

War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 A. M.

WAR REVIEW.

While in the main the British troops who are consolidating the positions they won in the spectacular two days' battle in the region of Cambrai, considerable hard fighting of a local character is taking place on numerous sectors where the Germans are endeavoring to drive out the English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish contingents, whose drive has placed them virtually upon the threshold of Cambrai. Especially severe has been the fighting around Crevecoeur, Moeuvres and Bourlon Wood, in the latter of which regions at last accounts the British cavalry was operating brilliantly in an endeavor to surround and capture the wood which would give to General Byng a position dominating the entire battlefield. All the ground previously gained by the British has been held up to late Friday, and in addition west of Moeuvres an elevation dominating a large section of the canal Du Nord and the town of Moeuvres, which is in the hands of the Germans, had been captured. The Germans are fighting hard to recapture the lost terrain, and to hold back further incursions into their line. The fighting, however, apparently is between the opposing British advance and German rearward, for the major portion of General Byng's army evidently is engaged in consolidating the territory already won and preparing for another dash forward when time is opportune.

Although the British are busily engaged in the Cambrai sector, Field Marshal Haig has not overlooked the chance again to stab the German line in Flanders. Southeast of Ypres in an attack the British have thrown forward their line slightly. On the southern front the Germans delivered several small attacks against the French in the Alsne region, northwest of Rheims and in the Champagne, but all were repulsed by the French artillery.

Between the Brenta and Piave rivers in the Italian theatre the Teuton allies are still at death grips with the Italians, endeavoring to break through to the Venetian plain, but with the Italians everywhere tenaciously holding them all along the front. The fighting is of a particularly sanguinary nature, the troops frequently meeting in hand-to-hand encounters and position after position changing hands. The enemy everywhere is throwing masses of men against the Italians and his losses in killed, wounded or prisoners have been extremely heavy. It seemingly is the ambition of the invaders to break out upon the plain before the expected British and French reinforcements arrive, but up to the present their efforts have been without avail. Comparative quiet prevails along the Piave River to the Adriatic.

Following the proposal made by the Bolshevik Government in Russia for an armistice, a reduction in the Russian army has been ordered by Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, to take effect at once. Simultaneously it is stated unofficially that a Russian diplomat has left Stockholm for Petrograd to deliver to the Russian revolutionary Government the peace proposals of the Central Powers. Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in an interview announced that the Bolsheviks are against a separate peace with Germany, but desire universal peace with European nations.

ON THE SOMME FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 23. The British War Office statement reports satisfactory operations against the Germans on the Somme front. The text reads: "Operations continued to-day against enemy positions west of Cambrai. Latest reports show they are developing satisfactorily. Hostile artillery has shown great activity in the neighborhood of Passchendaele."

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ly. Hostile artillery has shown great activity in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

FIGHTING FOR FONTAINE.

British Headquarters in France, (By Associated Press), Nov. 23.—The British have renewed their attack on Fontaine and are still holding the ground between Canfont and south of Fontaine. It is unofficially estimated that several score of guns have been captured.

BERLIN OFFICIAL.

BERLIN, Nov. 23. To-day's official statement reads: Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht in Flanders the artillery duels became more intense in the afternoon. On the battlefield southwest of Cambrai, Moeuvres and Fontaine, the enemy many times made fruitless attacks on Moeuvres and the positions adjoining to the west. Slight initial successes were retrieved by our counter thrusts. On both sides of Fontaine and south of Fontaine the British launched strong forces against our lines. Desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred, in which the enemy was defeated. Our infantry, eager to attack, threw back the enemy and took by storm the village of Fontaine. La Folle Wood was also cleared of the enemy. The British attacks directed against Ramilly, Santeux and Vendhuile, collapsed with heavy losses. Lower Silesian and Posen troops took a prominent part in the success of yesterday's fighting. Since early in the morning fresh fighting has been in progress on the southern edge of Moeuvres.

FROM BRITISH HEADQUARTERS.

British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 23.—The British and German forces last night rested on their arms along most of the new battlefield after three days determined conflict. Hard local fighting continued at some points notably in the vicinity of Crevecoeur, and Bourlon Wood, but for the most part the British were engaged in consolidation work and the Germans gave little trouble in the way of counter attacks.

It appears that the British early today drove back the enemy at an elevation just west of Moeuvres, known as Tadpole Cope. This hill dominates a large section of the canal Donord running east of Moeuvres and to a large extent the village itself which still is in German hands. There has been no further change at Fontaine where the Germans yesterday delivered a heavy counter attack and compelled the British to retreat from the village to a position little south of it. Fighting at Fontaine was heavy and bitter. This morning the Germans in the eastern part of Crevecoeur village were maintaining an immense machine gun fire against the British in its western environs. Rain fell last night and to-day dense low-hanging clouds were letting down a steady drizzle which made aerial observation very difficult. Notwithstanding this handicap both British and German airmen were operating at exceeding low altitude along the battle line. The enemy's aeroplanes were active in the region of Bourlon Wood. No announcement is made of the amount of material captured by the British, but great quantities of war stores are shown over the battle area, among the booty are numerous guns. The total number of prisoners so far counted still remains somewhere from 8,000 to 9,000.

GONE EAST.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23. According to information received here, General Von Ludendorff, First Quarter Master General of the German armies, has started for the eastern front in connection with the Russian offer of truce. He is said to be accompanied by numerous staffs.

TANK LOSSES.

LONDON, Nov. 23. Nothing has been announced here officially or unofficially concerning the number of machines constituting what the correspondents describe as the grand fleet of tanks employed in Tuesday's advance, but the number apparently has been greater than in any one previous action. Casualties of course were inevitable in an opera-

tion of such a scale but the special despatches agree that they are not great. Some even describe the tank losses as light. One writer says that a number were knocked out by direct hits from German big guns, but it is evident that the great majority plunged ahead unhindered.

