

Let Our Answer to Germany Be 500 Millions

WILL AUSTRIANS STAND ATTACK?

Prepare For Victory Loan—
The Italians And Their Allies Are Striking Hard At The Enemy.

MAY BE ONLY DIVERSION

TO TEST MORALE BEFORE STRIKING STILL BIGGER BLOW.

The British in Mesopotamia Have Resumed Operations Against Turks and Will Try and Effect Junction With Allenby's Forces.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Oct. 26.—The Associated Press this morning issued the following: While British, French and Americans are slowly breaking their way through the stubborn German defence along the line south of Valenciennes, the attention of the Allied world is directed for the moment at least to the Italian front, where General Diaz seems to have started a major operation. Fighting on a large scale appears to have begun on Thursday, when the Austrian official statement reported heavy artillery fire from the Brenta river to the Montello plateau.

It was reported yesterday that Italian, British and French forces attacked between the Brenta and Piave rivers and advanced over rougher country for a considerable distance. At the same time, the Allies moved ahead and captured islands on the Piave above the Montello plateau. The sea and those holding the front in the mountainous sector may be divided. The number of prisoners taken, 3,000, would seem to indicate fighting of a serious nature.

It is too early to determine whether General Diaz has really begun an offensive or is merely directing an operation which is in the nature of a diversion. It may be that the morale of the Austrian army, which has repeatedly been reported to be very low, will be determined by the fighting during the next few days.

GERMAN RED CROSS HIDING EXPLOSIVES

Photographs of Ambulance Captured by the British Prove Hun Perfidy.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 26.—The British army has now obtained absolute proof that the Germans are violating the rules of civilized warfare in respect to the use of the Red Cross, as had for some time been suspected. In yesterday's operations the British army captured a German ambulance which, engaged in carrying munitions, bore the Geneva Red Cross. This vehicle was found to be loaded with explosives and the capture was considered so important that it was immediately posted to the front. The ambulance touched it until photographs of it could be taken for future reference.

THE FIRST TO BREAK THE HINDENBURG LINE

Proud Distinction Belongs to British Army, M.P. is Informed.

London, Oct. 26.—Replying in the House of Commons to David Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government was trying to reach an agreement with its Allies and the United States which would enable a detailed scheme for a league of nations to be drafted.

DEATH WARRANTS NOT SIGNED

No German Commander Willing to Take Responsibility.

With the British Army in Belgium, Oct. 26.—An inspection of numerous German posters in Belgium discloses that whatever the death penalty for offences by civilians was exacted, no signature was attached. It is, therefore, concluded that no German commander was willing to take an individual responsibility for such orders, possibly fearing consequences in the future.

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ONLY HUN PATRIOTS ON THE FRONT LINE

German Writer Says None But Those Ready Should Be on Battlefield.

The Hague, Oct. 26.—The well-known writer, Richard Demel, says in "The Forwards": "This is our last effort. We still hope that the enemy will honor our good-will, but if he drives us to desperation, then revision should take place."

"At the front only men should serve who would rather die than accept an ignominious peace. There are too many out there who fight against their will. They should be set free and allowed to return. There is plenty of work behind the front."

HUN LOSSES 50,000 IN PAST FOUR DAYS

The British Have Captured 15,000 Prisoners and Over 200 Guns.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, Oct. 26.—The battle has flamed up again and heavy fighting is now under way from Valenciennes to the Meuse. The Germans are fighting well everywhere, but the Allies continue to make substantial headway in the task of driving back the enemy on the Meuse line. Although recent fighting has been marked by no sensational developments, it is having a cumulative effect which, apart from the ground gained, adds considerably to the wastage of men and material with which the Germans must reckon. In the last four days the enemy has lost well up towards 50,000 prisoners and over 200 guns. His total losses of effectives cannot have been less than 50,000. Strictly speaking, there are three large battles in progress, all of which are being conducted with equal success for the Allies.

