

HAIG'S DEER: BAGS MANY PRISONERS BIG SWEEP IN BELGIUM-FRENCH VICTORIES

NEW FOE FRONT AT ARDENNES

Centre of German Resistance
Transferred to Forest-
clad Bastion
TWO ROADS TO TURN IT
The Valley of Sombre and
Gap of Stenay Being
Fiercely Defended

(Copyright in Canada, 1918. Special
Cable to The Globe and The New
York Times.)

Paris, Oct. 20.—Amid all the shouting of the past triumphs and the confused noise it has brought about the minds of a great many people, the main facts of the situation, as it stands to-day, emerge quite clearly. The real factors of importance now are not the spectacular events occurring in Belgium but those connected with the centre of the battlefield. Just what these factors are must be clearly understood or we shall be lulled into a false optimism through mistaking appearances for realities. The main point is that the centre of German resistance on the Western front has now been transferred from the powerful massif of Laon, since its reduction by the allies, to an almost equally strong natural bastion directly in the rear, which is known technically as the massif of Ardennes. It is now obvious that it is on this bastion that the enemy has decided to make his next stand.

The Ardennes bastion is eminently suitable, by reason of its natural construction, to aid the German plans. It consists of a large number of forest-clad plateaux sharply broken up with deep ravines, narrow valleys and constitutes a formidable series of defensive positions. Its great weakness, however, lies in the fact that on each of the country's flanks it is through by which the whole bastion may be turned from the northwest or southeast. On the right of the enemy's centre, the valley of the Sambre, directly north of St. Quentin, through which the allies may strike into the heart of Belgium at the very base of the enemy's position. On the left, the Meuse river, the natural corridor of a comparatively easy country, through which the allies may strike into the heart of Belgium at the very base of the enemy's position. The brilliantly successful advance of the allies in Belgium, therefore, has been made possible as it is, may be set on the side for a moment and close attention devoted to the centre, where the real action now is.

The Germans are now offering stubborn resistance on Le Cateau-Denain front, where the British and American troops are fighting side by side to force the road into Belgium along the valley of the Sambre and also on the Meuse north of Sedan and the Ardennes, where General Gouraud's French troops and Liggett's Americans are striving to force a passage through the enemy's lines. It is vital to the enemy to block these two roads, and it is on these two seriously threatened points that he has massed practically the whole of his remaining reserves. It goes without saying that very heavy fighting may be expected in these two sectors from now on.

New Line of Defense.

The fact that the Germans are so powerful in the Ardennes yesterday proves that the enemy is not so disorganized as many people, who judge only by superficial appearances, are inclined to believe.

The new German line of defense in France may now be regarded as running from Valenciennes through the Ardennes and the massif of the Ardennes by Stenay to Metz. How long they will be able to hold on there remains to be seen. The already persistent attacks of the British and American armies, between Le Cateau and the Oise, have nailed down important enemy forces and compelled the German Commanders, who have a vital interest in not losing any more ground in the region of Denain and Valenciennes, to call ceaselessly for reinforcements. Moreover, before the enemy's reconstituted line is ready to fall back into the positions he expects to occupy in and around the massif of Ardennes, the Allies must have secured the region of the Scheldt, or Escaut, as the French call it, may rapidly become critical. As Paris sees it, the situation is not so bright as it appears. It is not so much the admitted weakness of the German position as the fact that the Allies have more than one of them to deal with. The German position is a disaster which might reasonably result in the sudden collapse of the whole resistance of the enemy and inevitably bring about an unconditional capitulation.

Harry Lauder Called
to Military Service

(London Times Cable Service to The
Globe. Copyright, 1918.)
London, Oct. 20.—When Harry Lauder arrived at Dundee Theatre he received a notice calling him to military service. He is forty-eight years old.

