

# COMPLETE SURRENDER BY TURKEY TO THE ALLIES

## Hands Over Dardanelles and Forts and Surrenders All British Captives

## Ally Fleet Likely en Route to Smash Hun Navy on Black Sea

London cable: The entire Turkish force, which has been opposing the British on the Tigris has been captured. It was officially announced today. "The hard fighting on the Tigris, which began on October 24th, ended on the 30th, with the capture of the entire Turkish force opposed to us on that river. The prisoners are estimated at about 7,000, with much material."

London cable: Turkey to-day unconditionally surrendered to the Allies. The armistice was signed by Admiral Calthorp on behalf of the Entente at Mudros, on the Island of Lemnos.

"Gen. Townshend, the British commander, captured at Kut-el-Amara, was liberated several days ago by the Turks," Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day. "In order to inform the British admiral in command in the Aegean that the Turkish Government asked that negotiations be opened immediately for an armistice."

"A reply was sent that if the Turkish Government sent fully accredited plenipotentiaries, Vice-Admiral Calthorp, the British commander, was empowered to inform them of the conditions upon which the Allies would agree to stop hostilities, and could sign an armistice on these conditions in their behalf."

"The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros, Island of Lemnos, early this week, and an armistice was signed by Admiral Calthorp on behalf of the Allied Governments last night. It will come into operation at noon to-day."

"It is impossible as yet to publish the full terms of the armistice, but they include (1) The free passage of the Allied fleets through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea; (2) The occupation of forts on the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus necessary to secure the passage of the ships, and (3) The immediate repatriation of Allied prisoners of war."

"The announcement that an armistice with Turkey which permits passage of Allied warships through the Dardanelles, already is in operation, led naval officers to believe that an Allied fleet, if it has not already started, soon will pass through to the Black Sea to attack the German naval forces there. These forces include ships of the Russian Black Sea fleet taken over by the Germans after the collapse of Provisional Government in Russia. The Germans obtained one super-dreadnought, several battleships of the pre-dreadnought type and a score of fast destroyers."

"The German battle cruiser Goeben also is in the Black Sea. This vessel was in the Mediterranean when the war began and escaped to the Bosphorus, where it was reported to have been 'sold' to Turkey before that country entered the war. The cruiser was badly damaged several times, but recent reports said it has been repaired again, taken over by the Germans and withdrawn to the Black Sea."

NEVER AGAIN. President Wilson cleared up to-day his task as intermediary for armistice and peace pleas of the Central Powers just as press despatches were bringing the news of Turkey's surrender and of events foreshadowing an early collapse of Austro-Hungarian armies.

The disposition of European Turkey and the Dardanelles is a question brought suddenly to the front

by the armistice which has ended Turkey's career as an ally of Germany. One thing is regarded here as virtually certain — it will never again be under the domination of Turkey. Great Britain and France are determined upon this, and the Entente Government has voiced its approval of their position.

In some quarters the belief prevails that the Dardanelles will be internationalized, thus opening the Black Sea to the commerce of the world and giving Russia an outlet to the Mediterranean.

ENTERED WAR IN 1914. Turkey, which now has been granted an armistice, entered the war in November, 1914, when she severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France and Russia. She is the second of the Central powers to ask the allies for an armistice, Bulgaria having been given an armistice, which led to unconditional surrender, barely four weeks ago.

Military operations began against Turkey on Nov. 5, and Great Britain annexed the Island of Cyprus. Turkey entered the war only a few days before the German warships Breslau and Goeben had sought shelter in the Dardanelles, which was at once blockaded by the allied fleet.

In April, 1915, allied troops were landed on the Gallipoli peninsula, but the campaign failed, and the allied troops were withdrawn in December of the same year.

The British began a campaign along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in November, 1914. The British advanced to within less than 100 miles of Baghdad, but were defeated and forced to retreat to Kut-el-Amara, where they were later forced to surrender. Early in 1917 the British renewed the offensive in Mesopotamia and have continued it successfully ever since, until now they are within a few miles of Mosul. Turkey sent armies against the British in Egypt and against the Russians in the Caucasus. Both campaigns had a measure of success at first, but the allies soon drove the Turks back beyond the Turkish frontiers.

CRUSHED IN PALESTINE. In Palestine the allied drive under General Allenby resulted a few days ago in the capture of the important port of Aleppo. The Russian campaign in the Caucasus was rendered fruitless by the rise of the Bolsheviks to power.

