

# Music



XIV.—\$265.00.  
any or Oak.



XI.—\$174.00.  
any or Oak.

the Home-Lovers'  
you prefer.

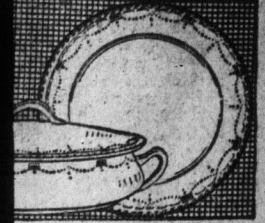
## Today Dinner Sets

s' 97-Piece



ct, \$24.95.

ts, \$6.95



Butter Tubs, 49c.



ves \$9.95

A dependable Gas  
specially suitable for  
chens where floor  
nited. Complete with  
ngs, oven and two  
burners. The gener-  
tion and materials  
me as used in larger  
expensive ranges,  
may also be used in  
it for laundry pur-  
to sell today at an  
ly low price, each

g Trays, \$1.69.  
y or walnut finish-  
imitation inlaid cen-  
top—size 11 x 18

### WANTED FOR BUYERS

Six residences, containing from eight to fifteen rooms, Avenue Road Hill. Apply M. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 38 King St. East, Main 5450.

PROB: A few scattered showers, but generally fair, with about the same temperature.

Senate Reading Room  
1Jan18-13001  
SENATE PO OTTAWA

# The Toronto World

THURSDAY MORNING OCTOBER 17 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,854

TWO CENTS

### WAREHOUSE FOR RENT

ADAMS BLDG., FREDERICK ST. Approx. forty-two thousand square feet; good elevator and shipping facilities. Excellent light. Immediate possession. H. M. WILLIAMS & CO., 38 King St. East, Main 5450.

# GERMANS BEING DRIVEN OUT OF NORTHERN BELGIUM ON ENORMOUS SCALE IN ONE OF THE WAR'S GREATEST AND MOST VITAL VICTORIES.

## Germans Being Driven Out of Northern Belgium on Enormous Scale in One of the War's Greatest and Most Vital Victories.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 16.—The Germans have started a retreat on a tremendous scale from northern Belgium. French cavalry is approaching Thiel, seven miles from the banks of the Ghent-Bruges canal. The canal itself is only ten miles from the border of Holland. So fast is the enemy retreating that the French, British and Belgian infantry, at least in the centre of the battlefield, have not touched the enemy.

The Belgians advancing astride the Thourout-Bruges and Thourout-Ostend roads have defeated the Germans, who are retreating rapidly.

This undoubtedly is one of the war's greatest and most vital victories, for the gallant little Belgian army, ably assisted by crack French and British troops, now has driven the despisers of its country from a large section which the Germans have occupied since the early days of the war and has gained positions of such importance that the Germans may have to abandon the entire coast of Belgium.

Moreover, the sweeping advance of the allied infantry, preceded by a fan of French cavalry advancing rapidly, has left the entire area in which are the important City of Lille and the great mining and manufacturing districts of Tourcoing, Roubaix and Tournai, in a salient which is growing deeper every hour and which the enemy cannot hope to hold.

The French cavalry, which is on the crest of the allied advance, has done marvelous work. Today it galloped forward more than ten kilometres, frequently carrying out charges, with all the dash usually associated with cavalry, upon isolated posts of enemy machine gunners which vainly attempted to hold up its advance. Some of these gunners, taken prisoner, said they were totally unable to under-

stand why the war was going on and why they were called upon to continue fighting. One officer said: "We had offered all the terms in the world for peace; nobody seems willing to accept them."

Resistance, where it has been offered by the enemy, has been extraordinarily fierce, for in some places it has obviously been the purpose of the commanders of the fleeing Germans to gain time in which to remove their materials. Stubborn fighting has been reported especially from the region of Thourout. The battle here was from street to street and from house to house, and large numbers of the enemy have been killed. Some Belgian forces have swept around the city in order to cut the roads at the rear and also assist in bottling up the enemy trying to hold out in the city itself. The Germans had placed machine guns in the windows of houses and cellars and poured murderous streams of bullets into the advancing Belgians, but were unable to stop them. The Belgians fought with a dogged determination such as only troops fighting to regain their outraged country could display. Nothing could stop them. The British following up the retreating Germans are over-coming the rearguards and are reported at Quesnoy and as having captured Linselles, along the Lys. The Belgians at the time this despatch was filed were reported to be past Keyem and to have reached positions on the other side of Cachent and Ardoye, both of which they captured. North-east of Courtrai, Bavichov was stormed and taken and the Belgians were still going.

The Linselles position is most valuable, for the place being northwest of Turcoing, the allied troops are gradually outflanking the entire Lille salient from which there are further signs that the enemy is withdrawing. As a matter of fact, his troops in this salient are in an extremely

precarious position. They must get out rapidly or face disastrous consequences.

