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MONDAY MORNING OCTOBER 21 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,858

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ALLEMIEN PROACHING GHEENT

Two Armies Converging on Third Largest City in Belgium---Northwestern Corner of France Cleared of Germans---British Troops Turn the Valenciennes Line---15,000 Germans Interned in Holland---French Tear Gap in Hunding Line

HALF A MILLION MEN USED ON FRONT OF FORTY MILES GHEENT SOON WILL BE RECOVERED VALENCIENNES LINE NOW IS TURNED

15,000 Retreating Germans Are Interned in Holland

Cut Off By the Belgians They Cross the Border and Will Stay There Till the War Ends.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Fifteen thousand retreating German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Eechno, according to reports from the frontier reaching Amsterdam and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph. Belgian soldiers took charge of the Dutch-Belgian border last night and were received enthusiastically by the populace.

BRITISH CROSS THE SELLE; ADVANCE ON 10-MILE FRONT

Towns and Villages in the Valley First Are Taken, Especially Strong Opposition Overcome and Advance Made to Two Miles of Tournai.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 20.—The first and third British armies this morning joined battle with the Germans from northeast of Le Cateau to the Scheldt Canal. The weather was wet and the ground heavy and slippery, but the attack started most brilliantly. The capture of Vedre and Castellette is confirmed. Fires broke out afresh in Douai yesterday, and the enemy has been bombarding heavily some of the towns captured by the British, evidently not intending that they shall enjoy the fruits of their victories unmolested.

London, Oct. 20.—In their attack across the Selle River, in the region of Le Cateau, today the British advanced one mile on a front of 10 miles. The Town of Solesmes, five and one-half miles north of Le Cateau, was recaptured.

Now on High Ground. Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters this evening says: "Having completed the capture of the villages in the river valley, and driven the enemy from the Town of Solesmes, our troops fought their way forward up the slopes east of the Selle, and have established themselves on the high ground overlooking the valley of the Harpies River.

Determined opposition was encountered especially in the vicinity of Solesmes and at the Village of St. Python. This opposition was overcome after hard fighting, and a number of local counter-attacks were repulsed. As a result of this operation which was carried out in a heavy rain, we captured over 2000 prisoners and some guns. "Further north our advanced troops are reported to be within two miles of Tournai, and also to be in touch with the enemy east of the general line of Denain, Bois-le-Duc, Landas, Mouchin and Marquain."

Denain is Captured. The text of the field marshal's Sunday morning statement reads: "At an early hour this morning our troops attacked the enemy's positions on the line of the Selle River, north of Le Cateau, and have crossed the river despite considerable opposition. "Further north the advance continued yesterday afternoon and last evening. Our troops completed the capture of Denain. The enemy's resistance is increasing on this front."

Gains Are Develped. "The war office statement last night reads: "During today's fighting the British, Belgian and French armies, under command of King Albert of Belgium, have been able to develop the results obtained in the last six days. "The Belgian army has occupied Zebrugges and Heysse and has stormed the Town of Bruges. Elsewhere the Belgians have crossed the Ghent-Bruges Canal. On their left they have reached the Dutch frontier and on the right are half way from Bruges to Ghent. "The French forces have carried

Germans Fight Desperately to Stop Important Advances by the French, Who Break Thru Hunding Line East of La Fere.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Germans are fighting desperately to hold their positions on the front north and south of Le Cateau which has an important bearing on the situation elsewhere between the Meuse and the North Sea. On a front of forty miles the Germans have massed forty divisions in an effort to check the allies. This is said to be a new record of density of defending forces.

The general attack of the British, Americans and French yesterday resulted in extensive breaches being made in the enemy's defences. Along the Alpine General Mangin broke into the Hunding line. A large number of prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material was captured.

Important Progress. Gains are recorded by the war office tonight between the Oise and the Serre in Sunday's fighting. The French have made important progress east of Vouziers, capturing numerous heavy guns. "Despite the bad weather, we have extended our positions between the Oise and the Serre.

To the east of Verneuil we have crossed the enemy's front and gained a footing on the crests to the west of Grandoull. All our gains have been maintained notwithstanding violent counter-attacks. "East of Vouziers we reached the outskirts of the Village of Perron and captured in the region of Landeves and Falais, capturing about twenty cannon."

Reach Hunding Line.

