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ITALIAN VICTORY NEAR LAKE GARDA British Rout Turks in Battle Northwest of Bagdad LAURIER'S MANIFESTO MADE PUBLIC

PUT HUN SHIPS OUT OF ACTION IN QUICK TIME

German Auxiliary Cruiser Scarcely Got a Chance to Fire Single Shot. SUDDENLY ATTACKED British Made Very Complete Job of Destroying Enemy Naval Squadron.

Copenhagen, Nov. 4.—Captain Laurier, who commanded the German auxiliary cruiser Marie, in the naval fight in the Cattagat, in a statement to The National Tidende, said his vessel was armed with four guns, and carried a crew of 30. She was suddenly attacked, and the shells fell with such rapidity that his men were virtually unable to work the guns, and after a few shots the vessel was a mass of flames.

The British destroyers then ceased firing and rescued about 30 men. The captain, who was wounded, and fifteen men succeeded in entering a life-boat, and were picked up by a Danish steamer. The rest of the crew was killed during the fight.

The two Danish steamers that witnessed the engagement arrived last night with 21 survivors of the crew of the German auxiliary cruiser Marie. The fate of the remainder of the crew of the Crocodile is unknown. One of the Danish sailors gave the following account of the incident: On Thursday night at ten o'clock torpedo boats of undetermined nationality were passed by the steamer on which the narrator was a seaman. At about 11 o'clock this morning heavy cannonading was heard. Shortly afterwards British destroyers steamed by bound westward. A little while following British destroyers were sighted firing westward at five German armed trawlers, which were burning fiercely. The two British ships were in the open sea. The second Danish steamer arrived soon after the first, with the 20 survivors from the yacht.

The steamer cruised about and found a survivor clinging to a plank and a blood-stained empty vessel from the Crocodile. The survivor said that the yacht had contained twenty men, most of them wounded, who had been picked up by another Danish ship. The Crocodile, which was a new vessel, had been disguised as a neutral merchantman, and carried a deck load of cases. She was probably engaged in an attempt to slip through the British cordon and gain the open sea.

POLITICAL NEWS IN BRIEF

J. Miner accepts nomination as independent to contest Camrose, Alta. Quebec labor men, meeting at Montreal, organize new political party. E. Simpson, elected in West Alberta by Conservatives and Unionist Liberals. West Alberta Labor party decides to bring other parties in union proceedings. Conservatives and Liberals fail to effect a compromise at conference held here Saturday. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper refuses to sign his name to go before the convention at Vancouver Centre. Leading Conservatives of Nova Scotia lead in Halifax and pass resolution of confidence in Sir Robert Borden. E. H. Dickenson, Liberal nominee for Westport, says no party has claim on him and puts winning the war first. Westport Conservatives call meeting at Dundas for Wednesday night to endorse G. C. Wilson as union candidate. The Win-the-War League endeavors to hold contests in Hamilton and calls on all parties for next Saturday. Whistler convention adjourns without naming candidates to contest with Liberal party on view to holding big union convention. C. A. Munson does not intend to withdraw as Conservative nominee in West Northumberland in order to avoid election of fusionist. Lord Harris, chosen by Liberals for Ontario, asks parties to come to agreement on selection of union candidate. Fusionist and call a union mass meeting for Saturday next. Detailed Political News on Pages 5 and 6.

TRENTINO BATTLE ITALIAN VICTORY

Austro-German Repulse on Shore of Lake Garda—Attacking Forces Everywhere Held in Check by Cadorna.

London, Nov. 4.—Great Britain and France truly are rushing to the aid of Italy in her critical hour. Not alone have men and guns been sent to the battlefield along the Tagliamento River, where the Italians are holding the Teutonic allied invaders at bay, but the war brains of Great Britain and France—comprising the elements which have been so successful in operating against the foe in France and Belgium—are on their way to Italy to consult with the Italian leaders and evolve plans to change the order of things as they now stand. Premier Lloyd George and General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff at British army headquarters, are to lead the British delegation, while Premier Painleve is the chief representative of the French mission. No details of the plans of the joint mission have been announced, but undoubtedly the purpose is to give Italy what she requires in the way of material for an intensive conduct of the war and also to assure her of a great reinforcement of man power guns and ammunition. Meanwhile General Cadorna's forces are holding the invaders along the

MESOPOTAMIAN GAIN FOR BRITISH TROOPS

Turks Repulsed on Tigris River Northwest of Bagdad—British Capture Prisoners and a Quantity of Ammunition.

