

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 Vice-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 bridge on the east and also cut the Ghent Canal. Wide possibilities exist in this movement.

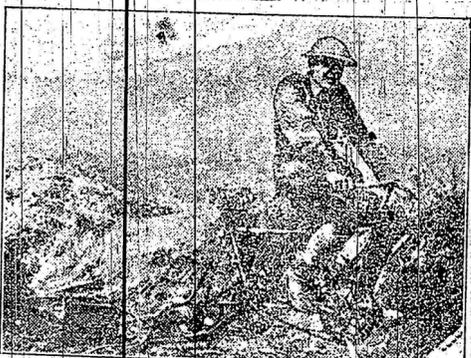
It is reported that patrols have already entered Bruges, the second in Belgium says—Belgian patrols German forces still defending the city. The enemy was driven back rapidly everywhere on Thursday and the

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 Belgian aviators landed in the centre of the city amid the cheers of the inhabitants.

Meanwhile the Belgian infantry and French cavalry sweeping up to the coast at last reports were rapidly nearing the city and probably will be in it before daylight. Ostend is reported to be free now of German troops, those left in the city as rear guards 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 subcommittee says—Belgian patrols German forces still defending the city. The enemy was driven back rapidly everywhere on Thursday and the



Taken From The Enemy—A British soldier demonstrating a device for generating electricity to operate their wireless apparatus in the trenches.

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 says: "At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the German command at Lille ordered all the inhabitants to assemble as promptly as possible."

They were told to go out through the streets and to the British lines on the Douai road. They were told to go out through the streets and to the British lines on the Douai road. They were told to go out through the streets and to the British lines on the Douai road.

At dawn a British human flag was hoisted over the city behind 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.

BELGIAN COAST AND WESTERN FLANDERS NOW CLEAR OF INVADERS

Evacuation of Brussels Reported to be in Progress—Allies Now Approaching Dutch Frontier Near Sluis.

A despatch from London says: The Belgian advance continues. Cavalry closely following the enemy today captured several machine gun nests, according to advices received. Further north the Belgians reached the Dutch frontier. To the south they reached a line more than 20 kilometers east of Bruges, capturing numerous villages, including Middelkerke, Maldegem, Uccle and Aelst. The material abandoned by the enemy is enormous. Several batteries were captured on the Belgian coast. The allies have command of the railway running direct into Ghent from the west of the Antwerp-Brussels line. One is Ghent in which runs the southeast of Bruges, the second runs from Bruges straight south to Ghent, and the third city from Thilt via Dendermonde to Zeelouwe, which for years has been a German U-boat base. When the

German troops entered it they found and virtually all the intricate coast defenses built at great cost during their occupation. Three steamers in the port were sunk.

A floating dock in the Bruges harbor was burned and sunk by Germans. Allied troops are reported near the town of Sluis, west of Bruges, and also are approaching the Dutch frontier near Sluis. Allied troops in Flanders have regained some square miles of territory in the past four days.

The evacuation of Brussels by the German troops has already begun, according to M. Heineich, an Activist-Belgian deputy. The deputy is quoted thus by the correspondent of the Nieuw Van Den Dags of Rotterdam, who says the deputy himself has arrived from Brussels. Indications received at British headquarters are to the effect that the German army believes that it is being withdrawn entirely from France and Belgium.

15,000 HUNS CUT OFF IN HOLLAND

Dutch-Belgian Frontier Is Now Guarded by Belgians.

London, Oct. 20.—Fifteen thousand retreating German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Eeloo, according to reports from the frontier reaching the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Belgian soldiers took charge of the Dutch-Belgian border Saturday night, and were received enthusiastically by the population.

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 from the North-Sea to the east of St. Quentin in Flanders. The greatest allied gains seem to have been made on Friday, where the British have cleared off a substantial corner on the disappearing Lille salient. Reports received from here indicate that the British in their forward rush have reached positions close to the junction of the Senze River and the Legeant Canal, north of Cambrai, and the 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 Senze River the British and Americans continue to attack. 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 Bazuul, 3,000 yards east of Le Cateau, by assault.