FIND VACCINE FOR EPIDEMIC

Connaught Laboratories of
University of Toronto An-
nounce Discovery

SEND IT TO HOSPITALS

Though Difficult to Prepare,
Large Supply May Soon
be Available

A preventive vaccine for influenza has been discovered in Toronto, and already its distribution to Ontario hospitals has commenced. Announcement to this effect was made last night by the Connaught Laboratories at the University of Toronto. The vaccine consists of dead germs of influenza, and eighteen strains of these germs are used in its preparation. The preparation of the vaccine in large quantities is difficult, but 7,000 doses already have been sent out.

The Director of the Connaught Laboratories, Major J. G. Fitzgerald, is at present overseas as officer in command of No. 39 Mobile Laboratory, France. Dr. R. D. Defries, the acting Director, is in charge of the work. The statement issued by the Connaught Laboratories is as follows: "The Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, have announced the production of a preventive vaccine for influenza. Work commenced on outbreak. 'Immediately after the outbreak of the epidemic here, work was commenced on the subject of influenza, and this 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 the New York and Boston City Health Departments, and in several of the army camps of the United States. The influenza germ must be cultivated on 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. The first supply of vaccine was commenced to the hospitals in Ontario for the use of the nurses and doctors and army authorities. The first supply of vaccine amounted to 7,000 doses. The work is being carried out on a large scale, and a very large supply of vaccine is expected to be available. The University desires to point out that as 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. Established for Investigation.

"The Connaught Laboratories were established along the lines of the Rockefeller Institute of New York City and the Lister Institute of London, England, for investigation in the field of preventive medicine and production of public health vaccines and sera. The laboratories have distributed during the last four years diphtheria antitoxin and other necessary products, not only to the military and naval authorities, but also to the Department of Militia and Defense with all the necessary technical assistance and serum required for our overseas forces."

U. S. LIBERTY LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)
New York, Oct. 20.—America's fourth Liberty Loan, of \$6,000,000,000, has been oversubscribed by \$150,000,000 or more, according to conservative estimates last night from the twelve Federal Reserve districts. The estimated total is \$6,150,000,000, despite the epidemic of Spanish influenza and peace talk. The United States Treasury Department yesterday announced that \$59,719,450, but this represented the subscriptions for the first eighteen days of the drive and did not include the subscription for the last three days, which was pouring in from all parts of the country when the nation went to bed. The Treasury Department, however, announced that the loan had been pushed over, and that the country was hundreds of millions behind in subscriptions. Yesterday brought a most tremendous outpouring of wealth from every nook and corner of the nation. While the official figures were not available, a stream of approximately 1,500,000,000 American dollars surged into Uncle Sam's war chest all day, from sunrise to sunset, and up to midnight. It is estimated that 25,000,000 people subscribed to the loan.

15,000 GERMAN TROOPS DRIVEN Report That Brussels is Being Evacuated by the Foe INTO HOLLAND AND INTERNED

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

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

A despatch from Amsterdam says: "The evacuation of Brussels by the Germans has already been begun, according to M. Heinrich, an activist Belgian Deputy. The Deputy is quoted thus by the correspondent of The Nieuwe Van den Dage at Rosendaal, on the Dutch frontier, who says the Deputy himself has arrived at Brussels. The evacuation reports, it is declared, refer to the German troops and not to the civilian population of the city."

BELGIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES. DUTCH FRONTIER IS REACHED

Germans Labor Frantically to Make Defensive
Line on Their Own Frontier—Burning What
They Cannot Take Away—Removing or
Destroying Machinery From the Factories

(Associated Press Despatch.)
Havre, Oct. 20.—The following official communication was issued today by Belgian Headquarters: "The offensive operations of the armies in Flanders under the command of General Ruysschaert continued Sunday. After attempting to oppose our advance on the west bank of the Lys River and the Dutch frontier, the Germans were obliged to retreat along the whole front. The Belgian army is standing along the canal, with its left resting on the Dutch frontier. The French army in Belgium has not only driven beyond the Lys the enemy rearguards, but has even, notwithstanding the inundations caused by the Germans, crossed that river, establishing two bridgeheads, one near Veurne and the other near Oostende. The second British Army, overcoming violent enemy resistance and difficult communications, crossed the Lys on its left flank, and reached the outskirts of Pecq, in the valley of the Scheldt. The front of this army passes through a line west of Pecq, the outskirts of Dottignies, east of Rolleghe, Vichte and Wilsbekke. It has taken since October 14 6,500 prisoners and captured 169 guns."

