there are strong indications that the enemy has little faith in his ability to hold the line long, for all the bridges are ready for speedy demolition. A few fires are still visible at Tourhai and the surrounding country, showing that the enemy is burning his stores. The Germans are also stripping the country of everything imaginable, and are burning what they have been unable to remove. Cattle taken from the peasants are being driven eastward, and the farmers' haystacks have been burned.

In Turcoing, where there were thousands of civilians, scenes occurred similar to those at Lille, the citizens exhibiting intense joy at their liberation.

The Germans are plainly showing their intentions by removing and destroying machinery of cotton mills and similar industrial works; they apparently have the idea of stifling French competition in the future. In the looting of private houses, they have displayed their customary fondness for such things as clocks, silverware, family ornaments. Even crucifixes have been taken from the homes of the poorer classes.

The Germans have carried off virtually the entire male population of the districts which they evacuated, capable of doing any work. All the captured prisoners say that peace is expected any day.

Extortion in Ostend.

The Germans behaved the same in Ostend as elsewhere. The German commandant, who was cordially hated by the civilians, imposed fines for the smallest offences, such as being out of bed after nine o'clock at night. Twenty-six million francs were extorted from the inhabitants in fines and forced levies. During the German occupation all the bathing machines were used for the storage of explosives, and civilians were compelled to work in the submarine repair shops.

It is now established that the dry-dock was completely smashed by British bombs and shells on the occasion of the raids. The rusty remains of the gallant Vindictive are visible in exactly the same position as the vessel was sunk by the British navy, the Germans being unable to move it.

A typical letter of what is happening in Germany is among captured documents. It was written a few days ago by a German private to his brother-in-law on the battlefront and describes a scene at a railway station on the arrival of a troop train from Russia. Officers were stoned and maltreated and attempts were made to shoot them because the men were required to entrain for the west front.

KAROLYI MOVES DISUNION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Amsterdam, Oct. 20.—Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Independent party, at a session of the Hungarian lower house Saturday submitted a motion demanding the economic, military, foreign and political disunion of Hungary from Austria, according to advices from Budapest.

PARADED MONTREAL WITH SACRED HOST

Montreal, Oct. 20.—A religious event, unique in the history of this city, took place today, when the priests of the various Catholic Churches, unable, owing to the epidemic, to receive the faithful in the churches, paraded the streets with the sacred Host, thus bringing the mass to the very doors of their parishioners. The approach of the priest and acolytes was heralded by a bell or by the blowing of a bugle, and worshippers then came to the doors of their houses, knelt and received the priest's blessing.

VICTORY CROWNS THE ALLIED ARMS

Northern Belgium Being Rapidly Cleared of Enemy by British and Belgians.

GHENT TO FALL SOON

Germans North and South of Le Cateau Pushed Back on Forty-mile Front.

New York, Oct. 20.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following:

Victory crowns the allied arms on every battlefront. Northern Belgium is being rapidly cleared of the enemy by British and Belgian forces. Belgians have occupied Zeebrugge and Heyst, have crossed the Ghent-Bruges Canal and on their left have reached the Dutch frontier, where 15,000 Germans, cut off from their retreat by the advance northward from Eecloo, are reported to have withdrawn into Holland, where they were interned.

Ghent, it is predicted from British headquarters, will fall at an early date, and the French by a swift stroke along an extended line have put their forces within two miles of Tournai. Thield is in the hands of the French, despite stubborn enemy resistance, as well as the high ground round about.

British troops have crossed the Selle River, have reconquered Solesmes and have had hard fighting not only in the section around that town but at St. Python, to the east. Here the British have captured more than 2000 prisoners.

Western Flanders Cleared.

Since the beginning of the operations in Flanders the allies have made an advance of more than 30 miles over a 36-mile front, clearing all of western Flanders, as well as the coast, of the enemy.

Fighting desperately to hold their positions to the north and south of Le Cateau the Germans, on a front of 40 miles, have massed near half a million men. Their line is vital to the Germans, but is just as vital to the success of the allied arms, which are steadily pushing the enemy back and breaking thru at strategic points.

The British third army is smashing its way forward to the south of Valenciennes. Success so far has attended this effort, and the turning of this line will prove a source of great danger to vast masses of German troops holding the territory to the north and south.

The American forces operating in conjunction with the British north of Wassigny have advanced to the Sambre-Oise Canal. They occupied Rejet, east of St. Souplet, at the point of the bayonet. Wave after wave of machine guns faced the Americans, who inflicted enormous losses on them. West of the Meuse activity was confined to the consolidation of positions captured from the Germans.

