

the German people that unless they destroy it, the allied armies will do so. One of the most important points of the note is that in which he acknowledges the present German Government's unqualified acceptance of its peace terms, and then goes on to show that those terms provide specifically for the substitution of a government wholly responsible to the German people themselves for the present one dominated by the German militarists.

**To Destroy Autocracy.**  
In quoting his Mount Vernon speech of July 4, the president reminds Germany that his terms call for the "destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly or of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency."

Here, then, follow the words which proclaim with finality that the autocratic government of Germany must stop, and plainly invite the German people to make the change which will bring them peace.

"The power which hitherto has controlled the German nation," says the president's reply, "is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German people to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter."

It is indispensable that the government associated against Germany should know beyond peradventure with whom they are dealing.  
The pronouncement, the president's friends say, fulfills the predictions of those who declared that when he asked Prince Maximilian if he merely represented the military leaders who had been conducting the war, he was laying the foundations to show that the new government of Germany is no less autocratic than the others, and for a final statement to the German people themselves that nothing but their autocratic government stands between them and the peace which they so fervently desire. This, the president's friends say, has been the whole theory of his diplomacy.

**Nature of Guarantees.**  
When the president decided to say that if an armistice should be thought of, it could not be considered without imposing terms to guarantee the good faith of Germany and provide for the maintenance of the military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the entente allies, he undoubtedly knew what the allied war council, acting on the recommendations of Marshal Foch, had decided upon as necessary guarantees. These now are understood to include the occupation of Metz and Strasbourg and Coblenz, the strategic keys to Germany.

The next move in the great international drama is now expected to take place in Germany while the armies of the co-belligerents thunder at her gates. Diplomats are agreed that what must come from Germany is action, not words. She may offer to comply with the terms and give up the guarantees which would permit an armistice. From that point the dis-

position of the autocracy might be considered in connection with the terms of peace. Otherwise, the opinion is unanimous that the victorious armies of the United States and the entente allies must march on.

Altho Germany is informed that a separate reply will be made to the peace note of the Austro-Hungarian Government, it is known that for the present no communication will be sent either to Austria-Hungary or to Turkey, whose belated plea similar to that of her allies reached the state department today. Replies to Germany's peace allies will await the next move.

**GERMANS FACING GIGANTIC SEDAN**

Playing for Delay to Gain Days, Even Hours, Says Lord Northcliffe.

London, Oct. 14.—The speed of the German reply is indicative of the anxiety the Germans feel for the safety of their rapidly retreating army, said Viscount Northcliffe to an Associated Press representative last night.

"You will remember, at the time they were being questioned about the Lusitania, they played for delay, delay, delay," he continued. "Now they are fighting to gain days, even hours. As I read their reply, it is not only candid nor straightforward. It consists of evasions. These evasions are made for the purpose of unbalancing the minds of simple folks in allied countries, and for the purpose of convincing the disoriented section of the German people that the allies will not accept what is declared by them to look like a reasonable offer of peace."

The character of the answer shows the atmosphere of equivocation in which the German Government lives and moves. Germany, in fact, only has herself ready to comply. She does not comply. She has not accepted the president's terms. She only says—untruthfully—that those terms have been accepted.

**A German President.**  
"You will remember that in 1870 the Germans, when they had the great victory developed at Sedan, decided to give an armistice. Bismarck said: 'If Germany desires to promote the establishment of peace, the best means of assuring it is to deprive France of her army.'"

"If my American friends will look at the maps they will see that Marshal Foch is rapidly driving the Germans into a gigantic Sedan, not the Sedan of 1870, but the Sedan of today. The German army represents hundreds as compared to tens of Marshal MacMahon's army in 1870."

"If we grant an armistice we shall be providing material for a great prolongation of the war. If we leave the matter to Marshal Foch he will enter the war. Bulgaria is in the line going out. Austria-Hungary is on the verge of a revolution. The combined efforts of America, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium, will end this struggle and put a stop to any possible recrudescence of the war."

**J. W. BAINES DEAD.**

Hamilton, Oct. 14.—James W. Baines, aged 70, died suddenly at his home, 18 Mountain avenue, at 10:30 p.m. He was a well-known resident of this city, and survived by a wife and young child.

