

WANTED FOR BUYER

Wanted of fourteen to sixteen rooms with five or more bathrooms. Garage for three cars. Rosedale or Avenue Road. South of St. Clair Avenue. Apply to H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 455 King St. East. Main 5451

Senate Reading Room 11am-1800 SENATE POOTAWA

The Toronto World

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 28 1918

WAREHOUSE FOR RENT

ADAMS BLDG., FREDERICK STREET. Approx. forty-two thousand square feet. Good elevator and shipping facilities. Excellent light. Immediate possession. Apply H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 455 King St. East. Main 5451

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,835 TWO CENTS

GERMAN RESISTANCE IS BROKEN BY FRENCH ON FRONT AT RHEIMS

More Than 10,000 Prisoners Taken and Five Miles of Ground is Gained.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The French troops in the battlement east of Rheims made further advances today, and in the two days battle have taken more than 10,000 prisoners and considerable war material, according to the official communication tonight. The total advance by the French has been about five miles at certain points.

Americans Take 8,000 Prisoners More Than 100 Guns Captured, Many French Mortars and Hundreds of Machine Guns.

WITH the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 27.—The number of prisoners thus far captured by the Americans in their offensive is now placed at 8000, of whom 125 are officers. The captured material includes more than one hundred guns, 12 of which are of heavy calibre, many trench mortars and hundreds of machine guns.

SECOND HINDENBURG LINE NOW ATTACKED

French on 19-Mile Front Soon Will Drive Germans Into Open Country. Paris, Sept. 27.—In the first day of the battle General Gouraud's men recaptured all the positions abandoned July 15 and then stormed the Hindenburg line on a length of 19 miles. They now are on the front of the second Hindenburg line along the Epy, which are less strong than the first. These will have to be demolished by the artillery before the infantry can tackle the last defenses of the enemy, beyond which lies the open country.

GERMANS FAIL TO MAKE GAIN

Counter-Attacks Against the Americans at Verdun Net Them Nothing.

With the American Forces Northwest of Verdun, Sept. 27, 10 p.m.—The Germans delivered counter-attacks northwest of Yverdon and between Ivroy and Montfaucou late today, but achieved no gain. There was heavy artillery firing west of Mont Blainville and southwest of Charpeny this afternoon, a further indication that the Germans are making an effort to stabilize their line. The enemy is known to be massed in Clerges and the forest of Clerges and the forest of Mont. All these places are being heavily shelled tonight.

LT.-COL. HARBOTTE HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Pte. Hugh Shrubsole Given Credit for Saving Popular Officer's Life in Battle.

Information has been received from France giving details of the fight for the Quent-Drocourt switch in which Lieut.-Col. C. C. Harbottle of Toronto, O.C. of the 75th Battalion, was wounded. It was the hottest fight yet, and once getting thru, Canadians pushed on altho the losses were great. Lieut.-Col. Harbottle was so far forward that word reached him from the G.O.C., ordering him back. It was while going back on hands and knees that he was hit in both legs by machine gun bullets. His runner, Pte. Hugh A. Shrubsole, who was with him at the time, the runner got him into a ditch, dressed his wounds, and then went back to notify brigade headquarters. This boy undoubtedly saved the colonel's life, and he had a marvelous escape himself.

VICTORY OF ALLENBY TO HAVE DEEP EFFECT

London, Sept. 27.—The war cabinet has sent the following telegram to General Allenby, commanding the troops operating in Palestine: "The war cabinet desires to convey to you and the troops under your command their hearty congratulations on the magnificent success you have achieved and to express their intense admiration of the vision and resource in planning and energy and determination in execution which you have displayed throughout the present operations. They request that you convey to all ranks under your command their heartfelt appreciation of the services they have rendered the allied cause by this brilliant and decisive victory which is not only an unrivalled feat of arms, but will have a profound effect on the situation in the near and middle east."

AGED WOMAN IS KILLED WHEN STRUCK BY MOTOR

Mrs. Eliza Deacons, 70, 28 Spruce street, was almost instantly killed when she was run down by a motor car driven by Pte. J. C. Cooper, of the Base Hospital, Dr. W. McNichol, 184 Carlton street, was immediately called, but life was extinct. Mrs. Deacons had been talking to her grandson, who was working on his motor car at the side of the street when she started to cross the street directly in the path of the motor car. Cooper blew his horn, but Mrs. Deacons is dead. Cooper surrendered to the police, but on the strength of the statements of eye-witnesses he was not detained. An inquest will be opened at the morgue this afternoon.

