immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

Robert Lansing.

Mr. Frederick Oederlin, charge d'affaires of Switzerland, ad interim.
In charge of German interests in the United States

Associated Press despatches last night announced that the president would not make a curt and peremptory rejection of the offer, nor bluntly demand an unconditional surrender now, because the American Government did not propose to fall into the trap of supplying the German militarists with a means of bolstering up their argument that the Germans are fighting a "defensive" war and that the announced objects of the allies are only to "destroy" them.

To Expose Trick.

That is precisely what President Wilson has avoided. He has met what the allied diplomats regard as a trick with a move which will expose it, if a trick it be. He has called upon the German Government for an evidence of its good faith, and should it not be forthcoming, he has left with the German leaders the problem of explaining to their own people, already clamoring for peace, why they are not willing to accept it.

From that point the president passes to another which will develop, as the exchange proceeds, whether the United States and the allies will deal except on the battlefield with the German Government as at present constituted. The president tells the chancellor that he feels he is "justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war." This will develop whether Maximilian speaks for the German militarists, whom the president has denounced as unworthy of any trust and who regarded treaties as a "scrap of paper," or whether he speaks with the force of the people of the nation. This is regarded as probably the most important part of the president's communication, fraught with potent possibilities of the most far-reaching effect in Germany, where an active allied propaganda has been making rapid headway in awakening the German people to the necessity of assuming the responsibilities of their own government and making their own peace.

Former Declaration.

To appreciate its meaning, this part of the president's answer must be considered in connection with a portion of his speech of Sept. 27, in New York in which he declared:

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the central empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must, by this time, be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who have forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement."

It can be authoritatively stated that this pronouncement will be the answer to Prince Maximilian if he replies that he speaks for the kaiser.

Hope of Militarists.

It is regarded as possible, if not indeed likely, that the German militarist leaders hoped for a curt and defiant answer with which they could rally their people to give their last drop of blood "for the protection of the fatherland," and with other rolling phrases in which the German official pronouncements abound.

The unanimous opinion among diplomats is that the president, by a carefully studied, most skilful reply, has robbed them of that opportunity, if they desired it, and has sent to the German people themselves a message that the United States and the allies desire nothing more than a reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

Deep Method Chosen.

It was freely conceded that a hasty reading of the president's answer might not at first satisfy some who hoped for a flat rejection of any terms but an unconditional surrender. But the government is confident that as the president's communication is carefully digested and its full import grasped, its almost inevitable effect realized and its possibilities for weakening the German military party on its home grounds comprehended, it will be seen that the president chose a very deep but direct method of developing an answer for all time to the question, Do the German people want peace?

An armistice while the invaders remain on violated soil is already rejected. Germany must now state whether she accepts "a reign of law based on the consent of the governed" or whether she wants to negotiate about one; she must say whether the appeal for peace comes from the beaten militarists who began a war for world domination or from a war-ridden people ready to make a lasting peace.

A reading of the 14 points of the president's speech before congress on Jan. 8, 1918, makes clear the terms on which peace can be made.

MUST UNITE TO SOLVE AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS

London, Ont., Oct. 8.—Speaking before a large gathering of the board of trade tonight, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor-general, strongly urged a getting together of Canadians to tackle the great problems that were coming after the war. He declared that Canada had made a splendid record in war financing, and that the growing after war revenues would take care of the heavy interest charges. He praised the government's acquirement of the Canadian Northern Railway as the one step necessary to the development of Canada's resources.

