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Armistice Between the Allies And Bulgaria Concluded On Terms Dictated By Allies

SERBS CAPTURE CHAREVO NEAR BULGARIAN BORDER

ARMISTICE BETWEEN ALLIES AND BULGARIA HAS BEEN CONCLUDED ON ALLIES' OWN TERMS

Occupation of Bulgaria by Allied Troops With the Assistance of the Bulgarian Government, and the Demobilization of Ferdinand's Army Are Part of Armistice Terms Dictated by Allies.

Paris, Sept. 30.—An armistice has been concluded between the Allies and Bulgaria on the Allies' own terms.

Bulgarian representatives have agreed to an armistice—probably the first step in Bulgaria's withdrawal from the alliance with the central powers—a few days less than three years after she entered the war on the side of Germany. It was on October 8, 1915, that Bulgaria issued a manifesto, announcing her decision to cast her lot against the Entente alliance. She had been fifteen months in deciding her course.

In the manifesto issued at the time of her entrance into the ranks of the belligerents, the Bulgarian Government declared that her trade interests and economic rights, were inseparably bound up with Turkey, Germany and Austria. It was added that Germany had offered Bulgaria in return for her neutrality, the whole of Macedonia, including Ushak, Monastir and Ochrida. A still greater territorial expansion at the expense of Serbia was said to have been offered as a condition of active military assistance.

During the period of Bulgarian neutrality both the Entente alliance and the central powers have made offers to Bulgaria and Russia, who for years had protected Bulgarian interests sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria early in October, 1915. Bulgaria refused the Russian demands.

The Bulgarian manifesto said that Bulgaria did not believe in the promises of the Entente, and that "Bulgaria must fight on the victors' side." It was reported at that time, and never denied authoritatively, that a secret treaty has been signed between Bulgaria and Germany concerning Bulgarian participation in the war of July 17, 1915.

Bulgarian troops invaded Serbia on October 13, 1915. Her entrance into the war led to the overthrow of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania by the armies of the central powers. Bulgaria's joining the central powers was one of the reasons that led Rumania to enter the war on the side of the Entente late in August, 1916.

The population of Bulgaria was not unanimously in favor of Bulgaria joining the Entente's alliance. The Government took harsh measures against those opposed to the war and those who were friendly to the Entente. Late in 1917 reports were current that the military party in Bulgaria was being faced by increasing opposition.

Premier Radoslawoff retired last June, and his place was taken by M. Malinoff, who had been friendly to the Entente before Bulgaria entered the war. King Ferdinand, on the plea of ill-health, spent the greater part of last summer in Germany. Soon after the king returned to Sofia there were reports of unrest there, but the military party maintained the upper hand.

On September 14 Franco-Serbian forces attacked the German-Bulgarian line in Macedonia, east of Monastir. Breaking through, the Allied troops rapidly advanced northward.

Bulgaria was invaded by British troops at a point north of Saloniki, and on September 27 General D'Esperey, the Allied generalissimo, announced that he had received from the Bulgarian Government a proposal that military operations be suspended, pending negotiations for an armistice. Pending discussion of the proposal, the Allied Governments the French general said he would Bulgarian representatives reached Saloniki Saturday, and negotiations were opened Sunday.

As the armistice has been arranged on terms laid down by the Allies it is probable that it calls for the occupation of Bulgaria by Allied troops with the assistance of the Bulgarian Government.

U. S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES GOES ON TO SALONIKI

London, Sept. 30.—An American, said to be the United States charge d'affaires at Sofia, accompanied the Bulgarian delegate to Saloniki to confer with the Allied command relative to an armistice, according to a Berlin telegram received here by way of Copenhagen. It is said by the telegram that "he apparently played a very important part in recent events."

KING FERDINAND IS EXPECTED IN VIENNA

Bulgarian Monarch On Way to Visit Austrian Emperor.

Paris, Sept. 30.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is expected to reach Vienna soon, according to a Geneva dispatch, quoting Innsbruck advices. When the two daughters of King Ferdinand reached Vienna last week they stated that they expected their father to follow them shortly. The two princesses arrived at Vienna on Saturday night from Sofia, and were met by Emperor Zita. They brought with them a large quantity of baggage.

RECEIVED NO ORDERS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—The American charge d'affaires at Sofia received no instructions from Washington to use his good offices in connection with the Bulgarian armistice, Secretary of State Lansing said today, in discussing the report from London that the charge accompanied the Bulgarian delegates to Saloniki.

FERDINAND WIRES CHARLES, ASSURING HIM OF LOYALTY

Bulgarian King Announces He Will Stick by Quadruple Alliance.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has telegraphed to Emperor Charles of Austria, assuring him of his loyalty to the Quadruple Alliance, according to the Neue Freie Presse, which is quoted in dispatches reaching here.