Take 1,000 Prisoners.
With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 20.—The British and French armies have taken 1,000 prisoners in the last 24 hours. The combined forces fought their way to the east of Staceghem, capturing to-day more than 1,000 prisoners. The British and French armies have reached Vichte, lying midway between Courtrai, and are still pushing on rapidly. The Anglo-Belgians are also north-east of Decryck, Spruete and Strate. The British Army, in its attack, had captured by early afternoon nearly 1,000 prisoners. Reports from the battle-line in Flanders indicate that Ghent will soon be recovered. Already the allied guns are hammering the Germans on all sides; cyclist and cavalry patrols are sweeping ahead of the infantry, drawing closer and closer. Moerkerke, Maldegem, Ursel and Aelre have been taken. The material abandoned by the enemy is enormous. Several batteries were captured on the Belgian coast. The British are progressing in the region of Tournai with clock-like regularity, capturing to-day more than ten villages, including Neechin, Wan-nahin, Froimont and Froeyens, the latter a mile northwest of Tournai.

Hustling Them Along.
The Germans were driven out of the northwest coast of Flanders much sooner than they expected, for much notice that they expected, for intended to hold the line of Zebrughe-Bruges-Thielt, but were unable to resist the terrific allied pressure.

Thousands of civilians have been liberated by the Belgians and French and masses of booty, which 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 Als-la-Chapelle and Jijssels. Their baggage train, a despatch from Madrid says.

Spain Now Hears That U-boats Are Recalled

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
London, Oct. 20.—The newspapers in Madrid say that Spain has received an official communication from the German Government stating that the Admiralty has ordered submarines to return immediately to their bases. A Reuters despatch from Madrid says.

OUT OF MISERY TO GREAT JOY

Wonderful Scenes Are Wit-
nessed in the Towns Re-
leased From Huns

BRUGES IS TRANSPORTED

People Suffered Much There
and at Ostend, Which
Was a Fortress

(By PHILIP GIBBS.)
(Copyright in Canada, 1918. Special
Cable to The Globe and The New
York Times.)

Under pressure of the allied armies, the enemy's retreat continues with severe rear-guard fighting on the British front east of Roubaix, Douai and Le Cateau, but every hour is giving back to Belgium and France precious soil and cities, and is liberating thousands of their people from German bondage. These are wonderful days when the agony of war is passing from stricken souls, so that out of misery they are lifted to joy which in itself is a kind of pain, because it is so sudden and so strong. Men cheer with tears streaming down their cheeks, as I saw many yesterday in Bruges, and the laughter of the women breaks suddenly into soba. We who are witnesses of these days, having been spared the long ordeal of war and having seen so much of its death and tragedy, are not untouched by this emotion. Our eyes are not dull when we go into the light of these people's gladness. There are moments when it is not easy to hide away the grief of the past. It was a wear when these things touch them. They are good days to live. I went into the town of Bruges yesterday morning, a few hours after the Germans had left Bruges. They were in the outskirts of the city until half-past one. I went into that old town and saw the glory of its liberation. It was a strange and exciting journey. We crossed the Flanders battlefields up to the town of Bruges, which for us was the worst road in the world, reeking with a thousand memories of horror, and then through Roulers we went up to Thourout, and from that place, which was taken by the Belgian cavalry, drove on up the long straight road to Bruges.

Cavalry All Round It.

We did not know whether we could get into Bruges, Belgian cavalry were all around it, but between the lines of the British and the Belgian cavalry, and there were still their machine-gun rearguards, and all the bridges had been blown up. Further up the road, after crossing round enormous mine craters, we were met by the Belgian cavalry, and they said: "Bruges is ours to-day. The Germans are fighting on the canal beyond."

