GERMANY ASKS FOR ARMISTICE ENTENTE ALLIES STAND FIRM

The Cornered Beast Draws in Its Claws and Offers the Entente Its Bloodstained Paw—Attempting the White Flag Trick Berlin Invites America, Which is a Belligerent, to Play the Roll of Mediator, as If It Were Outside the Alliance.

Text of Germany's Note to Wilson

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—The text of the note forwarded by the Imperial German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson, through the Swiss Government, follows:

"The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the programme set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and sea, and in the air."

It is announced that Turkey will take a similar step.

A similar note has been addressed to President Wilson by the Austro-Hungarian Government.

"We Have Got Them"

Paris, Oct. 6.—All the Paris churches were filled to overflowing to-day. Saint Gervais Church, which was damaged by the shell from the long-range gun on Good Friday, has been sufficiently repaired to permit its doors to be opened to-day, and worshippers flocked thither to the shrine where once women and children praying for France's liberation, were sacrificed. But if it was prayers for the dead that were sung at St. Gervais on Good Friday, it was Te Deums and hosannas of victory that floated to the heavens to-day.

As Paris emerged from the churches it overflowed upon the cheerful boulevards or sought temporary abode in cafes, bathed in sunshine, and everywhere one heard no longer the familiar and hopeful cry of "We shall get them," but the satisfied and contented exclamation, "We have got them."

FRANCE SNEERS AT PEACE OFFER

Armistice Impossible at Point the Allies Now Are.

Paris, Oct. 6—Unconditional surrender characterizes the general comment in Paris on the demand for peace sent by the Central Powers to President Wilson. It is felt here that Germany and her allies have not gone far enough in their request to the President for an armistice, and that although they have stated that they are willing to talk peace on President Wilson's plans, they have not shown submission such as was forced upon Bulgaria.

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in their demand for complete victory. The present peace move is sneered at. A demand is made for the entire submission of Germany and that the Germans be disarmed.

"Germany wishes to stop the war at the moment she is going to be beaten, and knows it," says Figaro.

"Let us suppose the proposition is accepted. Immediately in Germany there would be a delirium of joy. The people are electrified and the Kaiser has retaken them into his hands. The humiliation of having demanded peace would disappear rapidly.

THE "HIT DOG" IS NOW YELPING

There Will Be No Peace Until Germany Tenders Her Sword.

New York, Oct. 6.—In unequivocable and forceful terms, the peace proposals of Prince Maximilian are rejected unanimously by the press of the United States. From all sections of the country from Maine to California, the nation's newspapers voice the demand that no peace terms shall be considered by the allied nations until Germany proffers her sword to the allied commander-in-chief in token of unconditional surrender.

BRITISH FAVOR REPRISALS.

London, Oct. 4.—The Germans' deliberate destruction of historic French towns, with their irreplaceable artistic treasures, for which no species of military excuse is possible, is kindling a feeling of fiercely bitter resentment both here and in France, and a general demand is made not only for reparation, but for the exemplary punishment of those responsible. The burning of Roulers shows that the foe intends to take a mean revenge on Belgium, in addition to all the preceding abominations committed there. This wanton destruction is believed to be a part of a set policy on the part of the German militarist autocracy, with the hope of arousing such a bitter feeling between their people and those of the Entente that all hopes of peace would be abandoned.

100 PERSONS PERISH IN SHELL PLANT FIRE

Perth Amboy, N.J., Oct. 4.—The great shell loading plant of T. A. Gillespie at Morgan, N.J., one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States, was destroyed by fire, following a series of terrific explosions.

About six thousand persons, many of them women, are employed in the works, which covers several thousand acres. The death list reached 100.

FRENCH SMASH HINDENBURG LINE

Cross Crozat Canal After Occupying St. Quentin.

A despatch from the French army in France says: Gen. Debeney's troops in the region of St. Quentin on Wednesday began to smash through the lines of the Hindenburg position over the entire front of that army.

Those lines were 2½ miles deep in some places and were supported by several strongly organized woods. They were defended by machine gun sections which proved unable to check Gen. Debeney's advance.

A breach made in the Hindenburg line east of Le Tronquoy was widened to the outskirts of Lesdins. Further north the French troops in conjunction with British forces took several small pieces of timber land in the face of vigorous resistance.

The west bank of the Crozat Canal north-east of St. Quentin is now in French hands as far as Lesdins. Gen. Debeney's men have occupied Omissy. A footing also has been gained on the east bank of the canal at Morcourt, the western part of the town being in French hands.

With St. Quentin and the suburb of Isle in his hands, Gen. Debeney has made further gains to the south, obtaining a foothold in the enemy's trenches west of Neuville St. Amand and Itancourt. Several lines of trenches were conquered in that region by the French after a violent struggle.