**WAR SUMMARY**  
THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

President Wilson, having stimulated the eager attention of all Germany by eliciting a response from Imperial Chancellor Maximilian, is sending a reply that exacts as a condition of peace either a genuine revolution in Germany, or a military decision in regard to the armistice asked for, and the evacuation proposed by the chancellor, the president announces that he will accept the conditions of these to the judgment and advice of the allied military advisers. Next, the United States Government will accept an armistice which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees for the maintenance of the present superiority of the United States armies in the field. So long as the German army continues its present illegal and inhuman practices, the allies will not consider an armistice. He then takes occasion to remind Maximilian that, while the German Government was making proposals of peace, its submarines were sinking passenger ships, and even sinking the lifeboats laden with refugees, and its army in enforced withdrawal from France and Belgium, was pursuing a course of wanton destruction and robbery, a practice always regarded as in direct violation of the rules of civilized warfare. The allies, moreover, could not be expected to agree to a cessation of arms, while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desecration were being continued. In conclusion, he declares the military object of the United States to be the destruction or rendering impotent of a power which can separately, secretly, and of its single choice, disturb the peace of the world. Germany is that sort of power. If the German nation wishes to conclude a peace by its own action, it is within its choice to alter its power. Finally, he declares that the whole principle of peace depends on the satisfactory character of the guarantees, and the fact that the allies should know with whom they are dealing.

The meaning of the president's reply is that unless Germany accepts his conditions or has a revolution the war will proceed to a military decision. The allies will consider no armistice except from Marshal Foch's advice, and if the Germans seek it, Marshal Foch will lay down the terms on land guarantees consist of concrete things, and not of verbal or written promises. It is said that they will include the

surrender of Metz, Strasbourg and Coblenz. By holding these towns, the allies would hold the strategic keys to Germany. It is understood that in writing this reply President Wilson had before him the decision of the British, French and Italian Governments. The answer shows that the allies never intend to allow diplomatic wheedling to rob them of what their armies have achieved. Unconditional surrender is written between all the lines of the president's note.

While diplomacy was thus leaving to the allied military commanders the task of finishing the victory, the soldiers were responding with an attack on a large scale in Belgium Flanders on the night of the 13th. The allied forces in the direction of Ghent and Valenciennes, which had driven a wedge five miles deep into the German position. The enemy had left his front thinly manned, for he had expected every man that he could spare to the south, so the British, French and Belgians engaged went right ahead. The purpose of this attack is to get behind the new German defensive line between Lille, Valenciennes, Sedan and Metz. The allies, therefore, probably also clear the strip of coastal region clear up to the Dutch front and would be lengthening the German front, secure considerable latitude in the choice of a Belgium of the enemy.

Marshal Foch, in having driven the Germans back from the ridges between the city of Lille and the sea, has still retained the advantage in position over the enemy and the power of continuing his offensive by tapping at the German positions where a giving way would affect the whole German line. The allies, meanwhile, are exerting strong frontal pressure against the retreating Germans from the Oise to the Meuse. Since the enemy has lost his strong defensive line of the Aisne, he has to withdraw upon his secondary line of the northern border of France. Most of the fighting which is proceeding consists of sharp local actions and most of the allied gains are local gains. The enemy is resisting the Americans with vicious local counter-attacks. His army is retreating still intact, but out-fought and outmaneuvered. The British have begun to exert strong pressure upon Valenciennes.

**TURKEY TO MAKE SEPARATE PEACE**

New Government Notices Austria—Note Reaches Washington.

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—The first step taken by the new Turkish cabinet, headed by Tewfik Pascha, was to take a despatch from Vienna under date of Sunday to the Weiser Zeitung, with a despatch to a note to Austria-Hungary to the effect that owing to the military situation Turkey was obliged to conclude a separate peace with the entente.

The central powers requested Turkey to await the result of the exchange of notes with President Wilson, but no reply so far has been received from Turkey.  
Washington, Oct. 14.—Turkey's long-delayed note asking like Germany and Austria, that no reply so far has been received today at the state department. The note, differing only slightly in phrasing from those of the greater central powers, was delivered by the Spanish ambassador. Its failure to appear last week, coupled with the knowledge that the German government at Constantinople virtually had collapsed, had given rise to the belief that it would not come, and instead the Turks would make a different sort of appeal, probably offering unconditional surrender.

The communication, as it reached the state department, is unsigned. It was transmitted by Ambassador Riano as "the text of a communication received by the minister of foreign affairs of Spain from the charge d'affaires of Turkey in Madrid on Oct. 12." Ambassador Riano said it reached him late Saturday evening.

**EXCELLENT GAINS MADE BY BELGIANS**

Three Towns Taken Up to Early Afternoon—Thousands of Prisoners.