For several weeks after the United States declared war on Germany, Turkey took no action, but on April 21, 1917, she severed diplomatic relations with Germany. It was a declaration of war by either the United States or Turkey.

Turkey's war activities under the leadership of Germanophile Turks like Enver Pasha have been marked by the severity with which the Turks have treated the subject nationalities in their power.

The Turkish army has many German officers, and the Turkish navy is controlled by Germans. It was in several weeks ago that the Germans in Turkey would probably resist if the Turks opened the Dardanelles to the allies. It is not unlikely that one of the principal provisions of the armistice will be that allied warships shall occupy the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and that allied troops shall take control in Constantinople.

announcement by the Vienna War Office to-night.

Serious demonstrations are in progress at Vienna, as well as at Budapest. An all-provisional soldiers' and officers' council has been established at Vienna, where the people are parading the streets, shouting, "Down with the Hapsburgs!"

The Lammasch Cabinet is expected to resign, according to reports received, and the army is in course of full dissolution.

In Budapest demonstrations continue in favor of a republic. The people are shouting for a republic and the soldiers are replacing their Imperial cockades by revolutionary colors. Revolutionary troops, it is added, govern the whole city.

At Berne despatches say: "Military insurrections occurred in both Vienna and Budapest Wednesday, according to the Berlin newspapers. The people and troops were replacing their Imperial cockades by revolutionary colors. Revolutionary troops, it is added, govern the whole city."

The Berne despatch continues: "The troubles in Budapest seem to have been caused by an attempt of Archduke Joseph to impose a military dictatorship. It would be premature, however, to try to form an opinion on the events which have transpired, which are obscure and regarding which explicit information is not available. It is pointed out in high quarters here that in addition to the measures taken by the German public measures to inform the German public of the revolutionary troubles in Hungary were taken by the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news gathering organization, to transmit the news abroad."

HAS BECOME A DEBACLE. London cable: With over 50,000 of her fighting force prisoners and over 200 of her cannon in the hands

of the British, French and Italian, many additional thousands killed and the remnant of her armies in full retreat along the whole 180-mile front, the Austro-Hungarian Government Wednesday night issued this statement: "Taking into account the results so often expressed to lying about a conclusion of an armistice and peace, putting an end to the struggle of nations, our troops fighting in Italian soil will evacuate occupied regions."

As a matter of fact the Austrians all day offered the most desperate resistance but were unable to stem the advance. It was only after the enemy lines had been broken and the invaders had to retire in disorder that ground was yielded to the victorious allies.

OFFER CAME TOO LATE. In answer to Austria's announcement that she was ready to evacuate Italian territory, Italy officially replied that the offer had come too late. (The Vienna official report shows that a second attempt by the Austrian War Office was successful and negotiations are now in progress.)

The Italian armies are pushing after the enemy in the mountains and on the plains. Allied troops have reached Caio, 15 miles east of the Piave River.

The Austrians on deserting Asiago left great quantities of ammunition behind them.

The problem of the Allied commanders now is to throw enough cavalry and light troops across the Piave River, which is now low, to overtake and capture the main sections of the Austro-Hungarian army.

BRITISH REACH THE LIVENZA. "The successes of our armies are becoming more and more stupendous," said a wireless despatch from Rome to-night. "The enemy is completely routed east of the Piave and the enemy is with great difficulty sustaining the incessant pressure of our troops in the mountain regions, in the plain and in the Alpine foothills of Venetia. Our armies are aiming irresistibly toward the objectives which have been designated."

"The enemy masses are streaming in confusion down the mountain valleys in an attempt to reach passes on the Tagliamento. Prisoners, guns, war materials and storehouses, scarcely touched, fell into our hands."

"The 12th army, after having completely taken possession of the heights of Cosmo, is fighting to conquer the pass of Quero. The 9th army has conquered the ridge between the valley of Follina and the valley of the Piave, and has occupied the pass of Serravallo advancing towards the plain of Camisoglio, aiming at the plain of Pordenone. The 10th army has brought its front on the Livenza."

"The 3rd army is pushing ahead overwhelming and capturing the enemy, who offers a bitter resistance. Completely taken possession of the heights of Cosmo, is fighting to conquer the pass of Quero. The 9th army has conquered the ridge between the valley of Follina and the valley of the Piave, and has occupied the pass of Serravallo advancing towards the plain of Camisoglio, aiming at the plain of Pordenone. The 10th army has brought its front on the Livenza."