A thousand more prisoners and many more cannon have been captured. The Germans at many places, especially in the northern part of the battle area, seem to be surrendering freely. Many more civilians have been rescued from the towns and districts captured and little provisions of these are straggling rearward out of range of the guns and out of the way of the fighting troops. Stories are beginning to come back how liberated Belgian women have seen their sons, brothers or husbands going forward into battle.

Quite a number of civilians also have been rescued from Roulers and its environs, the Germans having left in such a hurry that they had not time to evacuate the civilians who wanted to stay and take a chance of being liberated. Today these men, women and children are again walking on the free soil of France.

The Germans appear to be making strenuous efforts to save their munitions and equipment and their material, the accumulation of four years, from the coast districts of Belgium. The roads behind the Germans are littered with all sorts of transport and allied airplanes are again playing havoc with the retreating enemy.

The weather today was cloudy, but thus far no more rain has fallen. However, Flanders is mud from one end to the other and this condition makes movement difficult for the allied troops. The ooze and soft ground make it doubly difficult for the enemy to move back. Therefore, the allied soldiers have put up with great hardships, for they realize that they have the enemy on the run in the most vital section of the west front and do not desire to let him have a chance to reassemble his tattered units. Outside of Cour-

trai the infantry have progressed about three miles and here have been compelled to fight their way forward, for the Germans had orders to hold on to the last and they did so. Not many of those who had been stationed with machine guns to try to hold up the advance of the allied troops managed to escape. Virtually all were killed or wounded or are prisoners.

At the Thiel positions the enemy cavalry has begun to come into a country where the ground and roads are harder, allowing them to operate more freely. From here, the Holland border is less than twenty miles. It is thru this gap that the Germans thruout the entire Belgian coast system must go if they wish to save themselves, providing, of course, the advance continues. Incidentally every yard of advance here narrows the enemy's escape gap.

It would seem that if the weather holds out long enough and the advance continues at the present rate of speed the Germans soon will have lost control of great stretches of Belgium, especially the coast, which is important for submarines, aside from stretches of northern France from where, all rules of tactics strategy demand, they must evacuate as being outflanked by their lines turned. So far as is known the Germans have not any formidable line in their rear where they can find refuge.

Moreover, the German high command is not in a position to send reinforcements of any consequence to Flanders, as they are all needed and fully occupied elsewhere.

The Belgians, British and French count among their prisoners the entire staff of a crack German regiment, including the colonel commanding. What has become of the German infantry in the centre of the battlefield is not known. All that is certain is that the advancing allied troops have not encountered any in some hours.

## LILLE SALIENT OUTFLANKED

### Whole Sector of Lille, Roubaix, Turcoing and Courtrai Must Fall in a Few Days—Lys River is Crossed and Thousands of Prisoners Are Taken.

London, Oct. 16.—The British forces in the sector between Douai and Lille have made further gains all along the front and driven their line to within about 2 1/2 miles southwest and 3 1/2 miles west of Lille, according to Field-Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. The text reads: "We carried out a successful local operation last night in the Selle Valley, capturing the village of Haussey and more than 500 prisoners."

"On the Douai-Lille front the enemy is continuing his withdrawal, closely followed by our troops, who have reached the general line of Oignies, Carvin, Allennes-lez-Marais, Maugre and Capinghem. Sharp fighting has taken place at different points between the enemy's rearguards and our advance detachments. Some prisoners have been taken."

"The British second army, under command of Gen. Plumer, co-operating with the Belgian and French forces in Flanders in the course of the past three days, has realized an advance of more than eight miles."

"During this period, despite strong opposition, the British captured the towns of Comines, Werwic, Menin, Vervicq, Heule and Guerne, and secured the northern portion of Courtrai."

"The left bank of the Lys River now has been cleared of the enemy as far as to the northeast of Harlebeke."

"Today our troops crossed the Lys between Armentieres and Menin. In towns and villages captured by the second army in Flanders, many civilians have been found and freed from the domination of the enemy. More than 4,000 prisoners and upwards of 150 guns already have been taken."

"In these successful operations the ninth division, forming a part of the command of Gen. Jacob's second corps, has again fought with great distinction. Valuable and gallant service has been rendered also by the twenty-ninth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and forty-first divisions, as well as other divisions engaged."

"Splendid Success Goes On. British Headquarters in Flanders, Oct. 16.—Throuout yesterday evening in the moonlight the allies continued to follow up their splendid successes in Belgium."

"At 9 o'clock this morning Belgian cavalry patrols were reported to be within a kilometre of Thiel. Previously cavalry was reported to be working toward Thourout. The allies were reported to be more than half-way thru the Wyndael Wood this morning and the infantry to have reached a point near Lichtervelde, and near the western fringe of Harlebeke they were said to be advancing 2,000 yards south-west of Oghem, all along the northern outskirts of Courtrai and thru the centre of Iseghem."

