

Tailoring

ade clothes at whole-
at is what a genuine
Suit made to special

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formerly featured
at stores and mail
and show you 300
guine British cloth—
you can depend on
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suit, you'll like it

elivery schedule on
Suits at \$28 and up.

Yonge Street

HIC WAKES UP;
LAUREL WINNER

the Seventh Race—
por Day for the
Favorites.

Oct. 9.—The following
results of today's races at
Jamaica:

RACE—Two-year-olds, claim-
ing: \$5.00, \$3.00, \$3.00,
\$3.00, \$3.00.

RACE—Three-year-olds,
no mile: \$3.00, \$3.00,
\$3.00, \$3.00.

RACE—Handicap, three-year-
olds, six furlongs: \$3.00,
\$3.00, \$3.00, \$3.00.

RACE—Selling stake, two-
year-olds, one mile: \$3.00,
\$3.00, \$3.00, \$3.00.

RACE—Handicap, three-year-
olds, one mile: \$3.00, \$3.00,
\$3.00, \$3.00.

RACE—Three-year-olds and
one mile: \$3.00, \$3.00,
\$3.00, \$3.00.

RACE—Handicap, three-year-
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WE are able to serve customers with
British woollens of pre-war quali-
ties at values which mean sound
economy. The variety is unstinted,
making buying here a real pleasure.

The House of Hobberlin Limited, 151 Yonge Street

PARIS ENDORSES
REPLY OF WILSONRefusal of Armistice Permits
Allies to Harass
Retreat.

COSTLY WITHDRAWAL

Note From Washington Looks
as if Written in
France.

Paris, Oct. 9.—President Wilson's
reply to the German peace note was
published in the noon editions of the
newspapers today, and was greeted
with general satisfaction and expres-
sions of approval throughout Paris.

The note could not be improved
upon, substitute Paris for Washing-
ton as the date line and the reply
might have been dictated.

The popular reception of the presi-
dential document, the note was re-
produced in the journals in heavy
black type under big headlines.

The significant passage in the note
in which President Wilson refuses to
entertain the possibility of a cessation
of hostilities, and demanding the
immediate withdrawal of German
troops, is interpreted in military
circles as meaning that the allies will
give the Germans no respite in their
retreat.

Commandant Mirebel, one of the
best known military critics in France,
expressed the view that the Germans,
if they were harassed and pressed
during their retreat, would lose one-
third of their material, and would find
themselves weak on the line of the
Meuse as they are now. On the other
hand, he declared, if they were al-
lowed to retreat to the powerfully-
fortified line of the Meuse with their
armies intact, and their line shortened
by nearly 300 kilometers, 40 of
their divisions would be available for
manoeuvring.

Diplomatic Success.
The last paragraph of President
Wilson's note made a deep impression
on Parisians, and caused much favor-
able comment as it was taken by the
population to directly concern the
Hohenzollern family, and the military
party of Germany. The general feel-
ing is that the diplomatic tables have
been turned on Germany, which tried
to place the allies in a difficult posi-
tion, and that Germany now finds
herself face to face with a great prob-
lem which she attempted to force
the allies to solve.

La Liberté says: "We know already
that the French Government felt that
itself without reserve. The country
will unanimously share this sentiment.
With a high conscience the policy has
been followed; that he is not an arbit-
er but a belligerent. The president's note
also established what guarantee must
be given before he and the allies
will even be able to examine the pro-
position."

Deputy Marcel Sembat, in L'Heure,
which expresses the socialist view,
says: "The reply is not a brutal re-
fusal. The door remains open for ul-
timate negotiations after first ac-
cepting the 14 points with complete
guarantee."

Conference Useless.
There was much comment in the
press over the telegraphic speech of
Prince Maximilian of Baden and the
ambassadors' propositions. In general the
opinion was expressed that the utter-
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that the Germans accompanied their
peace move with an order for the start-
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horizon at the moment being ablaze
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upon the road of the German retreat.

It must indeed be the case," de-
clared the telegraphic Journal, "that the
authors of their minds to commit
such insane deeds at such a moment,
betraying their pacific initiative."

Premier Clemenceau's newspaper
L'Homme Libre declares that every-
thing is subordinate to the question if
the enemy does or does not simply and
purely accept the principles and condi-
tions stipulated by President Wilson.
"There is no necessity to have an
armistice nor long negotiations for

that or to minor matters or compro-
mise," says Morgan.

The newspaper, France Libre, the
National-Socialist organ, declares that
it would accept in advance completely
and fully what President Wilson would
say and do, alluding to him as "the
one whose noble intelligence and high
moral integrity make him the world
arbitrator."

