

QUESTION WHO WON IT AND WHO LOST IT

Must Never Be in Doubt When the War Ends --The Great Criminals Must Be Surrendered For Trial By the Allies.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

London, Oct. 7.—Distrust of Germany's intentions and skepticism as to the result of the peace overtures of the Central Powers are reflected in the comments on the peace proposals by the newspapers here.

Admitting that the latest German peace move is most important of any thus far made, and confident that the Allies will give the closest attention to it, the Chronicle says it will find it insufficient.

Attempts to Evade Certain Disaster.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Paris, Oct. 7.—The request for an armistice and the opening of peace parleys by the Central Powers is looked upon by the French press generally as an attempt to evade certain disaster.

Wilson Receives Peace Note.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Washington, Oct. 7.—Germany's peace note was delivered to President Wilson personally by Frederick Oederlin, an attaché of Swedish Embassy.

Asked Vatican To Act.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Paris, Oct. 7.—Austria-Hungary recently again insisted that the Vatican undertake steps towards peace it is reported in Rome.

A Prompt Reply to be Made.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Washington, Oct. 7.—A prompt and decisive reply to Germany's latest peace proposal is indicated by developments in Washington early to-day.

No Armistice

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

London, Oct. 7.—No armistice will be granted the Central Powers before the complete evacuation by them of Allied territory, with a cessation of the destruction of Allied cities.

U.S. Senate Discussion.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Washington, Oct. 7.—Discussion of Germany's peace offer began in the United States Senate to-day. Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Republican, declared that the proposal for an armistice was "a most insidious danger."

Wilson's Fourteen Principles.

The following are the fourteen proposals of President Wilson, summarized from his address to Congress on January 8th last:

- 1-Who Won and Lost War; Germany Approves; Foch's Blows Weaken Enemy; Germany Bees Peace. 2-St. Mark's Harvest Sunday; Incidents of the Day. 3-Mr. Lundy For Kingston; Washington Power. 4-Editorial: Rippling Rhymes. 5-In the face of Hardships; Un-derstandings. 6-Editorial: Ontario News. 7-Amusements; The Forum. 8-Military; Theatrical. 9-Editorial: Rippling Rhymes. 10-The Wife; Talking It Over. 11-Home Interests Presented. 12-In the World of Sport; Mast and Jeff.

DECORATING BRITISH WOMEN AMBULANCE DRIVERS IN FRANCE



These women received their decorations for bravery during air-raids. Below Gen. Plumer is pinning the decoration on the Commandant of the drivers.—British Official Photograph. Copyright.



DANUBE TO BE BALKAN FRONT

Germany Can Only Defend New Line By Forces From Russia.

MATERIAL IS NOT GOOD

THE TASK THAT THE ALLIES WILL HAVE

Will be to Clear up Bulgaria and Watch the Turk.—Bulgaria's Surrender Solves a Big Problem.

London, Oct. 7.—The new Bulgarian front is expected by experts to be drawn along the Danube. At the moment neither the Allies nor the Central Powers have more than enough forces available to establish such a position, but there may be developments at any time which will materially modify the situation.

Use of Bulgar Army.

The use of the Bulgarian army against its hereditary foe by the Allies, which was hinted at in official announcements regarding the armistice, has met with criticism here on two grounds: First, that it would give Bulgaria a certain claim for special consideration at the peace conference, which the Allies in view of her conduct of the last four years, would be unwilling to recognize; secondly, the feelings of the Greeks and Serbs toward the Bulgarians are naturally greatly embittered, and they are unlikely to agree to fight side by side with their traditional enemies.

GERMANS APPLY TORCH TO LAON

Douai still Burning And Country South Has Been Flooded.

WILD ORGY OF LOOTING

WAS ENGAGED IN BY HUN OFFICERS AND MEN.

Many Towns Occupied by the British in Their Advance After the Retreating Enemy From Cambrai to Lens.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Laon, the stronghold to which the enemy has been clinging as the key point of his line on the south-west, apparently has been set on fire by the Germans. The town was reported ablaze yesterday and fires were still burning there to-day.

A FUEL CONTROLLER

The City Council meets to-night to settle the question of appointing a fuel controller for Kingston. The finance committee has already considered the proposition and recommended that E. E. Horsley be named as controller. No better choice could possibly have been made, and we believe that every citizen will concur in this view.