KAISER WON'T CONSENT TO ABDICATING THRONE

Berne, Oct. 20.—A resolution adopted by the Bavarian socialists for the purpose of the establishment of courts for sentencing all persons guilty of or responsible for outbreaks for the prolongation of the war, finds an echo in the German socialist press. Vorwaerts (Berlin) says that these courts shall begin work in the first weeks after the conclusion of peace.

The Munich Neuste Nachrichten says that the question of the abdication of the emperor is very much commented upon in wide circles, and scarcely one can see how the emperor, who is filled with the idea of divine right, will agree to this.

The independent socialist leaders, Haas and Ledebour, were requested to take part in the deliberations on the German reply to President Wilson.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

Allied contributions to the final overthrow of the German army during the week-end consisted of advances from the Dutch frontier to the region of Verdun. On the whole front between Le Cateau and Thielt the allied advance has become general with hard fighting in some places and a German retirement with little opposition in others. In Belgium, the allies have advanced, all told, 30 miles on a 36-mile front. The Belgians, after forcing the line of Bruges-Zeebrugge, on which the Germans had intended to make a stand of many days, reached the Dutch frontier, removed the barriers erected by the Germans, hauled down the German flag and hoisted their own. They drove 15,000 Germans, or the remains of probably two divisions, across the border into Holland, where they went into internment. After solidly occupying Bruges and Tournai, the allies deflected their advance towards the east, so beginning an operation to recover as much Belgian territory as possible as a result of their victory. They were advancing on Ghent from two directions yesterday and were then pretty close to this town. The French, in Belgium, had reached the Lys on a broad front and were working northward up the river towards Ghent. On the right of this advance the British, clearing Courtrai, have advanced on a broad front from a point near Roubaix to a point east of Cambrai, right up to the line of the Scheldt River. The enemy had prepared for a stand along this famous watercourse, but Sir Douglas Haig does not intend to let him have any abiding place. The effect of the advance has been to clear the Germans virtually out of a large part of northwestern France on the front of the British centre. The fighting north of Cambrai is now all virtually on the Belgian frontier.

* * *

Details of the British advance from the region of Lille and Douai towards the line of the Scheldt show that they had reached a point two miles distant from Tournai yesterday, had established touch again with the enemy east of the general line of Denain in the south, to Bois des Ecluselles, Landas, Nouchin and Marquin, in the north. The line of the Scheldt, which the British are now turning, is a famous defensive line in French history. Marlborough encountered this line strongly entrenched by the French, and he found it as formidable an obstacle as the German lines of positions occupied during four years.

* * *

Meanwhile, the British right wing became heavily engaged on a ten-mile front between Denain and Le Cateau, and, attacking the enemy, it forced a crossing of the Selle River, stormed the eastern slopes, and reached the high ground that overlooks the valley of the Harpies River. The British began this successful operation by starting out from Solesmes and St. Python, which they had previously captured. They took 2000 prisoners. Denain, which they captured, is on the Cambrai-Valenciennes road, and yesterday's success in this region, it is said, has turned the Scheldt-Valenciennes line. Denain is about five miles out of Valenciennes, and so the British can bring the their medium and heavy guns. On the front south of Le Cateau, as far as the Oise, the British completed their operations, having achieved an advance of five to eight miles in three days' hard fighting. The enemy has attempted to resist the British advance by allotting forty divisions to hold a forty-mile front from the Oise to a point seven or eight miles east of Lille. The British success against these forces on Sunday shows that their defence is ineffectual.

* * *

On the French front, in conjunction with two American divisions attached to the British third army, the allies advanced to the Oise-Sambre Canal. Striking eastward from the forest of St. Gobain the French by Sunday crossed the Chautrud Brook and gained a footing on the crests of Grandloup. They had previously occupied the Andigny forest and kept close pursuit of the enemy in retreat between the Oise and La Fere. Further east the French first army, which is pointing northward, captured Rivemont, positions dominating Villers-le-Sec, and advanced beyond Fais-les-Noyers and Catillon-de-Temple. The 10th French army has also begun an attack on the Hunding line, an intermediate system of defences in the region of Poilly and the Sissonne marshes, on a three-mile front, and ejected the Germans from Verneuil, Athaintrui Farm and Fay-les-Sec. This force took 1000 prisoners and reached the road from Sissonne to Le Selve, and now holds Bethancourt, Espagne, Tivain and Compiers, and has reached the Hunding line between those villages. St. Germain Mont, a conspicuous feature of the landscape, has also fallen into French hands, with the 700 survivors of its garrison. In the Vouzieres region, north of the Argonne forest, the French have been fighting a sharp battle. They captured the Mac-Quart Farm, Hill 193, the Village of Chestres, advanced in the region of Landeves and Falais, and reached the outskirts of Perron. They have taken 400 prisoners and about 30 cannon in this fighting. In the region between the Argonne and the Meuse the Americans have made local advances in sharp actions.