Mr. Guthrie said the government would have to develop the mineral wealth of the country, as well as help to meet the great world demand for raw material. Canada's greatest opportunity was at hand. He defended the Union government, declaring it had not courted popularity but had tried to do its best by all.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

While President Wilson was answering the German peace note with the pen, the British second and third armies yesterday, aided by the 30th American division, were answering it as effectively with the sword. They attacked in the old style with massed artillery firing, axle to axle, and the tanks held back to the rear and the infantry charging in serried ranks and they achieved an average advance of three miles on a front of 20 miles between St. Quentin and Cambrai. At some points the depth of their penetration is four to five miles. The German system of defences carried was made up of parts of the old Hindenburg line on the wings and of remnants of the Hindenburg support line in the centre. The British have now created a wide gap in these defences and soon will have it wide enough for an advance on a broad front upon Mons and Valenciennes. The Germans tried to convert the British advance into a check by launching heavy counter-attacks with two fresh divisions against the British left, just south of Cambrai, but after giving a little ground and engaging the enemy in severe fighting, the British there swept over the top of the Germans, and completed their advance. They captured the following towns and villages: Brancourt, Premont, Villers-Outreaux, Beaurevoir, Lesdain, Esnes, Beauregard, Montbrehain. In addition, they stormed ridges, knolls, ravines, and fortified farms on the whole front of their attack. North of the River Scarpe the British, in a demonstration to assist the advance south of the Scarpe, broke thru the Fresnes-Rouvroy trench line between the Scarpe and Oppy, and carried Fresnes-lez-Montauban and Neuvireuil.

* * *

The French on the immediate right of the British also joined battle and tore another hole in the German defences. On the front between the Aisne and the Meuse, they and the Americans are enlarging their gains north of Berry-au-Bac in order to turn the line of the Aisne and the Suippe Rivers behind which the enemy has fallen, and the Americans from the Argonne to the Meuse are exerting strong pressure everywhere and seizing all the dominating points. In Belgium, an artillery battle is proceeding. On the whole the allies are giving the enemy little respite from any lulls in the battle and even bad weather cannot save him.

* * *

Diplomatic counter-attack largely enters into the reply of President Wilson to the recent German peace proposal. He asks what is the exact meaning of the German chancellor and whether he means his acceptance of the full Wilsonian terms, and wants only a peace conference to discuss their practical application. If the Germans answer that they wish to discuss the terms themselves, he can answer back that the terms admit of no discussion or modification. If the Germans, on the contrary, signify their full acceptance of these terms, a conference to debate their application is unnecessary until after the war. As to the German request for an armistice, the president makes it clear that the allies will not discuss it until the German armies withdraw from all occupied territory. This declaration will create difficulties between the German rulers and the German ruled. The German people want peace almost at any price; the German rulers want a peace with the retention of as much plunder as possible. Lastly, the president asks Chancellor Maximilian whom he represents—does he not represent the same personages in the German state as made the war? If he admits that he does in his counter-reply, then he shows the recent German changes in personnel of government to be a sham; and if he denies that he represents the old regime in Germany, then the president can ask how it is that practically the same men as always remain in command of the German army—Von Ludendorff, the great general staff, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and even the kaiser. While these remain in control, nobody else has control in Germany.

* * *

At the same time, it is not inconceivable that, deserted by Turkey and, perhaps, soon by Austria, Germany will shortly have to make an abject surrender. The Turkish Government at Constantinople has resigned. It contained that ardent pro-German Enver Pasha, and his stepping down points to an impending surrender of Turkey. The government at Smyrna, the principal remaining Turkish province in Asia, is sending delegates to Athens or Mitylene to discuss terms with the allies. The army of General Allenby is sweeping onward thru Syria. It has seized the railhead at Rayak, and so opens up the Syrian railway system for allied occupation and employment. The allies have also cut Berlin completely off from Constantinople, so that Turkey has to rely on her own devices. The German withdrawal of troops from Russia to defend Hungary also leaves the Bolsheviki without support, and they will shortly collapse. Thus the defeat of Bulgaria and Tukey is solving the eastern situation, and leaving the kaiser nothing much more to defend than Alsace-Lorraine.

