

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 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.

Germany's peace note is anticipated by a new plea and offer of surrender from Vienna or Constantinople or both.

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 be made to the peace note of the Austro-Hungarian Government, was 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.

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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.

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CANADIANS REAP FRESH LAURELS

Stormed Positions Till Rest of Drocourt - 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, the other the Tripuits River to Diache St. Vaast, on the Scarpe, and signaled their march on the Scarpe, returning with prisoners. They proceeded at once to organize for the breaking of the Drocourt-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 3000 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 reduce their front. They have not, notwithstanding the stout defence of the enemy, who realizes it is of the greatest importance to hold back the French and American forces, been able to effect 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 counter-attacks are being delivered against the men from the United States, the fierceness of the assaults indicating that the German command is bent on the fray to halt their dor-die efforts to proceed up the river valleys and thereby compel the Germans to make a retreat to their rear. The counter-attacks are being delivered against the men from the United States, the fierceness of the assaults indicating that the German command is bent on the fray to halt their dor-die efforts to proceed up the river valleys and thereby compel the Germans to make a retreat to their rear.

Its all the more to be regretted that the drive was continued to the line of the canal of the Oise, and that the German forces, the outskirts of Courchelette, two thousand yards from Douai, while our right captured Arleux, in thirty hours the Germans were driven back a distance of 3000 yards on a 12,000 yard front, which is a remarkable achievement.

While these successful operations were in progress, our other Canadian troops had cracked the hard nut offered by the fortified area of the enemy around Lewy, where the toughest kind of fighting was being done. Instead of pushing on east, these troops were engaged in the capture of the area of the enemy around Lewy, where the toughest kind of fighting was being done. Instead of pushing on east, these troops were engaged in the capture of the area of the enemy around Lewy, where the toughest kind of fighting was being done.

During the past twenty-four hours the bodies of 300 victims have been found in the charred no-man's-land which before the fire formed the sbege of Moose Lake and Kettle River. The majority of the bodies, some of which were taken to Duluth, were so badly mangled that identification will be difficult.

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.

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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, who has been active in the field as far as the armies in the field are concerned, instead of a relaxation 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.

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 3000 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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The Order of the Grand Baffle.



Josephus: About the viaduct, Mr. Conrader, 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 munitipal.

John: The neighbors all say he most certainly is. It is a convenient way of Petering 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 aim 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. 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 reduce their front. They have not, notwithstanding the stout defence of the enemy, who realizes it is of the greatest importance to hold back the French and American forces, been able to effect 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 counter-attacks are being delivered against the men from the United States, the fierceness of the assaults indicating that the German command is bent on the fray to halt their dor-die efforts to proceed up the river valleys and