* * *

While the German right wing is in retreat, the Germans must hold their centre at all costs, for the line of withdrawal for the right wing, owing to the salient occupied by the enemy, runs in the rear of the centre. The British and French successes, both against the German centre and the apex of the German salient, now reduced to the Ghent-Valenciennes-Rethel line, not only testify to the continuous inferiority of the German army on the defensive, but to the growing danger of the whole German position. The whole German line, unless the enemy can brace up soon, is bordering on a catastrophe. The general retreat, helped on by powerful allied blows, is proceeding on the entire front from the North Sea to the Oise, a stretch of around 100 miles. The menace to the enemy comes from two allied operations, the one the advance upon Ghent in the north in a steady turning movement, and the other an advance on Valenciennes in the south. The imminent loss of Valenciennes would compel the enemy to pivot his withdrawal upon Sedan, and so would increase the general congestion in his rear and the danger of a gap developing somewhere on the 150 to 200 miles of front in retrograde.

AMERICAN TROOPS PRAISED BY HAIG

Divisions Have Daily Attacked and Overcome Most Determined Resistance.

London, Oct. 19.—A resume by Field Marshal Haig of the operations of the American troops fighting on the British front, given out here tonight, says:

"In the course of the past three weeks the 27th and 30th divisions of the second American Corps, operating with the fourth 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 of Sept. 29, in which the Hindenburg line was broken, and having on this occasion captured the Villages of Bellicourt and Nauroy with a large number of prisoners, on Oct. 8 the troops of the second 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. Thruout the past two days the two American divisions have again attacked daily, and on each occasion with complete success, tho 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 counter-attacks and realizing an advance of nearly five miles. Over 5000 prisoners and many guns have been taken by the two American divisions in these several operations."

CANADIAN BRIGADE STORMS LE CATEAU

Assaulting Troops Suffer Heavy Casualties From Machine Guns.

By J. F. B. Livesay.

With the Canadian Corps in France, Oct. 19.—It was known at the time of the possession of Cambrai that a Canadian infantry brigade attached to an English cavalry division was sailing off into the blue further south and it now transpires thru an official French source that it was the Canadian brigade which effected the capture of Le Cateau together with two field guns, one hundred and thirty-two machine guns and five hundred prisoners.

The attack was made from Montigny, due west of Le Cateau, the cavalry working thru a series of villages where heavy opposition was encountered and it was during this advance that the colonel of a Canadian dragoon regiment was killed. Le Cateau itself was strongly defended by machine gun posts as our captures show and was only stormed after the brigade had paid heavily in casualties. The city was found intact, altho since it was been subjected to enemy shell fire, both in villages and the city itself. The civilian population was rescued in passing thru the villages and the peasants in their passion of joy mobbed our horsemen, kissing troopers and officers, and were only extricated from the units with considerable difficulty.

Altho Le Cateau was not systematically destroyed, there were individual acts of vandalism. Perhaps the whole war has not produced so vile an act as the incident here related which is vouched for by French official investigators. In Montigny a German officer lived 18 months with a French family. He was a pleasant fellow, taking meals with the family and playing the piano. One evening he failed to turn up for dinner and they waited some time, but at midnight went to bed. At 3 o'clock in the morning the house was blown up by a mine. Every one of a large family was killed with the exception of an eight-month old child. The family consisted of the old people, women and children.

PITCHED BATTLE RAGED IN STREETS OF SOFIA

Much Fighting in Bulgaria's Capital During Change in Ministry.

Salonica, Oct. 20. — Since the offensive began on Sept. 15, when the French and Serbians stormed the heights 30 miles east of Monastir, later enlarging their gains in a fan-shaped advance thruout Albania and Serbia, two-thirds of Serbia has been reconquered with the enemy resistance steadily diminishing. The occupation of Nish by French and Serbian forces resulted in the capture of an abundance of food, munitions and gasoline for an army which had proceeded far from its base.

The resistance of the Bulgarian army, officered by Germans, was firm until the surprise capture of the heights near Monastir, a position most difficult to take owing to its natural strength and the capture of which divided the Bulgarian army in two. This division has since been maintained by the victorious French and Serbian march thru Serbia. An Austrian general was captured near Nish yesterday and remnants of three German divisions have been identified among the prisoners.