British headquarters in Flanders, Oct. 14.—The Belgians made excellent progress today and up to 2 o'clock this afternoon had taken Winkel, St. Eloi and Boschholms, and had reached nearly two kilometers west of Iseghem. Thousands of prisoners and several complete batteries of guns were captured.

Altho the advance is bringing allies within easy range of the coast batteries, not a gun has been fired from them. It is rumored here that a British monitor steamed to the entrance of Oostend harbor, and there bombardarded the enemy positions.

**MAIN THING IS TO KEEP CONTINUITY OF FRONT**

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—The Cologne Gazette of Saturday, referring to the suggested evacuation of German occupied territory, gives testimony as to what such action means to Germany.

"What are Siegfried positions and towns and villages? The main thing is to keep the continuity of the front. Even the confiding in President Wilson's love of peace, we consent to the evacuation of occupied territory, then our position is in jeopardy, our intact feet and our strong nation at home guarantees that the German people cannot be forced into unconditional surrender."

**HUNDREDS PERISH IN FOREST FIRES**

Large Section of Northeastern Minnesota is Laid Waste.

A THOUSAND DEAD  
In One District Alone the Bodies of Three Hundred Victims Are Recovered.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 14.—A large section of northeastern Minnesota—three days ago a busy and prosperous business and farming country—today was a smouldering ruin with hundreds of bodies of men, women and children, many of them burned beyond recognition, strewn about the countryside, as the result of the disastrous forest fires which swept this territory Saturday and Sunday.

Hundreds of persons are more or less seriously burned, thousands are destitute and homeless, and the property loss will run into many millions of dollars. At least a dozen cities and towns were destroyed. The worst places were at Moose Lake, Kettle River and Cloquet.

During the past twenty-four hours the bodies of 300 victims have been found in the charred no-man's-land which before the fires formed the slopes of Moose Lake and Kettle River. The majority of the bodies, some of which were taken to Duluth, were so badly charred that identification will be a difficult task.  
Adjutant-General Rhinow tonight estimated that the number of dead in the Moose Lake and Kettle River regions alone might reach five hundred. These, with the other dead from adjoining regions, will swell the list of dead to near the 1,000 mark.  
Improvised hospitals here, and the permanent institutions at Duluth are caring for thousands of more or less injured, refugees, many of whom are in a critical condition.  
Officials in charge of relief work still are unable to make an accurate estimate of the material damage resulting from the fire. It is said, however, that in this district alone fifty square miles had been stripped of timber, crops, live stock and human habitation.

**CANADIANS REAPED FRESH LAURELS**

Stormed Positions Till Rest of Droocourt - Queant Line Was Pierced.

By J. F. B. Livesey.  
With the Canadian Forces in the Field, Oct. 12, 10 p.m., via London, Oct. 14.—(Delayed).—After strenuous and continuous fighting culminating in the capture of Cambrai last Wednesday, it might be supposed that the Canadian corps had earned and needed rest in those days and particularly on Sept. 13 and Oct. 1, when our infantry threw back counter-attack after vainly sought to loosen our hold on the city. This corps went thru the hardest ding-dong fighting of its history, but so far is its spirit from being quenched that during the last three days, its elements engaged, have reaped fresh laurels.

Thus on Monday night last, one Canadian division was facing almost the north front of the city of Valenciennes, on the Scarpe, and signaled their march on the city. They proceeded at once to organize for the breaking of the Droocourt-Queant line from the front to the coast, and likewise to eliminate the big bulge in the line with Lille as its apex.

While the latest official communication from Field Marshal Haig announces that only local actions have taken place in the north, the fighting, despatches from headquarters assert that Roulers has been captured, and that Courtrai, the junction point on the railway leading to Ghent, has been outflanked. The French troops alone are said to have taken 3,000 prisoners, while the Belgians have captured several complete batteries and guns, and numerous prisoners. Just how wide the new front of attack is, has not become apparent. It is stated that the new advance has brought the allied troops within range of the enemy coast defenses, but that the guns from them have offered no opposition.

**Fight in Valenciennes.**  
Meantime, to the south, the Germans are offering stiff opposition to the British southwest of Valenciennes and on the Solesmes sector in an endeavor to prevent the closing in on Valenciennes. The capture of this important town and also Valenciennes, which are in precarious positions if a pincer movement gets well under way.