* * *

The news of the Bulgarian defeat and the consequent military predicament of the central powers has stirred the Montenegrins to rise and both Montenegrin men and Montenegrin women are attacking the Austrians with arms in the hand. The prestige of Germany in the near east has received a fatal stroke and it will soon probably, detach Ukrainia and other border Russian communities from their German bondage. The Austrian retirement from Albania continues rapidly. The Serbians are fighting a hard battle with the Austrians in the defiles southwest of Nish in the Godsice Pass and they have captured the Djed Ridge on the Morava River, taking 2000 prisoners. Meanwhile, the rapid disarmament of Bulgaria is proceeding and already 65,000 Bulgarian troops have laid down their arms.

WOMEN MAY ENTER METHODIST CHURCH

Conference Committee Recommends Their Admission as Ministers.

PATRIOTIC MEETING

Premier Hearst Says Terms of Peace Must Be Dictated on German Soil.

Hamilton, Oct. 8.—"The terms of peace must be dictated by a victorious allied army on German soil," Sir William Hearst, premier of Ontario, declared to the great patriotic meeting held in the First Methodist Church here this evening, in connection with the sessions of the General Conference. There could be no peace terms made, he said, with the present perjured and blood-stained German Government. Germany had appealed to the sword, and by the sword she must be punished. The allies couldn't trust the white flag when it was held up by the German chancellor. Complete and unconditional surrender was the only message to the Hun.

Capt. the Rev. John Garbutt, a returned chaplain, told the audience that a propaganda should be started among the men now overseas to change their way of thinking so that they would more readily be absorbed into the civil life of the country on their return. It should be undertaken by men who understood the G. W. V. A. movement. The men knew they were "fighting" for a great cause, and would be inclined to be impatient of the slower methods of education.

At the afternoon session of the conference the delegates of the Congregational and of the Women's Missionary Society, were heard.

Women Eligible as Ministers.

Women will be made eligible for admission to the ministry of the Methodist church, as well as given the franchise in all the courts of the church if the general conference endorses the decision arrived at this morning by the committee on memorials, to whom the matter had been referred.

When the report of the committee is received by the conference it is anticipated that a lively debate will be precipitated, especially in view of the fact that the proposed changes are of a more radical nature than had been expected.

The committee also decided to report in favor of the creation of a department of finance for the church.

The three names which are freely mentioned as likely to be submitted to the conference as successor to Dr. Briggs are those of Rev. S. V. Fallis of Calgary, Rev. R. J. D. Simpson, president of the conference, and Rev. C. L. McIrvine, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Hamilton.

The conference received a delegation from the Women's Missionary Society, consisting of Mrs. W. E. Ross, president of the board of managers of the W.M.S.; Mrs. A. Curran, vice-president; Mrs. N. A. Powell, treasurer; Mrs. J. Harrison, home secretary, and Mrs. McLaughlin, president of the Hamilton branch.

Mrs. Ross, who spoke for the delegation, said the Women's Missionary Society had now a membership of 86,000, an increase during the quadrennium of 20,000. The income of the society had increased $148,000, and it was now $786,000. Regarding Home Missions, she said, "The only way to win the foreigners is to neighbor with them." There were, she stated 72 women devoting their whole time to this phase of the work.

A number of members of the conference spoke of the essential character of the women's work.

Cheered President Wilson.

At this stage of the session, the president read to the conference the Canadian Press bulletin from Washington, telling of the reply of President Wilson to the peace proposals of Germany. The conference broke out into chering, rose to its feet, and sang the National Anthem. After which a motion was put and carried unanimously that the conference send a wire to President Wilson expressing their gratification at his firm stand.

Major A. E. Lavell, a returned chaplain, addressed the conference for a few minutes on his experiences at Callipoli, and in Macedonia. "I never heard an officer or a man grumble about a single hardship that was worth mentioning, 99 per cent. of the men overseas, he averred, would come back better men, and anxious to work for their land, as well as fight for it. There was never a better field to gather recruits for the Christian ministry than from the men now overseas. The church could not afford to lose them."

