

# War News.

Messages Received  
Previous to 9 A. M.

## CANADIAN ADVANCE.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Nov. 6.—In another great advance along the front the Canadians seem to have taken Passchendaele, Comber and Messelmarkt. If this is so no more signal triumph has been won in the whole history of the Canadian Corps. Our divisions will have more than settled the old score of St. Julien. Dominating Roulers and the Roulers plain, Passchendaele would give the Allied forces a firm footing on the series of great spurs extending from Chateauvillid ridge running northeast for miles. The possession of Passchendaele ridge would make a great triumph in a long struggle to secure possession of this higher ground. It would give the Allies the advantage of a position in the salient and relegate the Bosche to the lower levels dominated by our guns. Knowing too well the vital necessity of maintaining this position secure, Hindenburg, after the successful Canadian advance on Belleveuse spur and the capture of the great farm and Meethoele, issued a special army order commanding that Passchendaele should be held at all costs, and if lost, must be retaken. For days the enemy had been rushing up guns and new formations of troops to insure his hold on the position. His efforts proved unavailing. The best troops of the enemy have given ground before our forces who have moved steadily towards their objectives since the beginning of the Passchendaele operations on Oct. 23. At 7 o'clock this morning our guns opened a tremendous barrage of fire. Two minutes later, the men from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Western and Eastern Ontario, were out of their shell holes and over the temporary mud-wall trenches. In the advance which at 8.30 had carried them beyond their objectives it was an artillery and machine gun fight for one hour and a half. Our guns were never silent. Protected by the splendid barrage our infantry moved slowly forward while our counter battery dominated the enemy's guns and swept his assembled artillery positions with their fire. The details of the fighting are not yet to hand, but our forces on the night plunging towards Passchendaele have advanced well beyond the ruined village, overcoming fortified enemy shell holes and "concrete strong points" in the advance, capturing numerous machine gun positions which threatened our attack from the Passchendaele-Zonnebeke road to the village itself, where the enemy from cellars and machine gun positions in ruins fought to break down our attack. To the left, our infantry met with desperate resistance on the 75 yards front of Meethoele, where this enemy stronghold formed the key to the whole left position as Meethoele did to ours. Messelmarkt was the scene of another determined resistance.

British Front in Belgium, Nov. 6.—The Canadians in to-day's drive against the German lines advanced about 800 yards beyond the centre of Passchendaele, having battled their way to their final marks. A considerable number of prisoners already have reached their cages.

## ITALIANS RETREATING; GERMANS IN PURSUIT.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.

A supplementary statement from

general headquarters this evening says: Teuton forces have crossed the Tagliamento River along the whole front. It adds that the pursuit of the retreating Italians is progressing.

## ITALIAN REPORT.

Italian Headquarters, Northern Italy, Nov. 6. (By Associated Press.)

The Italian retirement to the new lines is being methodically carried out. The morale of the troops is good in all ranks. Cavalry is again acting as rearguard, screening the movement and fighting heroically. The general situation is likely to be grave for some days, while the operation proceeds of reconcentration along the new lines. An observer who returned to-day from a tour along the Tagliamento front, told the correspondent that conditions were much better than had been generally understood. The men were displaying good morale. The impending menace to their country stirred the spirit of all; even those few who had been disheartened by their recent trials. Instead of disorganization, there was every evidence of systematic getting together.

## PEACE RUMORS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. cables that widespread rumors were current on the Bourse yesterday, it being reported that the Central Powers would make offers of peace before December in the shape of a proposal for a preparatory conference at Bern. According to these rumors each belligerent will be asked to send two delegates, Germany selecting Prince Von Buelow, former Chancellor, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice Chancellor.

## BRITISH ATTACK.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The British attacked this morning on the Flanders front in the neighborhood of Passchendaele. The war office reports that satisfactory progress is being made.

## GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

PARIS, Nov. 6.

The French broke into the German lines at several places last night and took prisoners, the war office announced. A German attack near Carnillet, on the Champagne front, was repulsed.

## A WEEK'S BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

British casualties reported during the week ending to-day total 21,891 officers and men, as follows: Killed 4,976; wounded or missing, officers 813, men 15,861.

## ADVANCE POSTS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The war office communication issued last evening says: On the battlefield we advanced our line of posts slightly during the night southeast of Poelcappelle. West of Becelaere a hostile bombing attack upon one of our posts was repulsed. The hostile artillery has shown great activity against the sector of our line immediately north of the Ypres-Roulers railway. Our own artillery activity has continued.