London, Nov. 4.—The following official communication dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia, and showing that the British forces have made further progress up the Tigris River, northwest of Bagdad, was made public by the war office this evening: "Early Friday morning one of our reconnoitring columns, moving up the Tigris, engaged the Turks holding a position on the right bank of the river

CANADIANS ENGAGE IN FIERCE FIGHTING

Tremendous Struggle Develops Before Passchendaele, With Germans Attempting Heavy Counter-Attacks—Dominion Guns Sweep Field.

By W. A. Willison. Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Nov. 4.—The struggle before Passchendaele has developed into a series of bitter battles in the whole history of the Canadian forces. Driven from his positions at Bellevue Farm and on Passchendaele spur in the first attack, the Canadian force moved out of Meetechee and Crest Farm in the second Canadian advance, the enemy is fighting desperately to retrieve his losses or at least maintain his position at Passchendaele itself. His faith in the protective value of the swamps and marsh which protected his advanced areas broken, his best infantry routed in hand-to-hand fighting, the Boche is throwing in fresh divisions, rushing up guns, and strengthening his defences in every possible manner. Time after time since the writing of my last despatch he has counter-attacked. His guns have never been silent. He has raked our front lines with machine gun fire, halted them with shrapnel, turned on one barrage after another, repeatedly bombarded our forward areas, searched the salient for our guns and gassed our advanced positions and rear positions repeatedly. All these things he has done, and at every turn we have beaten him. Replying to his barrage, our guns have neutralized his fire. Meeting his counter-attack, our troops have greeted his infantry with the bayonet and machine guns, and driven them back with heavy losses, while our artillery has shelled them constantly, giving our men in the front line magnificent support. The story of today, as one barrage after another, is one of continuous engagement in which the salient has known no rest. Just as the enemy was moving to the attack Saturday morning our artillery caught him on the advance, inflicting heavy losses, while on our left our infantry struggled forward to the advanced enemy strong post, where

FRENCH GAIN STRONG POSTS UPON AILETTE

Allies Occupy Every Crest in Pursuit of Retreating Germans.

London, Nov. 4.—The French advance in pursuit of the Germans beyond the Chemin des Dames has attained an average of a mile and a half, the southern bank of the Ailette being reached everywhere. Although the French are still in the neighborhood of the Chemin des Dames, the progress being necessarily slow, owing to the uncertainty as to where the Germans will strike a serious point in the line, were bombarded by the German guns during the French advance, especially in the neighborhood of Ailette, where numerous mustard gas shells somewhat delayed the progress of the French troops. The French are displaying the greatest prudence in their movements in consequence of the frequency of the gas shells on all sides in the hills. As a result of this situation, the French, while going forward, discovered a number of traps for the unwary. In Cerny a steel helmet hung on a pole was found, on examination it was found to be connected with a mine, which would explode in the event of the helmet being snatched. At the present moment the French occupy every crest and possess all the observatories above Craonne, Ailette, and the Chemin des Dames. The Germans have made out, the Germans have established their line on the other side of the Ailette Valley, whence a shower of bullets from numerous machine guns comes on occasion. They destroyed every bridge over the Ailette as they retired. The evacuation discovered on Friday by a patrol of chasseurs. During the preceding night any movement from the Germans had occupied Lassigny when the chasseurs were making a daring patrol, they found one of the German front trenches empty, and immediately gave the alarm. Other patrols advanced, followed hours afterwards, by strong infantry units in front of which the French artillery let down a heavy barrage fire in order to prevent surprises. The marching troops, however, found all the trenches empty, and a search of dozens of shelters and tunnels confirmed the departure of the Germans. It was evident that the German troops which occupied the front lines until the last moment received little warning of the order to retire, as half-cooked meals, still hot, were found in the sanctuaries. It is a remarkable coincidence that the same French troops which were facing the Germans on this occasion had occupied Lassigny when the Germans executed their retreat in March. The entire position, which is a perfect honeycomb of shelters, was reorganized by the French during the course of the day yesterday and thru last night. It is uncertain whether the Germans intend to retreat farther, although many movements of troops towards the north have been observed, and it is believed Leon has been evacuated by the civilian population. It is known that the Germans were busily engaged throughout the summer in establishing field works at a considerable distance in the rear of their present position.

