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ALIENS PUSH AHEAD TO THE ITALIANS MEN AND MUNITIONS FOR CADORNA'S FORCES

ENEMY BROKE LEFT WING OF ITALIANS

Enemy Surprise Attack Immediately Broke the Left Wing of Italians.

RETREAT IN ORDER

High Military Genius Displayed in Safe Withdrawal of Italians.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Everything for the moment has had to yield to military necessities, and this will explain the lack of details, which can now be given in brief, concerning one of the most momentous phases of the war. The supreme command has no desire to suppress the facts from the American, British or foreign public, but in such a supreme moment the first consideration is not to permit details which can afford the enemy the slightest clue either to what has occurred or what is in store.

One of the commanding officers informed the correspondent that the public should be placed on guard against reports which doubtless will be spread from scattered information. The fact is those who have actually witnessed the recent stupendous drama are extremely few, outside of the military authorities, and all these eye-witnesses, like the correspondent, are gladly respecting the decision which the supreme command feels the situation requires. Within these narrow limitations a few salient facts can be given.

Italian Left Wing Broken. General Cadorna's bulletin has struck the keynote of the main operation in stating: "The violence of the attack and inadequate resistance broke our left wing on the Julian front."

This was issued Sunday and sums up officially the sequel to the tremendous concentration of Austro-German forces detailed in earlier despatches just before the critical situation was reached and all telegraphing was stopped. The magnitude of the surprise offensive was heightened by the choice of a place where comparatively no fighting had occurred. Had the enemy chosen any of the fighting front near Gorizia or the Bainsizza Plateau they would have faced splendidly organized forces. But in "sneaking in" through the back door, as an officer described the operation, "they were like a thief who takes a house unawares and is able for a time to terrorize those taken in an unsuspecting moment."

As previously stated last Friday night the crossing of the Isonzo near Tolmino was carried out. The enemy forces then found themselves facing a high mountain with the Italian army master of the passes leading to the eastern region of Venetia. At the same time the Austro-Germans made feints along the whole southern front so as to prevent the Italians from moving reinforcements to the extreme north. Their bombardment of Gorizia and all along the Carso, to Montebelluna on the north, was not followed by infantry advances, and was clearly a diversion of the development of Von Mackensen's turning movement on the north.

General Cadorna's bulletin must be accepted for the moment as all that can be said of what occurred on the Italian left wing. The correspondent, having witnessed the retreat and having been an unwilling participant for three days, can testify to the fortitude of the main body of the Italians and the splendid military tactics which the supreme command used to put in force without withdrawing enormous forces and material.

High Military Genius. In such a gigantic operation it is not surprising that everything did not move like clockwork or that all did not go in concert. But there were evidences everywhere of military genius of a high order which was able to extricate an army from such a surprise attack. The view now held in higher quarters is that now is the time for contemplating what has occurred but the time for gigantic efforts to stem the tide.

One encouraging thought is that everybody appears finally to have wakened up to the existence of the Italian front and the necessity of drawing back this stupendous exhibition of terrorism.

The Sugar Situation. On Tuesday The World called attention to the fact that some of the sugar refineries were using their raw product for the manufacture of alcohol at a time when there was a scarcity of sugar and a rising price, and calling the attention of the food controller to this condition of affairs. In less than fifteen hours one of the big refineries had sent in an advertisement to all the city papers that they were reducing the price of sugar to everyone.

ENTENTE IS HUSTLING AID TO THE ITALIANS

British and French Reinforcements Sent—Shipping and Supplies at Italy's Disposal—Italian Stand Expected Soon.

London, Oct. 31.—Virtually one thousand square miles of Italian territory has been overrun, more than 120,000 Italians have been made prisoner, and in excess of 1,000 guns have been captured by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in their eight days' drive from the Isonzo and Carnia Alps fronts of the Austro-Italian war theatre.

From the east the army of invasion on the centre of the battle front is now well within range of the Tagliamento River, where it has been presumed General Cadorna will turn and make a stand. The Italian commander-in-chief, however, has not brought his troops about to face the enemy, but is continuing his retreat, with the rearguard harassing the advance. Just where Cadorna purposes to give battle has not become apparent. Neither is it known how well the northern and southern flanks of his army are keeping pace with the retirement in the centre.

According to the latest Berlin official communication, announcing the heavy losses of the Italians in men and guns, engagements successful for the enemy have taken place on the Tagliamento plain, while the Rome communication announces that there has been fighting on the hills of St. Daniele del Friuli, along the Ledra Canal, at Pasan Schiavonesco and at Pozzuolo del Friuli, northwest of Udine, and from four to five miles east of the Tagliamento.