American business men arriving here from Sofia report that there was a pitched battle in the streets during the change in the Bulgarian ministry in which machine guns, cannon and airplanes were engaged and many persons killed. American business interests, especially tobacco, in the towns of Kavala, Seres and Drama, suffered heavily during the two years of Bulgarian occupation, the persecution of the Americans being stimulated by opposing German business interests. Seres, from a population of 24,000, has shrunk to 6000, according to consular reports.

HAMILTON SCHOOLS WILL CLOSE TODAY

Thirty-three Educational Establishments to Close Doors.

THEATRES UNDER BAN

Branch of Ontario Emergency Auxiliary to Be Formed to Fight Epidemic.

Hamilton, Oct. 20.—Observing orders issued by the medical authorities here, schools and theatres will remain closed tomorrow, and continue so for the following two weeks. Whether or not they will reopen at the expiration of that period depends upon what progress has been made in fighting the local epidemic of Spanish influenza. The order will affect twenty-one public schools with 14,000 pupils, ten separate schools with 1500 pupils, the collegiate institute with 700 pupils, and the technical school with about 300 day pupils and 800 night pupils. Four hundred public school teachers will take a compulsory two weeks' holiday at the least, but they will probably be glad to know that R. H. Foster, secretary of the board of education, told the World tonight that he did not think the time lost would be deducted from their salaries.

In local theatrical and movie circles the order will be more severely felt. Five theatres with full orchestras, fourteen movie houses and about 250 employes will, until the ban is lifted, be idle. The five orchestras will aggregate about fifty musicians, and in company with the 250 stage hands and movie operators will not likely receive any pay envelopes until the order is rescinded, and the shows resume business.

Fifteen members of the "Over There" company, which played at the Grand the earlier part of last week, are here for orders from New York before they proceed on their route. The San Carlo Opera Company, which played here the latter part of last week, left for New York on Saturday night.

Eight Deaths Over Week-End.

Spanish "flu" took heavy toll in this city over the week-end, there being eight deaths as the result of the epidemic which has afflicted nearly 7000 Hamiltonians. Lieut. George Victor Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Robinson, Ravenscliffe avenue, died on Saturday afternoon, after a short attack of the "flu," which turned to pneumonia, and Melville Alfred Kempt, B. Sc., of Toronto, a member of the Imperial Munitions Department, died in St. Joseph's Hospital today. Lieut. Robinson was 24 years of age. He was born in Galt, but spent the most of his life in Hamilton, where he was associated with the firm of G. W. Robinson, of which his father is head. In 1915, he took out a commission with the A. S. C., and of late had been stationed at Petawawa. He had been ordered to report to Kingston, but was given four days' furlough. While spending his leave here with his parents he contracted "flu."

Melville Alfred Kempt, B.Sc., was a member of the inspecting department of the imperial ministry of munitions, and came to Hamilton two years ago. He was a graduate of Queen's, 1912 class, and an enthusiastic member of the recently organized Hamilton branch of the engineering institute of Canada, formerly known as the Canadian Society of Engineers. He contracted the "flu" a few days ago. He is survived by a widow, who is also suffering from the epidemic. The remains will be sent to Toronto.

Other Victims.

Frank Jenson, a photographer, residing at 651 East Barton street, died in St Joseph's Hospital on Saturday night, following a short attack of the "flu." The deceased was 34 years of age and is survived by a wife and family. Influenza was also responsible for the death of Mrs. Mary Cldny, corner York and Caroline streets, who died at the age of 68 years after a lingering illness. A husband and grown-up family survive. Miss Clara Maud, only daughter of the late John K. and Mrs. Hopkins, 20 Tom street, died this morning at the age of 27 years from influenza.

"Flu" caused the death on Saturday afternoon of Cedric H. Cooke, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cooke, 11 Fairmount avenue, who died after a short illness. Five brothers and four sisters, besides the parents, survive. After a week's illness, Mrs. Maggie Holbrook, 68 Inchbury street, died from the "flu" today. The remains will be sent to Caledonia for interment. Another death this afternoon was Mrs. Francis Esther Gerow, 406 Herkimer street, who died from the "flu" at the age of 28 years. The remains will be sent to Bancroft for interment.

To Fight Epidemic.

Citizens who wish to assist the medical authorities in fighting the epidemic are asked to attend a special meeting in the city hall on Monday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Ontario Emergency Voluntary Health Auxiliary, which the provincial board of health has authorized to be formed thruout the province.