It is reported that the Germans were still falling back from the region of Laon, that town and the entire St. Quentin line being in the hands of the French. In Champagne the French have been enabled to make further crossings of the Aisne and materially to extend their front eastward, notwithstanding the stout defence of the enemy, who realizes it is of the greatest importance to hold back the French and American forces from the eastward, as a breach in the southern line and a swift advance would imperil the entire German force inside the sack of the Cambrai-St. Quentin line.

Probably the greatest resistance of all is faced by the Americans on both sides of the Oise River west of Valenciennes. The French and American counter-attacks are being delivered against the men from the United States, the fierceness of the assaults indicating that the French have been brought into the fray to halt their heroic efforts to proceed up the river valleys and thereby compel the Germans to make a retreat to their rear, or to retreat to the eastward, toward the German border.

Concentrations of artillery are being used against the enemy positions at various places. Gas shells are not being spared by the enemy in his efforts to hold the Americans back. Several new attacks on the counter-attacks of the Germans thus far have been withstood by Gen. Liggett's men, and the American soldiers have been able to hold their ground.

**STILL ANOTHER VICTORY ADDED TO LONG TRAIL**

Laon Plateau at Last Won, Crowning Cambrai-St. Quentin and Champagne Offensives.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Still another victory has been added to the long trail of glory blazed by the allied armies. The Laon plateau at last has been won, and the Cambrai-St. Quentin and Champagne offensives.

The manoeuvres so skillfully elaborated by Field Marshal Haig and General Petain, enabled this great achievement to be accomplished without the loss inseparable from a direct attack.

The result is none other than the defeat of the entire defensive system built up by the German general staff since 1914, for the cornerstone of it was the Laon plateau.

It was on the Laon plateau that the German line was pivoted. It was to turn it that the offensives of 1915 and 1916 were carried out. It was against it that the campaign of 1917 was prematurely broken. It was from it that the sixth great drive of the Germans towards Paris was started.

**NEW MAJOR FIGHT OPENS IN BELGIUM**

Marshal Foch Begins Advance on Ghent to Free Flanders.

**FRENCH CROSS AISNE**

British Encounter Stiff German Opposition Near Valenciennes.

New York, Oct. 14.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following: Marshal Foch has begun his advance on Ghent to free Flanders. The fighting, which is opening in the intensity of the fighting, new hostilities on what seemingly is a major scale are being carried out by the British, French and Belgians in Belgium Flanders.

Having cleared out the old Laon salient, and made advances northward in Champagne, which are menacing the retirement of the Germans eastward toward the Valenciennes-Metz line, Marshal Foch has ordered a drive in the Lys River region of Flanders toward Ghent, which threatened to break entirely the grip of the Germans in Belgium, all the way from the frontier to the coast, and likewise to eliminate the big bulge in the line with Lille as its apex.

While the latest official communication from Field Marshal Haig announces that only local actions have taken place in the north, the fighting, despatches from headquarters assert that Roulers has been captured, and that Courtrai, the junction point on the railway leading to Ghent, has been outflanked. The French troops alone are said to have taken 3,000 prisoners, while the Belgians have captured several complete batteries and guns, and numerous prisoners. Just how wide the new front of attack is, has not become apparent. It is stated that the new advance has brought the allied troops within range of the enemy coast defenses, but that the guns from them have offered no opposition.

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**ONLY LOCAL COMBATS SOUTH OF LYS RIVER**

London, Oct. 14.—The official report of Field Marshal Haig tonight says: "On the British front south of the Lys River only local actions have been reported. Our patrols and advanced detachments have been active, enabling progress to be made at certain points and the securing of a number of prisoners."

"Local fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of Erquinghem and south of West-Marquet, as a result of which we captured several prisoners."

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**165 DEATHS YESTERDAY REPORTED IN MONTREAL**

Montreal, Que., Oct. 14.—Today there was registered the greatest number of deaths since the outbreak of the Spanish influenza, totaling 165. Number of new cases reported today was 378, a figure only exceeded by last Thursday, with 398. Total cases reported since October 1, up to and including today, are 2245 with 555 deaths.

**The Order of the Grand Baffle.**



Josephus: About the viaduct, Mr. Conroy, did the mayor participate in the deliberations that led to the holding up of the street car lines on the viaduct?  
The O'Neals: He most certainly did. But at times his ear and his memory are overtaxed by the proximity of the situation. He likes to please every one, and especially to favor both sides at one and the same time; if not that then to favor them turn about by resort to the city hall switch, or the sidestep municipal.  
John: And he is addicted to the confetti habit?  
John: The neighbors all say he most certainly is. It is a convenient way of petting and Pauling at one and the same time.  
Joe: I beg to sternly advise you, my brother, to avoid all such psychological and habit eccentricities; but I am bound to say that I think His Worship would be a decided acquisition to the Order of the Grand Baffle.  
John: I think I'm too stout to try and slim in.