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Twenty Years For Anarchists

New York, Oct. 26.—Five avowed anarchists, convicted of circulating anti-Government literature, including pamphlets urging munitions workers to go on strike, were sentenced to confinement in prison in the federal court here. Three of them were given twenty year terms, a fourth, who turned state's evidence, was committed for three years, and a fifth, a woman, for fifteen years.

Talk Of Demobilization

(Canadian Press Despatch) Basel, Oct. 26.—Vienna newspapers are publishing articles relative to preparations for demobilizing the army. One newspaper says that two infantry regiments stationed at Karlovetz have revolted.



LEADS HIS PEOPLE BACK TO THEIR BATTLE SCARRED HOMES.

King Albert of Belgium whose heroic stand held up the German hordes at the beginning of the war just long enough to allow France and Britain to get into line, now sees his beloved country freed more day by day. He is in personal command of the British, French and Belgian forces which drove von Armin's army from north-eastern Belgium.

THE SERVICE IS CANCELLED

Victory Loan Committee Thought it Best Not to Hold It.

VICTORY LOAN WORKERS

DID SPLENDID WORK IN "POSTING" THE CITY.

The People Are Requested To Be Ready on Monday Morning For the Noise and a Squadron of Airplanes.

STAND BY CANADA AND THE ARMY.

The organization for the Victory Loan campaign is now complete and a good start has been made in the drive to secure the full allotment of \$2,750,000 in the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac.

STAND BY CANADA AND THE ARMY.

Every person is concerned in the success of the campaign, whether he realizes it or not. It is just as important as the victory of the Allies armies on the field, because it provides the means by which we sustain our army with food, equipment and munitions.

This is too big a task to be accomplished by the members of organization alone, however enthusiastic they may be. Each individual citizen must consider his position and ability to subscribe to the Loan—this is not only a duty, but a privilege. It is a duty because the Government has asked for our financial support at a time when it is sorely needed, a time when every resource in men and money of the British Empire is needed to maintain our liberty, our commerce and prosperity.

To train, equip and send to the battle field half a million men was a great and noble accomplishment; but Canada is a rich country, her resources are unlimited, and her industries, which have received a new impetus during the war, constitute a sufficient guarantee for the loan. In this respect we are more favorably situated than any of the nations of Europe that are engaged in the war. Germany, Russia, Austria, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Serbia are already bankrupt because their commerce has been practically wiped out. But Canada has prospered and for years after the war she will have markets for all that she can produce. Nothing but failure to beat the Huns can interfere with the financial prospect of the future, and we, therefore, owe it to ourselves to stand behind our country and our army to the last dollar. Let us put our money into Victory Bonds! Everyone can help!

MUST OCCUPY HUN FORTRESSES

Prepare For Victory Loan—
The Allies Must Hold Metz And Strassburg Before Granting Armistice.

THE TURKS MUST YIELD

THE DARDANELLES TO THE ENTENTE ARMIES.

The Probable Terms of Armistice Which the Allied and American Military Advisers Will Formulate.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Discussion centres here on the probable terms of armistice which may be formulated by the Allied and American military advisers, after the Allied Governments have considered the German proposals transmitted by President Wilson. It was generally assumed by army officers that the President already has ascertained the willingness of the Allied Governments to submit the matter to the military men.

Military opinion here is that Mr. Wilson has expressed the basic idea upon which an immediate armistice can be reached. The terms to render the German military power on land and sea absolutely impotent must be worked out by the supreme war council at Versailles.

Marshal Foch as supreme commander and General Petain, Haig, Pershing, Diaz and Gillian, the Belgian chief of staff, are ex-officio members of the military council as the admirals commanding the four great navies, British, French, American and Italian, are ex-officio members of the naval board.