"In the Grappa region our troops renewed their attack and this morning succeeded in conquering Col Caprile, Col Bonatto, Asolone, Mount Praehol, the salient of Solaro, Mont Spioncia, and the plateau of Asiago."

"In spite of bad weather conditions our aviators succeeded in bringing down two enemy airplanes and one observation balloon."

"The number of prisoners captured amounts now to over 50,000, and the guns captured over 300 were counted."

TO DIVIDE ENEMY. Italian Army Headquarters on the Piave Front cable: The Italian army is rapidly extending its lines in the valley of the upper Piave around Belluno, with the object of dividing the Austrian army and forcing a retreat of the mountain army along the roads from Balzano. The most notable fighting was occasioned by the 3rd army's frontal attack along the lower Piave on the Austrian 5th army, which is retreating stubbornly to save itself from capture. This army is also being attacked by the 10th army, composed of two British, one Italian and one American division.

As the left wing of the Austrian army rests upon marshes and the sea, its position is most precarious, and latest reports indicate that it is in flight wherever possible.

The Italians are advancing rapidly virtually all fronts along the front. The outposts are reported to be within 30 miles of Udine. The Austrians are retreating from their fortified mountain positions, blowing up munitions and fortresses and burning supplies as they leave. It is stated that the great fortresses of Col Vezzana were destroyed in three huge explosions.

Italians arriving along the Livenza River were greeted with great enthusiasm by the Italians. Twenty bridges are open over which there has been a ceaseless flow of cavalry, artillery, cyclists, supply wagons, Y. M. C. A. workers and refugees.

NOTING IN AUSTRIA. London cable says: Disorders prevail throughout Austria-Hungary in addition to immense confusion. Serious outbreaks have occurred at Budapest, and agitations are spreading everywhere, according to despatches from neutral papers.

The Berlin correspondent of the Copenhagen National Tidende says that on the Hungarian Croatian frontier thousands of deserters are committing outrages; railway trains are being attacked and robbed in Slavonia several castles are afire and towns are burning. Another despatch says that Austro-Hungarian soldiers are deserting into Serbia.

During demonstrations at Prague American flags were unfurled, and diminutive reproductions of the statue of Liberty were displayed. President Wilson was repeatedly cheered.

Conditions in the interior virtually preclude a continuance of fighting, according to news reaching London to-night. The railways necessary for the maintenance of the military forces of the Dual monarchy have become utterly disorganized. All communication between Agram, Plesze, Budapest and Vienna has been interrupted, and the railway communications between Berlin and Vienna have been cut.

The monarchy is faced with complete internal anarchy.

# BRITISH TAKE 1,000 CAPTIVES IN NEW DRIVE

## Gain All Objectives in an Assault East of Courtrai

## FRENCH ALSO BUSY

## Opened an Attack in Belgium and Won at All Points

London cable: In the region east of Courtrai the British delivered an attack to-day against the Germans, gained all their objectives, and took a thousand German prisoners, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued to-night. The text of the communication follows:

"The British Second army attacked this morning south-west of Audenarde, capturing all its objectives and 1,000 prisoners."

The French also began another big attack in Belgium to-day.

The Belgian War Office communication issued this evening follows: "We are established on the west bank of the Canal De Derivation de La Lys. We have taken Deshaem."

ANOTHER BIG SLICE. The Associated Press correspondent with the British armies in Belgium telegraphs:

"Another big slice of important territory was torn from the enemy to-day along a wide front in Belgium between Deynze on the north and Avelghem on the south by an allied force composed of Belgian, British, French and American troops. The American units were fighting with the French north of the British."

The attack was launched at 5.30 o'clock this morning, and by noon the British had jammed their way forward to a depth of some 4,000 yards. Numerous towns and hamlets have been released by this drive, among them Bergwijk, Tiersheim, Anseghem and Winterken.

FRENCH REPORTS. Paris cable: Thursday's War Office communications read:

Night—"During the course of the day very violent engagements took place on the west slopes of the St. Fergeux plateau, which turned to our advantage and enabled us to take 120 additional prisoners."

Aviation—"On October 30 aerial observation, in reconnoitering expeditions, brought back important reports. Many fires were observed in the region of Marle and Montcornet. Seventeen enemy planes were brought down or seen to fall in a damaged condition, and one balloon was burned. Our bombing machines dropped 26,350 kilos of projectiles on the railway stations at Longuyon, Mezières, Hirson, Dommarie-Berouncourt, Spirecourt, Launois, Chizay, Mont Cornet and Vervins, as well as on cantonments and bivouacs in the region of Chaumont, Porcecotte and Mont Cornet."