FOUR ENEMY MACHINES WORSTED BY BRITISH

Successful Patrol Operations Carried Out by Royal Naval Air Service Machines.

London, Nov. 4.—The admiralty announced today that a number of patrols were carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service. The statement said: "One two-seater enemy machine was brought down in the sea and another two-seater was driven down damaged, and a scout was probably destroyed. A bombing raid also was carried out this evening on the Enzel air-drome bombs were seen to fall among the hangars and sheds in the air-drome. Our formations were attacked by enemy machines, two of which were driven down out of control. All our machines returned safely."

NINETEEN LIVES LOST IN AN S. A. MISSION FIRE

Ten Others Probably Fatally Injured in Leaping From Burning Building at Paterson, N.J.

Paterson, N.J., Nov. 4.—Eighteen bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Salvation Army rescue mission in this city, which was destroyed by fire early today. Ten men are in the hospitals with probably fatal injuries and many others were less seriously hurt in leaping from windows of the burning structure. There were 36 men asleep in the mission when the flames started in an old frame building adjoining the new structure used for storing magazines and newspapers. Rapid spread of the flames made use of the only fire escape on the building impossible, and the lodgers, many of them were old and crippled, were driven to windows from which they leaped before firemen could catch them in nets.

AMERICANS CUT OFF BY GERMAN RAIDERS

First United States Official Communication Tells of Minor Enemy Success.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Advancing under protection of a heavy barrage fire, a German raiding party before daylight on Nov. 3, stormed a trench held by American infantry, killing three, wounding five and capturing 12, according to despatches from Gen. Pershing received by the war department tonight. American infantry were in occupation of a small sector for instruction when cut off from the main body by heavy German artillery. Gen. Pershing reports the capture of one prisoner. Enemy losses are not known, says the despatch. SALE OF MEN'S FUR COATS. The Dineen Company offers Very Special Bargains in Men's Fur-Lined Coats, made in their own workrooms by skilled furriers. The prices of these coats are marked to sell at a considerably lower than they could be procured for later on. Furs of all kinds are advancing. Men's Fur-Lined Coats, \$65 to \$300. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

PROMISES REFERENDUM ON COMPULSORY SERVICE

Sir Wilfrid is in Wrong Sir Wilfrid's Platform Includes Removal of War Increases on Tariff, Free Agricultural Implements, Fixing of Food Prices and Confiscation of Profits.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued his manifesto addressed "to the Canadian people" the opposition leader declares his policy and outlines his aims. On the all-important question of participation in the war, Sir Wilfrid claims that "a fundamental objection to the government's policy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only and does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of any persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service Act." The first duty of a Laurier administration would be to "find the men, money and resources necessary to ensure the fullest measure of support to our heroic soldiers at the front and to enable Canada to continue to the very end to do her splendid part to win the war." To this Sir Wilfrid adds: "As to the present Military Service Act, my policy will be not to proceed further under its provisions until the people have an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum. I pledge myself forthwith to submit the act to the people, and with my followers to carry out the wishes of the majority of the nation as thus expressed." As remedies for an economic situation, "which is admittedly critical," Sir Wilfrid promises: "Tariff reform; control of food supplies and prices; stop to profiteering. Would Remove Tariff Increases. The two increases in the tariff, made since the beginning of the war, he would remove. These are 7 1/2 per cent. on all commodities coming into Canada from outside Great Britain, and five per cent. on goods coming from Great Britain. He also "would immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials, as demanded by the western farmers." In connection with the high cost of living, he would take "drastic steps to bring under government control all food-producing factories, so that the food may be sold at a fixed price, under the control of the government." If satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the food-producing factories, Sir Wilfrid declares, he would not hesitate to commandeer. The manifesto proceeds: "One of the most important contributions towards winning the war is to put a stop to profiteering on war supplies. The government has deliberately encouraged profiteering for the benefit of its partisan followers. A first duty of my administration would be to ensure to the country, which pays for war supplies, the excess of exorbitant profits being realized by profiteers." If necessary, Sir Wilfrid continues, he would not hesitate to take control of the factories engaged in the supply of war materials. Suitable government shops also, Sir Wilfrid believes, should be turned to the production of war materials at cost prices. Sir Wilfrid passes in review alike some of the legislation of the late government and the program of the present. He finds no trace in the manifesto of the union government that its Liberal members have influenced their colleagues to the adoption of measures they deemed essential. He refers to "most of the articles," in that manifesto as "stale commonplaces . . . resurrected for a new election." He declares of the War Times Election Act, passed last session, that it "is a blot upon every instinct of justice," and holds the view that the Canadian Northern Railroad purchase should be adjudicated upon by the new parliament.