So we went on, a mile after mile, until Bruges was close, and we saw

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Reply to Wilson Said to Deny
Loss of Women and Child-
ren on Sunken Ships

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
London, Oct. 20.—According to unofficial reports reaching Amsterdam, the German reply to President Wilson was delivered to the Swiss Minister in Berlin Saturday evening, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam.

In the note Germany consents to the evacuation of Belgium, but considers that such a withdrawal will take several months' time. German protests against the charges of cruelty in the President's note, and says she was forced into submarine warfare by the allies' blockade. The German Government, it is added, denies reports that the women and children on torpedoed passenger ships, but, to advance peace, Germany is prepared provisionally to stop unrestricted submarine warfare.

Finally, the note disputes the right of foreign powers to meddle with Germany's internal affairs, and declares Germany should enjoy the same right of self-determination as other nations.

Despatch of Note Delayed.
Amsterdam, Oct. 20.—The reply to President Wilson will be communicated to the German party leaders in Berlin at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, according to German advisers received here.

The despatch of the note has been delayed owing to the difference of opinion which occurred at the eleventh hour. It is said that Germany will make a very conciliatory offer regarding the suspension of submarine warfare, and will probably recall conditionally all submarines.

Official quarters in London were still without news of the German reply to President Wilson at a late hour to-night.

The view here is that in the event that the reply is unacceptable to the Entente powers, Austria and Turkey will arrange a joint conference for the purpose of taking independent peace action.

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GEN. HAIG'S SPLENDID ARMIES TURNING VALENCIENNES LINE

British and Americans Capture Over 7,000
Prisoners and a Number of Guns Since
Thursday Night—Big Hauls Are Also Made
by the French

(Canadian Press and Associated Press Despatches.)

London, Oct. 20.—A despatch from British headquarters, forwarded by Reuters' correspondent, says: "The First and Third British Armies this morning joined battle with the Germans from the Scheldt canal. The weather was wet and the ground heavy and slippery, but the attack started most favorably. The capture of Vred and Catelet is confirmed. Fires broke out afresh in Douai yesterday, and the enemy has been bombing heavily some of the towns captured by the British, evidently not intending that they shall enjoy the fruits of their victories unmolested. Official and other despatches show that since Thursday 7,000 prisoners and much material have been taken by the British and Americans, while the French in the south have taken many thousands of Huns and a number of cannon."

A Paris despatch says that 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 for defending forces.

Turning Valenciennes Line.

The British Third Army, attacking at 2 o'clock this morning, smashed its way through the enemy's lines, and its way eastward to the south of Valenciennes. The success of this operation, which this evening seems assured, means that the turning of the Valenciennes line and endangers all the German forces northward to 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 retreating hastily from what once was the Lille salient.

Take Denain and Press On.

In their attack this morning the British troops succeeded in forcing a passage of the Sambre river between Le Cateau and Denain, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters this evening. The British advance continues farth north, and Denain, five miles southwest of Valenciennes, has been captured.

The statement follows: "Having completed the capture of the villages in the river valley and driven the enemy from the town of Soulesmes 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."

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FRENCH SWEEPING FORWARD: Take Big Guns and Some Thousands of Prisoners SMASH HUNS ON WIDE FRONT

Paris, Oct. 20.—Gains are recorded by the War Office to-night between the Oise and the Serre in Sunday's fighting. The French have made important progress east of Vouziers, capturing numerous heavy guns and many prisoners. This and the earlier French reports show fighting along a continuous front from the Oise to the upper Aisne in the vicinity of the Arconne Forest, as well as in the section immediately south of the British advance at Le Cateau. The French alone are fighting on a front of about fifty miles. There have been a number of heavy counter-attacks at various points, but these have been successfully repulsed.

In the Champagne the French have reached the Hunting line, attacked it and captured St. Germain. They occupied the Forest of Ardenne and the villages of Epreux and Venolles, and continued with their right wing the pursuit of the enemy begun yesterday between the Oise and La Fere.

