

GERMAN SOLDIERS SEE WAR'S END... ENEMY MUST GET PEACE AT ANY PRICE... THE ENEMY'S BEATEN DECISIVELY

Review of Situation in Balkans By Arthur S. Draper—Belgian Push Under King Albert Has Succeeded Beyond All Expectations—Will War End Like That of Napoleon, Where It Begun, on Belgian Soil?

By Arthur S. Draper. (Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.) London, Oct. 14.—Greater even than the Russian withdrawal in Bulgaria, the surrender to the Allies of the Bulgarian army on September 30, 1914, has opened a new chapter in the Balkan campaign.

Samuel Gompers, President of American Federation of Labor, Tells of His Trip. By Caspar Whitney. (Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

These words will appear many days after they are written. I do not know what will be the result of the failure of the enemy's desperate attempt to save himself at the last hour by a negotiated peace, but I know very well that the attempt was made and that it failed to communicate that knowledge.

It might perhaps too easily be taken to mean that on the advice of Hindenburg it was decided that peace must be had at any price. But whether this is so or not it should be remembered that as long ago as March Hindenburg was convinced that Germany could no longer hope to carry through successfully the offensive although he was overborne by Ludendorff and clique.

Meanwhile one note is being struck again and again in the German papers in obedience and it may be said in prompting, though perhaps because it does echo the strong feeling of a very large proportion of the German people. It is that should the reply of the Allies make it clear that they intend Germany's absolute subjection and partial dismemberment the nation will unite in a life and death struggle and fight bitterly to the end.

needed on the Cambrai and Ypres front. Unity of command has reached the highest state of perfection in the military teamwork of the Allies. Ludendorff found his reserves inadequate, and he had to gamble. He failed. He stripped the Flanders front and a general collapse resulted. The weather has turned badly against the Allies, especially north of Rheims; Flanders has become a great marsh and the summer little better. The Allied transport performed miracles in the building, and the pursuit of the enemy continued unchecked, even by the difficulties of communication.

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Under the terms of the armistice the British, French and Italian forces began military occupation of the country, taking over the land and water communications, thus severing Turkey from her allies. The Serbians and Montenegrins immediately began occupation of the territory which had been in the enemy's hands. The Austrians started to withdraw from Albania and Montenegro.

Let us begin with the state of his numbers, for numbers are at the root of every military situation. The turn of the tide is not in the immediate future, just before the counter offensive, launched July 18 just before the turning point of the war. The Germans had had upon the Western front 150 divisions. At least twenty of these were incapable of action upon the front. They were not destined to fight, and would never appear in the field, in garrisoning and generally in auxiliary work.

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Politically Bulgaria's surrender means the end of Germany's Mittel Europa dream, the scrapping of the Treaty of Bucharest, the restoration of the Entente prestige in the Balkans, the liberation of Serbia—one of the chief Allied war aims—a heavy blow to the morale of the civilians and the soldiers of Germany, Austria and Turkey, and a corresponding improvement in the morale of the European Allies.

Of the remaining, at the most 185 divisions, sixty were drawn up both on the front line and in immediate reserve for what was to have been the decisive battle a great offensive on either side of Rheims upon a front of fifty miles, the offensive of July 15, which failed. Some forty more were held in general reserve—that is, they were not engaged, even on the quiet front. The remainder of the divisions have been dispersed in various parts of the front.

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There is no parallel for the gigantic struggle in which Foch has hurled the best of the French, British, American and Belgian armies in a final effort to cripple and crush the enemy this year. It is only fair to say that the Germans fought with great courage, stubbornness and determination, after saying that the Allies deserve greater praise for the stupendous successes which crowned their efforts.

Such, I say, was the mere numerical situation when the enemy had his offensive of July 15 ready; just one-third of his front line and in immediate reserve for what was to have been the decisive battle a great offensive on either side of Rheims upon a front of fifty miles, the offensive of July 15, which failed.

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On September 30 the Crown Prince began a rapid retirement between St. Quentin and Rheims, where Mangin was pressing him hard. In the Champagne Gouraud met desperate resistance, but Tuesday found the French through the enemy's first defences and on the following day the first and second lines were stormed. Grand Pre, in one of the defiles of the Argonne, was within range of both the French and American guns by midweek, and the Germans were forced to retire from the forest to the swells up the Aire Valley.

