KING ALBERT ENTERS OSTEND AT HEAD OF CONQUERING BELGIANS

Vice-Admiral Keyes Had Previously Landed and Found Port Cleared of the Enemy—Bruges Entered by Advance Guards.

A despatch from London says: King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth on Thursday afternoon entered Ostend, one of the principal German submarine bases on the Belgian coast. Earlier in the day a large squadron of the Royal Air Force, followed by Admiral Keyes, of the British navy, landed in the port.

The British Admiralty statement reads:

"Members of the Royal Air Force landed at Ostend Thursday morning, and reported it clear of the enemy. Vice-Admiral Keyes, commanding Dover patrol, landed at Ostend on Thursday afternoon at 12.55 o'clock."

A force of Belgians, assisted by French cavalry and infantry, is driving northward to strike the bridges on the east and also cut the Ghent Canal. Wide possibilities exist in this movement.

It is reported that patrols have already entered Bruges, the second submarine base, but there are large German forces still defending the city.

The enemy was driven back rapidly everywhere on Thursday and the entire front from the sea southward is in motion. The British have entered Lille. The Germans fled precipitately from Ostend and that section of the Belgian coast. Shortly before that Beglian aviators landed in the centre of the city amid the cheers of the inhabitants.

Meanwhile the Belgian infantry and French cavalry sweeping up toward the coast at last reports were rapidly nearing the city and probably will be in it before daylight. Ostend is reported entirely free now of Germans, those left in the city as rearguards having been accounted for.

The Germans seem to be in full flight everywhere, especially from Belgium, for the gap through which they must escape between the advancing allied troops and the frontier of Holland is constantly being narrowed, and unless the enemy moves rapidly large numbers may be caught.

A despatch from the Allied Armies in Belgium says:—Belgian patrols have entered Bruges and cavalry is operating on both sides. Belgian guns are now firing from south of the city.

Trophies of War—Canadian soldiers returning from battle with machine guns and other booty taken from the enemy.

CITY OF LILLE HAS SURRENDERED TO THE FIFTH BRITISH ARMY

Douai Also Occupied by Haig's Troops—Wonderful Scenes Witnessed in the Liberated Towns.

A despatch from London says:—Lille is in possession of the allies. The 5th British army encircled and captured the great French manufacturing town on Thursday.

Describing the surrender of the city the correspondent of the Associated Press at British headquarters wires:

"At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the German command at Lille ordered all the inhabitants to assemble as promptly as possible. As they hurried through the gloom of the streets they observed the garrison marching out. They were told to go out to the British lines and meet their friends. Then came the rhythmic tramp of infantry, which gradually died away. The Germans had departed from Lille.

At dawn a British airman flying over the city beheld a most amazing sight. The streets were thronged with civilians who were frantically waving handkerchiefs and shawls. Not a soldier could be seen. The aviator quickly turned and carried the news back to the British lines. Patrols advanced immediately and entered the city.

British drums were beating through the streets of Lille on Thursday morning, while the British patrols advanced east of the city in contact with the retreating Germans. The evacuation of Lille and the British entry into the city was one of the most dramatic events of the war.

British troops entered the town of Douai on Thursday, after overcoming the enemy resistance on the line of the Haute-Deule Canal, according to the official statement from the War Office on Thursday night.

SPANISH INFLUENZA

Some Interesting Facts About Its History, Prevention and Treatment.

Influenza, which is now sweeping over Canada from one end to the other, is a very old disease. It was known in ancient times, and as early as 1510 it over-ran the whole civilized world. For centuries it has periodically swept over various parts of the world. The last great world epidemic was in 1889-1890 when it was generally known by the French name of la grippe. The disease has always travelled from east to west.

The symptoms are similar to those of a heavy cold: more or less severe headache, cold in the head and throat, fits of sneezing, flushed face, chills, aches and pains in the back and limbs, pains in the eye-balls and behind the eyes, general physical depression and temperature rising to between 101 and 104 degrees.