U. S. Government to Take Fewer Trained Operators

Washington, Oct. 8. — To prevent unnecessary inroads upon the already depleted force of trained operators employed by telegraph and telephone companies under federal control, President Wilson has suggested to all government departments that they do not take trained employes from such companies without first consulting with the company officials.

Make Your Stomach Your Best Friend

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Digest the Food, Prevent Sourness and Make You Feel Fine All Over.

If you feel any distress after eating take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet. You will then have a good, steady friend in your stomach. For no matter what you eat there will be no gas, no sour risings, no lump in your throat, no biliousness, no dark brown taste in the morning. And should you now be troubled, eat a tablet as soon as possible and relief will come promptly. These tablets correct at once the faults of a weak or overworked stomach, they do the work while the stomach rests and recovers itself. Particularly effective are they for banqueters and those whose environment brings them in contact with the rich food most apt to cause stomach derangement. Relief in these cases always brings the glad smile. Get a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, 50 cents, in any drug store. Be good to your stomach.

INSIDIOUS PHRASING IN PEACE PROPOSAL

London, Oct. 8.—The executive committee of the British Workers' League has unanimously passed the following resolution:

"The British Workers' League calls the attention of the people of this country to the insidious and highly dangerous phrasing of the German chancellor's published peace proposal.

"Believing that the great majority of the peoples in the allied countries are determinedly resolved that there can be no peace pourparlers until all invaded territory held by Germany and her allies has been evacuated, we strongly urge that there should be no talk whatever of peace, except on the same terms as laid down to Bulgaria."

HAMILTON EPIDEMIC IS INCREASING

Sixteen Deaths Have Occurred Since Spanish Influenza Seized City.

Hamilton, Oct. 8.—Sixteen deaths have occurred here since the Spanish influenza gripped the city and twenty more cases were reported to Dr. James Roberts, medical health officer, today. The daily conference of the board of control, board of health and medical society was postponed until tomorrow afternoon out of respect to Mayor Booker.

Cadet C. O. Gilbert of Elmvale, Ont., and Cadet R. J. Ostigny of Montreal, died at the military hospital today, while Charles Wheelihan of Aberdeen, South Dakota, who was visiting his aunt, and Mrs. May Stevenson, 42 Margaret street, were "flu" victims last night.

The influenza has also broken out at the city hospital, and Dr. Langrill, superintendent, stated that Miss Kate Madden, ex-superintendent of nurses, and six members of the nursing staff were slightly affected. Several cases have also occurred among the nursing staff at St. John's Hospital.

Owing to the conference being postponed no decision was arrived at in regard to having citizens wear a special gauze mask in public places, but the masks are now on exhibition in the health office.

FEW BRANTFORD CASES CONSIDERED SERIOUS

Brantford, Oct. 8.—Out of a total enrolment of 3,350 pupils in the public schools, there were 790 absentees, or over 23 per cent., yesterday. Inspector Kilmer made a round of the schools and found that the prevailing epidemic either actually or thru scare, had caused the falling off in the attendance. It was thought that a large percentage of the pupils were probably absent thru precaution.

Chairman T. J. Minnes of the board of health denies there is Spanish influenza here, and says a conservative estimate brings the total number of cases for the entire week to a total of 700, of which only six are considered serious, and not one single case is considered critical by ten different doctors. In 530 cases there have been found but 14 cases of pneumonia, ten of which are or were in the hospital, and four deaths have resulted, three of which are traced to the malady prevalent. This percentage, he understands, is no greater than the average.

ABOUT 200 GRIP CASES AT CANADIAN CAMP

Niagara Camp, Oct. 8. — Lieut.-Col. L. E. W. Irving, assistant director of medical services for No. 2 Military District, Toronto, paid an official visit to the Canadian camp this evening in connection with the outbreak here of Spanish influenza. Col. Irving expressed satisfaction with the measures taken to prevent the further spread of the epidemic in camp, the influenza cases numbering about 200 now, only a few of them being serious, however. There were no deaths today. The condition of Captain Andrews, one of the chaplains of Niagara Camp, was reported tonight as being favorable.