Now look at the present situation, and you will see that the enemy's attempt at a negotiated peace, or rather ten days ago, the total German divisions in the west were 191, of which twenty at least were not available for action. In place of 185 divisions available for action certainly there are not more than 171 available, and at this rate the number of divisions available for action certainly there are not more than 150 available.

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Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—Emperor William has issued a decree saying that martial law in Germany can only be administered by an agreement between the civil and military authorities, according to a report received here.

Today everything is "tight" from the marshes of the Yser to the Meuse—87 per cent. of the line—and some three-quarters of the German effectives are engaged there. The consequence is that of the enemy's 171 divisions available for action no less than 130 are intensively engaged, in the briefest intervals of rest in turn, and then, of necessity, thrown back again into the furnace. Ten or eleven of the most reliable divisions, apart from those actually under fire, the general reserve has wholly disappeared and the harassed German line now is like a loom with shuttle and moving distensions rushing up and down its lateral communications to save that which can be saved as each sector is threatened by the enemy.

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Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, featuring a circular logo and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Belgians Nearly to North Sea. Have, Oct. 16.—The Belgians have extended their battle front north of the Handseve Canal, where they have made progress in the region of Schorre, five miles from the North Sea, southeast of Neuport, and generally gained ground eastward as far as Coolecamp, according to the official communication issued tonight.

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Advertisement for Gilmour's, 68 King St., featuring a 'Most Diversified Overcoat Showing' and listing various overcoat styles and prices.

Table titled 'MINIATURE ALMANAC' showing moon phases and times for October 1914.

Table titled 'THE WEATHER' showing weather forecasts for various locations including Toronto, Victoria, and Montreal.

Automobilists in U.S. Get Relief. Senate Committee Gives Motor Car Its Proper Place as Present Day Necessity.

AN INTERNATIONAL POLICEMEN'S UNION IS NOW PROPOSED. Toronto, Oct. 16.—The names of the men who are to direct the destiny of the new policemen's union were given out at an enthusiastic meeting in the Sons of England Hall, when the future activities of the Toronto Federal Union, by which name the new organization is now known, were set forth as follows:

Schooner Launched. Halifax, Oct. 16.—A three-masted schooner, 123 feet and built by the Bridgewater Shipping Company for the emergency fleet of the American Bureau of Shipping, was launched at Bridgewater today in the presence of a large crowd.

Dunkirk Bombarded. With the French Forces in Flanders, Oct. 16.—(Special Cable.) The Germans today resumed their long range bombardment of the French coast of Dunkirk, on the Straits of Dover. There were some civilian victims.

Advertisement for 'NEW BRO' featuring a 'Dramatic Circ' and 'Brilliant A'.

With the Canadian Press Correspondent of Cambrai by train time being the first Second Division.

No guides were used. Scour working entire before night. Heavy fog on the night of the seizure of drive southward through outskirts of Cambrai.

After half past five their final objective was reached. The heavy fog on the night of the seizure of drive southward through outskirts of Cambrai.

One difficulty of the carried out operation before dawn. The heavy fog on the night of the seizure of drive southward through outskirts of Cambrai.

An entirely different tactic to another. The heavy fog on the night of the seizure of drive southward through outskirts of Cambrai.

Wounded.—W. C. Phillips, Dorchester, N. B.; J. A. Paré, Grand Pré, N. B.; M. S. Brewer, Seal Cove, N. B.; G. Robertson, Amherst, N. B.; A. J. Geldert, Dartmouth, N. B.; L. Jennings, Frenchtown, N. B.; Col. J. L. Halden, N. B.

Machine Killed in action.—R. R. Irwin, Middleport, N. B.; G. T. Pippy, Truro, N. B.; Wounded.—J. G. McLeod, Leiston, N. B.; Capt. E. B. Day, Truro, N. B.; Wounded.—C. V. Colwell, Hantsport, N. B.; C. L. Jolley, Truro, N. B.; H. A. Henderson, Hantsport, N. B.; E. F. Williams, Hantsport, N. B.; Artillery Killed in action.—H. J. Dick, Hantsport, N. B.; L. G. V. McNair, Hantsport, N. B.; F. B. Reid, Hantsport, N. B.