The jockey club temporary hospital opened this afternoon with accommodation for 35 patients, while in the board of trade, Saturday afternoon and evening, Mrs. Harry Carpenter and a staff demonstrated to a number of volunteer nurses the proper manner in which a "flu" patient should be handled. A supposed patient in a properly equipped cot was used as a demonstrator.

TO MEMORY OF SPRING-RICE.

Eton, Oct. 20.—The head master of Eton College this afternoon dedicated a stall plate in the Upper Chapel in memory of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the late ambassador to the United States. During the ceremonies Gerald Balfour, a brother of the foreign minister, read a letter received by Lady Spring-Rice from J. P. Morgan.

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FOCH CONTROLLING GERMAN RETREAT

Ludendorff Has to Retire Opposite Way Enemy Invaded France.

STRONG STANDS MADE

Flooded Ground Largely Resorted to for Delaying French.

With the French Army in France, Oct. 20.—The first French army under Gen. Debeney, after months of severe campaigning, is furnishing one of the best examples of the endurance of the heroic French troops in the fighting on the Oise. Continuing their pressure on the German lines during the night, Gen. Debeney's troops completed the conquest of the territory west of the canal from Hannapes to Noyles, and yesterday morning were overcoming stout resistance on this most difficult ground.

The Germans, disputing every inch of ground in this region in order to protect the retreat of their armies, pressed by the British, are favored by nature. The ground is well adapted to the artificial floods to which they are resorting, and to ambushes that are encountered all along the front. Whenever the enemy retires here he is forced back against his wall of defence, these positions being essential to the easy withdrawal of troops and material further north.

On the front of the armies of Gen. Gouraud and Gen. Pershing the fighting also goes on fiercely, the enemy ceding ground only in the last extremity while completing the withdrawal of his lines westward. Gouraud's men gained important successes yesterday east of the Aisne and are advancing east of Vouziers.

The German retreat, so far as the high command is able to control it, is an inverse movement to that of the invasion of 1914, when German columns, pivoting on the fortress of Metz and wheeling to the left, came around thru Belgium in a movement like that of an open fan. The fan is closing this time instead of opening, and it is hinging on a crowded pivot, while the columns representing the ribs of the fan, instead of pursuing their adversary are being pursued, pushed, bustled and harassed. Consequently the regularity with which the fan was opened at the beginning of the war and which, according to the crown prince was "fresh and joyous," is absent in the inverse movement.

Marshal Foch withholds from Ludendorff the leisure to operate his elastic retreat at will. The enemy is able to select only positions where resistance is vital to the success of the retiring movement. These positions are for the moment on the right wing of Gouraud and Pershing, and in the region of the Aisne in front of Debeney. The most competent authorities admit that the German retreat has thus far been accomplished in masterly fashion. The question whether the Germans will be able to hold the vital points along the Aisne and Oise until they get out of precarious situations elsewhere, is becoming more and more acute. Yet predictions of the immediate crumbling of the German line anywhere are considered premature.

The Germans now occupy north of the Aisne and the Serre their second line of retirement, called the Hunding position, which rests its right upon the valley of the Oise and its left upon the hilly forest region at Grand Prec gap, now vigorously attacked by Gouraud and Pershing.

Work on this line was begun in the spring of 1917, and was continued until November. Then it was suspended until September of this year, when it was resumed with feverish haste, with the aid of prisoners of war. Its length is about 75 miles, four-fifths of it behind water courses that may easily be swelled by artificial floods so as to constitute formidable obstacles. The enemy may be expected to make a desperate stand here and to hold out if possible until his armies in Belgian and French Flanders are withdrawn

"WE HAVE LOST WAR," COUNT KAROLYI SAYS

Men Who Have Strengthened Austrian Alliance With Germany Must Go.

Amsterdam, Oct. 20.—Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the opposition, speaking in the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament today, 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 monarchy's foreign policy, which he said had started the world war by the despatch of the ultimatum to Serbia. He declared that he had learned from Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, 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 no 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.