It is probable that as a result of Col. Irving's visit and the condition of the camp, as seen by him, the troops may leave for Toronto next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The camp sports are off for the remainder of the season here owing to the epidemic.

It is pretty well established that the "Flu" was introduced into the Canadian camp by men returning from leave of absence and by new arrivals. In one small party of Canadians who came from the United States under the auspices of the British Recruiting Mission and arrived in camp last night, six were affected by influenza and had to go into hospital at once.

NO MORE DEATHS AT NIAGARA CAMP

Niagara Camp, Oct. 8.—There were a few additional influenza cases in the Canadian camp hospital here this morning, but no more deaths were reported. The situation in the Polish camp is gradually improving. Every possible precaution against the spread of the epidemic is being taken in both camps.

INGERSOLL TO REPEAL ITS CLOSING ORDER

Ingersoll, Oct. 8.—Public gatherings here are no longer prohibited in consequence of the recent outbreak of influenza. A few days ago the churches, schools, theatres and other places where the public gathered were closed. Today a special meeting of the board of health was held when the opinion of Dr. McCullough, as contained in a published statement, was discussed. The outcome of the meeting was a resolution that the ban on public gatherings be lifted.

Influenza Epidemic Claims Six Victims in Kitchener

Kitchener, Oct. 8.—The Spanish influenza since last evening has claimed the following victims: Mrs. W. E Bourne, O. Doerr, aged 28; Sylvester Wendling, aged 9; Frederick C. Weber, aged 39; Roy Heldman, aged 1 year, and Mrs. W. Steppler, aged 34.

MANY DEATHS OCCUR AT THE CAPITAL

Board of Health Urges the Public to Stay Away From Funerals.

WHOLE FAMILIES DOWN

Attempt to Secure Places for Temporary Hospital So Far Futile.

Ottawa, Oct. 8.—The latest action on the part of the local board of health, in its effort to stay the spread of the influenza, was to issue an urgent request to the public to, as far as possible, stay away from funerals, and to make all funerals private. The general situation cannot be said to be improved. The need for nurses is most urgent. The need for doctors is also felt, and the suggestion has been made that the government might release some of the military doctors at Kingston for a few days.

The local doctors are rushed off their feet, and many have received calls during the last couple of days which they could not attend to. One doctor reports that he has visited 350 cases since Saturday.

A great many deaths from influenza and pneumonia are occurring daily. Up to five o'clock Tuesday, six deaths from pneumonia had been reported, making about twenty-five since Saturday morning. During a meeting of the board of control this afternoon a message was sent in to the mayor that there was a case where the whole family of four, mother, father and two children were sick in bed, and there was nobody looking after them.

Another case was reported where the mother and four children were seriously ill, and the father was found sitting in a chair also in a critical condition. He had been doing his utmost to wait on the others, and had finally collapsed.

A woman and eight children are laid up in a house in Rochesterville. This case was only discovered when a neighbor called at the house. She found the woman in an almost unconscious condition. The children were lying about the house, everyone of them sick with the grippe. So far the committee of citizens appointed to secure suitable quarters for a temporary hospital have been unsuccessful, altho a number of places have been visited.

EIGHT MORE DEATHS REPORTED IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Eight deaths from Spanish influenza were reported this morning to the board of health for the last 24 hours and 47 new cases. This morning Archbishop Bruchesi ordered that only low masses are to be celebrated in the churches until further orders.

Today was the first really fine weather enjoyed here for several weeks, and the board of health doctors intimated that it would do much to stop the epidemic.

Among the dead from the after effect of the grip today was W. L. Fogarty, one of the best known newspaper men in Montreal. He was attached to the financial department of The Star's editorial staff.