"The First Army to-day (Saturday) achieved new successes. Rivermont and the position dominating Villers-le-Sec fell into our hands. More to the east we went beyond Faisles-Noyers and Sattillon de Temple.

On the Serre front the Tenth Army this morning started an attack on the Hunting line in the region of Polly and the marshes of Sissonne on a front of five kilometers. This

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LE CATEAU WAS CANADIAN BAG

Place Was First Occupied by
Dominion Infantry
Brigade

LARGE HAUL OF HUNS

Systematic Destruction of
Buildings and Murder of
French Inhabitants

(By J. F. B. LIVESAY.)
(Special Correspondent of the Can-
adian Press.)

With the Canadian Corps in France, Oct. 19.—(Via London, Oct. 20.)—It was known that at the time the Canadian infantry were fighting for the possession of Cambrai a Canadian infantry brigade attached to an English cavalry division was sailing off into the blue farther south, and a new transpire, through an official French source, that it was the Canadian brigade which effected the capture of Le Cateau, together with two field guns, 132 machine guns and 500 prisoners.

The attack was made from Montigny, west of Le Cateau, the cavalry working through a series of villages where heavy opposition was encountered, and it was during this advance that the Colonel (Colonel Van Straubenzee probably) of a Canadian dragon 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, although since it has been subjected to enemy shell fire. The civilian population was rescued in passing through the village, and the peasants in their passion of joy mobbed our horsemen, kissing troops and officers, and were only extricated from the units with considerable difficulty.

Although 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 vouchered for by French official investigations. In Montigny a German officer lived 13 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 three 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.

DEFEAT FOR BOLSHIEVSKI.

Shanghai, Oct. 20.—Bolshevik troops advancing toward Yekaterinburg have been severely defeated by Czechoslovak and Siberian forces. The Bolsheviks lost 1,000 men killed, as well as three armored trains, eleven locomotives and sixty machine guns.

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TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY

THE WAR GOES WELL FOR THE ALLIES. Over roads deep in mud, across fields flooded with the autumn rains, streams that are almost unfordable, and marshes that the enemy regarded as impenetrable, British, French, Belgian and American troops force their way forward on the long battleline from the Dutch frontier near Bruges to the Heights of the Meuse in Lorraine. The Germans are trying to hold the line of the Scheldt and the fortified system known as the Hunting line along the Serre and the upper Aisne. The Allies seek to force the evacuation of the Scheldt and to drive the Germans out of the Hunting line before the ground is sodden with moisture, and the movement of tanks and heavy artillery becomes impossible in the marshy regions chosen by the enemy for his defensive lines. The rapidity of the Allied advance all along the front is remarkable. Bruges, Courtrai, Lille, Lens, Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon are all now well behind the front, and the assaulting troops are close to Ghent, Tournai, Valenciennes, Guise and Rethel. The enemy fights with desperation and with every ounce of his strength. On one part of the battleline opposite the British forty divisions of Germans occupy a forty-mile front, which is believed to be a record of strength in defensive warfare. Despite the best they can do the Germans are being hustled out of Belgium and northern France more rapidly than anyone could have anticipated a few weeks ago.

FROM AMSTERDAM, which, in this case, should be a veracious source of information, comes the statement that 15,000 German soldiers, cut off by the advance of the Belgians to the Dutch frontier on Friday night, have entered Holland and been interned there. There are no Germans now in the coast area, and Belgian guards are patrolling the frontier, which for so long a period was guarded by German soldiers. One of the chief souvenirs of the enemy occupation of the North Sea coast is the great fifteen-inch naval gun with which Dunkirk was bombarded from time to time at a distance of more than twenty miles. The enemy had no time to remove the gun, and it has fallen into the hands of the Belgian troops.

IN THE REGION BETWEEN BRUGES AND LILLE British, Belgian and French troops are across the Lys, and at several points east of Tournai and Roubaix the advancing Allies are within about a mile of the Valley of the Scheldt. Here they will be brought up for a time by the defenses upon which the German engineers have been feverishly working for the last few weeks.

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