As it is such an old disease, doctors have naturally learned a great deal about its prevention and treatment. The first principle of prevention is to keep away from those infected, and the second, to build up the germ-resisting parts of the body by eating nourishing foods, dressing comfortably, getting lots of sleep, and by living in the open air and in bright, well-ventilated rooms as much as possible. The mouth, throat and nose should be systematically and frequently disinfected by antiseptic inhalations, sprays and washes. Such preparations as chloretone and listerine are well adapted for this purpose.

In fighting previous epidemics, doctors found quinine a useful preventive. One grain of sulphate of quinine mixed with (but not dissolved in) a wineglassful of cold water makes an excellent antiseptic gargle. The anti-microbic properties of quinine are well known and its use as described above at once relieves the symptoms of sore throat, which result from the strain of the fight between the white blood corpuscles and the invading germs in the tonsils—the body's first line of defence. Quinine is also given internally with success as a preventive. In one of the more recent outbreaks in Europe, an experiment was tried in which the men of one squadron of a regiment of cavalry were each given 7½ grains of quinine in ½ ounce of whiskey daily for 22 days, whilst those of the other squadron were given none. The latter squadrons had from 22 to 44 cases each of influenza, whilst the squadron treated with quinine developed only 4 cases. Inhalations of oil of eucalyptus, thymol, oil of mountain pine and the like are also valuable as preventives.

When a person is struck by influenza, only one course lies open. That is to take to bed with the least possible delay, and call a doctor. Rest, warmth and quiet are three sovereign remedies of the primary disease, and the best preventive of its more deadly complications, of which pneumonia is the most frequent. While there is no specific for influenza, yet there are many drugs which play a useful part in relieving it, such as quinine, aspirin and various tonics, anti-neuralgic, antiseptic and heart medicines, to be prescribed by the physician in charge.

The dietetic rules which apply to any fever apply equally to influenza. Liquid foods at first, solids a little later on in a gradually ascending scale from lightly boiled fresh eggs to chicken, roast joints, etc. Water, cold or hot, may be sipped or "egg water" may be given. This excellent dish is prepared by blending with a pint of cold water, the whipped whites of from 2 to 4 eggs, flavored with salt or cinnamon. Then the animal broths may be given. There are many cases in which even the lightest foods are spurned with loathing, and common sense must be used in adapting diet to the particular case in hand.

Precautions Against Influenza.

(1.) The sick should be separated from the healthy. This is especially important in the case of first attacks in the household.

(2.) Discharges from the nose and mouth should not be allowed to get dry on a pocket handkerchief or inside the house, office or factory. They should at once be collected in paper or clean rags and burned. If this cannot be done, they should be dropped into a vessel containing water.

(3.) Infected articles and rooms should be cleansed and disinfected. Use disinfectants everywhere. Wash the hands frequently.

(4.) Those attacked should not, on any account, mingle with other people for at least a period of ten days from the commencement of the attack. In severe cases, they should remain away from work for a longer period.

(5.) Special attention should be given to cleanliness and ventilation. Warm clothing should be worn, the feet should be kept dry and all unnecessary exposure avoided.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 81¾c; No. 2 C.W., 78¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 78½c; No. 1 feed, 76½c.

American corn—No. 3 yellow kiln dried, nominal, No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 74 to 77c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.31; No. 3 Spring, $2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, new crop, $1 to $1.05.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, $11.65, Toronto

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, $10.75, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included; Bran, $37.25 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $22 to $23 per ton; mixed, $20.00 to $21.50 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $9 to $9.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; pounds, 40 to 41c.

Eggs—New laid, 52 to 55c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 27 to 28c; turkeys, 31 to 34c; squabs, doz., $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20c; fowl 20 to 24c; ducklings, lb., 22c; turkey, 27 to 30c; Spring chickens, 26 to 28c; geese, 20c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large 26½ to 27c; twins, 26¾ to 27¼c; old, large, 28 to 28½c; twin 28½ to 29c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 45 to 46c; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; creamery, solids, 49 to 50c.