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ONTARIO CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—G. D. Cockburn, 254 Grace street, Toronto; W. J. Cairns, Stony Creek; H. Callaghan, Peterboro; R. B. Conquest, Niagara Falls; J. Corby, 265 Niagara street, Toronto; D. Campbell, Nipissing; Corp. E. Dodds, 185 Greenwood avenue, Toronto; W. Durward, Preston; W. McGregor, Fort William; Sergt. P. Clarke, 162 Logan avenue, Toronto; Sergt. A. Caskie, Hamilton; Corp. F. Brinn, Vienna; M. Cada, Morrisville; T. Casa, Walkerville; W. Newman, Melbourne; C. Heslip, Fetherstone; Sergt. L. Kenline, M.M., Simcoe; E. Koabel, Humberstone; N. Holmes, Woodstock; L. Gove, Smithville; S. Decline, Preneveau; L. Ferguson, Kitchener; Evans, London; F. Enwright, 39 Hazelwood avenue, Toronto; E. B. Davis, Brantford; F. Sutton, Pemboke; J. Sharp, 18 Windcot street, Toronto; G. S. Edgwick, 114 Caledonia road, Toronto; J. Anderson, North Bay, Ont.; J. Barber, 252 Annette street, Toronto; G. Baker, Freeman; H. Cook, Seaforth.

Wounded and Missing: R. Armstrong, 6 Napier street, Toronto.

Missing: J. Fortner, 56 Imperial Bank Building, Toronto; W. Campeau, Windsor; Corp. F. Brown, Kitchener; T. Hillson, Milton; A. C. Cowan, London, Ont.; P. Thompson, Bradford; W. Barnecott, Orillia.

Wounded: M. McDonald, Inverhuron; W. Dennis, 71 Pendrith street, Toronto; Sergt. L. Armstrong, Varna; G. Habkirk, Seaforth; J. Gruntz, Quadville; F. Duff, 157 Sumach street, Toronto; P. Weldon, Thorold; Edward Weir, 109 Winchester street, Toronto; Sergt. H. Weeks, 35 Hocken avenue, Toronto; J. Clark, London, Ont.; W. H. Christie, Owen Sound; W. Wiseman, Avonmore; W. Walker, Waterford; H. Clinton, London, Ont.; W. Chambers, Lindsay; W. Hogue, Harwood; W. Newman, Sudbury; H. Seager, Orillia; J. Andrews, Port Huron; G. Armstrong, Creemore; Acting Corp. G. Robertson, Smithville; Corp. G. Harmsworth, Brampton; B. Allison, Port Elgin; W. H. Ashburn, Hamilton; D. McKinnon, Alexandria; E. Martell, Killarney; A. Lewington, Whitby; A. Mudge, Guelph; D. O'Connor, Brockville; J. McKown, Priceville; J. Brownlee, 47 Markham street, Toronto; Corp. J. Cousintine, Novar; P. Crawford, Aylmer; H. Dockstader, St. Thomas; O. Drysdale, Elmsdale; W. Hayward, Guelph; J. Bell, Rocklyn; Corp. W. P. Anabaker, Hespeler; C. McLaricks, 93 Beaconsfield avenue, Toronto; J. More, Creemore; H. C. Moore, 58 Delisle avenue, Toronto.

Died of wounds: S. Campbell, Oshawa; Corp. D. G. Thomas, Ailsa Craig; Sergt. G. E. Soshaver, Listowel; L. Brittan, Hamilton; E. J. Plummer, 54 Harvie avenue, Toronto; J. Monteith, Windsor; J. Walker, St. Thomas; C. Weber, Ayton; L. Lannon, Niagara Falls.

Wounded—H. Stumpf, Galt; A. Sudard, Kingston; N. Dugden, Sterling; D. Stout, Southampton; W. Tarves, Myrtle; W. Tench, 40 Redpath avenue, Toronto; G. Harvey, London; H. Hardnere, St. Catherines; W. McGary, Rousseau; H. McGeachie, St. Catharines; B. Uttley, Cross Hill; W. Young, Welland; W. Young, Coldwater; M. McLeod, Ceylon; G. White, Mar; A. Seeback, Mitchell; G. Ankermarn, Chesley; N. Whitehead, Mount Dennis; S. Wilkinson, Auld; E. Tremblay, Rainy River; J. Carlton, 774 Carlton street, Toronto; J. McInerney, Parry Harbor; R. Parks, Kinburn; S. Plummer, Hamilton; W. L. Payne, Strathroy; L. Palmer, 510 Perth avenue, Toronto; J. C. Pearson, Penetang; E. D. Parker, 243 Bedford road, Toronto; Sgt. R. Pimlott, 2540 St. Clair avenue, Toronto; C. Parker, South Oshawa; H. Pearson, Stratton; H. Fadoner, Lambton; J. F. Foran, Foymount; Corp. D. Ferris, Mansfield; E. Chassie, Chapleau; H. Cronk, Hamilton; Corp. H. Campkin, Brampton; A. McLeod, Glengarry; R. McPherson, Watford; C. Fortier, Alice; E. J. Henderson, Brantford; H. Jaffray, Galt; H. Hickman, Brantford; Corp. J. Hewson, Oshawa; Lance-Corp. P. Hewitt, Midland; W. Hills, Hamilton; W. J. Gordon, 22 Pretoria avenue, Toronto; R. Adair, St. Catharines; H. Urwin, Harvie avenue, Toronto.