## DEFYING RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

Leon Trotsky, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, to-day sent a request to the Petrograd garrison not to execute any military orders except those approved and signed by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Revolutionary Committee. Simultaneously the committee sent military commissioners to important points in and around Petrograd. The afternoon papers interpret this action as an attempt by the Maximalists to seize political power. The papers believe, however, that the Government has decided to combat vigorously any such attempt.

## PASSCHENDAELE CAPTURED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The town of Passchendaele, lying northeast of Ypres, has been captured by British forces, according to an official statement issued to-night.

## ON THE ALETTE.

French Front in France, Nov. 6.

The Germans still hold the northern slope of the Valley of the Alette, after their retreat from the Chemin-des-Dames, of which nothing remains but the historic name and its dominating position over the marshy low lands. The famous little river, whose entire course the correspondent was able to follow on Sunday as it meandered through the boggy undergrowth, would scarcely be worth marking on an ordinary map, as its greatest breadth is only about three yards. The Germans had made many passes over the stream, all of which were destroyed when the last man of their retreating forces went over. The French patrols everywhere reached the southern bank, but whenever they

attempted to attain the other side they met with a murderous machine gun fire. The whole southern slope of the valley was swept hour after hour on Sunday with German shells of all calibre, most of them charged with noxious gases. Every place where the Germans believed the French were concentrating received continuous salvoes which, however, did little damage. Several thousand projectiles were fired by the German artillery in the course of the day in this sector, most of which apparently were fired at very long range and struck without exploding. The correspondent approached the front lines and a splendid view could be obtained right along the valley and over the ground, for possession of which the German Crown Prince has spilled so much blood. Seemingly a short distance away, and well within machine gun range, could be observed the ruins of the villages of Chamouille, Neuville, Chermisy, Bouconville and Vaucelle, while along the crest of the plateau could be discovered here and there faint traces of what once had been Chemin-des-Dames, now a mere collection of deep shell craters, running into each other. Below this road, on the northern side, the gaping mouths of great tunnels opened, showing where the Germans had concentrated and sheltered their troops. Very light damage had been done to these shelters, except in cases where timbers sustaining roofs and sides had been sprinkled with petrol and set on fire, sometimes causing the earth to collapse. Marching over the battlefield, at this plateau, it was easy to realize the terrific murder of the fighting which had been going on these many months. Both the German and French trenches and positions had been shelled out of all shape; it was difficult to understand how the troops held out under the incessant bombardments. There was not an inch of ground that had not been pulverized, and now with the heavy autumn mists and frequent rains the ground has been formed into a sticky mess to pass through which is really a form of punishment. The great mounds known as the Casements and California Plateau, stand out boldly, making the reason plain why both sides fought so obstinately for their possession. Returning to the rear the correspondent found the villages of Cromme and Outches just a heap of stones, even the graveyards having been turned into mud. Meanwhile over on the other side the French troops are keeping in closest contact with the Germans, whose intentions cannot yet be devised. Their shell fire, although heavy, appears to come from only a few scattered batteries, the intervals between which are held by machine guns.

## WANT STIFFER TERMS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.

An attempt is being made by the pan-German forces to use the victory in Italy, as a lever to overturn the previous decisions on peace terms, and particularly to coax or bludgeon Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian

## CHOICE GRAVESTONE

and Winter-Keeping APPLES

which they offer for sale at lowest market prices.

G. KNOWLING, Ltd.

nov5,7,8.

Foreign Minister, and Chancellor von Hertling into a revision of the attitude taken in their replies to Pope Benedict's peace note.

## GERMAN SOLDIERS PROTESTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

The fact that German soldiers themselves appealed to Ambassador Gerard, "the representative of a Christian state," to protest against the atrocities and butcheries in which their commanders forced them to participate, will be disclosed in a forthcoming issue of a pamphlet by the committee of public information, entitled "German War Practices."

## CHANGE OF WAR MINISTERS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 6.

General Verkhovsky, Minister of War, has been granted indefinite leave of absence by government order which relieves him of office. General Manikorsky has been appointed acting War Minister, temporarily. Serious difficulties had arisen between the Minister of War and his colleagues according to the newspapers. It is said that the Minister's associates disapprove of his actions and especially of his views on Russia's foreign policy, which they say had something of an internationalist tinge.