120,000 PRISONERS IN TWENTY DAYS

Allies Have Taken 3,669 Cannon and 23,000 Machine Guns.

A despatch from Paris says: During the period from Sept. 10 to Sept. 30 the allied armies in France and Belgium have captured 2,844 officers and 120,192 men; 1,600 cannon and more than 6,000 machine guns, according to an official statement issued here to-night.

Since July 15 and up till Sept. 30, the allies have captured 5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns and hundreds of mine throwers, the statement says.

WHEAT PRICES FIXED FOR ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The Board of Grain Supervisors has ordered that the price of No. 2 Quebec wheat shall be $2.26 per bushel, basis in store, Montreal. This cancels a former order. To arrive at the price at shipping point it is necessary to deduct one cent a bushel to cover the cost of putting the wheat in store at Montreal, and deduct local freight charges, based on shortest through mileage to Montreal, whether it passes over one or more railways in transit, plus whatever fraction of a cent a bushel may arise when deducting the local freight rate from the fixed price. It is provided that eastern flour millers may pay a licensed track buyer or licensed commission merchant a maximum of one cent a bushel for buying wheat for them, but no other remuneration shall be allowed to them or any other class of handlers.

Another order makes the price of Ontario No. 2 wheat $2.26 a bushel, cancelling the previous order, with the same regulations to arrive at the price at the shipping point as in the case of No. 2 Quebec wheat.

BATTERING HUN LINES.

This French official photograph shows a huge French gun in action on the Lorraine front. This is the type of gun that is being used against the fortresses that are guarding the city of Metz.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Oct. 8.—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., 84c; No. C.W., 80¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 80¼c; No. 1 feed, 78¼c, in store Fort William.

American Corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white 76 to 78c; No. 3 white, 75 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, $1.08 to $1.13.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, Nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality $11.35, 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, $36.40 per ton; shorts, $41.40 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, $20 per ton; mixed $18 to $18 per ton, track Toronto.

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

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 49 to 50c; selected, storage, 52 to 53c; cartons, new-laid, 57 to 58c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 47 to 48c; do, fresh made, 48 to 50c; choice dairy prints, 44 to 45c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 36 to 38c.

Oleomargarine (best grade) 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24½c; spring-made, large, 25½ to 26c; twins, 26 to 26½c.

Beans—Canadian, prime, bushel, $6.50 to $7.50. Foreign, hand-picked, bushel, $6.75 to $7.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., $4.50 to $5 per dozen; 12 oz., $3.50 to $4 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, $2.50 to $2.75; bulk, 25 to 26c per lb.

Maple syrup—In 5-gal, tins, $3.25.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled meats—Pickled, pork, $48; mess pork, $47.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 53 to 54c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; backs, boneless, 50 to 52c. Breakfast bacon, 42 to 44c. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28 to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 30¾ to 31¼c; pails, 31 to 31¾c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Shortening, tierces 25½ to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26½c; pails, 26¼ to 26¾c; 1-lb. prints, 27 to 27½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Oats—No. 2 C. W., 84c; No. 3 C.W., 80¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 80¼c; No. 1 feed, 78¼c; No. 2 feed, 75¼c. Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.05½; No. 4 C.W., $1.00½; rejected and feed, 95c. Flax—No. 1 N. W.C., $3.88. Cheese, finest easterns, 22½ to 23c. Butter, choicest creamery, 48 to 48½c. Eggs, No. 1 stock, 58 to 60c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $2.50. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $28.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31½ to 33c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Extra choice heavy steers, $14.25 to $15.00; choice heavy steers, $13.50 to $14.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $12.00 to $12.75; do. good, $10.50 to $11.00; do. medium, $9.75 to $10.75; 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, $9.35 to $9.50; do. medium, $7.75 to $8.25; do. common, $7.25 to $7.75; stockers, $8.00 to $10.50; feeders, $10.50 to $11.15; 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, $16.00 to $16.50; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $17.50; hogs, fed and watered, $19.25 to $19.50; do. weighed off cars, $19.50 to $19.75; sows, $16.25.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Choice heavy steers, $13.50 to $14.00; choice butcher steers, $12.50 to $13.00; lower grades, $8.00 to $12.00; choice heavy bulls, $10.25; lower grades, $7.25 to $10.00. Butcher cows, $7.50 to $10.00; hogs, $17.50 to $19.50 per cwt.; lambs, 16c per lb.

BRITISH SEIZE MINERAL AREA

Valuable Prize Taken From Germany by British Expedition.

