ALLIED ARMIES PRESS ONWARD TO VICTORY ON ALL FRONTS

While Germans Clamor For Peace, War Proceeds Heavily Against Them---Enemy Prepares To Evacuate Western Belgium.

New York, Oc. 6.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following:

While Germany and Austria-Hungary are clamoring for peace the entente allied governments thus far are paying scant attention to the proposals, but their armies are pressing forward to further victories on all fronts.

Officially no cognizance has yet been taken of the request of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German chancellor, or that of the Austro-Hungarian Government for an armistice on land, on sea and in the air, and the commencement of peace negotiations, for President Wilson, to whom the dual, and highly similar, proposals are addressed is not yet in receipt of them.

On the battlefronts the Germans everywhere are being forced to give ground to the allied troops. In Belgium the enemy is gradually being pushed eastward, and in anticipation of a forced final withdrawal is continuing to make ready for that eventuality by removing his guns and thus lessening the value of his defensive works in the territory upon and adjacent to the North Sea coast.

To the south, from Arras to the Verdun sector, the Germans are being hard pressed by the British, American, Italian and French forces, and, altho on numerous sectors they still are offering desperate resistance, they seemingly are unable to do more than retard the advance of their foes.

Douai, south of Lens, is almost enveloped, and Cambrai has been further endangered thru the capture of the Village of Aubencheul aud Bois, five miles to the southeast, where more than 1000 Germans were made prisoner. Hard fighting has taken place around Montbrehain and Beaurevoir, in this immediate vicinity, where the Germans have brought up fresh reserves in an endeavor to keep the fighting men from cutting the highly important St. Quentin-Le Cateau road, from which they now are but a step. Both Beaurevoir and Montbrehain are now in British hands.

Italians Near Laon.

With the Germans being defeated over wide areas by the French and Americans from Rheims to the Argonne Forest, the Italians south of Laon have begun an offensive which seemingly has as its objective the finishing of the work previously begun by the French for the obliteration of La Fere and Laon. Here they have captured, in storming operations, important and strongly held German positions. In the vicinity of Laon conflagrations are to be seen, and it seems not improbable that the Germans are preparing for a withdrawal in consequence of the converging movement which is being pressed against them from three sides.

Thru the latest operations of the French around Rheims, the cathedral city seems definitely liberated from the German menace, for there they have materially pressed back the enemy. Likewise eastward thru Champagne to the Argonne Forest the French and Americans have fought their way forward in struggles, capturing numerous villages, crossing the Aisne Canal and pursuing the enemy along the entire fronts of the Suippe and Arnes rivers, both of which have been crossed at several points.

In the Macedonian theatre the allied troops have compelled the Austrians to withdraw from the El Basan sector and other position, while in Vranje, central Serbia, the French and Serbian troops have captured Austro-German held positions. In the latter region the enemy is retiring northward in disorder.

RHEIMS IS REDEEMED

Victorious Attacks by French and Americans Force Germans to Make a General Retirement.

With the French Army in France, Oct. 6.—French troops have gained a footing north of the River Arnes, on the eastern wing of the battle zone in Champagne, while northeast of Rheims they are in close pursuit of the Germans toward the valley of the Suippe, which they will, in all probability, reach soon over an extended area.

The salient running north from the region of St. Leonard, after yesterday's advance, has been reduced considerably by the capture of the entire group of heights around Nogent L'Abbesse. At noon the troops had taken possession of the south bank of the Suppe as far west as St. Masmes, while Gen. Berthelot's forces had occupied Pomacle, had reached Aumenancourt-le-Petit and advanced their lines to south of Boult-sur-Suippe.

To the east the enemy resists with the greatest stubbornness north of the Arnes River and along the Lity. Orfeuil-St. Etienne line. From Aumenancourt westward the line at last reports ran westward to Sapigneul near the junction of the Aisne Canal and the Aisne River.

Some of the French troops having crossed the Aisne have reached the wooded heights to the north, which must give anxiety to the Germans over the security of their line parallel with the Suippe, which crosses the Aisne a little to the northwest of the junction of the two rivers.

Further west the Italians, operating with the tenth army, have conquered Soupir and are vigorously attacking on the plateaux to the northeast. Gen. Debeney's forces continue their offensive around Lesdins, where the battle has lost nothing of its intensity.

Fires observed in the region of Laon may be a significant indication of the effect of the combined efforts of the French forces from west and south against the cornerstone of the German positions around St. Gobain Forest.

The French Statement.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The war office statement issued last night reads: "The victorious attacks carried out in the last few days by our troops in conjunction with the American forces on the Vesle front, and on the Champagne front, have forced the enemy to make a general retirement toward the Suippe and Arnes rivers. The enemy has abandoned all the high positions, powerfully fortified for four years and defended with unrelaxed stubbornness, and is retreating on a front of 45 kilometres (28. miles).

"At the present hour Rheims has been redeemed, Fort Brimont and the Massif of Moronvilliers are in our possession and Nogent L'Abbesse is completely encircled.