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

SPANISH INFLUENZA

Some Interesting Facts About Its History, Prevention and Treatment.

Influenza, which is now sweeping over Canada from the east to the west, is a very old disease. It was known in ancient times, and as early as 1140 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, and 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 at the eye-balls and behind the eyes, mental physical depression and temperature rising to between 101 and 104 degrees.

As it is such an old disease, doctors have naturally leaped 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, resting 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 chloroform and iodoform 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-microbial 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. 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 mouth of one squadron of a regiment of cavalry were each given 7 1/2 grains daily for 22 days, whilst those of the other squadrons 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.

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FORTY GERMAN DIVISIONS MASSSED ON FRONT OF FORTY MILES

Fort Makes Desperate Fight to Hold Positions North of Le Cateau—British Nearing Valenciennes.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Germans are fighting desperately to hold their positions in 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 40 miles the Germans have massed 40 divisions in an effort to check the allies. This is said to be a new record of density for terrifying forces.

The Selle River has been crossed north of Le Cateau by the British in spite of strong opposition an advance of over a mile was made on a ten-mile front. The British advance continues further north and Denain, five miles south-west of Valenciennes, has been captured.

The British are approaching the formidable natural obstacle of the forest of Normal, guarding the Valenciennes railway, the main means by which German support line in this region. The town of Valenciennes, 5 1/2 miles south of Le Cateau, is being shelled by the British.

2,000,000 AMERICANS HAVE GONE OVERSEAS ONE-FOURTH OF GUNS TAKEN

Washington, Oct. 20.—More than 2,000,000 American soldiers have now gone overseas, General March, chief of staff, told the members of the Senate Military Committee yesterday at their War Department conference.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN ADVANCE SOUTH OF LE CATEAU

Many Villages Captured and 3,000 Prisoners—Americans—French Take Village of

A despatch from London says: This was a black day for the German army. While from Lille to the sea a powerful croup of brilliant successes was being gathered, the British 4th army with an American division, attached to 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 counterattacks and 3,000 prisoners captured. The new thrust was made at a point where the enemy was trying to effect his main retreat.

Along the Oise a despatch from the French Forces in France says: Progress continued to be made by the allied forces on

BELGIAN REFUGEE FLUX BEGINS

Hundreds of thousands of Belgians are fleeing from the German-occupied zone. 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."

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INDIA'S ALLIES TO CALL TO ARMS