"Last night the Franco-Belgian infantry were on the general line of Boscheweter, Adenwalle, Swaertegem and Haentze, thence to a point 1,000 yards east of the Thourout-Roulers road, and on to the Wyndael station

## GERMANY THREATENS TURKEY

### Black Sea Fleet Will Open Fire on Constantinople if Separate Peace is Made.

Washington, Oct. 16.—With the Berlin-Constantinople railroad cut by the allied occupation of Nish, Germany is relying upon its Black Sea fleet to hold Turkey in line. Information has been received at the state department that the Turkish Government has been told by Berlin that the fleet will open fire on the Ottoman capital at the first sign of defection.

This German fleet consists largely of warships captured from the Russians, but is believed here to be strong enough to control, for the present at least, the Turkish Government. It was pointed out today that, with the British forces rapidly clearing Palestine and Mesopotamia of Turkish control, Turkey must hold to Constantinople as its only hope of maintaining any power as a government.

Newspapers from Constantinople report that Zozot Pasha has been appointed premier and minister of war in the new Turkish cabinet. This was interpreted as meaning that Berlin still is not without a friend at court. Because of his long service as chief of the Turkish army staff and his association with German officers, Zozot is looked upon as friendly to Germany.

The accuracy of reports that the Union and Progress Club, the most powerful organization in Turkey, had been closed at the demand of the Turkish army staff, was doubted by officials here, who said such action would be tantamount to a military revolution. If the report is true, they declared, anything might happen in Constantinople.

## GERMANY THREATENS TURKEY

### Black Sea Fleet Will Open Fire on Constantinople if Separate Peace is Made.

Washington, Oct. 16.—With the Berlin-Constantinople railroad cut by the allied occupation of Nish, Germany is relying upon its Black Sea fleet to hold Turkey in line. Information has been received at the state department that the Turkish Government has been told by Berlin that the fleet will open fire on the Ottoman capital at the first sign of defection.

This German fleet consists largely of warships captured from the Russians, but is believed here to be strong enough to control, for the present at least, the Turkish Government. It was pointed out today that, with the British forces rapidly clearing Palestine and Mesopotamia of Turkish control, Turkey must hold to Constantinople as its only hope of maintaining any power as a government.

Newspapers from Constantinople report that Zozot Pasha has been appointed premier and minister of war in the new Turkish cabinet. This was interpreted as meaning that Berlin still is not without a friend at court. Because of his long service as chief of the Turkish army staff and his association with German officers, Zozot is looked upon as friendly to Germany.

The accuracy of reports that the Union and Progress Club, the most powerful organization in Turkey, had been closed at the demand of the Turkish army staff, was doubted by officials here, who said such action would be tantamount to a military revolution. If the report is true, they declared, anything might happen in Constantinople.

## REPLY TO WILSON NOTE MAY ACCEPT HIS TERMS

### Grand Pre Junction Taken by Americans

London, Oct. 16.—The German reply to President Wilson's latest note probably will be sent today, according to news received here thru diplomatic channels from Holland. It is expected that the reply will be an acceptance of President Wilson's terms with some reservation to the effect that the interests of the German people must be respected.

London, Oct. 16.—The British Government has recognized the Polish national army as autonomous, allied and co-belligerent, according to an official announcement tonight.

Rome, Oct. 16.—Italian troops advancing in Albania on Monday occupied Tiran, 17 miles northwest of Elbasan, the Italian war office announced today.

## WHERE RUMOR STARTED THAT KAISER HAD DIED

Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant today issued a special edition giving the report that the German emperor had abdicated.

## GERMANY HASN'T CAPITULATED

London, Oct. 16.—The official press bureau is officially informed that the reports published to the effect that Germany has capitulated have no foundation in fact.

## The Chestin' o' Wee York!



Stewart: Are ye far gone o'er th' Viaduct at th' christenin' on Friday, Josephus?

Josephus: Seeing that it was built by the 'five city papers,' of which I am one, I may attend. But my chief reason for attending would be to get a mind-glimpse of its obsequatory values. Many solemn pageants will pass over it, the when the high winds blow thru the valley and on the top of the sacred way, it may be necessary to advance the solemn accelerators.

Stewart: But why not gang til see what a brow bleasin' it will be til th' public fa travail o'er it to an' fra their hames.

Josephus: I prefer ideas that co-ordinate with my serious calling.

Stewart: Climb down, ma freen, an' gie a han' to Tommy, th' mayer, til spill th' confetti o'er aw th' bonnie big o' Don.

Joe: Besides, my four dear companions of the press, who hardly mention the bridge, think it leads to Domlands.

Stewart: It means a lot mair than that. It spells a Greater Toronto. I would na objek if ye were officiatin' tomorrow at the chestin' o' Wee York!

