

# Wilson Suggests an Armistice!

WASHINGTON, October 23.

President Wilson has informed the German Government that he has transmitted its correspondence to him seeking an armistice and peace to the Allies with the suggestion that if these governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and the principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the people involved. He says that should such terms of armistice suggested, acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace.

## BUT ONLY IF ALLIED GOVERNMENTS CONCUR

Has the President Been Bluffed by German Guile? --British Make Attack of Strategic Importance-- Hun Lines Again Smashed, and Prisoners Taken.

The President's reply to the last German note was made public to-night and will be transmitted to Berlin through the Swiss Legation immediately. It says that having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace and principles enumerated by him, that the desire to discuss the details of the application emanated not from those who hitherto dictated the German policy but from ministers who speak for the overwhelming majority of the German people, and having received explicit promise that the human rules of civilized warfare will be observed by the German armed forces, the President feels he can't decline to take up the question of an armistice with the Allies.

### WILSON FORWARDS REPLY TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—President Wilson's reply was forwarded to Germany at 9 o'clock to-night.

### BRITISH OPEN NEW ATTACK.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British began a new attack to-day on the front between Le Quesnoy and Solesmes, south of Valenciennes. Field Marshal Haig announced to-day. The British have captured Bruyay, two and a half miles north of Valenciennes.

### HUN LINES SMASHED.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 23.—The British Third and Fourth armies to-day smashed through strong German defensive positions south of Valenciennes. They gained ground to a depth of more than five thousand yards on an extended front, capturing many important villages and several thousand prisoners, together with numerous guns and driving a wedge into the enemy positions at what probably is the most vital point of the lines the Germans are holding. The fighting was of a desperate nature, the German machine gunners holding out to the last. Large numbers of the enemy were killed. The advance continues and the menace to the Germans to the north and south of the front attacked is hourly growing. Further retreats are expected.

### AN IMPORTANT ATTACK.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 23.—The attack of the British Third and Fourth Armies on a wide front south of Valenciennes to-day, is of vital strategic importance. The Allied effort here menaces the German lines all the way to Holland and if it is widened it will have a tremendous effect also on the enemy front to the south.

### BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—North of Valenciennes the British captured about two-thirds of the

Rafemes Forest. Further north they have got well east of St. Amand and reached the Scheidt north of the Belgian frontier.

### TWO MILLION AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 23.—At the same time that the Premier's reply to Germany was made public the White House gave out correspondence between Secretary Baker and President Wilson showing that more than two million American soldiers have embarked to participate in the war overseas.

### STIFF FIGHTING.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 23.—The stiffest fighting of the American offensive west of the Meuse was underway to-day. The line is swaying back and forth in the region of Grand Pre, on the western end of the front. The Americans threw back repeated violent German counter attacks.

### PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Two thousand prisoners were taken by the British in to-day's attack.

### FORET WOOD CAPTURED.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH WEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 23.—In the face of stubborn resistance American forces to-day cleaned up Bois de Foret, just west of Briouilles, capturing 75 prisoners, many of them machine gunners who fought to the last. The fight for Bois de Foret began a week ago and has been one of the most stubborn since the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

### ENEMY RESISTING STIFFLY.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 23.—The defences south of Valenciennes apparently constitute only one of several intermediate lines of resistance which the Germans have constructed, but they probably will attempt to hold on there if the situation to the north and south improves from their point of view. The new British attack

south of Valenciennes is on a front of five to six miles and the Germans have been driven back about a mile along the entire front. The enemy is resisting stiffly.

### FRENCH PROGRESS.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—On the Serre front last night the Germans met with heavy machine gun fire the efforts of the French to cross the Souche and Serres, the war office announced. Further east the French made progress between Nizy-lecomte and Lethor taking prisoners.

### GHEENT EVACUATED.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—The evacuation of Ghent, Belgium, is in full swing, according to a despatch to the Telegraaf from Sasvanger.

### BRUGES VISITED.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 23.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth visited Bruges by airplane Tuesday, and were given a joyful welcome by the populace.

### EXPRESSES COMPLAINT.

BASEL, Oct. 23.—Official comment in Vienna on President Wilson's answer to the Austrian note expresses a complaint that it does not answer the precise question put forward and that it is now necessary to again ask the President's attitude toward an armistice and their re-establishment of peace, according to advices received from the Austrian capital.

### MAXIMILIAN'S NEW RULES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 23.—The lot of our soldiers to-day, Prince Maximilian in a speech to-day says, is terribly hard. They fight with

anxiety for the homeland and with their minds fixed on peace and they hold their ground. The extraordinary war time measures, the Chancellor explained, could not yet be dispensed with, but they could be carried out only by the Chancellor who would be responsible to the Reichstag for their application. His Majesty's decrees, which I announced recently, have now been issued, he went on. They concern not only the censorship, the right of public meeting and restrictions on personal liberty, but have to do with economic, social and political matters. If local military commanders disagree with the civil authorities the decision must be reached immediately by the highest commander who will not be able to promulgate any decision to which agreement is not given by myself or my representative, namely Secretary of State Groeber. Care will be taken that the state of siege is maintained in the spirit in which I assumed the functions of the government and in which I am resolved to discharge them. My programme of October 6th embraced amnesty for persons under sentence for political crimes, especially those connected with labor troubles, street demonstrations, etc. Far-reaching amnesty of this nature was proposed by the Emperor and has now been applied. Many persons had been set at liberty, Prince Maximilian added, only with strong misgivings on the part of the Government but the conviction of the necessity of benevolence and a trustful policy decided the matter. The principles upon which we have agreed as a rule of conduct also involve internal questions. From many quarters it has been represented to me that an acceptance of President Wilson's conditions would mean submission to an anti-German court of justice which would decide legal questions entirely from the view point of its own interests. If that is the case why then is it that the extreme apostles of force in the Entente fear the counsel chamber as the guilty fear the court of justice. Prince Maximilian said that he would deny that heavy opposition in Germany must be conquered before the idea of a league of

nations could be realized, but he continued, whether the next few days or weeks shall call us to fight on or open the way to peace, there is no doubt we are now equal to the task of either war or peace by carrying out the government's programme and definitely breaking away from the old system. The announcement was made by the Chancellor of a bill making the Reichstag responsible for war and peace, the measure to become effective when the project for a league of nations becomes operative.