LIEUT.-COL. WHITE IS DEAD IN OTTAWA

Was Commissioner of Northwest Territories and Comptroller of the Mounted Police. Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Lieut.-Col. Fred White, commissioner of the northwest territories and former comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, which he organized, died here tonight in his 72nd year. The late Col. White, who retired from the position of comptroller of the R.N.W.M.P. about five years ago, had been an invalid since the past two years. He was one of the pioneers of the west after Confederation. For some years he was confidential secretary to the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

BULGARIA INVADED AND BEATEN IS SINGING FOR SEPARATE PEACE

Asks for Meeting to Arrange Armistice and Eventual Peace, Which, if Made, Would Have Prodigious Effect and Release Salonica Army, Bring Peace With Turkey and Free Mesopotamia and Palestine Armies.

Paris, Sept. 27.—The French commander-in-chief in Macedonia officially reports today that the Bulgarians have asked for a meeting to arrange the conditions of an armistice and eventual peace. The French commander replied, refusing to suspend the operations, but saying he would receive duly qualified delegates of the Bulgarian Government. Confer With Premier. London, Sept. 27.—Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour and Andrew Bonar Law are conferring with Premier Lloyd George in regard to the Bulgarian armistice proposal. Reuter learns from the foreign office that in Bulgaria's application for an armistice there was no suggestion that Premier Malmoff's action was taken only on his own initiative. The request is for an armistice in order to discuss peace. Great Britain can only reply after consultation with her allies. Prodigious Effect. It is understood that the official view is that peace with Bulgaria would have prodigious effect, especially with Turkey. It would free the whole Salonica army, and, in certain

eventualities, bring about peace with Turkey and thus free the Mesopotamia and Palestine armies and thus kill the German menace to the east. Moreover, it would affect advantageously the world's food situation. Must Give Up Spoils. Washington, Sept. 27.—Bulgaria, suing for peace with her armies beaten and her border strongholds in the hands of the allies, will get no peace in the making of which Germany even indirectly has a finger, and no peace saving in her possession the slightest portion of the spoils of her glorious part in the war as Berlin's tool. Nor will there be any interruption of the victorious march of the allies. The allies are ready to disarm, drive out their German officers and advisers and surrender as a pledge of good faith such strategic points as may be designated. If the Bulgarians really are ready to quit the war on the entente terms, there is little doubt that her offers will be entertained. There will be no "round table" peace discussions. The allies will deal separately and independently with each of the countries with which they are at war

when it came to peace negotiations. Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 27.—The Wolf Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, says the Bulgarian Premier Malmoff's peace offer is against the wishes of King Ferdinand and the Teutonic alliance. Comment in Paris. Paris, Sept. 27.—Unofficial comment was divided on whether the Bulgarian request was a sincere proposition for peace or merely a sounding of the entente powers of what might be done. It was a step which some regarded as supplementing the recent Austro-Hungarian proposals and carrying it a little further. Unofficial comment also dwells upon the important effect Bulgarian succession from the central powers would have in severing the lines of communications between Germany and Austria in the north, and Turkey in the south. It would tend to isolate the Turkish Empire and put an end to the German dream of a route from Berlin to Bagdad. It is foreseen for the reasons that the inevitable consequence of Bulgaria abandoning the conflict would be to compel Turkey to take the same course.

PEACE NO MATTER OF MAKING TERMS

President Wilson Says Enemy Has Made Agreement Impossible.

GUARANTEES REQUIRED

Promises of Parties to Coming Settlement Have Become Untrustworthy.

Points in Wilson's Speech. The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations. It is a league of nations, formed at the peace conference. Germany will have to redeem her character by what follows the peace conference. Peace is not a question of coming to terms, but of what follows. We cannot come to terms with them, as they have made it impossible. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary actions of governments which have destroyed Russia. The justice to be obtained must include no discrimination towards any people. The principles are laid down as the practical program of the American peace terms. These include no discrimination, no special or separate interest of any nation or set of nations, no leagues within the league, no economic discrimination within the league, the publication of all international agreements and treaties.