A despatch from London says: Seizure by a British expedition of German mining property and other development plants in Spitzbergen, including a big wireless installation, is reported by the Express, with the intimation that the work of developing immensely rich iron and coal deposits is proceeding. It is said they will be of the greatest importance to Great Britain and the allies. The expedition to Spitzbergen sailed a few months ago under the protection of the British navy. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous Antarctic explorer, was the commander, but he was subsequently obliged to leave to take up other duties.

His successor, F. W. S. Jones, who returned to London, has given an enthusiastic description of the vast mineral wealth which has hitherto been merely tapped to a limited extent by British, German, Swedish and Norwegian companies.

The expedition, Mr. Jones said, took a large number of miners, an enormous quantity of mining material, and supplies sufficient for three years, and work is now going on on a large scale. Capt. Wild, who was with Shackleton in the Antarctic, is in charge of operations. Mr. Jones says the expedition met with considerable difficulties and danger, including encounters with eight German submarines.

Spitzbergen is an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1533 by Sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1591 it was visited by Barents and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds.

CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS CAPTURE KAZAN

A despatch from Stockholm says: Petrograd despatches of Sept. 30 announce that the Czecho-Slovaks captured Kazan, which the Bolshevik reported a fortnight ago that they had taken, and show that the Lettish troops fighting for the Bolsheviki are abandoning the Red cause.

The Lettish troops were the last really well organized force the Bolsheviki had. They numbered about 17,000, of which nearly 10,000 were held in the vicinity of Moscow to protect the Bolshevik leaders. Ever since the Czech movement began on the Volga the Letts have objected to fighting there, because they did not regard the Czechs as enemies, and furthermore objected to the disorganized, unmilitary style of fighting the Bolshevik officers outlined. The Lettish soldiers after the fall of Kazan surrendered to the Czechs.

ROUMANIA WILL SOON COME INTO WAR AGAIN

Washington, Oct. 4.—Capt. Vasile Stoica, former attache of the Roumanian Legation here, and president of the Roumanian National League of America, said to-day that Roumania soon will be back in the war on the side of the allies.

Southern Roumania still is in the hands of German troops, but Capt. Stoica said these easily could be cleared out by the allies and the Roumanian army organized.

CANADA IS SAVING MILLIONS IN FLOUR

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is announced that conservation measures and voluntary saving in the homes have reduced Canadian consumption of flour from 800,000 to 600,000 barrels per month, as compared with pre-war consumption. This means a saving at the rate of 2,400,000 barrels per year, or, counting the saving by lengthened extraction of milling, of 2,640,000 barrels per year. This is equivalent to a saving of nearly 13,000,000 bushels of wheat.

BRITISH TAKE MANY TOWNS, NUMEROUS GUNS AND 5,000 PRISONERS

Hindenburg Line Defenses Smashed Between St. Quentin and Cambrai—Haig's Troops Have Reached Outskirts of Mont Brehain.

A despatch from the British Army on the St. Quentin Sector says—The British troops smashed a large and vital section of the Hindenburg line on Thursday between St. Quentin and Cambrai. They have occupied many additional towns and villages and 5,000 prisoners and numerous guns have been taken.

The battle was resumed at 6 o'clock in the morning and continued throughout the day, English and Australian divisions driving deep into the enemy defences. The ground over which the British troops fought their way against the inevitable swarms of machine guns was littered with German dead.

The advance has reached a depth of about five miles at its apex, and it follows that the principal Hindenburg defences here have been shattered. A few hours may see the British all the way on the other side of the great German defensive system.

The Australian troops are fighting beyond the Beaurevoir line, at Wiancourt, La Motte Farm, and Lormisset, in the St. Quentin sector. The British troops have reached the outskirts of Mont Brehain, thus the Hindenburg system has been definitely passed.

The Australians and English were assisted by large numbers of tanks which carried out their tasks with the customary efficiency.

Some few of the tanks were manned by Americans who had been attached to British tank units.

Reports from aviators say that the tanks have rolled rapidly over the country, materially helping the infantry to clear out the Germans who had made a dive for cover from the hurricane of British shells.

As the infantry gained ground, the British guns were constantly moved up to positions from which they could continue pounding the Germans.

The roads in the general direction east of Gouy are reported full of transports and men, and some bodies of troops have reahced points at least five miles in the rear. No new German troops appeared in the battle here, although the enemy certainly must have known that the position was bound to be attacked.

This is a sign that cannot be ignored and one in which the British commanders find considerable satisfaction.

Among the towns captured on this battlefront were Gouy, Le Catelet, Ramicourt, Sequehart, Wiancourt and Beaurevoir.

