French War Office last night reported the occupation of Knjaevatz, 25 miles north-east of Nish, and near the Bulgarian border. Along the Morava Serbian troops have reached Trstenik, west of Kruchevatz. The statement reads:

"On October 17 and 18 the allied troops made new progress towards the north. On the right Franco-Serbian forces occupied Knjaevatz, and are marching on Zaitchar. In the center the Serbian troops forced the Bovan defile north of Alekhatz and captured two mountain canons. Afterwards they advanced toward Sokobanja. West of Kruchevatz our advanced elements have reached Trstenik, on the south bank of the Morava. In the region north of Novipazar, the enemy, pursued by our troops, is retreating toward Knjaevatz."

THE LIBERATION OF CIVILIZATION

Not Revenge is What Allied
Victory Means,

Says French Premier in the
Chamber.

Paris, Cable.—"Our victory does not spell revenge," said Premier Clemenceau amid scenes of indescribable enthusiasm in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. "Our victory and the victory of our allies means the liberation of civilization and liberty of human conscience."

Paris has lived historic days since the beginning of the war, but never since the days of August, 1914, has Paris lived such a day as this. Clemenceau looked the tiger or old when he ascended the tribune, the light of victory shining on his whole countenance.

Long before the hour set for the opening of the Chamber huge crowds, overflowing across the Seine to the Place de la Concorde, had gathered. Every seat in the Chamber was occupied, except those where the French flag entwined with the crimson flush of a vacant chair showed that the former occupant had died—that he had served his country not alone in the Chamber of Deputies, but on the battlefield.

After Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, told of the liberation of Lille, Douai, Ostend and Bruges, and while the deputies and audience were cheering frantically, Clemenceau arose from the Government bench and made his way to the tribune with the dust of Lille clinging to his garments. "Can I add anything to the patriotic words of the President of the Chamber," said the Premier, "except that I have just received a telegram (and he waved a blue leaflet toward the deputies) stating that Doubaix and Turcoing have just been liberated."

There was not one discordant voice in the whole Chamber, but two conspicuous Socialist members remained seated while the other deputies applauded. "There should be but one voice here," said President Deschanel, glaring at the Socialists who sheepishly arose and the incident was closed.

Recollections of that other historic scene on June 5, when an irate Chamber demanded explanations from the same Premier for the defeat on the Chemin-des-Dames came back to the correspondent, and as dignified as Clemenceau was in defeat, as generous as he in victory. Across the immense Place de la Concorde great crowds were inspecting captured German guns and looking upon Goethals that shall fly no more.

"Pop, tell me one thing, will you?" "What's that, son?" "Do people pay their telephone bills with call money?" —Baltimore American.

BLAMES KAISER FOR WHOLE WAR

Count Karolyi, of Hungary,
Talks Bitterly

Of the Madness of the Ger-
man Emperor.

Amsterdam, Cable.—Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Opposition, speaking in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament on Saturday, is quoted in a despatch from Budapest as saying:

"We have lost the war and we ought at least to try to save peace. Those men who heretofore have championed the policy of strengthening the alliance with Germany must go. This policy is in contradiction of the idea of a league of nations. There will be no more such separate alliances."

Count Karolyi denounced the monarch's foreign policy, which he said had started the world war by the despatch of the ultimatum to Serbia. He declared he had learned from Dr. Wilhelm Muchlon, former director of the Krupp works, that Austrian diplomacy had deliberated on the text of the ultimatum in the presence of the German Emperor, who asserted he would "show the whole world he was not puppet and would strike terror into the universe."

The situation might still have been saved in 1914, continued Karolyi, if Great Britain's proposal for a peaceful settlement had been accepted. "The rejection of the British proposal for the occupation of Belgrade and a settlement of the entire Balkan question at a European conference was striking proof that he wanted war," said Karolyi. "Our policy during the war was worse than before the war. We might have concluded peace, times without number, but we never trod the path of sincere peace. When we saw Germany would not yield and the entire world in revolt against Germany's policy, we ought to have followed this lead. Our monarch desired to take this course, but he had a diplomatic corps whose incapacity from the start made success impossible."