Belgium communication—"The army groups in Flanders made slight progress along the Belgian front to-day, taking prisoners."

AMERICAN REPORT. Washington report: Bombing units attached to the American first and second armies dropped six tons of explosives yesterday on Baricourt, Bayonville and Longuyon, General Pershing reports in his communique for this morning. North of Grand Pre troops of the 1st army occupied Belle-Joyeuse Farm.

All Night With Asthma. Everyone knows how attack of asthma often keep their victim awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfit for a day of business, and yet, business must still be carried through. All this night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which positively does drive away the attacks.

# FACED DEATH TO RALLY MEN

## Heroism Which Won Captain West the V. C.

## Riddled, but His Deed Won the Day

London cable: Reuter despatch — The first three of seven new Victoria Cross recipients were killed while performing their final heroic deed or in some cases a series which are officially and briefly recorded. Particulars may be cited of two cases which exemplify the bravery shown by all.

Capt. Richard Annesley West, of a tank corps, while commanding a battalion of light tanks, found the infantry endangered by an enemy counter-attack. Despite extremely heavy machine-gun fire and propinquity of the enemy, West rallied men who had lost their officers and hastily issued orders. West then rode up and down in front of them in face of certain death, encouraging the men and calling to them: "Stick to it, men; show them fight, and for God's sake, put up a good fight."

He fell riddled with machine-gun bullets. His magnificent bravery inspired the infantry to

valuable efforts and the hostile attack was defeated.

Another member of the tank corps, Lieutenant Cyril Harold Howell, showed equal disregard for his personal safety. When commanding the wheeled light tanks he left the tank and went on foot under heavy shell and machine-gun fire in order to rescue the crew of another wheeled tank which had slipped into a large shell hole and had overturned and was afire. The tank door was jammed against the side of the shell hole. Howell, unaided, dug away the entrance to the door and released the crew, thereby saving them from otherwise certain death.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and malnutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full development of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

# LOOTED BY ORDER

## British House is Told On German Destruction

London Cable—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's, Ltd.)—In the House of Commons, Mr. Alden asked whether the German Government had kept its recent promise to President Wilson regarding the breach of international law on land and sea, and if the Government would obtain information proving or disproving statements of destruction of villages contrary to international law. Right Hon. Bonar Law was also asked whether the loss of merchantmen since Germany had replied to President Wilson's promise to change her methods of sea warfare.

Right Hon. Bonar Law replied that time was needed to make a full reply, but that he believed it was a fact that there recently had been a change in German methods of evacuation, and there was for the time being cessation of submarine attacks on passenger steamers. Replying further to the question, Mr. Law said there had been submarine attacks on other vessels in the past week.

Mr. R. MacNeill: "Does not the change in German methods of evacuation show that destruction hitherto was not the result of the indiscipline of the German troops, but of definite instructions?"

Mr. Law replied that such was a very reasonable inference.

# Cavalry of Air and Earth

(By Tracer.)

A typical bit of work may be described. It is but one of many dozens of similar incidents, but it illustrates the readiness with which the Royal Air Force can adapt itself to new conditions, and how admirably it is suited to open warfare.

It was during a German retreat, and the cavalry were out, driving back the enemy's rear guard.

Ahead, the marks of smoke showed where the all-destroying German was burning villages in his retreat. But evacuation of villages does not mean that the German has entirely gone. Rear-guards and machine-guns abound in the area between the British advance and the main body of retreating Germans, and a particular aeroplane was ordered to act as a scout to the advancing British cavalry.

From the air troops could be detected, and the cavalry were warned of them by messages dropped in bags—for small cavalry patrols, feeling their way carefully, often in ones or twos, cannot carry wireless with them.

The aeroplane dropped messages to say where the Germans were in force, and what villages and strong points were still held.

So, conveyed, as it were, by aeroplane, the cavalry patrols advanced, and the aeroplane was busy not only scouting for them, but wirelessly news of their progress back to headquarters, so that they should receive immediate support.

Suddenly, from a well-camouflaged emplacement, a hot fire was directed at a strong, isolated patrol. The aeroplane dived, raking the nest with rapid fire, but found at closer sight that the affair was too big for its single strength. The German gunners had suffered, but enough survived to trouble the British cavalry unpleasantly.