Margarine—33 to 34c.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 50 to 51c; selected storage, 52 to 53c; new-laid, in cartons, 60 to 62c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 33 to 38c; turkeys, 38 to 40c; ducklings, lb., 35c. Squabs, doz., $5.50; geese, 28 to 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $7; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6; Japan, $7; Lima, 18 to 18½c.

Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26c; 10 lb. tins, 27c; 5-lb. tins, 28c. Combs—Doz., $3.75 to $4.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 52 to 54c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31½ to 32c; pails, 31¾ to 32¼c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound, tierces 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26¼ to 26¾c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Oct. 22.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 93c. Flour, new standard grade, $11.50 to $11.65. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs. $5.20 to $5.30. Bran, $37.25. Shorts, $42.25. Mouillie, $68 to $70. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25. Cheese, finest easterns, 25½ to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 49 to 50c. Eggs, No. 1 stock, 54c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.90. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $25.50 to $26.00. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31½ to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Extra choice heavy steers, $14.25 to $15.00; choice heavy steers, $13.50 to $14.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.50 to $12.00; do. good, $10.25 to 10.50; do. medium, $9.00 to $9.50; do, common, $8.00 to $8.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $10.00 to $10.50; do. medium bulls, $9.50 to 9.85; do. rough bulls, $7.25 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice $10.25 to $10.50; do. good, $9.00 to $9.50; do. medium, $7.50 to $8.00; do. common, $6.50 to $7.00; stockers, $8.00 to $10.50; feeders, $10.00 to $11.00; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.75; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $160.00; do. com. and med., $65.00 to $75.00; springers, $90.00 to $160.00; light ewes, $13.00 to $14.00; yearlings, $15.00 to $15.50; spring lambs, $15.50 to $16.25; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $17.75; hogs, fed and watered, $18.25; do. weighed off cars, $18.50.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—Choice steers, $11.50 to $12.50; good steers, $10.00 to $11.00; poorer quality $9 to $9.50; butchers' bulls, $9 to $10; poorer qaulity, $7.50 to $8.00; choice butchers' cows, $9.50 to $10.25; canners, $5.50 to $5.00; lambs, $15 per 100 lbs.; sheep from $10 to $11; choice select hogs, $18 to $19; roughs and heavies, $15.

Well Matched.

A farmer, when asked is his horses were well matched replied:

"Yes, they are matched first-rate. One of them is willing to do all the work and the other is willing he should."

CZECHS HAVE ENTERED PRAGUE

Capital of Bohemia Now in the Hands of Rightful Inhabitants.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The Czechs are masters of Prague, according to a Berlin despatch to The Berlingske Tidende. Czech money is in circulation and the Czech flag waves over Hradschin Castle.

Prague is the Capital of Bohemia, which recently was reported to have declared its independence of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and where a general strike was said to have developed into a great revolution.

NO OPPOSITION TO BRITISH ADVANCE ON ALEPPO

A despatch from London says: In Syria the Turks are not offering any opposition to the British advancing towards Aleppo. It is reported that a force of 12,000 Turkish soldiers is being concentrated at Aleppo under Gen. Limon von Sanders.

British forces already are north of Homs, 100 miles south of Aleppo. The British are making good progress in repairing the railways in the country they have overrun.

CANADIANS JOIN IN PURSUIT OF THE FLEEING INVADERS

A despatch from the British Army in France says: North of the Sensee River the British formations, in which are included Canadians, are advancing with a speed which seems to increase constantly. For many miles north of the river it is only with the greatest of difficulty that the British manage to gain contact now and then with the fleeing enemy, so fast is the enemy going east.

ONE-FOURTH OF GERMAN GUNS TAKEN BY ALLIES

A despatch from Paris says: The guns captured from the Germans by the British, French and Americans in the last three months number 4,600. This represents one-fourth of all their artillery.

BRITISH DRIVING EASTWARD ASTRIDE THE LE CATEAU-CATILLON ROAD

Germans Fight Desperately to Protect Retreat Northward—Haig's Troops Take Several Villages by Assault.

A despatch from British Army Headquarters in France says:—Once more the Germans have been forced out of wide strips of land all the way from the North Sea to the region east of St. Quentin in France.