"Our advance guards, keeping in close contact with the enemy rearguards, have passed beyond the general line of Orainville, Bourgogne, Cernay-lez-Rheims and Betheniville. Further east we hold the Arnes River along its whole course. We have crossed the Suippe at Orainville and the Arnes at several points.

ADMIT DEFEAT

Germans Officially Announce Retirement in Palestine.

Berlin, Oct. 6.—A German statement, issued today, says:

"German battalions fighting in Palestine by the side of their trusty Turkish allies, have been compelled, in conjunction with the weak Turkish forces, to yield to pressure of superior enemy forces, and are retreating beyond Damascus in a northerly direction."

NEW KING AND OLD ISSUE MANIFESTOES

Ferdinand Quit Bulgarian Throne Because People Didn't Want Him.

BORIS III. NOW REIGNS

Promises to Uphold Constitution and Aska People for Support.

Sofia, via Basel, Oct. 6.—The sobranje has been adjourned to Oct. 15.

Prince Boris, in a manifesto to the Bulgarians announcing his accession to the throne, says he will adopt the name of Boris III. He recalls that he was born in Bulgaria and belongs to the orthodox faith. He promises to respect the constitution, and invites the people to rally round the throne.

Ferdinand Leaves.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 6.—Ferdinand, the former King of Bulgaria, who left his country Friday night, while on his way thru Budapest told the Bulgarian consul there that he intended in the future to devote himself to his favorite pursuits, chiefly to botany. He denied playing a double game, and said he had always wished to remain faithful to his allies.

"But unexpected circumstances, which transformed the situation," he declared, "compelled my abdication and forced me to quit Bulgaria in the interests of the people. They were unwilling to continue the war, and there was opposition between them and me. Serious troubles broke out in Sofia. I was unwilling to be an obstacle to the general desire for peace, so I left."

His Parting Message.

Basel, Switz., Oct. 6.—King Ferdinand, in abdicating the Bulgarian throne, according to a despatch from Sofia, issued the following manifesto:

"By reason of a succession of circumstances, which have occurred in my kingdom and which demand from each citizen such sacrifice, even to the surrendering of one's self for the well being of all, I desire to give as the first example, the sacrifice of myself.

"Despite the sacred ties which for 32 years have bound me so firmly to this country, for whose prosperity and greatness I have given all my powers, I have decided to renounce the Royal Bulgarian crown in favor of my eldest son, His Highness, the Prince Royal Boris of Tirnovo.

"I call upon all faithful subjects and true patriots to unite as one man about the throne of King Boris, to lift the country from its difficult situation and to elevate new Bulgaria to the height to which it is predestined."

Abdication Announced.

The abdication of King Ferdinand was announced by Premier Lalinoff at a crowded session of the Bulgarian parliament, and the news was received by the deputies with the greatest interest.

The new king will rule under the name of Boris III.

Premier Malinoff, explaining to the deputies the situation leading up to the armistice, said:

"We know of the profound misery which has overwhelmed the country, and we deplore it. We know the wrong was due largely to not receiving succor from our allies, but this is past, and our duty now is to repair as far as possible the catastrophe."

The premier asked for a secret session of the chamber to permit of the widest explanations regarding the armistice. He was opposed by the Socialists, but a secret meeting finally was voted. After a session lasting five hours, at which all the party leaders were heard, the chamber unanimously adopted the report on the conclusion of the armistice with the entente powers.

FRENCH BREAK THRU CHAMPAGNE FRONT

Smash German Positions on Wide Front, Cross Aisne Canal, Reach Aguilcourt and Approach Aumenancourt, Eight Miles From Rheims.

Paris, Oct. 6.—French troops have smashed thru the German positions in the Champagne over a wide front. The official statement issued today by the war office says: The French have crossed the Aisne Canal and have reached the outskirts of Aguilcourt and are approaching Aumenancourt-le-Petit, eight miles north of Rheims.

Further east the French are advancing on a line north of the towns of Pomacle, Lavannes and Epoye, and have captured Faverger, on the Suippe River.

The text reads:

"The pursuit of the enemy continued all night on the whole of the Suippe River front. On the left the French crossed the Aisne Canal in the region of Sapigneul and reached the outskirts of Aguilcourt.

"Further east the French are approaching Aumenancourt-le-Petit. The Massif of Nogent L'Abbesse is in our possession, and we have advanced far beyond it. The French are progressing on a general line north of Pomacle, north of Lavannes and north of Epoye.

"On the right the French have occupied the village of Faverger-sur-Suippe.

"On the Arnes River, French advanced elements outflanked the wooded crest to the north of the stream. Several hundred prisoners were captured yesterday and last night.

"South of the Ailette River, Italian units operating in the region of Ostel and Soupir (south of Laon), after storming important supporting positions of Soupir, including a part of the village, fought sharp battles yesterday on the plateau to the northeast. The Italians, after heavy fighting, conquered trenches strongly held by the Germans on the height of the Croix Sans Tete, and the Metz Farm.