**YORK COUNTY AND SUBURBS**

**CITIZENS INDIGNANT OVER VIADUCT BLOCK**

Many citizens walked over the completed Don viaduct yesterday and marked far from complimentary to the civics were directed against the huge barricade of steam rollers and surface layers strung across the main bridge at either end to prevent the cars from passing. The viaduct was held up and the citizens inconvenienced. He said: "I will have a meeting called and we will demand a full investigation as to what is behind the whole thing."  
The delay in the completion of the Don viaduct and the repeated blocking of the works commissioner's plans is not fair to the citizens of York County. The viaduct should be completed at once and the cars started," said H. W. Baker, secretary Riverdale Civic Association.

**Ald. Brook Sykes Stands For a Completed Viaduct**

Earlscourt is concerned with the report in yesterday's World which referred to Mr. Sykes as one of the moving spirits working with the mayor against the completion of the Bloor street viaduct.  
Ald. Brook Sykes of Ward 5, who had been being investigated for several days, in a statement, stated that the Mr. Sykes mentioned is a resident of Bloorville, and that he has been first time he has been mixed up with this citizen, whose initials are S. B. Ald. Sykes stands for immediate completion of the viaduct.

**BUSY DAY IN EARLSCOURT.**

Many Visitors and House Hunters Seen, While Others Clean Up Gardens.  
Relatives of Earlscourt returned soldiers from various sections of Toronto made up a large contingent of visitors to Earlscourt and district Thanksgiving Day and khaki uniforms were very much in evidence. The day was also busy in their department of gardening for the winter, and building operations were being carried on in various places. The number of the real estate offices making efforts to rent houses, and the new houses having completed have already been sold. Several new stories on St. Clair avenue west will soon be ready for occupation.

**STEALING MILK AND CREAM.**

Complaints were recently made that newspaper thieves were getting a good haul from Earlscourt houses in the early morning, and a little publicity put an end to it. Now it is contended that thieves have turned their attention to stealing milk and cream from the verandas of houses. A watch is to be set for the thieves.

**RIVERDALE LEAGUE BUSY.**

The Riverdale Patriotic League has been working day and night for some time past making patriotic lectures for the military overseas in the city. Over 200 Christmas stockings are being prepared for shipment to the boys in the trenches, Mrs. Ewart Wilson is president.

**WANT ROAD GRADED.**

The promoters of the proposed new bus line between Tomdorden and Leaside have written the York Township Council regarding the grading of Leaside and putting it into shape for vehicular traffic, as far as the limits of the Town of Leaside. The council of Leaside has been asked to co-operate. It is the intention of the promoters to start a bus service forthwith, provided the York Township Council does its share.

**FITTING HOSTESS HOUSE.**

Alterations are now being made at the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House, Leaside. The building, which is a large frame structure, is being fitted up comfortably to withstand the winter weather. Mrs. MacDougal, the resident hostess, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mrs. B. Irvine.

**PEACE OF WORLD MUST BE ASSURED**

Not Till Then, Says Rowell, Will Canadians Want Peace With Germany.

**THANKSGIVING MEETING**

Held Under the Auspices of the Methodist General Conference.

Hamilton, Oct. 14.—Rev. Dr. Edgar Blake of New York, general superintendent of the Sunday school department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was loudly applauded at the Methodist general conference here this afternoon when, discussing the war, he said: "The great majority of our people stand for restoration, reparation, disarmament and detestation." He established a firm was unanimously elected treasurer of the missionary society, and E. R. Wood was appointed lay treasurer of the education department.

The nominations for all elective offices closed this afternoon. In addition to the three ministers recommended by the books and publishing committee for the position of Book Room steward to succeed Rev. Dr. Briggs, the name of Rev. A. M. Sanford was put in nomination on the floor of the house.  
Following an address by Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Dominion president of the Daughters of the Empire, who spoke briefly on the work she is actively engaged in, the social side of Christianity, an impressive memorial service was held in honor of the brethren who have given their lives in the great war. Little progress was made in appointing a department of finance to establish a fire insurance fund to finance a loan department which might not be a success.

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