The pilot climbed a little to take himself out of immediate danger, not because he shirked danger, but because the cavalry depended on his getting a message back to the British Field Artillery. He circled over the Germans and called up a British battery. Almost quicker than one can tell the tale, the aeroplane had given the exact target direction to the battery, and the British shells were falling on the German gunners. The cavalry patrol was saved.

So the aeroplane justified itself again as the eyes of the army, and a true alliance of the R.A.F., the artillery and the cavalry co-operated to defeat the German delaying tactics.

LAST SAILING FROM ALASKA. Seattle, Wash., Despatch—With 603 passengers on board the largest number ever leaving Nome, Alaska, on one vessel, the Victoria, the last steamer this season from the northern cold camp, sailed Monday night for Seattle, according to word received to-day. A government permit had been obtained for the vessel to increase her passenger carrying capacity because of the number of persons clamoring for passage.

Silence—In order to please a woman you must first make her decide just what she wants. Critics—I suppose that's why it is always so difficult to please a woman.

# SUPREME WAR COUNCIL HAS HAD SUCCESS

## Rapidly Concluding Deliberations, and Clearing All Obstacles

## IN FULL ACCORD

## Will Soon Be Able to Make Their Announcements

Paris cable: The representatives of the Entente Powers left Versailles after their first formal meeting to-day, visibly content with the results that had been achieved. They have not finished their work, but they have reached a substantial accord. Their task is moving, and they have had the satisfaction of seeing that they soon will be able to make announcements.

The Turkish armistice terms were chiefly the work of the British and French. In them the United States had no part. The decision in this instance is regarded as one of great importance.

An informal conference took place at the home of Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, in the forenoon prior to the assembling at Versailles. Among others present were: M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, respectively the French Premier and Foreign Minister; Signor Orlando and Baron Ciano, the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister; and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. This gathering was preparatory to the formal meeting.

In addition to the French, Italian and British representatives, Dr. M. K. Vesitch, the Serbian Minister to France, and Elphtherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier attended. And that to arrive at the conference was Marshal Foch, who was alone, without aid or orderly.

At Versailles the business was over in a couple of hours and a long line of automobiles with the representatives of the powers returned to Paris. The reason for the trip to Versailles to-day was that it is the headquarters of the Supreme War Council, which theoretically makes no decision except at Versailles.

There will be another informal meeting at the residence of Col. House tomorrow morning, and the business of the council will be pushed forward rapidly, either at formal or informal meetings, until it is concluded.

The spirit of all the representatives appears to be favorable to the breaking out of all obstacles rather than to raising them.

The chiefs and other representatives of the allied Governments, having held preliminary meeting in Paris, are deliberating this afternoon, according to the Temps, at Versailles, the seat of the Inter-Allied Council.

Trion Palace has been isolated. The deliberations of the members, Ministers, and naval and military chiefs will be conducted amidst the solitude of a woodland dell, retained in all its beauty by the French Government since the days of Louis XIV., and used afterwards by successive sovereigns, including Napoleon.

Trion Palace, nestled in a cluster of giant trees, surrounded by a picturesque park and replete with flower gardens and serpentine walks, stands within the very shadow of the Louis XIV. palace, in the north wing of which, in the "Galerie Des Glaces," Wilhelm I., grandfather of the present German Emperor, and then King of Prussia, was proclaimed first German Emperor in 1871.

To make more secure the isolation of the palace for the conferences, which will begin to-morrow, all traffic in its direction will be stopped.

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

## FARMERS' COUNCIL.

## Censures Government by Order in Council.

Toronto, Despatch—At a special session of the Executive officers of the United Farmers of Ontario, held at the headquarters of the organization in this city, a resolution was adopted urging that, while aiding in destroying militarism in Europe, precautions be taken to see that the same evil is not fastened upon Canada.

Protest was entered against legislation by order-in-Council. It was recognized that emergencies might arise in which it would be necessary for the Government to pass such measures, but it was declared that these should be submitted to Parliament for approval at the earliest possible date thereafter.

In the making of arrangements for the settlement of returned soldiers on the land, it was recommended that such be aided in locating on land already cleared. It was stated that such land can be obtained in the settled portions of the Province at less than existing improvements cost.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against any increase in the rates of the Bell Telephone Company until after investigation by the Railway Commission has shown such increase to be necessary, and asking for the regular publication of the names of owners of public