Total military cases to date are 1050, with total deaths estimated at 70, and 956 cases at present under treatment. Figures of attacks and mortality among civilian populations here are not available.

The hospitals have been hit badly in their staffs. Steps taken to combat the scourge included a request of the Westmount City Council to the Westmount clergy to close their churches next Sunday, and in Montreal all departmental stores have been ordered to close at four o'clock. Archbishop Bruchesi has ordered that only low masses be said on Sunday, and sermons shall be omitted. McGill University has closed all its buildings, and all public libraries thruout the city are closed. Theatres, schools, moving picture houses and all places of public entertainment have been closed indefinitely.

DISEASE OF MILD TYPE.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 8.—Twelve new cases of Spanish influenza were reported this morning. While the cases continue to increase, the disease is of a mild type and the mortality rate not greater than with ordinary autumn attacks of grippe.

Close Hostess House.

Because of the epidemic of Spanish influenza the hospitable Hostess House of the allies, West King street, has been closed. Some of the men who had the sickness came into the house, and it is reported that as a result some of the women are now down with the disease.

Postpone Meetings.

Because of the prevalence of Spanish influenza four different conventions of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions, which had been scheduled to take place in the State of New York and other states, have been postponed indefinitely.

Earlscourt Suffers.

Earlscourt has not escaped the Spanish "flu," a large number of families being stricken with this disease. Many of the soldier dependents are suffering, and the drug stores are kept busy morning and night making up prescriptions. Quite a few of Earlscourt's children have caught the complaint, and the school authorities are considering the advisability of closing the schools for a time should the epidemic continue. A great many complaints are being made by Earlscourt and district citizens against the civic car system for not protecting their passengers, as they keep the windows closed all day, instead of permitting a free current of air to pass thru the cars. One lady protested to an inspector yesterday, but was told it was up to the conductor, and that he could do nothing.

FORMER TORONTO MAN IS DEAD AT WINDSOR

Windsor, Oct. 8.—Heart disease is believed to have caused the death today of George H. Curle, a former well-known Toronto business man, and organizer of the Curle Ornamental Glass Company. He was 45 years of age. He came to Windsor six months ago to form a branch house for his firm. The remains will be taken to Toronto for interment.

BETTER GOLD PRICE SOUGHT IN LONDON

London, Oct. 8.—At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed asking the government to treat gold production preferentially. H. C. Blyth said that the government had been informed that if it desired the continuance of the supply of gold arrangements must be made to give gold producers a better price.

Allies Not to Be Robbed Of Victory at Last Minute

London, Oct. 9.—Speaking at Glasgow today Winston Churchill said that we were going to win outright, and that we were not going to be robbed of the victory at the last moment.

ALLENBY TAKES TWO MORE TOWNS

Zahleh and Rayak Are Captured in Successful Palestine Advance.

London, Oct. 8.—Gen. Allenby's cavalry on Sunday occupied the Towns of Zahleh and Rayak, respectively 33 and 30 miles northwest of the Syrian capital of Damascus, according to an official statement issued today by the British war office.

"Rayak," the statement continues, "is the point at which the enemy broad guage railway from the north joins the metro guage system in Palestine. The latter system therefore is entirely in our hands. A considerable quantity of rolling stock, ammunition and engineers' stores were captured. The railway station and the airdrome had been burnt by the retreating enemy prior to their evacuation.

"In the coastal area the enemy has evacuated Beirut and retired northward.

"Saida (on the Mediterranean, 20 miles south of Beirut) was occupied by us Monday without opposition, the inhabitants welcoming our arrival."

BELGRADE EVACUATED; SERBIAN PEOPLE RISE

Even Women With Rifles Drive Out Former Oppressors—Race for Danube.

Geneva, Oct. 8.—A Vienna despatch received here says that the German General Field Marshal Mackensen has arrived in old Serbia not to aid the Bulgarians, but in order to save the remnants of the Austro-German forces, which the allies are closely following toward the Danube.