New York, Sept. 27.—The price of peace will be impartial justice to all nations; the instrumentality indispensable to secure it is a league of nations formed not before or after, but at the peace conference; and Germany, as a member, will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows. This was President Wilson's answer, given tonight before an audience of fourth Liberty Loan here, to the recent peace talk from the central powers, altho he did not refer specifically to the utterances of enemy leaders. Peace was not a question, declared the president, "of coming to terms" for "we cannot come to terms with them," as they have made it impossible. "There will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement to remove that source of insecurity." "It would be folly to leave the guarantee of the inter-allied war council, guided by the master strategy of Marshal Foch, apparently has come the first break in the united front of the central powers. Bulgaria, smallest of the Teutonic allies, seems to have struck her colors. Premier Malmoff has asked for an armistice to consider terms of peace. Whether he is acting upon his own responsibility as the representative of a revolutionary party or with the approval of King Ferdinand and the government, remains in doubt. In either case, however, there is little doubt that Bulgaria has ceased to be a military factor in the war. Her armies are in full retreat and her soil has been invaded. Secession of the Balkan State from the thrall of Germany will be almost as severe a blow to the Teutonic alliance as the collapse of Russia to the allies. If Bulgaria lays down her arms, Turkey, her armies shattered by the coup of General Allenby in Palestine, will be cut off from her allies. Her line of communication will be severed, except across the Black Sea, thru Rumania, or over the mountain peaks of trans-Caucasia into Russia, where the grip of the German controlled Bolshevik is becoming steadily weaker. With her supplies of German-made munitions and raw materials hanging by such slender threads, military observers believe the Ottoman Empire will have no course left but to follow the example of her Balkan neighbor. But it makes little difference to the entente whether the Turk abandons Germany and Austria, if Bulgaria quits, he can no longer be a menace to their plans. The back door of Austria will stand ajar before the victorious British, French, Serbian, Greek and Italian armies plunging ahead thru the mountains of liberated Serbia. Only 230 miles ahead of their advance guards is Belgrade, across the Danube from the plains of Hungary. They already have pressed forward a quarter of this distance since the great Macedonian offensive began on Sept. 14

BULGARIA QUILTS, TURKS BEATEN GERMANS BEING DRIVEN BACK

New York, Sept. 27.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following: With the wedding of the armies of the entente into a compact whole under command of the inter-allied war council, guided by the master strategy of Marshal Foch, apparently has come the first break in the united front of the central powers. Bulgaria, smallest of the Teutonic allies, seems to have struck her colors. Premier Malmoff has asked for an armistice to consider terms of peace. Whether he is acting upon his own responsibility as the representative of a revolutionary party or with the approval of King Ferdinand and the government, remains in doubt. In either case, however, there is little doubt that Bulgaria has ceased to be a military factor in the war. Her armies are in full retreat and her soil has been invaded. Secession of the Balkan State from the thrall of Germany will be almost as severe a blow to the Teutonic alliance as the collapse of Russia to the allies. If Bulgaria lays down her arms, Turkey, her armies shattered by the coup of General Allenby in Palestine, will be cut off from her allies. Her line of communication will be severed, except across the Black Sea, thru Rumania, or over the mountain peaks of trans-Caucasia into Russia, where the grip of the German controlled Bolshevik is becoming steadily weaker. With her supplies of German-made munitions and raw materials hanging by such slender threads, military observers believe the Ottoman Empire will have no course left but to follow the example of her Balkan neighbor. But it makes little difference to the entente whether the Turk abandons Germany and Austria, if Bulgaria quits, he can no longer be a menace to their plans. The back door of Austria will stand ajar before the victorious British, French, Serbian, Greek and Italian armies plunging ahead thru the mountains of liberated Serbia. Only 230 miles ahead of their advance guards is Belgrade, across the Danube from the plains of Hungary. They already have pressed forward a quarter of this distance since the great Macedonian offensive began on Sept. 14

ALLIES MUST WORK FOR CLEAN PEACE

Herbert H. Asquith Never Doubts Pressure Will Be Irresistible.