## JAP-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

Japan and the United States have reached a complete agreement in regard to China, and at the same time have arrived at a clear understanding as to the military, naval and economic co-operation in the war against Germany. This momentous development was announced to-day by Secretary of State Lansing, who made public notes exchanged by him and Viscount Ishii, the special Japanese ambassador, formally recording an agreement and recognizing that Japan has a special interest, in China but pledging the independence and territorial integrity of the great eastern republic and re-affirming the doctrine of the "open door" for commerce and industry. In a statement accompanying the note Mr. Lansing said: Viscount Ishii and the members of his mission, now on their way had performed a service of the high-

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## THE DAILY MAIL AND AMERICA.

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## MEETING IN ROME.

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The coming meeting in Rome of the Premiers of England, Italy and France, is indicated by official despatches received here to-day to be of greater scope than only the consideration of military measures to meet the German drive into Italy. M. Painleve, the French Premier, was accompanied to the Italian capital by Franklin Bouillon, French Minister of Missions abroad. General Foch, the French Chief of Staff, and General Robertson, British Chief of Staff, were awaiting the Premiers in Rome, and in the meantime have been concentrating measures for co-operation of French and British troops with the Italian armies. General Smuts, of South African fame, is also in attendance with Lloyd George, the British Premier. An explanation of the general purposes of the gathering of statesmen and soldiers, is given in the cable as follows: It is necessary that there should be a large plan of concerted action between the Governments themselves in addition to technical military action and orders, hence the call to Premiers and political heads of the Entente. The advisability of creating an inter-allied war commission may possibly be discussed and attracts much attention here.

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NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Returns from 560 election districts out of 2,068 in New York City, give for Mayor, Hylan (Democrat), 74,875; Mitchell (Fusion), 35,979; Hillquit (Socialist), 29,255; Bennett (Republican), 11,611. Returns from 458 elective districts out of 3,704 outside of New York City, on suffrage amendment, give yes 51,000, no 44,340.

## HYLAN ELECTED MAYOR.

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At 8.15 p.m. it was apparent that John F. Hylan, Democrat, had been elected Mayor of New York by 100-000 plurality.

## DOUBTING VON HERTLING.

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First doubts whether all would be as easy with parliamentarism under the Von Hertling era, as generally assumed, are beginning to be expressed in parliament circles in Germany. The report is in circulation that Von Hertling in conversation with members of the Bundesrat, declared that his personal views on parliamentarism are unchanged and that he had conducted negotiations with the party leaders only for information, and to quiet their minds. The Vossische Zeitung points out that the Chancellor has found no time to confer personally with any of the leaders since his appointment.

## LAURIER TO OPEN CAMPAIGN.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will open the campaign on Friday evening at a public meeting in Quebec City.

## GERMAN WAR APPROPRIATION.

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A new war appropriation bill will be submitted in the German Reichstag, which opens on Nov. 22. It calls for fifteen billion marks.

## GERMANY'S MAN POWER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

Cable reports reaching here from Switzerland say that Germany has reached a crisis so far as her manpower is concerned. For three years according to these despatches, Germany has lost on an average 1,200,000 men annually. This will at least be equalled in 1918. It is contended that if they continue the war on the same scale for another year the Germans must have at their command a reserve of at least 2,000,000 men, whereas they actually will have a reserve of only one and a half million, including youths of the class of 1920.

## When you want Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, try ELLIS.

T. J. EDENS.

100 Sacks

CORN MEAL, \$4.50

Sack.

100 Sacks

GLUTEN MEAL,

\$4.50 Sack.

30 cs. BAKEAPPLES—in tins

50 cs. No. 1 SALMON.

10 cs. No. 1 LOBSTER.

100 cs. BOYER'S TOMATOES.

100 cs. EARLY JUNE TEAS.

50 cs. CAMPBELL'S SOUPS.

CANDLES

for Altar purposes.

Pure Wax, Stearic, .

Sperm, London Wax.

500 barrels

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

now landing.

FRESH by Steamer to-day:

10 boxes PURITY BUTTER.

10 boxes P. E. I. EGGS.

100 barrels APPLES—

Kings and Gravensteins.

Dill Pickles, in tins.

30 cases

SWEET JUICY ORANGES,

200 and 216 count,

\$4.50 case.

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Duckworth Street and

Hawkins' Cross.

cat value to the United States as well as to Japan by clearing away misunderstandings, which, if unchecked, promised to develop a serious situation in the Far East. He spoke of an attitude of constraint and doubt fostered by a campaign of falsehood and secretly carried on by the Germans, and said that through the frankness and cordiality of Japanese commissioners the propaganda of years had been undone in a few days.

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