RETURNED MEN NOT EXCLUDED FROM 'HUT'

Clash Between Soldiers and Montreal "Y" Smoothed Over.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Montreal, Sept. 30.—Returned soldiers who were excluded from the "Hut" yesterday afternoon resolved to show emphatically their resentment against any attempt to discriminate against them as many complained has been done. The cause of trouble caused Mr. MacDonald, chairman of the military service committee, to announce that the Y. M. C. A. had no intention of excluding returned men from the privileges of the hut. The trouble is said to have started through admission being refused to men under the influence of liquor.

FARMERETTES' WAGES ARE ON THE INCREASE

Apple and Grape Pickers Are in Great Demand.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Toronto, Sept. 30.—Farmettes' wages have increased. All demands for new workers offer \$3 a week and board. "We have calls not only for apple pickers, but for grape picking now," said Miss Martin of the Ontario Government labor bureau, "and there is an urgent appeal for young women to help in this work. Several applications for dairy farms have also been received. One worker placed is receiving \$40 a month and board, while the other girls will receive \$1.10 and board per day, and in some cases transportation will be paid one way."

COMMENDS GREEKS FOR CONDUCT IN MACEDONIA FIGHT

Allied Commander Has Words of Praise for Brave Fighters.

Athens, Sept. 30.—Gen. F. d'Esperey, the commander of the allied forces in the Macedonian campaign, has sent the following telegram to the Greek Government: "At the moment of the success of the offensive operations on the Macedonian front, I wish to express to you my entire satisfaction with the brilliant conduct which has marked the Greek participation in the battle. I wish particularly to mention a division which attacked west of Lake Doiran over ground that was very difficult. It carried itself with new glory, and carried out its operations with extreme firmness and courage, capturing a large number of prisoners. 'Certain of the Greek units have added materially to the magnitude of the victory. One of these, the recently arrived 35th Regiment of Infantry, important mass of French and the troops engaged have rivalled in endurance and spirit, and all have won new laurels."

INDIAN CAVALRY



Typical Sikh horsemen, who shared with the British and Australian cavalry the glory of sweeping the Turks from the plains of Palestine.

PRISONERS RELEASED AND RIGHTS RESTORED IN UKASE ISSUED BY BULGARIAN KING

M. Stambouliwsky, Leader of Agrarian Party, Is Pardoned by King Ferdinand—Political Offenders Who Were Sent to Prison Are Granted Liberty.

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, at the suggestion of the cabinet, has issued an ukase pardoning M. Stambouliwsky, leader of the Bulgarian Agrarian party and former Minister Ghenabieff, leader of the Stamboulist party, says a dispatch from Sofia. All their political friends, who were sent to prison with their leaders when Bulgaria entered the war also have been pardoned. The ukase restores all civil and political rights and particularly the mandates of those who were deposed in the Bulgarian Parliament.

HAIG DRIVES 2 MILES DEEP IN HINDY'S LINE NORTH OF ST. QUENTIN

London, Sept. 30.—Field Marshal Haig's forces today smashed the Hindenburg line on a front of eight miles to a maximum depth of two miles. The British attack was made just north of St. Quentin.

The British and Belgian armies attacking in Flanders have advanced for an average depth of five miles and a maximum depth of eight miles.

Roulers is in peril and the whole of the enemy's communications in Belgium and Flanders, particularly on the Belgian coast, is threatened.

MEDICAL OFFICER FOUND GUILTY OF CROOKED DEALING

Got Man of Inferior Physique To Pose for Drafttee.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Montreal, Sept. 30.—Capt. Aurel Roy of the Canadian Army Service Corps, who has been medical officer of the 2nd Depot Battalion, was Saturday evening found guilty by the standing general court-martial, of having procured a man of inferior physique to pose a conscript and accepted \$200 to secure a draftee's release from military service. This sentence has been forwarded to Ottawa. When Capt. A. Roy, for the defence, opened the address for the defence, Capt. Roy suddenly lost control of himself and broke into loud sobbing.

PRESIDENT OPENS DRAWING.
Washington, Sept. 30.—President Wilson personally today opened the ceremony of drawing numbers for the 13,000,000 men registered in the new draft. He drew the first capsule, which contained the number 322.

ALLIED CAPTURE OF CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN IMMINENT

VON HINTZE TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION

Action Follows Quickly That of Chancellor Von Hertling.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Secretary von Hintze have tendered their resignations to the emperor, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says it understands.

THIRTEENTH DEATH AT NIAGARA CAMP FROM INFLUENZA

Disease Is Believed by Officials To Be Under Control.

Niagara Camp, Ont., Sept. 30.—The thirteenth death in the Polish camp influenza occurred this morning. The situation is clearing somewhat, however. Yesterday there were eight admissions to the hospitals and eleven discharges.

Major G. E. Greenway, senior medical officer in the Hamilton mobilization depot, arrived in camp this morning to succeed Major Thomas Morrison, who has been appointed to the Siberian force.

SPANISH INFLUENZA CAUSES QUARANTINE OF HAMILTON FLIERS

Nearly 150 Cases Have Broken Out at Aviation Training School.