Manchester, England, Sept. 27.—Speaking at conference of the National Liberal Federation, Herbert H. Asquith, former British prime minister, said that the development of the situation during the last two months had been highly favorable to the allied cause. The allied progress in Palestine and Macedonia, the former premier continued, had been marked and significant. Asquith never had doubted the continued pressure of the allied forces, naval, military and economic, would prove in the long run irresistible. "But the more confident we are in our faith in ultimate victory," the speaker continued, "the more we should be on guard that our unexampled sacrifices are not wasted, frittered away, without securing a clean peace and setting up a new international policy which will chain up forever the forces of war." "Reverting to the recent speech of Count von Hertling, Asquith said that he remained impertinent about Belgium and implied that there was no cause for indemnity or reparation. And this, he asserted, came from a statesman who was at the moment engaged, with the connivance of the Bolshevik government, in extracting 300,000,000 pounds sterling from Russia. The only peace the allies could accept, Asquith concluded, was one that guaranteed to all nations, small or great, security against sinister predatory ambitions and full right of self-determination.

CANADIANS AND AMERICANS NOW FIGHTING FOR CAMBRAI

British Are Breaking Down German Armies on West Front

Crack is Coming and Old Significance is Attached to Objectives No Longer.

WITH the British Army in France, Sept. 27.—The British today put their teeth into the Hindenburg line in the Cambrai sector in a more determined manner than heretofore. The clearest signs of recent days had been but preliminary to the blow launched at 5.20 o'clock this morning. The British no longer attach the old significance to "objectives." They are now engaged in breaking down the German armies on the western front. Whether the final crack comes on the line of the Meuse or the Rhine is not very material. The capture of places now is mainly interesting as showing landmarks of the British progress. The enemy's casualty lists count far more than recovered territory. The battle which opened today already has broken down a long chain of formidable resistance.

Bulwark of Cambrai Is Taken by British

Capture of Bourlon Prevents Germans From Using Cambrai, Which is Under British Fire.

London, Sept. 27.—British troops today advanced to a point within three miles of Cambrai. They took between 5000 and 6000 prisoners. Seven German guns, including a complete battery, were captured by Field-Marshal Haig's men. The British attack today on the Cambrai front was made between Sauchy-Lestrée and Gouzeaucourt, a distance of 14 miles. Haig's maximum advance today was three miles. The Hindenburg outposts were crossed at several points. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the British line ran southwest of Gouzeaucourt, east of Beaumont, west of Maroing and east of Graincourt, where some of the enemy were still holding out. Thence it ran between Bourlon and Fontaine Notre Dame, a thousand yards west of Raillencourt and southeast of Mesures, where it is not known whether the British or the Germans hold Maroing. The capture of Bourlon is of the highest importance, because it is the bulwark of Cambrai. It was captured notwithstanding the water line in front of it, the whole of which has now been crossed. The British are in a good position to capture Cambrai. Even now the enemy cannot use the town, as the railway, roads and junction are under British fire.

BULGARIA QUILTS, TURKS BEATEN GERMANS BEING DRIVEN BACK

New York, Sept. 27.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following: With the wedding of the armies of the entente into a compact whole under command of the inter-allied war council, guided by the master strategy of Marshal Foch, apparently has come the first break in the united front of the central powers. Bulgaria, smallest of the Teutonic allies, seems to have struck her colors. Premier Malmoff has asked for an armistice to consider terms of peace. Whether he is acting upon his own responsibility as the representative of a revolutionary party or with the approval of King Ferdinand and the government, remains in doubt. In either case, however, there is little doubt that Bulgaria has ceased to be a military factor in the war. Her armies are in full retreat and her soil has been invaded. Secession of the Balkan State from the thrall of Germany will be almost as severe a blow to the Teutonic alliance as the collapse of Russia to the allies. If Bulgaria lays down her arms, Turkey, her armies shattered by the coup of General Allenby in Palestine, will be cut off from her allies. Her line of communication will be severed, except across the Black Sea, thru Rumania, or over the mountain peaks of trans-Caucasia into Russia, where the grip of the German controlled Bolshevik is becoming steadily weaker. With her supplies of German-made munitions and raw materials hanging by such slender threads, military observers believe the Ottoman Empire will have no course left but to follow the example of her Balkan neighbor. But it makes little difference to the entente whether the Turk abandons Germany and Austria, if Bulgaria quits, he can no longer be a menace to their plans. The back door of Austria will stand ajar before the victorious British, French, Serbian, Greek and Italian armies plunging ahead thru the mountains of liberated Serbia. Only 230 miles ahead of their advance guards is Belgrade, across the Danube from the plains of Hungary. They already have pressed forward a quarter of this distance since the great Macedonian offensive began on Sept. 14