The French armies all along the front have been successful in their combats against the Germans, making advances at numerous points and all others warding off violent counter-attacks, says the official communication issued last night. In Champagne the French reached the Hunding line, attacked it and captured St. Germainmont. Seven hundred prisoners were taken. The statement says:

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"The first army today achieved new successes. Rivemont and the position dominating Villers-les-Sec fell into our hands. More to the east we went beyond Fals-les-Nevers and Cailillon de Temple. "On the Serre front the tenth army this morning started an attack on the Hunding line in the region of Folly and the marshes of Sissonne consisting of five kilometres. This position, which was powerfully organized and comprised two lines of trenches protected by a network of barbed wire and provided with numerous concrete dugouts, was forced by our troops who broke the enemy's stubborn resistance. We realized an advance of 1200 metres in depth. The village and four miles of Verneuil, the Athisnuil Farm and Fay-lez-See are in our hands. The number of prisoners taken runs into the thousands. "West of Barenton Rivulet enemy counter-attacks carried out by important effectives who had received the order to hold on at all costs have been repulsed with heavy losses. Between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien the fight has not been less spirited. "In the region of Vouziers progress. We have reached the front from Sissonne to La Selle and have carried several kilometres. "More to the east we held Bethancourt, Espaquis, Tainin and Compiers. Between these villages and Nizy-le-Comte, and west of Clay-sur-Ornain, our troops also came into contact with the Hunding line. Our troops attacked after a forest artillery preparation, and took St. Germain Mont. Seven hundred prisoners were taken in the course of this fighting. "In the region of Vouziers the battle continued the whole day, with extreme stubbornness. On the helgals east of Aime we have taken, after a hard struggle, the Macquart Farm and Hill 195, east of Vandy. More to the south we captured the Village of Chetres, and went far beyond this display. We took more than 400 prisoners and captured 19 cannon and some machine guns."

Preventive Influenza Vaccine Has Been Produced in Toronto

Connaught Laboratories Announce the Discovery, First Supply of Which Was Distributed Sunday for Nurses and Doctors and to Army Authorities.

The Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, have announced the production of a preventive vaccine for influenza. Immediately after the outbreak of the epidemic in Toronto, work has been actively carried on with the co-operation of both the military and civil authorities, with the idea of determining the cause and means of spread of the disease. Following the work of the New York City Health Department, a vaccine has been prepared in large enough quantities for distribution. The vaccine consists of dead germs of influenza and eighteen strains of these germs are used in the preparation of the vaccine. These strains were obtained through New York and Boston authorities and represent strains isolated in these cities and in several of the army camps of the United States. The influenza germ must be cultivated on a special media and is extremely difficult to grow, being a very delicate organism. The preparation of a vaccine in large quantities is, therefore, most difficult. Yesterday, distribution of the first supply of vaccine was commenced, to the hospitals in Ontario, for the use of the nurses and doctors, and to the army authorities. The first supply of vaccine amounted to 7000 doses. The work is being carried out on a large scale and a steady supply of vaccine, it is hoped, will soon be available. The university desires to point out that the vaccine is extremely difficult to prepare, it should be used first, in those places where it is most needed. The vaccine will be distributed by the university entirely free at present. The Connaught Laboratories were established along the lines of the Rockefeller Institute of New York, and the Lister Institute of London, Eng., for investigation in the field of preventive medicine and production of public health vaccines and serums. The laboratories have distributed during the last four years, diphtheria antitoxin and other necessary products, not only through Canada, to the provincial health departments, but also have supplied the department of militia and defense with all the tetanus (lockjaw) preventive serum required for the overseas forces. The director of the laboratories, Major J. G. Fitzgerald, is at present overseas, as officer commanding No. 39, Mobile Laboratory, France, and the acting-director, Dr. R. D. Defries, is in charge of the work.

Belgians, French and British Rapidly Approach the City, While British Third Army Smashes Its Way Eastward.

While the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 20.—The British army continued its attack today in conjunction with the Belgians to the north. The combined forces fought their way to the east of Staceghem and reached the Scheldt, to which of Coutrai, and are still pushing on rapidly. The Anglo-Belgians are also north-east of deeryck, Spruce and Strath. The third army in its attack had captured by early afternoon nearly 1000 prisoners. While the Belgians, French and British were driving the Germans rapidly to the east in the direction of Ghent, which is being approached both from the west and southwest, the British third army, attacking at two o'clock this morning, smashed its way eastward to the south of Valenciennes. The success of this operation, which this evening seems assured, means the turning of the Valenciennes line and endangers all the German forces in the Flanders and southward to the Oise Canal behind which the Germans have begun to retreat from other British forces and the Americans. This thrust will serve to upset the known German plan of trying to hold the line east of the Scheldt, to which the enemy is retiring hastily from what once was the Lille salient.

Soon to Take Ghent. Reports from the battleline in Flanders indicate that Ghent will soon be recovered by the allied guns are hammering the Germans on all sides; cyclist and cavalry patrols are sweeping ahead in front of the infantry, drawing close and capturing orders show that the Germans held the line of Zebrugges-Brugoes. This has been unable to resist the terrific allied pressure. Thousands of civilians have been liberated by the Belgians and French, and masses of booty, including the Germans had no time to carry away, fell into their hands. It is considered quite possible that the Germans will try to make several successive stands in Belgium, and one line of resistance undoubtedly will comprise Antwerp (Brussels) and Namur, on which much work is being done. At the same time it is worth noting that the Germans are laboring frantically in the preparation of a defensive line on their own frontier, especially in the neighborhood of Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege.