The Bulgarians refuse to obey the German officers.

The despatch adds that the Austrians are evacuating Belgrade and that as the Serbians advance the whole Serbian population is taking its revenge. Even women, with rifles are driving out their former oppressors. The women have suffered so much that it is difficult to restrain them.

British Casualties Total Thirty-Eight Thousand

London, Oct. 8.—British casualties reported in the week ending today listed the names of 37,946 officers and men, divided as follows: Officers, killed or died of wounds, 365; wounded or missing, 1235; total 1600. Men, killed or died of wounds, 6150; wounded or missing, 30,196; total 36,346.

FINAL WEEK'S RACING AT DEXTER PARK

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8.—Dexter Park opened the final week of the short ship circuit racing in ideal fall weather with a track in fair shape and a good crowd to view the sport. Of the three events on the card only one, the 2.24 trot, was concluded. Four heats were paced in each of the events.

Robert Ormondy won the trot, taking the first heat, then dropping back to seventh position in the second, which was won by Dorothy L., Lucy T. and Sunburn Pointer each had two heats in the 2.11 pace. Doctor Harvey took the first two heats and Dick DeForest and Lady Symbol the third and fourth respectively. Summary:

2.24 trot, purse $415—

Robt. Ormondy, blk.g. (Scott)	1	7	1	1
Dorothy L., ro.m. (Sherman)	2	1	2	4
Lady Elsckenberry, b.m. (Wilson)	3	3	4	2
Lady Allerton, blk. m. (Shackett)	5	2	7	5
Ruth Cox, b.m. (Tryon)	4	5	3	6
Morgan Worthy, b.g. (Grapentine)	6	4	5	3
Bonner, b.g. (Skarritt)	7	6	6	ro
Sadie May, b.m. (Sturgeon)	8	8	8	ro

Time—2.23¾, 2.23¾, 2.20¼, 2.22¼.

2.11 pace, purse $415 (unfinished)—

Lucy T., b.m. (Teachout)	1	1	7	6
Sunburn Pointer, b.g. (Gray)	2	7	1	1
Eva Abbe, ch.m. (Casey)	4	3	3	2
Barney Bell, b.g. (Fleming)	3	4	2	5
Double G., b.h. (Sturgeon)	5	2	5	4
Cleo B., ch.m. (Sheridan)	6	5	4	3
William Patch, b.h. (Trowbridge)	7	6	6	ro

Time—2.12¼, 2.14½, 2.12¼, 2.14½.

2.25 pace, purse $415 (unfinished)—

Doctor Harvey, b.g. (Sherman)	1	1	2	2
Dick Deforest, b.g. (Erwin)	6	2	1	3
Lady Symbol, b.m. (Scott)	5	3	3	1
Selma Patch, b.m. (Trowbridge)	2	4	4	6
Miss Spokane, b.m. (Bush)	3	5	5	4
Minnie B., blk.m. (Rutter-Fleming)	4	6	6	5

Time—2.23¼, 2.17¼, 2.16½, 2.17½.

SIMCOE FAIR RACES.

Simcoe, Ont., Oct. 8.—Two races, the 3.00 trot or pace, and the 2.18 trot or pace, were closely contested at the fair here today and enjoyed by the many horse lovers among the crowd. In the 2.18 race the first place was tied by Jack Powers and Eagle Bars in the fifth heat, the latter easily winning the sixth heat. The results follow:

2.18 trot or pace, purse $300—

Eagle Bars, E. Russell, Norwich	1	2	1	2	* 1
Jack, Powers, (G. Russell, Staffordville	2	1	2	1	* 2
Virgil Maid, T. B. Tuft, Niagara Falls	3	3	3	3	3
Hal H., G. Emerson Everett, Simcoe	4	4	4	4	4
Majesta, J. Owen, Jarvis	5	5	5	5	5

*—Draw.