### MUCH VAGUE TALK.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The opinion of the London newspapers on the speech of Prince Maximilian before the Reichstag is summed up on this comment by the Evening Standard, "There is much vague talk but nothing else."

### CONFIDENCE IN MAXIMILIAN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The German Reichstag, after a short debate, adopted a resolution approving the statement made to it by Prince Maximilian, the Chancellor, according to an Exchange Telegram despatch from Amsterdam. The resolution also expressed confidence in the new Chancellor.

### READY TO EVACUATE.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Germany's high command is ready to evacuate the invaded territories of France and Belgium on the express condition that the Allied troops will not follow them in retreat, but will remain where they are now located, according to the latest information from Berlin, says the Zurich correspondent of the Journal. This grotesque proposal is the outcome of the latest conference of Berlin between the members of the general staff and the war cabinet. It is said, the despatch says, that the existing government remains very hostile to the retrocession of Alsace and Lorraine to France. Emperor William himself is reported to have emphatically denounced such an event at the meeting of the Crown Council on Saturday.

### GERMANY'S SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The new German note, an official despatch from Rome to-day says, strengthens the belief there in the accounts of the wretched internal situation in Germany and that complete dismemberment of the Germanic alliance is at hand at the moment when the Entente Allies are bound more solidly together. It is not surprising, the despatch adds, to find the German people alone in imploring their own salvation. In three weeks, it says, Germany's allies have fallen under mortal blows of the armies of our Allies and the logic of President Wilson. That the last of the three should fall mortally wounded is necessary to remove every equivocation.

### MURDERER IN CHARGE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Referring to the Berlin telegram which stated that a neutral commission under the direction of Baron Von Der Lancken had been appointed to go to the front and investigate the accusations regarding wanton German devastation, the Daily News says that the selection of Von Der Lancken of the political department at Brussels is extraordinary, when it is recalled that he played a leading role in the murder of Edith Cavell. It was Von Der Lancken who ignored the American Minister's representations and refused to allow Miss Cavell to receive a visit from a Belgian lawyer. It was Von Der Lancken to whom Whitlock made his moving appeal to save this unfortunate woman from death.

### WAR COUNCIL WILL HAVE A SAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Exchanges between Washington and the Allied capitals have been in progress on the basis of the wireless version of the note received Monday and it is regarded as certain that any reply the President makes will be gov-

### GETTING GENEROUS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—The Austrian authorities in the part of Poland occupied by the Austrian armies have formally handed over the administration to Polish authorities, says a Vienna despatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

### A TWO MILE ADVANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Northwest of Laon French troops have reached the line of the Serre river having made an advance of two to three miles on an eight mile front.

### INDEPENDENCE FOR HUNGARY.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Measures are being taken to carry into effect the proclamation of Emperor Charles conferring independence on Hungary, says a Zurich despatch to the Petit Parisien. It is reported that Count Julius Andrássy will be Hungarian Foreign Minister.

### SOCIALISTS ELECT LEADER.

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 23.—Austrian Premier, Karl Seitz, leader of the German Socialists in Austria, has been elected President of the new assembly. The deputies have announced their desire to bring about the autonomy of the Germans in Austria and to establish relations with other nations.

### CARGO BOAT LOST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The sinking of the American cargo ship, Lake Borgne, off the coast of France without loss of life, was announced to-day by the Navy Department. The ship foundered after striking a rock. The crew of 47 were saved.

### WOUNDED WITH CANADIANS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—Casualties to-day include infantry, wounded, J. Hayes, Newfoundland; R. Peters, St. John's, Nfld.; E. Sparks, St. John's, Nfld.; N. Taylor, Change Islands, Nfld.

### WILSON HAS OFFICIAL NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Germany's new note to President Wilson in official text was delivered to Secretary of State Lansing at 10 o'clock this morning, by Frederick Oederlin, Charge of the Swiss Legation.

### "Holy Fish."

The name "halibut" is composed of two Scandinavian words meaning flat-fish of the deep. That Arivastola is found in the dictionaries; but the term first appears in the ancient Norse legends as "halgi-butta," which signifies a holy messenger, one who is sent to relieve suffering or save either body or soul.

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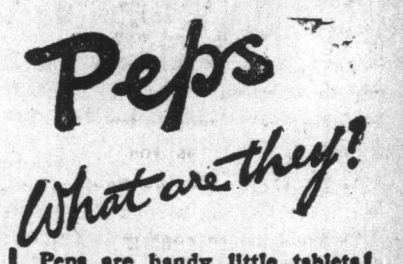
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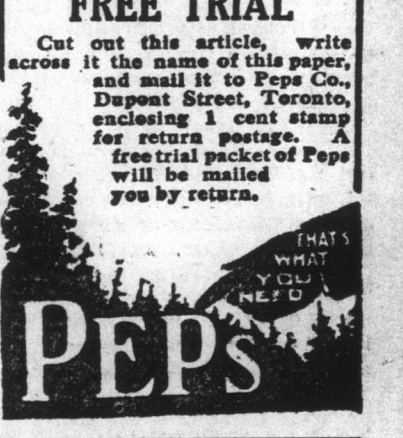
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