In the terrain immediately behind the Hindenburg system, air reconnaissance has found no further system of trenches or wire entanglements, and the enemy is holding only lightly wide stretches of country, an indication of a precipitate get-away. The number of our prisoners will exceed the earliest estimate.

They include men from more than 40 battalions of 20 different regiments of 10 different divisions, which were hurriedly brought together to present some kind of an obstacle to the attacking British. Despite the desperate enemy counter-attacks on certain portions of the British front, he has been yielding under the British onslaught and is being followed closely by the British and other Allied troops over a large area.

ALSACE TOWNS BEING EVACUATED

Inhabitants of Twenty Villages Sent to Bavaria—Uprising Feared by Germans.

A despatch from Geneva says: German military authorities have begun to remove the inhabitants of Alsace, according to the Democrate, in expectation of a Franco-American attack on the frontier.

The inhabitants of twenty villages including Ferrette, Goutavon and Winkel already have been sent to Bavaria. Some of the villagers have escaped across the Swiss frontier.

Fear of disorder is rampant throughout Alsace-Lorraine, not only among the civilians, but also among the military forces. Food is scarce and little is available.

The German authorities in Alsace-Lorraine, the Democrate adds, are afraid of a general uprising in those provinces when the allies cross the frontier.

ALLENBY CONTINUES TRIUMPH IN PALESTINE

A despatch from London says: An official statement on Palestine operations says:

The text of the statement reads:

"On Wednesday Australian mounted troops operating in the vicinity of Kubbat-el-Asafir, 17 miles north-east of Damascus, charged and captured an enemy column, securing 1,500 prisoners, two guns and forty machine guns

'Enemy airdrome and railway establishments at Rayak were heavily bombed from the air."

Rayak is on the railroad line between Damascus and Beirut, 30 miles northwest of the former place.

TEUTON FORCES LEAVE ALBANIA

Italians Occupy Berat—Capture Prisoners and Much War Material.

A despatch from London says: Austrian troops have been withdrawn from Albania, the Austrian War Office announces. Berat has been taken by the allies.

The Austrian statement says:

"We have withdrawn our divisions from Albania. This was rendered necessary by events on the Bulgarian front.

"Berat fell into the hands of the enemy without a fight."

Italian troops in Albania began an energetic advance on Tuesday in the sector between the Adriatic and Osum. The Italian columns in the evening had occupied the village of Fieri and the line of the Semeni from Sterbasi to the Metali bridge and several heights.

The Austro-Hungarian forces retreated rapidly, burning their depots. The Italians occupied Berat on Wednesday. They have captured a number of prisoners and a large quantity of war material.

A WARNING.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The French Government has issued a solemn warning to Germany and her allies that the devastation of territory from which they retreat will be punished inexorably.

The warning says: "The German people who share in the crimes will bear the consequences with the authors, and that those who order the devastation will be held responsible morally, penally and pecuniarily."

It is added that France is now discussing with her allies the steps to be taken.

BELGIANS AND BRITISH SWEEP THROUGH FLANDERS PURSUING FOE

British Occupy Lens and Armentieres—Gen. Plumer's Army is Only Seven Miles From Lille—Germans Apply Torch as They Retreat.

A despatch from London says:—The Germans have fallen back three miles in their retreat along the Lens-Armentieres line. Both Lens and Armentieres were evacuated Wednesday night.

The Germans, who were gradually being left in a salient, began a retreat on practically all the Armentieres sector and appear to be in full flight. The British troops have entered and are now passing through Lens.

Aubers Ridge, south of Armentieres, has been taken, and the British are east of there. Indications are not wanting that the Germans have been forced to begin one of the war's greatest retreats. Gen. Plumer's army is reported to be only two miles from Turcoing, 7½ miles north-east of Lille.

The troops co-operating with the Belgians have taken villages near Roulers after hard street fighting. They have forced the Germans well back and are still going. The Germans must get out of the Belgian coast as far as Ostend, if the advance here continues as it gives every sign of doing.

A Belgian armored car has succeeded in entering Roulers and has returned safely to its own lines, according to the Belgian official communication to-night.

As the Germans retreat in the Armentieres sector they are applying the torch whenever they have the time, and their retreat is marked by great explosions as ammunition stores are destroyed. It is known that the Germans are becoming so short of ammunition that many of the higher officers are alarmed, but in the retreat the destruction of dumps has been absolutely necessitated.

The country behind the German lines is ablaze virtually everywhere. From prisoners comes the information that the Germans are making hurried preparations to evacuate the Dune country of Belgium, along the sea coast. Dugouts are being blown up there.

There is every indication, according to authoritative naval sources, of an early abandonment by the Germans of the entire Flanders coast. The Germans are already removing their guns. The Belgian coast has been under a heavy bombardment for the past two days.