Meanwhile preparations to aid the Italians in their hour of extremity are being rushed by all the allies. Jules Cambon, general secretary of the French foreign affairs, expressing the opinion that the Italians will be able to stem the tide of the invaders with the aid of the British and French troops sent to reinforce them. The American Government is to waive all exports restrictions in favor of Italy, permitting that country to take whatever material she requires, regardless of prospective shortages here. A large amount of shipping also is being made available to Italy in conjunction with her own merchant marine in taking supplies overseas.

The new Italian premier, in a message to General Cadorna, has assured the commander-in-chief that all classes of the populace of Italy are with him in his hour of trial and will stand by him and the army until victory rests with them. A similar message was sent to the British prime minister.

ITALIANS PREPARE TO GIVE STRONGER COUNTER-BLOW

Supreme Command Looks Ahead to Retrieving Reverse—Every Energy Concentrates in Task of Neutralizing Everything Done by Enemy.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Oct. 31, noon.—(By the Associated Press.)—The supreme command is looking forward, not backward. This should be clearly understood in the absence of details of the recent operations, for these cannot be changed, whereas every resource of Italian military genius is now concentrated upon a brighter chapter ahead, which will neutralize what has been done.

"War is a game," said one of the highest officials today, "and if the enemy gives a hard blow you must give a harder counter-blow."

Normal conditions are rapidly being restored.

UNITED STATES AIDS ITALY AGAINST AUSTRIAN ATTACKS

American Government Arranges to Waive All Export Restrictions—Ships and Supplies Will Proceed to Mediterranean as Rapidly as Possible.

Washington, Oct. 31.—All export restrictions will be waived by the American Government in forwarding supplies to Italy to aid in meeting the Austro-German invasion. The Italian Government, it was made known today, will be permitted to take the kind of materials it needs, most to the limit of its tonnage capacity, regardless of prospective shortages here. The military and political situations in Italy and the aid America will render were gone over at a conference today between Secretary Lansing and Count Di Cella, the Italian ambassador. Italy's crying need for ships was given special consideration. Approximately 100,000 tons of shipping have been promised Italy by the shipping board. Four vessels already have been turned over, and the others will be delivered as fast as they are available. The shortage of ships is so serious, however, that the shipping board has to pick them up as it can find them, and the whole amount of tonnage promised may not be available for 30 days.

Italy's greatest need is coal, and next steel, for her munition factories. She has been drawing on this country for about 100,000 tons of coal a month, but now that English coal is harder to obtain, her requirements from the United States will approach 400,000 tons monthly. The country starts the winter, according to Italian officials, fully two million tons of coal short. The shipping the United States is able to release will be totally inadequate to meet the demand for coal and to carry food and munitions. It is likely, it was said today, however, that the Italians will make a trade with Spain for a large amount of the American ships. At the same time the Italians will put into trans-Atlantic service as many of their own ships as possible. Italy's food situation, it was said today, is not as bad as it has been pictured. The bread ration is larger now than in either France or England. If, however, the Italians wish to transport food in preference to coal and munitions they will be given export licenses to ship as much as they wish.

EIGHTEEN SHIPS SUNK DURING THE PAST WEEK

British Craft Sunk Total Eighteen—Fourteen Over 1000 Tons and Four of Smaller Size. London, Oct. 31.—Fourteen British merchantmen over 1000 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week, according to the admiralty report. Four vessels under 1000 tons were also sunk, but no listing of the vessels was given. The British losses of merchantmen for the current week show a considerable decrease as compared with the previous week, when 17 vessels over 1000 tons and eight under that tonnage were sunk.

RELAYS OF AIRCRAFT IN RAID ON ENGLAND

London, Nov. 1, 1:30 a.m.—"Aircraft crossed the south-east coast in relays between 10.45 and 11.30 last night and proceeded towards the interior," says an official communication just issued. "The raid is progressing," the statement adds. "There was heavy firing in the London area against the aircraft."

WEATHER WAS IDEAL FOR HUN RAIDERS

Londoners Expected Visit From Enemy Air-Craft, but Majestic Were Home When Raid Started.

London, Nov. 1.—The weather tonight was such that Londoners expected a visit from German aircraft. There was no wind and the moon was full, with slight clouds which obscured it at times. The theatres had emptied and a majority of the night pleasure seekers were on their way home, or at home, when the warning was given. It was noticeable that fewer people took shelter in the tubes and other public places than on previous occasions, perhaps because of the lateness of the hour when the raid started.

The Viaduct a Moose Yard.