Approved by Governments

The President proposes that the terms to be drawn up by these military and naval agencies are to be submitted to the respective Governments associated against Germany for ratification before they are given to the German Government. The supreme war council, composed of the premiers of the Allies and of President Wilson, probably would pass upon the programme, since it is only armistice conditions and not peace treaties which are to be considered.

As to the terms themselves, the situation on land, so far as the western front is concerned, appears simple. To make certain that the U-boat fleets are put out of action, however, by any terms except the surrender of the submarines themselves, appears more difficult. Occupation of Heligoland might serve to bottle up both the submarines and the German high seas fleet so far as the North Sea outlets are concerned, but there is another gateway, via the Kiel canal and the Skagerrak, passing between neutral waters.

Occupation of Metz Essential

Ashore on the western front, where dominates the situation elsewhere, it is regarded as obvious that occupation of the Metz-Thionville "mutterstellung," as the Germans call that great fortress, would be essential.

It is regarded probable that the Germans would in any case attempt that American troops take over the fortress until final disposition of Alsace-Lorraine is determined at peace conferences.

Holding the Metz-Thionville gateway, supplements the safety by occupation of the Rhine fortress at Strassburg, some officers think, would enable the Allied forces not only to dominate the German forces on this front, but would give also an open road into Germany itself should resumption of hostilities be threatened.

On Belgian Frontier

What fortresses on the German-Belgian frontier might later be required for occupation is not so clear, since it is thought that in any case the reservation of the Rhine road to Berlin by the occupation of Metz and possibly Strassburg might make precautions in the north less essential.

Other obvious requirements would be, it is thought, surrender by Austria to the Italians of fortresses in the Alps that guard the Austrian border and the road to Vienna; probable evacuation of the whole east coast of the Adriatic and the occupation of such bases as would bottle up Austrian naval power completely in that sea.

Found His Wife Drowned

Brantford, Oct. 26.—When James Gillespie, an employee of the Mallock Iron Works, reached home at noon yesterday, it was to find that his wife, who had been ill-health, had fallen in the river and drowned in a few inches of water.

British Capture 9,000 Germans

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, Oct. 26.—Nine thousand Germans and one hundred and fifty guns have been captured by the British in the last two days of fighting. Many towns have been occupied and large quantities of material taken.

The French made advances on all fronts yesterday, taking a total of 2,000 prisoners.

Turkey's Offer Means Surrender

(Special to the Whig) London, Oct. 26.—The Turkish minister to Switzerland has handed the British and French ministers to that country an offer of peace virtually amounting to surrender, according to a Bern despatch.

Germany Awaits Entente's Terms

(Canadian Press Despatch) Basel, Oct. 26.—The German War Cabinet considered President Wilson's reply in a lengthy session. It was decided not to answer at the present time, but wait until it is learned what the Entente armistice conditions may be.

MANY WORKERS WILL LEAVE JOBS

Men in Draft Ages to Be Placed Soon in New Lines.

Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 26.—Backed up by industries, draft boards, the police and county authorities, the United States Employment Service will next week launch a drive designed to shift from non-essential to essential occupations every able-bodied male worker between the ages of 18 and 50 years.

Employers will receive notification to report every man who is not necessary to the successful conduct of the enterprise. Draft boards will co-operate by enforcing the "work or fight" law among registrants from 18 to 45 and the police will proceed under the provisions of the anti-lodging law.

Every employee who finds himself engaged in work listed as non-essential must file his name with the employment bureau here and he will then be assigned to duty in a necessary enterprise.

The long promised shift of labor to the plants engaged in war work now becomes a reality. No man who is holding down a job that a woman can fill will escape the meshes of the industrial net.

With every plant in the country working to capacity business no man need be without useful employment. Waiters, bartenders, hotel footmen and other attendants, soda fountain clerks and clerks in department stores as well as a host of other non-essentials will find their services in demand elsewhere.