The second fundamental mistake, Count Karolyi asserted, was the intensification of the U-boat war.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

FOG FAVORED THE GERMANS

But Canadians Overcame
Many Obstacles

In Their Capture of Douai
City.

(By J. F. B. Livesay, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press.)

"With the Canadian Forces, Cable.—Either by luck or through his excellent meteorological service the enemy was favored with the same conditions of fog that enabled him to make his famous retreat of 1917. Our airmen were unable to do effective work, and our infantry in pushing forward, had a narrow range of vision. This morning the fog settled down very heavily, obscuring the sun."

The enemy put up an admirable piece of bluff when, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, he made a false attack on the line of the Canal de la Senne we held south of Douai, employing large numbers of machine guns, to which we replied with a counter-barrage. Before noon it became apparent that the front was not strongly held, and the first brigade crossed the canal at Ferin and rapidly pushed up to the outskirts of Douai and eastward.

Meantime the Canadian brigade crossed the canal further south and advanced through Oculzie and Cantin, but the expected enemy was nowhere to be found. Another Canadian division on the right crossed Ailbrunmont and east of Rechain, and by night we had established a line well to the east, which today we advanced to the line of Montigny, east of Douai. Lewarde, Moncheourt and Marquette, to which latter point other troops advanced this morning after crossing the Scheldt.

Our cavalry outposts have sought to get in touch with the enemy, and found him in full retreat. It is reported that troops of a British division on our right is in the outskirts of Denain. Except around Marquette the enemy resistance has not been serious, but he may yet stand west of Valenciennes.

The Canadian engineers again did fine work on the canal, throwing out cork pontoon bridges and bridges for

heavy traffic. By nightfall they discovered several booby traps, including an immense mine of over one hundred shells.

The approach to Le Mouline Canal is very deep, and protected by high wooded hills on the east slopes, so that the enemy might easily have held the position almost indefinitely.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense.—Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within the reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

HAIG PRAISES THE AMERICANS

Advanced Ten Miles, Took
5,000 Prisoners

In Three Days of Successful
Fighting.

London, Cable.—A resume by Field Marshal Haig of the operations of the American troops fighting on the British front, given out here Saturday night, says:

"In the course of the past three weeks, the 27th and 30th divisions of the 2nd American Corps, operating with the 4th British army, have taken part with great gallantry and success in three major offensive operations, besides being engaged in a number of lesser attacks. In the course of this fighting they displayed soldierly qualities of a high order and have materially assisted in the success of our attacks."

"Having fought with the utmost dash and bravery in the great attack on September 29, in which the Hindenburg line was broken, and having on this occasion captured the village of Bellecourt and Nauroy with a large number of prisoners, on October 8 the troops of the 2nd American army corps again attacked in the neighborhood of Mont Brehain."

"In three days of successful fighting they completed an advance of ten miles from Mont Brehain to St. Souplet, overcoming determined resistance and capturing several strongly defended villages and woods. Throughout the past three days the two American divisions have again attacked daily and on each occasion with complete success, through the enemy's resistance was most obstinate."

"Fighting their way forward from St. Souplet to the high ground west of the Sambre Canal they have broken the enemy's resistance at all points, beating off many counterattacks and realizing an advance of nearly five miles. Over 5,000 prisoners and many guns have been taken by the two American divisions in these several operations."

DRIVING AHEAD TO THE DANUBE

Franco-Serbian Troops 28
Miles Away Saturday.

Greeks in Macedonia Suf-
fered Under Huns.

London, Cable.—Franco-Serbian troops have entered Zaitchar, 28 miles from the River Danube at Negotin, and 45 miles northeast of Nish, according to a Serbian official statement issued Sunday. West of Zaitchar the Allies have captured Bolyevatz. The statement reads: "On Saturday French cavalry, with a detachment of Serbian infantry, entered Zaitchar. Further west we captured Bolyevatz. In the valley of the West Morava River our troops have entered Trstenik."

BULGAR-HUN BRUTALITY.

Saloniki, Special Cable.—Greeks from Eastern Macedonia, who were taken from their homes by the Bulgarians and sent to the neighborhood of Kitehevo, Serbia, during their liberation by the Allies. They say that they were forced to construct trenches along the Struma front, and were under fire much of the time. Not only the men but women and children were under shell fire from the Allied artillery at times.