The World's young man who got Works Commissioner Harris to say that it was not his intention to do anything to get the Bloor street viaduct (the Don street) opened forthwith for the use of the public, heard last night that the city hall chiefs had decided to use it in the meantime as a moose-yard; that Colonel Rolly Harris had brought back a large live bull moose from his shooting trip to Algonquin Park, and that with the assistance of Mayor Church he was



got within the corral of the big viaduct yesterday evening. The yard is board-fenced at each end for 50 feet and is bounded on either side by 1700 feet of high stone railing, faced with red granite, covered entirely with a concrete floor, and enclosing about three acres of space. The only thing is that it is cold away up in the winds that sweep over the Don Valley, a hundred feet above the level of the viaduct. But the moose has long, long hair, a thick hide, great broad horns and is used to the Algonquin cold.

The reporter was further informed that City Engineer Fowell had now set out the moose hunt, and that the city hall expected him back with a cow moose within a few days; and that the breeding of moose for the Winchester Zoo in the viaduct moose yard would be inaugurated forthwith. Fortunately the reporter was able to get a picture of Mr. Harris' bull moose looking over the railing for his coming mate.

Mayor Church is giving every encouragement to the new proposition, inasmuch as it might be turned into some useful occupation to meet the \$1400 a week interest that the ratepayers are now forking out for the money spent in building the viaduct, and for which the commissioner has failed to provide either street approaches or block paving for the roadway over the river.

City Controllers O'Neill and Foster would not give out much information about this moose industry, but said they were preparing statements to submit at the next meeting of the board. In the meantime Don Chisholm has been instructed to provide suitable fodder for the moose family. The three aldermen of Ward One, also those of Ward Two, with the officers of the Ratepayers' Associations at either end of the bridge are getting ready to wait on the leaders of the moose party at the city hall and get more definite information as to the situation. So are the members of the



street cleaners' organization. Derry Kennedy says he saw the moose looking down at him as he drove underneath the bridge.

ELECTION DATE FIXED VOTING DECEMBER 17

Government Issues Writs Making Nomination Day November Nineteenth—Yukon Territory Polls Six Weeks Later.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Writs were issued tonight calling for a general election Monday, Dec. 17. Nomination day is fixed for Monday, Nov. 19. This applies to all constituencies except Yukon Territory. In the Yukon nomination day will be Dec. 31 and polling day four weeks later, Monday, Jan. 28. All writs are returnable on Feb. 27, 1918. Parliament is summoned to meet on the day following.

The election will be without a parallel in the history of the Dominion. The granting of the franchise to soldiers and sailors and their female relatives at home has entailed the creation of entirely new machinery. Military and naval polls will have to be held in France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the West Indies, Canada and on the high seas of Europe and North America. In every polling sub-division in the Dominion an enumerator will immediately have to set to work revising the electoral lists. The names of enfranchised female relatives of soldiers, sailors, and airmen, and of alien soldiers, disenfranchised by the War Time Elections Act, will have to be deleted.

Roughly 20,000 enumerators will be required. Military voters stationed in Canada will cast their votes on the same day as civilian electors. But the difficulties of an election day at the front have made changes necessary. All soldiers overseas will begin voting on Nov. 20, and military votes may be cast up to and including the ordinary polling day. There will necessarily be delay also in the counting of military votes. Military votes cast in France and Belgium will be counted at the office of the Canadian commissioner in Paris. Those cast in the United Kingdom will be counted at the office of the Canadian high commissioner in London. Military votes cast in Bermuda and Canada will be counted under the supervision of the general returning officer at Ottawa, W. F. O'Connor. It is anticipated that about five weeks will elapse between polling day and final announcements by the general returning officer as to the final results in all electoral districts.

The new house of commons will consist of 234 members, as compared with 221 in the last parliament.

MADE BIG HAUL OF PRISONERS IN LAST DRIVE

Over 12,000 Germans Captured by the French in Four Days' Offensive.

CAPTURE 180 BIG GUNS

Ten Enemy Planes Brought Down—Enemy Railway Stations Are Bombed.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "To the north of the Aisne artillery actions occurred in the neighborhood of Pinon. The number of prisoners captured by us in the course of our offensive from Oct. 23 to 27 was 12,127, of whom 237 were officers. The cannon number were 180. "On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans attempted this morning against our positions in the sector of Beaumont, a surprise attack, which we repulsed. Between the Meuse and Rezonvaux there was a quite violent bombardment during the course of the afternoon. "On October 30 six enemy airplanes were brought down by our pilots. Our bombing squadries last night dropped 7700 kilos of projectiles and explosives on the railway stations at Anzinville, Bettendorf, Malzieren-lez-Metz, Longeville-lez-Metz, Jospicy and Luxembourg. All our objectives were reached. "Eastern theatre, Oct. 30: The day was calm along the whole front. Only patrol encounters occurred in the valley of the Struma and near Lymlitsa. The artillery activity was feeble."