In these days of war we are admonished on all sides to save and conserve. The necessity for retrenchment is apparent. The government needs every available dollar to carry on the war.

The Bishop of Jerusalem amused Londoners at a church missionary meeting Friday night by the following story: When a Canadian soldier was informed that the Australians had reached Bethlehem on Christmas Eve, he replied like a flash: "Then I'll bet the shepherds watched their flocks that night."

Cambrai to Lens. In some cases the enemy's rear guards offered resistance. But they were annihilated. More ground has been taken immediately to the north-east of Cambrai. Halluin, east of Lens, has been reached and passed. The Germans have been engaged in further work of destruction. Many explosions have been observed in the great coal mining district north-east of Lens. Prisoners say that the coal mine pit mouths have been destroyed. Douai is still burning and the country south of it has been flooded. Prisoners just captured say that before the torch was applied German officers and men engaged in a wild orgy of looting. They scrawled all over the town, stealing the property of inhabitants, and many cart loads of loot were shipped to Germany.

Laon is Burning. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, Oct. 7.—Laon, the stronghold to which the enemy has been clinging as the key point of his line on the south-west, apparently has been set on fire by the Germans. The town was reported ablaze yesterday and fires were still burning there to-day.

but may be easily discharged by an executive with the aid of a clerk. It has been suggested—and the reasonableness of it appeals to the Whig—that the city council should require some one of its officials to act as controller as a part of his regular duties. Very little of an official's personal time would be required. During the winter months the work of certain city officials eases off, and an office at the city hall would make an ideal headquarters for a fuel controller. Surely any or all of our officials are imbued with sufficient public spirit and patriotism to prompt them to gladly render this extra service to their fellow citizens.

Again, the appointment of a salaried controller will mean the expenditure of \$1,000 or \$1,500, whereas a city or government official could perform the duties without extra pay. There is bound to be considerable suffering among unfortunate people in this city next winter. Appeals will be made to charity as hitherto. The salary paid to a controller would buy many tons of coal for the poor and needy. The Dominion fuel controller insists that the city should appoint a local official. The council seeks to carry out his wish. But it should pay careful attention to the argument advanced by some of the city's most astute business men, as outlined above.

It is a time to conserve, not to waste. This applies to councils as well as to individuals. Business men are observing the warning, and they expect the city council to appoint a controller. The duties are not onerous, likewise.

FOCH'S BLOWS WEAKEN ENEMY

Masterful And Systematic Method of Striking in Six Great Battles.

USING UP OF MAN POWER

OF THE ENEMY MORE IMPORTANT THAN LAND GAINS.

All Six Battles Progressing Favorably for the Allies—Gouraud's Heavy Assaults in the Champagne.

With the French Armies, Oct. 7.—Six great battles are now in progress along a front extending from Flanders to Meuvre and the enemy is being forced to wear himself out in attempting to support blows delivered vigorously against more than 200 kilometers (120 miles) of his defensive lines. This using up of German man power, and material is more important than territorial gains, acceptable as the latter are, and Marshal Foch's masterful and systematic method of striking is beginning to tell seriously upon the foe.

The six battles are, from north to south, first, the Franco-Anglo-Belgian offensive between Dixmude and a point south of Ypres, which is brilliantly successful; second, the powerful British offensive in the region of Cambrai; third, General Debeney's valiant assaults against the Hindenburg line in the region south of St. Quentin; fourth, General Mangin's push against the enemy north of the Aisne; fifth, General Berthelot's operations between the Vesle and the Aisne, and, sixth, General Gouraud's wonderful assaults against Germany's formidable positions in the Champagne. These battles are all progressing favorably for the Allies.

British Close To Lille.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) With the British Army in France, Oct. 7.—The German front line is running almost in front of Lille and British patrols are so close to the city that they can reach it within an hour's walk.

The British have captured Fresnoy and are pushing steadily forward. Douai is in flames. The Germans are destroying everything as they retreat.

Retreat On All Fronts.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) With the French Army, Oct. 7.—The Germans are retiring rapidly on all fronts. The Franco-American army is following them up and harassing their rear guards.

War Tidings. The Spanish steamer Francoll has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

Many German horses have died in Flanders because there was no food of any kind for them, and the German automobiles, all are running on their rims because the Germans have no tires.

Destruction by Eleatic naval forces of the Austrian base at Durazzo is believed to be closely linked up with the Allied plans for pushing their advance through Macedonia.

