

President Wilson Consults Premiers of Allies

THE REPLY OF GERMANY IS NOT YET COMPLETED

President Wilson Giving Great Care to Framing the Document—He Is First Securing the Answers of Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Washington, Oct. 8.—President Wilson's reply to Germany's latest peace proposals was being formulated by him to-day, in accordance with the views expressed by the Premiers of the Allied nations.

The form of the reply, of course, has not been revealed in any particular. The President is known to be giving unlimited care to the framing of the document, denying himself his daily recreation, and studying the questions involved intensively.

"We Must Have Absolute Victory."

Rome, Oct. 8.—"We must have absolute victory. Any kind of negotiation is now more than ever inadmissible." These words of President Wilson immediately after the rejection of the Austrian peace proposal, are re-printed by the Epoca in large type as summarizing the attitude of Italians toward the new peace movement.

German Fatherland Party Objects

London, Oct. 8.—The Fatherland party in Germany, after the meeting of the Reichstag on Saturday, held a meeting and passed resolutions to resist by every possible means the peace offer of Prince Maximilian, the new Imperial Chancellor, according to a Zurich despatch.

Reply Ready To-night.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The President's reply to the German and Austrian request for an armistice and peace negotiations probably will be despatched before night. The President had spent the entire morning in his study, and was believed to be putting in final shape the document upon which he worked nearly all yesterday.

Fear Humiliating Peace.

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—Germany's new ministry is one of national defence as well as of peace, and is prepared for a stand to the end against a humiliating peace, Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former German minister of the colonies, declared in a statement.

Germany Getting Generous

London, Oct. 8.—The German Government, according to a despatch from Amsterdam, intends to grant pardons to a number of politicians imprisoned since the war began, including the socialist, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, and Wilhelm Dittmann. A general amnesty, the despatch adds, probably will be granted to political offenders.

SIR H. DALZIEL BUYS THE LONDON CHRONICLE

London, Oct. 8.—Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., acting for himself and his political and business associates, has purchased outright the business of the United Newspapers, Ltd., who are proprietors of the Daily Chronicle and Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, in addition to a number of other important publications. Sir Henry has represented Kirkcaldy in the Liberal interest for the past twenty-seven years.

NEW EPOCH IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, Oct. 8.—The installation Sunday of the new Cabinet headed by Takashi Hara, leader of the Seiyukai party, marked an epoch in Japanese constitutional history. It is the first ministry presided over by a commoner and is based on the system of parties.



AIDING THE RETURNED SOLDIER

How the technical schools are being used by the Invalid Soldiers' Commission. Disabled soldiers receiving preliminary instruction in house wiring in the electrical laboratory of McGill University, Montreal. Later, these men will complete their course of training by doing practical work with contractors.

ENEMY LEAVING BELGIAN COAST

All the Telephone Lines Are Now Being Taken Down.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS

ATTACKING BETWEEN CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN.

British Going Ahead on a Twenty-five Mile Front—The Germans Burning Everything as They Go. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—Evacuation by the Germans of the Belgian coast region is continuing. Telephone lines are being taken down.

Attack Hindenburg Line. (Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Oct. 8.—British and American troops are to-day vigorously attacking the Hindenburg line in its centre, in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin and Cambrai. The British are going ahead on a twenty-mile front. The French continue their progress towards the German line of communications.

Fails to Declare Dividends. London, Oct. 8.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Grand Trunk is announcing that owing to the severe weather in Canada during January, February and March, and the consequent decrease in revenue and the greatly increased working expenses, net earnings for the half year to the end of June were \$955,000.

LIEUT.-COL. CANON SCOTT



Who has been wounded in the foot during the fight before Cambrai. He has been with the Canadian plain forces since September, 1914.

Berlin announces that Turkey, through Spain, sent a note to President Wilson to the same effect and at the same time as the communications forwarded by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

HINDENBURG HAS QUIT AS GERMAN LEADER

He Tells the Kaiser That a Big Retreat Is Inevitable.



FIELD MARSHAL HINDENBURG. London, Oct. 8.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of the German general staff after a heated interview with the Emperor in which the field marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam.

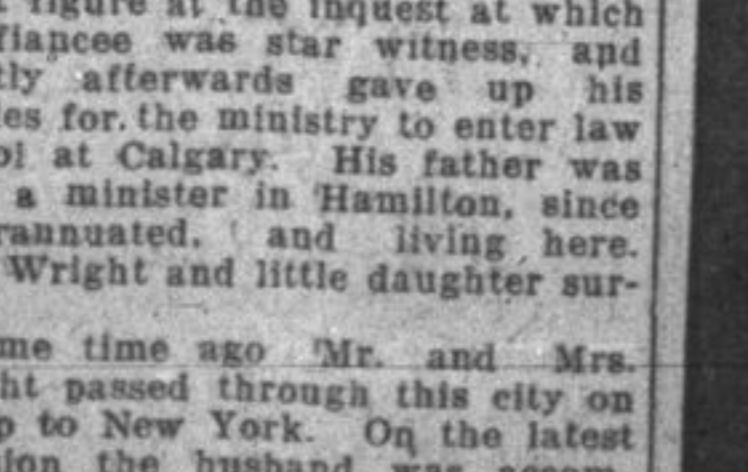
FLORENCE KINRADE'S HUSBAND IS DEAD

C. Montrose Wright of Calgary Succumbs to Pneumonia in New York.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—Clare Montrose Wright, who married Miss Florence Kinrade, of Hamilton, is dead in New York City. His father, Rev. R. Walter Wright, of Lakeview Apartments, 1609 Queen street west, and Mrs. Wright, have gone to bring back the body. Burial will be at Calgary, in which city the late Mr. Wright and the Kinrade family had lived since shortly after the conclusion of investigations into the death by shooting of Miss Ethel Kinrade, sister of Mrs. C. M. Wright.

APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY

C. H. Cahan, Montreal Barrister will Look After Operations of Propagandists.



C. H. CAHAN, K.C. Ottawa, Oct. 8.—Charles H. Cahan, K.C., the well-known lawyer and capitalist, of Montreal, has been appointed Director of Public Safety, a position under the Federal Government having to do with the enforcement of all war measures relative to this subject.

Brutally Torn From Homes. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Havre, Oct. 8.—The Belgian Government has issued a statement that from the coast to beyond the city of Bruges, the male population, between the ages of fifteen to forty-five have been brutally torn from their homes and forced to labor on German military works.

PARIS SNEERS AT PEACE OFFER

The French Demand a Complete Victory Over the Germans.

CORNERED BEAST OFFERS

ITS BLOOD-STAINED PAWS TO THE ALLIES.

The Temps Calls the German Offer "The White Flag Trick"—On the Road to Victory. Paris, Oct. 8.—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.

ACCUSED OF MURDER OF INFANT CHILD

Selina Bedard Threw Body Into the Napanee River on Saturday Morning.

Miss Selina Bedard is under arrest at Napanee on a charge of murder, making away with her illegitimate child of five months by throwing it into the Napanee river early on Saturday morning last.

WAR BULLETINS

The British line has been advanced four miles north of the Scarpe, General Haig reports. Beirut, the chief support of Syria, was taken by the French fleet early Monday morning. The enthusiasm of the populace is indescribable.

ALSACE RETREAT PREPARED.

Forty Villages Ordered Evacuated by German Command. Geneva, Oct. 8.—Forty villages in Alsace-Lorraine, from Basel to Colmar, have been evacuated by the civil population, according to a despatch from Geneva.

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The enemy is falling back rapidly on the Chemin-des-Dames position. The French have crossed Arnes river at several points. There is great excitement in Berlin over Prince Maximilian's speech. Shots for peace are heard everywhere.

Peace Conditions Of Lloyd George

More explicit and more acceptable on the whole to British opinion were conditions laid down by Lloyd George only three days previous to President Wilson's address. The British Premier's terms follow:

- (1.) Complete restoration of Belgium by the Germans and reparation for devastation. (2.) Restoration of Serbia, Montenegro, and the occupied districts of France, Italy, and Rumania. Complete withdrawal of the alien armies and reparation for injustice done a fundamental condition of permanent peace. (3.) "Reconsideration" of the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. In this demand we are with the French democracy to the death. (4.) An independent Poland, comprising all those genuinely Polish elements who desire to form part of it. (5.) Genuine self-government on true democratic principles to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it. (6.) Satisfaction of the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue. (7.) Justice to men of Rumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations. (8.) Dardanelles and Bosphorus to be neutralized. (9.) Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine to be recognized as possessing "separate national conditions." (10.) German colonies to be held at the disposal of conference and their fate decided with primary regard to the interests of the natives. (11.) Reparation for violations of international law. (12.) The establishment of some international organization to supersede war for the settlement of disputes.

GERMAN ARMIES ALL RETREAT

Trying to Reach a Line Where They Can Stand Up.

FOCH PRESSES ADVANTAGE

HOW LONG CAN ENEMY STAND THE STRAIN?

It is of the utmost importance for the Allies to push their Successes Right into the Winter. Paris, Oct. 8.—After repeated defeats, the German armies are in clear retreat from the North Sea to the Meuse, and are even retreating from the coal fields west of Lille.

Where they will try to stand to check the Allied advance may only be conjectured, as several systems of their defence, including important sections of the Hindenburg line, have been captured. A vital spot is held by the American troops, for every mile of advance along the Meuse threatens one of the German main lines of communication through Luxembourg, and would throw the main burden of transportation of the German army in France on the Belgian lines.

For this reason, the rapid jump forward west of the Meuse by the Americans has been met by a heavy German concentration at the expense of defensive needs further west. How long, in view of Bulgaria being vanquished, Turkey tottering and the Allied armies in France moving forward steadily, the Central Powers will hold before making an unconditional surrender as a matter of conjecture. The German army, owing to the various spring offensives and subsequent retreats, has been weakened not only by losses in dead and prisoners, but must have its hospitals crowded with perhaps 1,500,000 wounded. The German staff evidently seeking to reach a spot where, by shortening the line, it can stand up. The demoralization created by continuous defeats and the pressure of the Allies is naturally diminishing owing to approaching winter conditions. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance for the Allies to push their successes as far as possible into the winter and for that reason, continue activity on all the front.

Anglo-American Attack.

London, Oct. 8.—English and American troops attacked this morning on the front between St. Quentin and Cambrai. Field Marshal Haig announced to-day. Satisfactory progress is being made, the field marshal states. In successful local operations near Mont Brehain and Bearevoir on this front yesterday more than 230 prisoners were taken.

French Successes.

Paris, Oct. 8.—North-east of Rheims the French continued their successful advance. The French troops have reached the outskirts of Conde-sur-Suippe, at the junction of the Suippe and the Aisne, north-east of Berry-au-Bac. Along the Suippe river the French have penetrated into Isles-sur-Suippe and to the west have captured Bazancourt.

War Tidings.

The Americans made an attack on the left wing Monday morning and made good advance. The Germans object in burning Lens has been evidently to cripple the French coal industry for the benefit of German trade. At Arras the same policy has been pursued. The German official statement says the Allied troops have reached the north bank of the Suippe in Champagne. Between Argonne forest and the river Meuse the Americans continued their violent attacks.

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