ANOTHER GASLESS SUNDAY

THE fuel controller appeals to motorists to make tomorrow another "gasless" Sunday. He states that there is still a serious scarcity of gasoline for military purposes, and asks owners of motor cars to respect their splendid response of the past two Sundays. Saving gasoline means saving money. Both are needed for victory.

With the British They Gain Important Ground, Capturing Ten Villages and Causing Enormous Losses.

London, Sept. 27.—Americans operating on the extreme right of the British this morning captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the Hindenburg system southwest of LeCateau, north of St. Quentin, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The text of the report follows: "Portions of our first and third armies under the command respectively of Generals Sir Henry Horne and Sir Julian Byng, attacked this morning before dawn on a wide front in the general direction of Cambrai. Notwithstanding the great strength of the enemy's positions, especially in the northern sector of the attack where the Canal du Nord and open ground sloping toward the enemy rendered our advance most difficult, all our objectives have been reached. Further north the fifth division captured Beaumont and, combining with Lancashire men of the third division, have cleared Beaucourt Ridge, which runs northeastward toward Maroing. "On the right centre, sixth and third divisions of the sixth corps under General Haldane, breaking thru the enemy's defenses east of Havrincourt, carried the village of Mesures, and gained possession of a long spur which runs eastward from that village toward Maroing. "On their left, Scottish and Welsh units of the 17th corps, having stormed the line of the Canal du Nord east and southeast of Mesures, were at first checked by the Germans of Graincourt. Outflanking this village from the north, they seized Anieux and carried forward the whole front of the corps. "On the extreme right American detachments captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the main Hindenburg system southwest of LeCateau. "Canadiana take Bourlon. "The village of Graincourt was captured at the advance continued to Cantain and Fontaine Notre Dame. In the left centre the Canadian corps, under General Currie, attacking with the first, third and fourth divisions, forced a passage of the Canal du Nord and captured the villages of Sains-lez-Marquion and Bourlon, with the wooded heights of Bourlon Hill. "Substantial progress has been made toward Raillencourt and Haynecourt. "Our deep advance astride the Arras-Cambrai road was greatly assisted by the close co-operation of the 2nd Corps under General Godley south and north of the Sensee and Bourlon Rivers. "The 56th London division of this corps crossed the Canal du Nord, and attacking northward, has captured Sauchy-Lestrée and Saucy Caucy. "Arriex Taken. "North of the Scarpe, on the extreme left, English and Scottish troops completed the capture of Arriex, Gohelle and the German trench system in the vicinity of that village. "The capture of Arriex, between the commanders of neighboring units and formations, between infantry, artillery, tanks and aircraft, together with the industry and resource of our divisions, have again enabled us to achieve complete success at relatively small cost. Several thousand prisoners and many guns have been captured. "The report from Field Marshal Haig tonight gives the first intimation received here that American troops were co-operating in the St. Quentin sector. At the beginning of the offensive, however, American troops were brigaded with the British around Arras, but have not been mentioned in the fighting since then. "BIG DAY FOR MEN'S HATS. "Every day is shopping day for the fair sex, but it sets down to one day if it comes to man, poor man! Saturday is his day. When he goes out to buy a hat he wants quick service and quality goods from which to choose, and he wants to know that he is getting his money's worth in the goods and the style that is in the hat. That is the reason the Dineen Co. enjoy such a large patronage on Saturday. The Dineen Co. have always made Saturday the one big day for special shopping. Today they offer many New Fall Styles from the best makers. There are hats by Christy of London at \$2.50 and \$3.00, either soft or stiff. Heaters London Felt, \$6.00; Silk, \$10.00. Special—100 doz. Fine-Felt Hats, the products of best Canadian factories, in green, slate, black and brown. Special—100 doz. Fine-Felt Hats, \$3.00 and \$7.00. Duniap's \$7.00. The display of New Fall Styles is worthy of your attention today at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street. Store closes at six every day.