The greatest allied gains of Friday seem to have been made east of Douai, where the British have sliced off a substantial corner on the east of the disappearing Lille salient. The last reports received from here indicate that the British in their forward rush have reached positions close to the junction of the Sensee River and the L'Escaut Canal, north of Cambrai, and gained ground about five miles east of Douai.

Steadily and not without some rapidity, the battle line is being straightened, and the Lille salient shortly should be obliterated.

East of Le Cateau and the Sensee River the British and Amricans continue attacking. They fought all day Friday against stubborn resistance, which in all cases was overcome. The British are driving east astride the Le Cateau-Catillon road and have taken Bazeuel, 3,000 yards east of Le Cateau, by assault.

The Germans are fighting with the greatest desperation here and along the battlefront southward to protect the retreat that is going on northward. Wassigny, south of Le Cateau, is being neared, and an additional large section of the west bank of the Oise Canal undoubtedly soon will be in allied hands.

FOUR MORE TOWNS LIBERATED IN BELGIUM AND N. FRANCE

British Occupy Turcoing and Roubaix, Belgians Enter Zeebrugge and French Capture Thielt—King Albert in Possession of Bruges.

A despatch from London says: The French have captured the town of Thielt, in Belgian Flanders, west of Ghent, and have passed on 2,000 yards east of the town.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium entered Bruges at 10 o'clock Friday morning, Belgian infantry forces taking possession of the city. Zeebrugge, Germany's second submarine base on the North Sea, has also been captured by the allies. Out of the sack between the Belgian coast and the Lys River the remnant of von Arnim's army is fleeing in an endeavor to reach his new line extending from Antwerp to Sedan, through Namur and stabilize it for the time being to the Swiss frontier.

The Germans are preparing to inundate the low-lying lands south of the River Scheldt in Eastern Belgium, a Central News despatch from Amsterdam reports. The inhabitants have been ordered to abandon their homes immediately.

Gen. Plumer's army in the Lille sector has occupied Turcoing and Roubaix to the north-east of the manufacturing city.

Berlin officially admits the evacuation of Turcoing, Roubaix, Ostend, Lille and Douai.

In Belgium the day has been occupied principally in the line-straightening. The lines now pivot on Bruges, one running generally to the coast near Ostend and the second sloping off to the south-east. Heavy fighting was reported at only one place on Friday. This was at Oostreosebeke, south of Thielt. The Belgians and French wanted the town and the ground nearby, as the Germans were holding it as a sort of salient. So the Belgians went out and fought for it, and after a furious battle the bullet-riddled enemy took to his heels. Now the Belgians have the salient.

North of Turcoing and Roubaix the British also are moving rapidly.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICANS ADVANCE SOUTH OF LE CATEAU

Many Villages Captured and 3,000 Prisoners Taken by Anglo-Americans—French Take Village of Talma.

A despatch from London says: This was a black day for the German arms While from Lille to the sea a wonderful crop of brilliant successes was being garnered, the British 4th army, with an American division, attacked on a front of nine miles north-east of Bohain and south-east of Cambrai, where heavy fighting has taken place all day. The British carried the line of the Selle River on the whole front south of Le Cateau, establishing themselves on the railway beyond the town. Seven German divisions were hurled back after determined counter-attacks and 3,000 prisoners captured.

The new thrust was made at a point where the enemy was trying to effect his main retreat.

A despatch from the French Forces in France says: Progress continued to be made by the allied forces on Thursday on the eastern wing of the battlefront in the face of stout opposition. The German resistance was especially determined west of Grand Pre, in the Argonne, where the Germans still hold Talma Farm in a small salient.

Gen. Gouraud's men have taken Hill 222 and the village of Talma, 1,000 yards to the north, and Little Talma, about the same distance south of the hill from where the line bends around the American positions north of Grand Pre. The 5th French army, under Gen. Guillaumat, former Military Governor of Paris, met with serious opposition on Wednesday, but gained a footing at one point in the enemy's positions.

Along the Oise River the Germans continue to resist stubbornly, counter-attacking fiercely at the village of Choigny.

The Doings of the Duffs.