BRITISH MAKE GAIN BY STADEN TRACK

Local Fighting Marks Battlefront—Gunfire East of Ypres.

London, Oct. 31.—The war office communication issued this evening says: "In yesterday's operations north of the Ypres-Roulers railway we captured 191 prisoners, including three officers. "Today local fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway, as a result of which we have improved our line slightly. "A successful raid was carried out this evening by the North Staffordshire Regiment northeast of Loos in addition to other losses inflicted on the enemy. 40 prisoners were captured. Our casualties were slight. "Our artillery has been active during the day on the battlefield and has carried out a number of destructive bombardments of hostile positions and batteries."

POLITICAL NEWS IN BRIEF

Riverdale Conservatives hear political questions discussed in Classic Hall. North Riverdale Liberal Association meets tonight in Playter's Hall. Hon. N. W. Rowell is mentioned as win-the-war candidate for South Ontario. Hon. A. L. Sifton received the unanimous nomination of a unionist convention for academic hat. A conference is called for Saturday in Whitby to select a union candidate in South Ontario. It is not expected that the two conventions in Hamilton tonight will be able to avoid a contest in either of the ridings. South York Liberal-Conservative Association will convene Saturday afternoon, Nov. 17, to nominate a unionist win-the-war candidate. Detailed Political News on Page 11.

DINEEN'S MEN'S HATS.

Regular three-fifty hard and soft felt hats reduced to \$2.65. A wide range of choice at this price. A new importation of United States Army Service hats from a foremost American hat manufacturer to the United States Government. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

CANADA'S MEN UNMOLESTED IN NEW LINES

Canadians Pass Comparatively Quiet Night in Newly-Won Positions.

WEATHER CLEARING

Heavy Artillery Fire by the Germans at Some Points in Flanders.

British Front in Belgium, Oct. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Canadians passed a comparatively quiet night in their new positions near Passchendaele, the Germans apparently being content to let well enough alone after their series of costly counter-attacks yesterday.

This morning a bright, warm sun was shining down upon the inhospitable marsh lands, rendering the work of consolidation much easier for the men who had lain out all night in the cold in their drenched uniforms. Heavy artillery fire continued at various points. The Germans' gun work being especially intense in the region between Schape Baillie and Poelcapelle, to the north of yesterday's attack. Here, in the little valley, the British were shelled from two outposts in fortified farms and withdrew, slightly to the west of these places.

A captured German officer of considerable intelligence and individuality has made some interesting statements, among which was one to the effect that he expected the Americans next spring to continue the offensive on the Ypres front. He added that he was looking to America to build one hundred thousand airplanes. He declared that there would be no retirement or withdrawal of the Germans in Belgium, but that they will fall back fighting for each position. He stated significantly that there had been a decrease in the morale of the German troops and that the men were losing respect for their officers.

CANADIANS, IN ADVANCE, WIN THREE FARMS

German Communications in Passchendaele Area May Break.

ENEMY'S GUNS FAIL

Artillery Fire of Defence Proves Erratic and Scattered.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Oct. 31.—As well as taking Meetchee and Crest Farm, the Canadians captured three other fortified farms on the left of their advance, after encountering determined resistance from the enemy, whose machine gun detachments had to be driven from concrete strongholds by the 24th Canadian Infantry Battalion, which carried the positions after crossing an almost impassable morass. The wounded who had fallen from these fights tell of innumerable heroic incidents among them one where a man, advancing under heavy enemy shellfire, facing the hell from deadly machine guns, stopped to bandage a companion's wound or pulled a man out of the trench, or water-filled shell holes which threatened death to the unwary at every other step.

The enemy's artillery fire, while heavy over our whole advanced area, was erratic and scattered, our artillery with its crashing fire barrages dominating his batteries. The superiority of our batteries, which was already admitted by the Germans, was proved early in the engagement, when the fire from his artillery, which, for some time shelled our guns heavily, captured off quickly under our bombardments.

Over one hundred prisoners, together with many machine guns, have been taken in the latest advance. The morale of the opposing forces is sorely weakening, appreciable deterioration being notable in the prisoners captured in the last 24 hours as compared with last week. A visit to the prisoners' encampment this morning showed youngsters 19 years of age among the new batches coming in. They report heavy casualties from our artillery during all last week, when our shelling and air-raid observation was so good the enemy's guns had been moved eastwards from fear of being put out of action.