THE FIRST INVESTOR

The Duke of Devonshire Acts Quickly.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The Duke of Devonshire wants a share of Canada's Second Victory Loan. The following letter explains why:

"Ottawa, October, 1918.
"My Dear Sir Thomas—
"I shall be glad if you will again include my name in the first list of subscribers to the Victory Loan of 1918."

"This loan I am sure is of the utmost national importance in connection with Canada's continued effective prosecution of the war, and the establishment of Imperial credits for the purchase of foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies urgently required by Great Britain and the Allies."

"I have every confidence that the patriotism of the Canadian people which has so nobly sustained every duty and obligation imposed by the war will again respond to the appeal and that the Victory Loan of 1918 will be even a more striking and notable success than that of last year."

"Believe me, my dear Sir Thomas, Yours very truly,
"(Sd.) DEVONSHIRE."

Approves The Victory Loan

Montreal, Oct. 26.—A letter has been received from Archbishop Bruched, by the provincial executive of the Victory Loan approving of it. His grace refers to a letter upon the same subject from Cardinal Beugin, in which his eminence urged that investment in the loan was the soundest economy and far-seeing patriotism.

GERMANS HEADED FOR THE MEUSE

Prepare For Victory Loan—
The Enemy Forces May Possibly Not Halt at Brussels.

THEY HAVE NOT PREPARED ANY POSITIONS IN THAT BELGIAN REGION.

The Line Between Antwerp, Brussels and Namur Presents Few Natural Features For Defence.

London, Oct. 26.—(British Wireless Service)—The Germans, in their withdrawal movement, have not yet reached the line of Antwerp-Brussels-Namur, but it does not seem probable that they will halt there when the line is reached, but will continue the retirement to the line of the Meuse. The Antwerp line presents few natural features for defence, and the Germans have not constructed extensive defences along it.

However, the Germans must retire to a shorter line. Their reserves are exhausted and the hard-pressed armies must have a breathing space. In the last few weeks the German high command has not been able to maintain a fresh reserve of more than three or four divisions.

The internal condition of the German army also is none too good. Muttinous conduct on the part of drafts has been of frequent occurrence. On one occasion a draft whose trustworthiness was suspected was sent off without ammunition. However, they had concealed ammunition and opened fire on the parade ground as the train moved out. The German command also is having trouble as regards material. The batteries of heavy guns have been reduced from four to three guns and in some cases even to two guns.

War Tidings

British and French are aiding in a new offensive and making good progress. The weather is bad. The British captured a garrison of 400 prisoners on the Piave front.

In Northern Albania, the Austrians have fallen back beyond the River Matin.

The British are now close to Le Queeno. The Germans are fighting fiercely but have met with heavy losses.

German papers criticize the speech of Prince Maximilian in the Reichstag and say it is time to make a final declaration regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

Italians have made progress between the Brenta and the Piave and have taken a large number of prisoners.

The Americans had a heavy day of fighting and have made slight gains.

General Debeney's army is fighting a hard battle between Mont Origny and the valley of Serre. The Germans have brought up three fresh divisions.

KITCHENER'S DEATH DUE TO THE OZARINA

Information Transmitted by Her to Huns of Allies' Military Plans.

New York, Oct. 26.—Information which made it possible for German submarines to sink the vessel on which Lord Kitchener was lost was furnished the German Government by the former Russian Czarina, according to an assertion made here by Henry W. Mapp, Salvation Army Commissioner, who has just returned from Russia.

Mr. Mapp declared he learned in Russia that the Czarina maintained a private wire in her apartments at the Winter Palace in Petrograd, over which she transmitted to the German Government all information in regard to the military plans of the Allies which was received by Russia as an ally.

Mr. Mapp, including former Premier Kerensky with Lenin and Trotsky, declared that the three were responsible for Russia's chaos. "When Kerensky first came into control of the revolutionary government he had the interest of Russia at heart," Mr. Mapp said "but he soon succumbed to German pressure."

PEACE AT ANY PRICE

Is Now Popular at Vienna and Budapest.