Osar Million Well as Known

Markets of the World

Breakstuffs

London, Oct. 22.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.21 1/2; No. 2 Northern \$2.17 1/2; No. 3 Northern \$2.14 1/2; No. 4 Northern \$2.11 1/2; No. 5 Northern \$2.08 1/2; No. 6 Northern \$2.05 1/2; No. 7 Northern \$2.02 1/2; No. 8 Northern \$1.99 1/2; No. 9 Northern \$1.96 1/2; No. 10 Northern \$1.93 1/2; No. 11 Northern \$1.90 1/2; No. 12 Northern \$1.87 1/2; No. 13 Northern \$1.84 1/2; No. 14 Northern \$1.81 1/2; No. 15 Northern \$1.78 1/2; No. 16 Northern \$1.75 1/2; No. 17 Northern \$1.72 1/2; No. 18 Northern \$1.69 1/2; No. 19 Northern \$1.66 1/2; No. 20 Northern \$1.63 1/2; No. 21 Northern \$1.60 1/2; No. 22 Northern \$1.57 1/2; No. 23 Northern \$1.54 1/2; No. 24 Northern \$1.51 1/2; No. 25 Northern \$1.48 1/2; No. 26 Northern \$1.45 1/2; No. 27 Northern \$1.42 1/2; No. 28 Northern \$1.39 1/2; No. 29 Northern \$1.36 1/2; No. 30 Northern \$1.33 1/2; No. 31 Northern \$1.30 1/2; No. 32 Northern \$1.27 1/2; No. 33 Northern \$1.24 1/2; No. 34 Northern \$1.21 1/2; No. 35 Northern \$1.18 1/2; No. 36 Northern \$1.15 1/2; No. 37 Northern \$1.12 1/2; No. 38 Northern \$1.09 1/2; No. 39 Northern \$1.06 1/2; No. 40 Northern \$1.03 1/2; No. 41 Northern \$1.00 1/2; No. 42 Northern \$0.97 1/2; No. 43 Northern \$0.94 1/2; No. 44 Northern \$0.91 1/2; No. 45 Northern \$0.88 1/2; No. 46 Northern \$0.85 1/2; No. 47 Northern \$0.82 1/2; No. 48 Northern \$0.79 1/2; No. 49 Northern \$0.76 1/2; No. 50 Northern \$0.73 1/2; No. 51 Northern \$0.70 1/2; No. 52 Northern \$0.67 1/2; No. 53 Northern \$0.64 1/2; No. 54 Northern \$0.61 1/2; No. 55 Northern \$0.58 1/2; No. 56 Northern \$0.55 1/2; No. 57 Northern \$0.52 1/2; No. 58 Northern \$0.49 1/2; No. 59 Northern \$0.46 1/2; No. 60 Northern \$0.43 1/2; No. 61 Northern \$0.40 1/2; No. 62 Northern \$0.37 1/2; No. 63 Northern \$0.34 1/2; No. 64 Northern \$0.31 1/2; No. 65 Northern \$0.28 1/2; No. 66 Northern \$0.25 1/2; No. 67 Northern \$0.22 1/2; No. 68 Northern \$0.19 1/2; No. 69 Northern \$0.16 1/2; No. 70 Northern \$0.13 1/2; No. 71 Northern \$0.10 1/2; No. 72 Northern \$0.07 1/2; No. 73 Northern \$0.04 1/2; No. 74 Northern \$0.01 1/2; No. 75 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 76 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 77 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 78 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 79 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 80 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 81 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 82 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 83 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 84 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 85 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 86 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 87 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 88 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 89 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 90 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 91 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 92 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 93 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 94 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 95 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 96 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 97 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 98 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 99 Northern \$0.00 1/2; No. 100 Northern \$0.00 1/2.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Oct. 22.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 93c; flour, new standard grade, \$11.50 to \$11.65; rolled oats, bag, 30 lb., \$3.20 to \$3.30; bran, \$37.25; hay, No. 1, \$12.25 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$11.75 to \$12.00; No. 3, \$11.25 to \$11.50; No. 4, \$10.75 to \$11.00; No. 5, \$10.25 to \$10.50; No. 6, \$9.75 to \$10.00; No. 7, \$9.25 to \$9.50; No. 8, \$8.75 to \$9.00; No. 9, \$8.25 to \$8.50; No. 10, \$7.75 to \$8.00; No. 11, \$7.25 to \$7.50; No. 12, \$6.75 to \$7.00; No. 13, \$6.25 to \$6.50; No. 14, \$5.75 to \$6.00; No. 15, \$5.25 to \$5.50; No. 16, \$4.75 to \$5.00; No. 17, \$4.25 to \$4.50; No. 18, \$3.75 to \$4.00; No. 19, \$3.25 to \$3.50; No. 20, \$2.75 to \$3.00; No. 21, \$2.25 to \$2.50; No. 22, \$1.75 to \$2.00; No. 23, \$1.25 to \$1.50; No. 24, \$0.75 to \$1.00; No. 25, \$0.25 to \$0.50; No. 26, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 27, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 28, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 29, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 30, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 31, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 32, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 33, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 34, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 35, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 36, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 37, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 38, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 39, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 40, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 41, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 42, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 43, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 44, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 45, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 46, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 47, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 48, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 49, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 50, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 51, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 52, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 53, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 54, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 55, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 56, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 57, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 58, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 59, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 60, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 61, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 62, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 63, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 64, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 65, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 66, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 67, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 68, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 69, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 70, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 71, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 72, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 73, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 74, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 75, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 76, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 77, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 78, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 79, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 80, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 81, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 82, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 83, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 84, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 85, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 86, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 87, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 88, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 89, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 90, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 91, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 92, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 93, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 94, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 95, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 96, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 97, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 98, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 99, \$0.00 to \$0.25; No. 100, \$0.00 to \$0.25.

Country Produce—Wholesale

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