During the occupation of Greek Macedonia tens of thousands of persons were deported, and many of them have died from their harrowing experiences.

HONORS FOR ALLY CHIEFS.

Saloniki, Cable.—The Mayor of Saloniki has decided to present a sword of honor to General Franchet D'Esperey, commander of the Allied forces in the Macedonian campaign, as a token of the profound gratitude of the people of the city to the French general, who brought about the decisive victory over the enemy.

Lieut.-General Milne, the commander of the British forces on the Macedonian front, will be given a statuette symbolizing the victory of the Allies over Bulgaria.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

More Kerensky Ex-Min-
isters Murdered by the
Bolsheviks.

TEUTON'S WAR BILL

British Fliers Again Bomb
Railways in Ger-
many.

Sir Edward Fry, former justice of appeal, died at Faliand House, near Bristol, Friday.

Leon Morane, the French aviator and airplane builder, is dead.

The northeast wind lowered the water at Buffalo about two feet Saturday, and boats could not get into that port.

Until February next goats for breeding purposes will be admitted free of duty when imported by bonafide residents of Canada.

The Australian Parliament has passed a bill increasing the postage on letters and newspaper packages by a halfpenny.

The steamer Maria, which had been requisitioned by the Spanish Government, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, the Epoca says.

Leonard Foster, aged 20 years, son of Douglas Foster, of Humberstone, was killed in Wexford, when an automobile he was driving turned turtle.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden arrived back in Ottawa following a holiday in the south. Borden are looking in the best of health after the vacation.

Chief Justice R. M. Meredith by a judgment entered at Osgoode Hall on Saturday has declared Toronto's proposed grant of \$15,000 to the Catholic Army Hut Fund to be illegal.

John Wilfred Forrester, M. A., D. Paed., Inspector of Public Schools for Dundas, died at his home in Winchester, on Friday from pneumonia, following influenza.

Mrs. H. Stickland, Walkerville, received serious burns about the arms and head and had her hair completely burned off when she was endeavoring to light the gas in her oven.

Vladimir N. Kokovskoff, former Minister of Finance, and Prince Shakovskoy, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the Kerensky Government, have been summarily shot, according to a Moscow despatch to The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

William J. Sheppard, Sarnia Township, aged 33, died in the Sarnia General Hospital from lockjaw. Several days ago four fingers of his left hand were mangled in a cutting box and lockjaw resulted.

Four men were painfully injured in a head-on collision between passenger train No. 10 and a freight train on the London and Port Stanley railway Saturday afternoon just south of Pond Mills.

The Austro-Hungarian budget for the second half of 1918 makes an estimate for military expenditures of 12,250,000,000 crowns, making the total for the four years of the war 64,000,000,000 crowns.

The British Independent Air Force bombed the railways at Metz-Sablons Friday afternoon, and at night dropped projectiles on the railways at Saarburg, according to an official announcement last night.

It is rumored in political circles that Sir Charles Fitzpatrick is to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, succeeding the late Sir Pierre Evariste Le Blanc, who died Friday. Mr. Justice Puff is mentioned as likely to be promoted to Chief Justice.

A provincial Czechoslovak Government, with headquarters in Paris, has been officially constituted, according to a letter written to Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, by M. Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister.

TRIED TO KILL TISZA.

Attempt On Life of Former
Hungarian Premier.

Amsterdam, Cable.—As Count Stephen Tisza, the former Hungarian Premier, was leaving the Lower House of Parliament at Budapest Wednesday, a youth approached his motor car with a revolver, according to a despatch received here from the Hungarian capital. Count Tisza's chauffeur struck the would-be assassin down before he was able to fire.

Count Tisza's assailant was arrested. He gave his name as Lekner, and said he was 21 years of age and an official in the food department. He said he had intended to attack Admiral Paul von Hintz, whose resignation as German Secretary for Foreign Affairs recently was reported, during his visit to Budapest, but that Admiral von Hintz had left before he was able to accomplish his purpose.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

The mattock will make a deeper hole in the ground than lightning.—Horace Mann.