Ill—Sgt. G. Seehaver, Listowel; G. Arquette, McIntosh Springs; Sgt. D. J. McLeod, Nipissing Junction; W. Concaygeon; L. W. Hughes, 176 Manning avenue, Toronto; Edward Thomas, Paris; H. H. Tompkins, Binghamton; F. Carter, Angus; F. Murray, Belleville; L. Nault, Shawinigan Falls; E. T. Theodorf, Hanover.

INFANTRY.

Ill, mental—G. Carter, Ameliasburg.

Killed in action—R. Langlois, Sandwich; Corp. J. B. Hill, M.M., Deseronto, Ont.

Died of wounds—R. Bartlett, Canboro, Ont.

Died—H. A. Trent, 170 Davenport road, Toronto; W. McCoracken, Warsaw.

Wounded—Corp. R. Wooley, Ottawa; J. Canuel, Strathroy; M. Gilman, Aurora; A. Coon, Lindsay; G. Jones, Sarnia; G. J. Jones, Sarnia; W. Hotson, St. Marys; W. Dube, Sudbury.

J. Bell, Atwood; T. J. Hayes, 16 Delaney crescent, Toronto; N. Smith, Mimico; J. Allen, Sharbot Lake; E. Sheridan, Brockville; C. Johnson, Mimico; R. Parm, Port Nelson; C. Southward, Hamilton; A. McDonald, Campbellford; C. Reeves, Ossington avenue, Toronto.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Killed in action—Corp. G. Waltho, 98 Castlefield avenue, Toronto; J. Patterson, Monkton; G. Lee, Markdale.

Ill—E. Pidduck, 345 Parliament street, Toronto; C. W. Johnston, Cobalt; W. E. Erb, Hamburg.

Wounded—F. Brown, Massey; F. Gilbert Dobie, Auburn; T. Flear, Honeywood; V. Gillen, Walkerton; A. Pigeau, Chiswick; T. Paton, Thorold; W. Lee, 6 Metcalf street, Toronto; R. Short, 9 Adelaide place, Toronto; W. J. Mills, Dundalk; I. J. McIndee, Parry Sound.

Gassed—E. Arnold, Danforth road, Toronto; W. MacArthur, Owen Sound.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Killed in action—L. Downey, Tillsonburg; W. Speight, Smith's Falls; W. Mcton; Sgt. W. Mitchell, London; A. Smith, hill, Palmerston.

Died of wounds—J. Duffey, Hamilton; Sgt. C. Morrison, Hamilton; E. Brown, Delhi.

Wounded—Corp. E. Boach, Hamilton; Corp. R. Button, Hamilton; T. White, Port Hope; A. Kirk, Hamilton; Corp. W. Crowther, 17 Bradshaw avenue, Toronto; R. Isaac, Bomanton; W. Davies, Hamilton; B. Sgandon, New Toronto; J. McRae, 50 St. Lawrence street, Toronto; D. McLaren, Meaford; W. Stratham, Pembroke; J. Forrester, Paisley; W. Snazel, Goderich; H. Robertson, Hamilton; J. Williams, Windsor; A. Herring, Seaford, Sandwich; A. Brown, Uxbridge; C. Callahan, Peterboro; W. Coppard, Kenora; D. Dixon, Verona; P. Dowrie, Hamilton; R. Durham, Grimsby; A. Dunbar, Hamilton; D. Brown, Hanover; J. Douglass, 225 Concord avenue, Toronto; W. Goodwin, Hamilton; L. Gregson, Kingston; S. Ignace, Petite Cote; Corp. L. Crossman, Dunchurch; G. Culbert, Centralia; F. Collingham, Burk's Falls; A. Smith, Moorefield.

CAVALRY.

Killed in action—Lieut. R. Hocken, 340 Palmerston boulevard, Toronto.

Wounded—Lieut. P. Griffin, 49 Garnock avenue, Toronto.