Severe Fighting. The operation of the third army was characterized by most severe fighting. For the Germans realized the importance of trying to delay the British here. Regardless of the enemy resistance, however, the British gained the high ground to the east of the line from which they were advancing, against a perfect storm of machine gun bullets fired from advantageous positions. The machine guns were cleared out with great rapidity and great numbers of Germans were killed. The fighting was especially fierce in the neighborhood of St. Python where many barricades had been hastily erected. "South of Le Cateau the British and Americans are continuing their successes of the past two days. American patrols, pushing out from the Mazinghen area, have reached the banks of the Oise Canal. The German artillery in this region has been quite active, and many towns including Bazuel, have been heavily shelled. There were civilians in some of these towns so that their speedy removal was necessary. The Germans disregarding their presence entirely, the First Army is across the Lys River at several places and making good progress, while the first army has crossed the Selle River near Sautzoir and continues driving. From in front of Denain this army is pushing forward to Valenciennes, a movement which is in co-operation with the third army's attack southward. Scheldt Line Fortified. Obviously the Germans intended to defend the east bank of the Scheldt, for they entrenched and wired it. But

GERMANS ARE IN RETIREMENT FROM LE CATEAU TO THE SEA

Standing to Fight Only Where Pressure By the Allies Becomes a Menace to Their Retreat From Belgium.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 20.—From Le Cateau to the sea the Germans almost everywhere are in retirement and are standing to fight only at such places where the pressure of the allied pursuit might easily transform them into points of great menace to the German retreat. Where they are holding, they are holding stubbornly. Any idea of a straggling reeling line is quite incorrect. On wide sectors there has been little appreciable movement for some days past. These are the sectors in which the principal fighting is taking place. The retreat is limited to certain definite routes which the allies have steadily narrowed down. The enemy has massed his forces athwart the flanks of these routes, and behind the battle lines his legions are tramping eastward. The enemy's northward flanks have been uncovered by the occupation of the coast. On the right, with three British armies pressing on, the French contracting the enemy front across St. Gobain massif, the strategic position is fraught with imminent possibilities. This is why, to the south of Douai, the allies are confronted with the strongest resistance in men and guns which the Germans are able still to mass.

STRONG GREEK ARMY READY TO FIGHT TURKS

Salonica, Oct. 20.—The last remaining territory in Macedonia invaded by the Bulgarians has been recaptured by the allies in the shape of the Greek forces. A strong Greek army is now ready for action, and it is announced, can be utilized from now on. The whole Greek nation and press ask that the fight be kept up; it is the desire of the Greeks to march immediately against Turkey.

BELGIUM TAKES STEPS TO COMPUTE DAMAGES

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Belgian Government already has taken steps to compute the enormous total of the damage done to property in Belgium by the Germans during their occupation of the country, said a cablegram received today by the Belgian legation. The council of ministers met at Havre and adopted measures for verifying claims for damages to civilian and public property. These would be employed as a means for determining the total compensation to be demanded from Germany.

BRUGES-GHEENT CANAL PASSED BY BELGIANS

Havre, Oct. 20.—"In the course of the day we continued to pursue the enemy," says the Belgian official communication issued yesterday. "We have occupied Zebrugges and Bruges and passed the Bruges-Ghent Canal and made progress toward Aigre."

British Take Ten Villages With Clock-Like Regularity

River Selle is Crossed at Several Points and the Advance Toward Valenciennes Continues.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Despite the abominable weather in French Flanders, the British armies are progressing in the region of Tournai with clock-like regularity, capturing today more than ten villages, including Nechin, Wannehin, Froimont and Froyennes, the latter a mile northwest of Tournai. The River Selle has been crossed at several points between Haapres and Sautzoir by the armies operating in the Denain region and the advance steadily continues in the direction of Valenciennes, in spite of the stubborn resistance of the Germans in that sector and torrential rains, which are making pivers of the brooks and the fields a sea of mud.

ADVANCE ON DANUBE REACHES KNIAJEVATZ

Forward Allied Elements Arrive at Trstenik, on South Bank of Morava.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The allied advance northward toward the Danube continues without slackening, the French war office tonight reports. The statement reads: "On Oct. 17 and 18 the allied troops made new progress towards the north. On the right Franco-Serbian forces occupied Kniajevatz and are marching on Zalechar. In the centre the Serbian troops forced the Bovan defile north of Aleksinat and captured two mountain cannon. 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 Noviguzar, the enemy, pursued by our troops, is retiring towards Kraljevo."

EXCLUSIVE FURS FOR LADIES.

This is the season when furs claim the attention of the fair sex. Hats and gowns take second place, and the fur question is the all-absorbing theme. Trappers in the far northern wilds report a great scarcity of all fur-bearing animals. The Dineen Co. 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, anticipated this, and their showing of all the popular styles of ladies' fur coats, capes, stoles, and fashionable furs—inables, foxes, lynx, mink, ermine and wolf—is complete. Furs, like everything else, are going by buying now. Come and see the cloth coats, millinery, blouses, sweaters, coats and hosiery, as well as furs.