RECIPROCAL RAIDS TAKE PLACE IN WEST

London Territorials In Successful Operation, While Enemy Raiders Enter British Trench.

London, Nov. 4.—The fighting in Flanders today was of a minor character, according to the report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The text reads: "This afternoon a successful operation, in which we captured a number of prisoners and some machine guns, was carried out by London Territorials east of Gavrelle. During the night the enemy entered our trenches southeast of Epehy under cover of a heavy bombardment. Two of our men are missing. A hostile attempt to raid one of our posts north of Polygon Wood was repulsed. There has been continual artillery activity during the day on both sides. The activity on our side has been more usual in the Neuport sector."

THE LAURIER MANIFESTO.

This will be, perhaps, the most important question after the war. The burdens which are now being accumulated and which will have to be assumed and borne by the Canadian people can be faced if the enormous resources of the country are developed. But development demands a rapid increase in the population. Hence the necessity of a strong and progressive immigration policy. It is manifest that the promised strong and progressive policy has been seriously impaired by the breach of faith with naturalized Canadians involved in the withdrawal of the political franchise from large numbers of these citizens. This must prove a serious blow to immigration, especially when the conduct of the Canadian Government is contrasted with the attitude of the United States, where no such indignity has been placed on naturalized citizens. Canadian Northern Deal. An article of the program of the government speaks of the development of transportation facilities, but in vague the rather ambitious terms. No mention is made of the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway, yet this subject was not exhausted by the legislation of last session, and it will be one of the most important duties of the next parliament again to review it. One feature of the act of last session is that the government becomes the owner of the stock of the company, of the nominal value of \$60,000,000. There never was a dollar paid in that stock. The experts employed by the government to appraise the value of the whole enterprise, men of acknowledged ability and experience themselves, have reported that the stock of the company has no value whatever. Yet the government have taken authority to appoint a board of arbitrators to give a value to that property, which their experts have declared absolutely without value. The opposition asked that the report of the arbitrators, whatever it might be, should be laid before parliament for approval. This motion was rejected. It is a consultation of the people at short and regular periods is the right of a free people. The constitution provides accordingly for a general election every five years. It is undeniable that there has existed a strong desire in the community to avoid an election during the war. An impression prevails that had I accepted the invitation of the prime minister to join his government a new extension would have been possible. This impression is absolutely erroneous, the fact being that the invitation extended to me was couched with the stipulation that the coalition government would pass a conscription measure and then appeal to the country, thus making an election unavoidable. The government, as recently reconstructed, the union government so-called, is now appealing to the country for support. Six members of the Liberal party, some of them close personal friends, have consented to become members of the administration, and the program which they intend to follow has already been placed before the public, but in this program no trace is to be found that the Liberal members of the administration have succeeded in influencing their colleagues to the adoption of measures which they deemed essential, not only to win the war, but for the welfare of the country at all times. "Stale Commonplaces." Most of the articles in the government's manifesto are simply stale commonplaces extracted from the Conservative program of 1911, forgotten after the election, resurrected for a new election. Such is the promise of economy of public expenditure, and such the promise of civil service reform—two reforms which the opposition would have been happy to support in the last parliament, if the government had afforded them opportunity. One particular item is deserving of attention: "A strong and progressive policy of immigration" is promised.