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—J. G. Hurry, Peterboro; G. Gibb, Bar River; G. LaFrambois, South Lancaster; R. Kenny, 421 Erie Terrace, Toronto; E. Eby, Kitchener; R. Gage, Lambton Mills; C. Ostertog, London; P. E. Derusha, Uxbridge; J. R. Doyle, Renfrew; H. Dolan, Sturgeon Falls; H. Cahill, Brantford; J. Currie, Ottawa; M. R. Reid, Meaford; J. D. Reid, Stroud; C. A. Wilson, Mount Forest; F. J. Exley, Hamilton; G. Vanburen, 16 Callender street, Toronto; H. C. Douse, Lefroy; W. Denny, Brantford; G. Douse, Lefroy; G. R. Connelly, North Bay; G. C. Carter, Palmerston; J. J. Harron, Algoma; F. L. Davis, Joyceville; G. A. Dale, Alliston; H. L. Johnson, Hamilton; F. R. Brooks, Brantford.

Died of wounds—C. Field, Owen Sound; B. J. Raynor, Waterdown; F. A. Smith, Uxbridge; W. Bowley, 237 Booth avenue, Toronto; R. G. Morrison, Bognor; R. R. Johnson, Skipper avenue, Toronto.

Wounded and missing—F. C. Johnston, Port Arthur.

Presumed to have died—J. McGillivray, Moose Creek; W. H. McQuaid, Havelock.

Missing—O. G. Darling, 388 Palmerston avenue, Toronto; C. F. Ingram, Mitchell; J. N. Wood, Parry Sound; J. A. Mitchell, 439 Concord avenue, Toronto.

Prisoner of war—D. P. McDonald, Kincardine; P. Mead, Brantford; F. Pitt, Chatham; L. F. Corr, Carleton Place; A. L. Corbett, Midland; A. De Forster, Brampton.

Wounded and Gassed—J. J. Thompson, London; E. Canning, London; C. M. Eastman, Strathroy; T. M. Douglas, 614 Delaware avenue, Toronto.

Cancel report missing—W. A. Barnecott, Orillia.

Gassed—J. E. Chilliman, 417 Bartlett avenue, Toronto; J. Amuel, Monckland Station; C. O. Eade, Port Robinson; G. N. Emmett, 58 Alhambra avenue, Toronto; A. S. Cherry, Chippawa; T. A. Dusome, Penetanguishene; F. J. Sheehan, Peterboro; G. A. Groves, Ottawa.

Wounded—G. Geraux, Byng Inlet; C. L. Garrard, Hayden; J. T. Love, Lanark; H. Goldham, Acton; C. H. Robinson, VanKoughnet; E. H. Edwards, 81 Ontario street, Toronto; A. E. Eymann, North Pelham; J. Edgar, Thorold; F. H. Elliott, Strathroy; H. Elver, 2158 Yonge street, Toronto; J. R. English, Paris; W. A. Moore, Hamilton; F. J. Gray, Oakville; E. Robertson, St. Elmo; F. Thompson, Hamilton; J. E. Tolhurst, Paris; J. J. Shean, Cobden; H. A. Shaw, Sutton West; R. Sedge, Woodstock; C. F. Sherlock, Sault Ste. Marie; W. A. Smith, 256 Concord avenue, Toronto; T. E. Smith, Elmville; T. K. Smyth, Penetanguishene; E. A. Stewart, Teeswater; T. W. Stocks, Hamilton; O. B. Strong, Tilbury; R. A. Tice, Welland; J. Leggett, St. Catharines; E. S. Barney, 210 Indian road, Toronto; O. E. Augstine, Port Colborne; J. G. Anderson, Brussels; W. Avery, Peterboro; L. J. Albrecht, 198 Bartlett avenue, Toronto; M. E. Anderson, Uxbridge; C. R. Anderson, Fort William; W. P. Barber, Ottawa; H. J. Barber, Wagram; V. H. Ball, Simcoe; F. Cooper, Niagara Falls; W. Cudworth, 181 Sackville street, Toronto; B. Culley, Forest; B. Craine, 9 Wright avenue, Toronto; J. Craig, Huntley; C. J. Cox, Oshawa; J. Botham, Oranmore; H. D. Brimson, Wardsville; A. W. Prescott, Port Perry; H. Patterson, Christ Lake; A. W. Queripel, Bartonville; R. Ramsay, Orangeville; H. Langley, Hamilton; G. E. Sanders, Hamilton; T. J. Sewell, 258 Rhodes avenue, Toronto; H. R. Series, Niagara Falls; I. O. Reesor, Cedar Grove; G. R. Martin, Alton; J. Everest, 433 Shaw street, Toronto; G. H. Wilmor, Sudbury; H. Wood, Charleston.

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