Hamilton, Sept. 30.—The outbreak of Spanish influenza at the Royal Armament School, where hundreds of officers are training, has assumed serious proportions. The school itself is now under quarantine, and there are nearly 150 cases of the disease at the east end military barracks. The medical staff has been largely increased, and hospital supplies are being rushed from the Brant Military Hospital.

FORMER PETROLEA MAN VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA IN AN AMERICAN CAMP

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 30.—First Lieut. Frederic A. Baluchsky, Dental Corps, United States Army, formerly of Toronto, is dead at Camp Dix. Lieut. Baluchsky had been a practicing dentist in Buffalo before he was commissioned in the army last July. He was born in Paisley, Ont., and graduated from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in Toronto. He came to Buffalo in 1900, after a year's practice in Petrolia, Ont. Pneumonia caused his death. The burial will be at Brantford.

THE WEATHER

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 55; lowest, 35. The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 50; lowest, 40.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COOL.
Toronto, Sept. 30.—8 a.m. Forecast: Light winds; fair and cool today and on Tuesday.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today: Stations. High. Low. Weather. Victoria 55 34 Cloudy Vancou 50 34 Clear Calgary 50 34 Clear Winnipeg 50 30 Clear Port Arthur 49 28 Fair Buffalo 56 40 Fair Port Stanley 58 42 Cloudy Kingston 56 40 Fair Toronto 60 44 Fair Ottawa 56 38 Fair Quebec 50 30 Fair Montreal 50 34 Clear Quebec 50 30 Cloudy

Weather Notes.
The barometer is high over the greater part of the Dominion, and the weather is fine and cool in all the provinces.

French Forces Reach the Oise-Aisne Canal---Charevo, Near the Bulgarian Border, Is Captured by Serbian Troops Who Have Cut Off the Enemy's Retreat---Belgian Army Makes Further Gains in Flanders.

CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN TO FALL.
London, Sept. 30, 1:45 p.m.—Pushing the Germans hard on the front north of the Aisne the French today have reached the Oise-Aisne Canal, reports from the battlefield show. They are progressing along the Chemin-des-Dames toward the east, and the enemy is retreating behind the Ailette.

The fall of Cambrai is imminent, but this place already is virtually useless to the enemy. The same statement applies to St. Quentin. With the fall of these two towns the enemy will be compelled to effect a complete readjustment of his entire line between the Scarpe and the Oise.

HAIG'S FORCES ENTER NORTHERN SUBURBS OF CAMBRAI TOWN

London, Sept. 30.—British, American and Australian forces pushed forward last night on the front between Bellicourt and Gonnelleu, in the face of the severest opposition, Field Marshal Haig announced today.

Four thousand prisoners were taken by the Allies yesterday to the north of St. Quentin, and forty guns were captured there. British forces have entered the northern suburbs of Cambrai.

On the front northwest of Le Catelet, German counter-attacks pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, while to the southwest of Le Catelet similar pressure sent Field Marshal Haig's troops back to the edge of the village of Bony.

Th text of the statement reads: "In the operations yesterday north of St. Quentin the Midland Division alone took 4,000 prisoners and forty guns.

"Between Bellicourt and Gonnelleu, the enemy yesterday was obstinate. American, Australian and English troops had heavy fighting until the late evening. In spite of the strong opposition they gained ground and took many prisoners.

"Heavy fighting also occurred yesterday afternoon on the left of the battlefield. Our advanced troops, who had taken Aubencheul-au-Bac and had entered Arleux, were compelled to withdraw from these villages.

"West and northwest of Cambrai the enemy was unable to prevent the progress of our troops, whose advanced detachments reached the junction of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai roads and entered the northern suburbs of the town.

"Heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy in the repulse of determined counter-attacks launched in this sector.

"Heavy rain has fallen during the night and the weather is still stormy."

VIOLENT GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS TO TAKE HILL 88 ARE REPULSED

Paris, Sept. 30.—French troops in the Champagne resumed their attack at daybreak today, the war office announces. The Germans violently counter-attacked last night south of St. Quentin, in the Urvillers region, in an attempt to recapture Hill 88. All these efforts were broken up by the French defence.

The text of the statement reads: "In the course of the night the Germans delivered a violent counter-attack in the region of Urvillers, south of St. Quentin. All their attempts to capture Hill 88 were broken up by the French fire.

"Rather violent artillery fighting occurred between the Ailette and the Aisne.

"In the Champagne there was no infantry action during the night. The battle began again at daybreak."

BELGIANS AND BRITISH TAKE MESSINES-WYTSCHAETE RIDGE

Have, Sunday, Sept. 29.—The Belgian and British armies defeated the Germans today in heavy fighting on the Flanders ridge and on the Messines-Wytschaete position, according to the official statement issued by the Belgian war office tonight.

The Messines-Wytschaete ridge has been occupied and the Germans have been defeated in efforts to defend the approaches by the River Lys.

The British and Belgian troops on Saturday and Sunday took more than 9,000 prisoners. They also captured more than 200 guns, some of a heavy calibre, as well as a very considerable quantity of other war material.

Continued on Page Three.