IN SOUTHERN ARABIA.

LONDON, Nov. 23. The British War Office to-night issued the following statement: Military operations in Southern Arabia.—We attacked and captured a Turkish post at Jabir, 15 miles north of Aden. Losses were inflicted on the enemy and his defences were destroyed.

READY TO EVACUATE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23. German newspapers are preparing the public for the loss of Jerusalem. The Nord Deutsche Zeitung says that to cling to places which would bring us no military advantage would be tantamount to a useless sacrifice of numerous Turkish forces and our own troops and would likewise involve serious losses.

TROOPS RUSHED TO CAMBRAI.

British Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 23.—Troops have been pulled away from other points and rushed to Cambrai sector by the desperate Germans, and so hard pressed were they for men that two companies of cripples and convalescents were recruited hastily at one camp and thrown into the line in the region of Masnières. Some of these pitiful objects are in British hands and are receiving medical treatment. One prisoner was in the last stages of tuberculosis, and he had to be moved to prevent the disease from spreading to others who were in a state of cruel exhaustion and virtually helpless from their valiant attempts to fight under the lash of their officers.

BELLS RANG.

LONDON, Nov. 23. The bells rang in London and the provinces to-day for the first time since the war began in commemora-

tion of the British victory. The sun broke through the heavy mist which enveloped London and its environs early in the day almost at the same time that the massive chimneys of St. Paul's and the bells of other churches began to peal forth their chorus in celebration of the achievements of the British forces in France and Palestine. It was the first sunshine in many days and seemed to reflect in the faces of the thousands of civilians and soldiers and sailors in the streets the confidence that the clouds which have been overhanging Europe for more than three years were breaking for brighter days. One of the features of the occasion was the ringing of the bells of Peterborough Cathedral, which had "been silent" for years. In London, Liverpool and other cities the flags of the Allies contributed impressively to the picture. The scenes in the streets and around the great cathedrals were not demonstrative, but appeared more like those usual at Christmas. In front of St. Paul's, in whose eaves thousands of pigeons have found home for many generations, great numbers of them were flying overhead, and in many cases alighting on the broad pavements, eating from the hands of persons, even pitching on the shoulders of children. Altogether it was a scene to make one forget war for a time and think of a world of peace.

CENTRAL POWERS' PEACE OFFER.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 23. According to the Tidningen, a Russian diplomat left Stockholm yesterday for Petrograd with orders to hand to the Russian Revolutionary Government proposals for peace by the Central Powers.

DONT REPRESENT PEOPLE.

PARIS, Nov. 23. The proclamation of the Commissaries of the people to open negotiations for an armistice, can in no way be considered as coming from the Government of the country, said M. Kalkakoff, the new Russian Ambassador, to the Temps. The present regime lacks both legal title and recognition by the country. It can com-

mit acts of violence, treason and cowardice, but it cannot govern. Its object is to increase anarchy in the army rather than to conclude an armistice. He concluded by saying that they hoped the re-birth of Russia would come from the ever-increasing disintegration in the north and concentration of forces in the south.

THE VATICAN ATTACKED.

LONDON, Nov. 23. The Vatican is accused in an editorial in the Morning Post of being implicated in the propaganda which the newspaper says was largely responsible for the recent Italian reverses. Reviewing what it describes as the Vatican machinations, the Post declares that its political activities during the war "can by no sophistry be regarded as consistent with the principles of neutrality. From the beginning the Vatican has leaned to Austria's side and lately has furtively, but actively espoused the Austrian cause." The newspaper calls on the British Government to look into the matter and demands that the Vatican declare definitely on which side it stands.

Prize Winners

will be announced in this paper during week of December 15th. All names of purchasers of Buddy Boots and Bear Brand Rubber Shoes must be into our office by Dec. 8th, in order to compete for prizes.

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TO SIT FOR TICKET.—Capt. Wes. Ken. of the "Little Stephen," is remaining ashore this trip to sit for a master's certificate.

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Pears.
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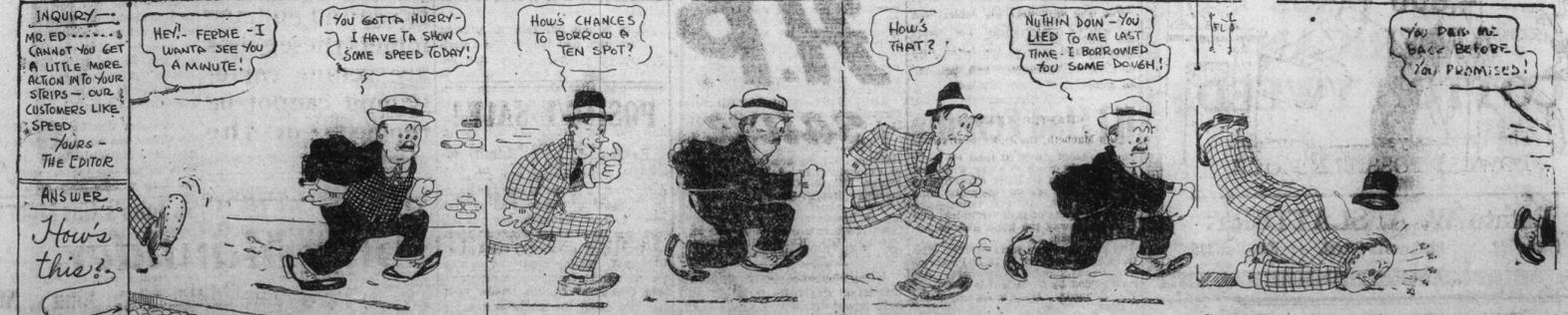
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