Time—2.19¼, 2.15¼, 2.17¼, 2.18, 2.21

2.27.

3.00 trot or pace, purse $100—

Freddy Grattan, R. J. Jones, Stratford	1	1	1
Slip Past, G. Walsh, Staffordville	2	2	3
O.I.C., R. J. Thomas, Burford	3	3	2
Mohawk Jerry, H. Martin	4	4	4
Harry Hal, R. Nix, Lynnedoch	6	6	5
Dan Green, G. A. Langs, Round Plains	5	7	6
Nancy Bell, F. E. Armstrong, Jarvis	8	5	7
Billy Hal, Roy Nix, Lynnedoch	7	8	

Time—2.29½, 2.29½, 2.29¾.

Starter—Dr. Hutton, Welland.

Judges—Dr. Reid, Len Brady, Simcoe.

Timekeepers—W. Walsh, J. C. Kayser, Simcoe.

TERMS ANNOUNCED OF VICTORY LOAN

Minimum Amount of $300,000,000 Will Be Asked for to Be Spent for War.

INTEREST 5½ PER CENT.

Provision Made for Payment in Five Instalments, Ten Per Cent. on Application.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Sir Thos. White in his speech this evening announced the terms of the forthcoming war loan as follows:

"Thru the prospectus of the fifth Canadian war loan—the Victory Loan of 1918—the Dominion of Canada will ask for a minimum amount of $300,000,000 with the right to accept all or any part of subscriptions in excess of that sum, to be used for war purposes only and to be spent wholly in Canada. The rate of interest will be 5½ per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and the denominations $50, $100, $500 and $1000.

"The loan will be offered in two maturities—five-year bonds due Nov. 1, 1923, and fifteen-year bonds due Nov. 1, 1933. The issue price will be 100 and accrued interest for both maturities, making the income return 5½ per cent. per annum.

"Provision is made for payment in five instalments as follows: 10 per cent. on application; 20 per cent. Dec. 6, 1918; 20 per cent. Jan. 6, 1919; 20 per cent. Feb. 6, 1919; 31.16 per cent. March 6, 1919. The last payment of 31.16 per cent. covers 30 per cent. balance of principal and 1.16 per cent. representing accrued interest at 5½ per cent. from Nov. 1 to due dates of the respective instalments.

"As a full half-year's interest will be paid on May 1, 1919, the cost of the bonds will be 100 and interest. Payment may be made in full at the time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date thereafter with interest accrued at ½ per cent. per annum. Bearer bonds will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest in authorized denominations, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full as soon as the required registration can be made.

"Bonds of this issue will be free from taxation—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the parliament of Canada, and will carry the privilege of conversion into any future domestic issues of like maturity or longer, issued by the government during the remaining period of the war.

"Subscription lists will open on Oct. 28, 1918, and close on or before Nov. 16, 1918."

CAPT. JAMES CRAWFORD HAS DIED FROM WOUNDS

Word came to Toronto yesterday that Capt. James Crawford, son of Hon. Thos. Crawford, M.L.A., had died from wounds. Four days ago Capt. Crawford was reported wounded. He was a graduate of the University of Toronto, Osgoode Hall law school and Trinity College. His battalion, the 166th O.O.R., left for overseas from Camp Borden in 1916. Capt. Crawford was then a major. On reaching England he was for some time in charge of musketry training, but reverted to rank of lieutenant in order to be sent to the front. He was a member of the legal firm of Erickson, Brown and Crawford.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND BULGARIANS SURRENDER

Salonica, Oct. 8. — Via London—In addition to the thousands of Bulgarians made prisoner during the allied advance in Serbia and Bulgaria, 65,000 more have surrendered in accordance with the clause of the armistice convention under which all Bulgarian troops west of Uskub were to surrender as prisoners.

Most men, particularly now, are working for long hours and under high pressure.

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