The Petit Parisien considers that
marked progress was shown by the
German chancellor in his speech, but
more in the direction of internal affairs
than as regards foreign relations.

"Between the Berlin and Vienna
propositions and President Wilson's
principles there are enormous differ-
ences," it says, "especially concerning
Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. For
that reason the offers to America can
as yet hardly be regarded as serious
avowal of helplessness and prepare the
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**STONY SILENCE GREETED
CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH**

Amsterdam, Oct. 9.—George Bern-
hard, the German political writer,
writing for The Vossische Zeitung, of
Berlin, says that Prince Maximilian's
announcement in the Reichstag that
an armistice had been requested, was
received in stony silence.

"Like ghosts, remembrances of for-
mer chancellors' speeches flitted through
the chamber," he writes. "Invariably
based on reports of the victorious
march of German troops," he says.

Prince Maximilian neglected the op-
portunity to declare that Germany
was ready to discuss with France the
question of border provinces, and with
Russia the question of the old govern-
ment. He says this omission confirms
the view that the new government
means to perpetuate the political con-
ditions of the old government, and
declares that this continuation of the
old policy is extraordinarily danger-
ous. He concludes:

"The government only puts its trust
in President Wilson and a kind fate."

**ALLIED TANKS CREDITED
WITH GERMAN DEFEAT**

New York, Oct. 9.—The extent to
which the work of tanks in the allied
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PLAYS PICTURES
AND MUSIC.Hear Yeaye Tonight.
Tonight, Eugene Yeaye, the great
master, will hold in splendid admin-
istration the large audience that will receive
him in the Music Hall, Toronto, in a par-
ticularly fortunate in having this rare
opportunity, for it is one of few cities
that will enjoy hearing him this season.

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Being laid up with Spanish influenza,
Louise, producer of "The Struggle"
and "The Birth of a Nation," has been
unable to see his new production, "The
Birth of a Nation," at Loew's
Theatre this week.

**UNABLE TO MODIFY
GASOLINE RESTRICTION**

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—There can be no re-
laxation of the gasoline restrictions
imposed by the government, the attention of C. W.
Peterson, assistant minister of the interior,
was today drawn to reports from some
parts of the country that individual
motorists are evading the law by taking
gasoline from their tanks during the day
preceding Thanksgiving Day, and that the
restriction should be eliminated
on Sundays be withdrawn from
that day.

In reply, Mr. Peterson made the fol-
lowing statement: "We are under ob-
ligation to follow the precedent of the
United States in the matter of gasoline
restriction, and cannot safely depart
from their policy. It is pointed out
that while Monday is not Thanksgiving
Day in the United States, the first
guaranteed Sunday in the United States
was the Sunday preceding Labor Day,
and was none the less locally observed
there on that account."

**ENEMY PEACE SCOUTS
CROWD SWITZERLAND**

Geneva, Oct. 9.—Switzerland in
the past week has been swarmed
with German, Austrian and Turkish
peace scouts sent from their capitals
to try to get in touch with diplomats
of the allied countries. The watch-
word of the emissaries of the central
powers is an immediate armistice
in order to avoid further bloodshed.

In an article summing up the pre-
sent diplomatic situation The Demo-
crat says the entente countries never
have been in such great danger mili-
tarily, but diplomatically since
1914.

"The belligerents meet now round
a green table," he says, "and the
'Austro-Germans' may say they
are to get in touch with diplomats
of the allied countries. The watch-
word of the emissaries of the central
powers is an immediate armistice
in order to avoid further bloodshed."

NO ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

Edmonton Law Clerk Was Charged
With Seeking to Influence Military
Officers.

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 9.—E. E. Jack-
son, law clerk of Edmonton, was to-
day acquitted of the charge of attempt-
ing to bribe Lieut.-Col. Magee, as-
sistant provost-marshal for the west-
ern provinces, and Lieut. Usher, dis-
trict intelligence officer. The jury,
after being out an hour, returned with
the verdict of acquittal and the prison-
er was discharged.

Jackson was charged with offering
bribes to Magee and Usher to secure
leaves of absence for draftees under
the Military Service Act. Jackson
claims to have lent Magee money
the latter's plea of poverty, but denies
offering bribes to the two officers.

**PROTEST AGAINST HIGHER
RATES.**

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The cabinet coun-
cil was in special session again to-
morrow to consider a railway ques-
tion. The matter under consideration
was an appeal to the privy council by
the Town of St. Lambert, Quebec,
against a judgment of the board of
railway commissioners increasing the
rates of the Montreal and Southern
Counties Railway as against the Town
of St. Lambert. Argument was con-
cluded this morning but no decision
was rendered by the ministers.

ENTITLED TO STUDY.

<