Two enemy submarines shelled the port of Cezimbra, eighteen miles south of Lisbon. The shore guns immediately replied, whereupon the submarines fled.

A delegation of Hungarian statesmen, headed by Premier Wekerle, has arrived at Vienna in connection with a new peace move.

Germans have set fire to the city of Douai and have started more fires in Cambrai as well as in other villages in the vicinity. They are blowing up stores that cannot be moved. Village after village is ablaze.

In their offensive between the Meuse and the Aire the Americans made an advance of from two to three miles over a most difficult country. Among the towns captured is Cunel.

The American advance Saturday brings them very close to the German main lines. It is expected the Americans will have to prepare positions for several days before being able to advance further.

Austro-German troops have been defeated in fighting with the Serbians, who pursued them towards the old Serbo-Turkish frontier, says a Serbian official statement.

Austria-Hungary has at the most only two modern battleships left. She has lost a large number of small craft, and now Durazzo, the advanced base of a depleted fleet, has been rendered useless.

French troops have smashed through German positions on a wide front in the Champagne sector. Many important points were captured.

The first decree signed by King Boris was one demobilizing the Bulgarian army. King Ferdinand left Bulgaria last Friday.

British troops north of St. Quentin captured the towns of Mont Brehain and Beurevoir.

A Russian note to Turkey states that the treaty of Krest-Litovsk, which was to have established peaceful relations between Russia and Turkey, is null and void.

North-east of Le Catelet the British took possession of Aubencheul-Aux-Bois. More than a thousand Germans were captured north of St. Quentin Saturday.

The Germans are making a general retreat on the Vesle front and in Champagne toward the Sulpice and the Arnes rivers.

GERMANY BEGS FOR A PEACE

But the Allies Answer is To Be Unconditional Surrender.

THE KAISER ANNOUNCES

THAT HE WILL GIVE HIS ENEMIES HONORABLE PEACE.

Prince Maximilian, New German Chancellor, Suggests a League For National Arbitration and Disarmament.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, Oct. 7.—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have resolved to ask President Wilson to make representations in their interest for a general peace, according to a Bernese despatch to the Havas Agency.

To Ask Allies Their Terms.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—Immediate suspension of hostilities has been proposed by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, in the Reichstag, according to a Berlin despatch. The Allies are to be asked to state their terms.

Favor Wilson's Peace Basis.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Oct. 7.—Prince Maximilian told the Reichstag his note was directed to the President of the United States and was based on his speech to Congress on August 1st and his speech in New York on Sept. 27th. President Wilson had proposed a programme for a general peace which Germany and her Allies could accept as a basis for negotiations. He said the new Government stood on a basis of a just peace regardless of the war conditions.

Austria Also Asks Peace.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, Oct. 7.—The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Stockholm has been charged to request the Swedish Government to transmit to President Wilson a proposal to conclude immediately with him and his Allies a general armistice and to start without delay negotiations for peace.

Accept Wilson's Terms.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—The new peace note of Baron Burián, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, will declare that all of President Wilson's terms have been accepted, according to a Vienna despatch, which is published in the Dutch press.

Kaiser's "Honorable" Peace.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Berlin, Oct. 7.—Emperor William in a message to the army says he has decided to offer an honorable peace to his enemies.

Maximilian Wants a League.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—The Chancellor's proposal embraces the sending of plenipotentiaries to a neutral place to discuss the question of a league for national arbitration and disarmament.

Pay No Attention To It.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, Oct. 7.—Nothing official has been received here yet regarding the peace offer. It is thought no offer will receive the slightest attention of the Allies while German troops occupy any part of France and Belgium.

U.S. Press Rejects Proposals.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) New York, Oct. 7.—Peace proposals of Prince Maximilian have been rejected by the press everywhere in the United States.

Unconditional Surrender.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, Oct. 7.—Unconditional surrender is the general cry in Paris as the answer to Germany's latest peace note.

The Peace Note Received.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, Oct. 7.—The Swiss legation to-day received the German note to the United States, and will transmit it to the State Department at once.

British Still Press On.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Oct. 7.—Further progress was made by the British last night on the front between Lens and Cambrai. Field Marshal Haig announced to-day that posts have been established on crossings of the Scheldt canal north of Abencheul-au-Bac and north-east and east of Oppy.