## FURTHER WITHDRAWAL PLANNED

### In Face of Steady Pressure by Allies, Germans Commence Evacuation of Courtrai and Harlebeke—British Reach Banks of the Lys.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium, Oct. 16.—There are many signs that the Germans are planning a further withdrawal in the face of the steady pressure of the allies. Great streams of enemy traffic began moving last night and continued today on the roads around Courtrai and Harlebeke and on the railways running northeast.

Trench mortars and machine guns are seriously hampering the enemy transport in its attempt to get the material away thru the mud. The German withdrawal continues in the Lille sector, but slowly.

In the southern battle area there has been fighting of a minor character. More civilians have been rescued from towns, especially from Haussey.

The British have established a bridgehead south of the Lys, near

Wervicq. After fighting all night, and smashing forward for a gain of 7,000 yards, one British corps continued its advance until it had reached the banks of the Lys, south of Courtrai. Another corps established itself between Heule and Courtrai.

The village of Haussey was captured after severe fighting, in which the Germans suffered tremendous losses.

London, Oct. 16.—British cavalry has occupied Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut, and Home, about 85 miles north of Damascus, according to an official statement on operations in Palestine, issued tonight. The text of the communication says: "On the occupation of Beirut by our troops Oct. 5, 40 Turkish officers and 600 men of other ranks were made prisoner. Babek was captured by our armored car batteries Oct. 9, and it was ascertained that a force of about 500 Turks had surrendered to the local inhabitants."

"Our advanced cavalry and armored cars also occupied Tripoli Sunday, and Home, Tuesday, without opposition. The latter town having been reported by our air service as evacuated and in flames Oct. 12."

"Turkish cavalry detachments retreating thru Home have been located at El Rasran, 11 miles north. Satellite conditions prevail in the recently occupied territory."

## TWO GAPS FOR ESCAPE

### Germans Have Left Only Narrow Gorges of Mezieres and Hirson For Retreat—Allies Threaten Both Routes.

With the French Army in France, Oct. 16.—The entire substance of the German armies between Cambrai and the Meuse must pass thru two narrow routes by way of Hirson and Mezieres. These are the two lines upon which the security of the German armies now depends, and it is toward those two lines that the French and Americans in Champagne, and the British and French in the region of Cambrai and Guise, have been advancing.

The most plausible reason for a general retreat of the German armies is the necessity of reducing the distance between them and these two points, both of which are already remotely threatened, and to parry the danger of their being bottled up and captured. The only alternative would have been the engagement of their entire reserves in a desperate pitched battle in the forlorn hope of

wresting from the allies the initiative in operations for the balance of the fighting season.

Military experts, who regard the retreat as that of a completely defeated force, attribute the German reverse, firstly, to the desperate gamble risked by Ludendorff in the spring in throwing in and compromising the greatest part of his strength in an attempt to gain a quick and decisive result, which left his forces exhausted; secondly, to the discouragement of the German soldier, disappointed in the promises held out to him in March of an early peace; thirdly, to Ludendorff's tactics of attacks over restricted fronts in mass, pursued to the exhaustion of the forces engaged; and, fourthly, to the success of Marshal Foch's tactics of harassing the enemy without respite at many different points simultaneously, making it impossible for the enemy to bring up reserves to all the threatened positions.

## THOUROUT-BRUGES ROAD SEVERED

### Progress Made to Within Five Miles of North Sea—Three Important Towns Taken.

Havre, Oct. 16.—The Belgians have extended their battlefield north of the Handesme Canal, where they have made progress in the region of Schoore, five miles from the North Sea, southeast of Neuport, and generally gained ground eastward as far as Colescamp, according to the official communication issued tonight. The Town of Iseghem, east of Roulers, has been captured. The text follows: "We have made progress on the whole of the front of attack, which has been extended north of the Handesme Canal between Thourout and Tser. We have gained ground in the direction of Schoore, tizen Keyem, reached the Prustbosch Wood and Chateau Wyndael and captured the outskirts of Thourout."

"To the east our line has been car-

## VIADUCT TO BE OPENED ON FRIDAY MORNING

### The opening of the viaduct will take place tomorrow morning at ten-thirty o'clock. The mayor and city council, heads of civic departments and a few others who have been interested in the big undertaking have been invited to attend. Works Commissioner Harris said last night that no formal opening program had been arranged. The party will meet at the city hall at ten-fifteen and motor to the head of Broadway avenue.

## Another Attempt Made On Nikolai Lenine's Life

Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—Another attempt has been made upon the life of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist premier, according to The Leipzig Abend Zeitung. General Anzeiger's Kiev correspondent, Lenine received a bullet in the shoulder from a revolver in the hands of M. Dwanitzke, the information bureau of the Soviet. Dwanitzke was arrested.