"North of St. Quentin the fighting continues with stubbornness in the region of Lesdins, where the French have made further progress to the east of that city."

Fort Captured.

Fort Brimont has been captured by the French troops, the war office announces tonight. The Massif of Moronvilliers has been taken and the Massif of Nogent L'Abbesse encircled. The statement adds:

"We hold the whole course of the Arnes River; we have crossed the Suippe River at Orainville and the Arnes at several points.

"In victorious attacks our troops, in collaboration with the Americans, on the Vesle front and in Champagne, compelled the enemy to make a general retreat toward the Suippe and the Arnes. He abandoned strongly fortified positions held since 1914."

Retreat Quickening.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The German retreat before Gouraud's army, which is supported by the Americans on the right, is quickening perceptibly. French troops reached Bethenville this afternoon, lying about three miles north of Moronvilliers.

Germans Preparing To Evacuate Coast

Removing Guns and Coast Defence Materials, Withdrawing Garrisons and Shipping Supplies Back to Germany.

Amsterdam, Oct. 2.—Some wharves and docks at Bruges have been set on fire by the Germans, according to the frontier correspondent of The Telegraaf. The Germans have removed their guns and coast defence materials from Knocke and have destroyed the sheds, he says.

The entire garrison at Moerkerke has been withdrawn and work at Zeebrugge probably stopped, the correspondent says, while civilian workers have removed a large number of anti-aircraft guns, mounted, six miles east of Bruges. At Ghent stores are being hastily loaded by the Germans.

The correspondent states that the warehouses at Ghent and the docks where large quantities of provisions for the army have been stored are completely cleared. Their contents have been sent to Germany.

German authorities, he says, have given orders to the American relief commission to cease sending provisions to Courtrai, Roulers and Thourout, as well as districts near these cities.

NEW KING DISBANDS BULGARIAN ARMY

King Boris Signs His First Decree Since Ascending Throne.

Amsterdam, Oct. 4.—The Bulgarian Government today offered its resignation to the new king, who expressed his confidence in the cabinet and asked the ministers to retain their portfolios, according to a despatch from Sofia.

The first decree signed by King Boris was one demobilizing the Bulgarian army, according to a despatch from Sofia. Former King Ferdinand left Bulgaria Friday night. Before signing his declaration of abdication he received the various party leaders, who all expressed approval of his decision.

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN IS REGULAR HUMAN BEING

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 6—Prince Maximilian of Baden, new German chancellor, is a "regular human being," according to James W. Gerrard, former ambassador to Germany.

"The prince," Mr. Gerrard said, "is a man who knows English perfectly, and is one of the high Germans who seem to be able to think like an ordinary human being. I saw him with reference to the prisoner question, in which he took great interest.

"He is a man of most charming appearance and manner and indulgent of the views of other countries. He is not the direct heir of the present Grand Duke of Baden, being a nephew, I think. He always carries a book of Emerson's essays in his pocket.

"Von Jagow and I wanted to have him put at the head of all prisoners' work in Germany. Von Jagow told me he tried to bring about the appointment of Prince Maximilian, but was terribly sat upon by the military.

"The putting forward of a man of Prince Maximilian's personality and views in the position of chancellor, to my mind, means a very definite attempt to seek peace and an abandonment of the Pan-German policy.

"I always suspected that when they really sought peace they would employ either Prince Maximilian or Dr. Solf, the German colonial minister, who was so opposed to the break with America that when relations were broken he took to his bed."

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES BEATEN BY FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 6.—A French official communication says:

"Eastern theatre, Oct. 4: In Albania the allied forces by a vigorous offensive forced the Austrians to withdraw along the road from Elbasan beyond the confluence of the Skumbi and the Langaitza. Further north we have energetically driven the enemy back from Dibra. In the region of Vranje, Serbian and French troops after a spirited engagement, have captured positions held by Austro-German forces, whom they drove northward, taking about 100 prisoners."

MORE GOOD NEWS.

The Electric Wiring and Fixtures Co., 261 College street, corner of Spadina avenue, have decided to continue for another week the special sale of electric light fixtures and make no charge for installing them. They are solid brass and up-to-date and selling at a reduction of thirty per cent. This company wires occupied houses for electric light in three days, concealing all wires without breaking the plaster or marking the decorations. All work inspected by the government electric inspectors, thus guaranteeing perfect installation and safety. Phone College 1378.

MILITARY MEDALS WON BY MORE CANADIANS

Pte. Edwards, Ambulance Driver, Decorated—Honor for Sergt. Shaw, Toronto.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

London, Oct. 6.—Army service corps work does not often lend itself to the performance of deeds of exceptional gallantry. The story of how Pte. R. R. Edwards of Winnipeg won the Distinguished Conduct Medal is therefore all the more notable. He was driving a motor ambulance thru a village, and was severely wounded by a shell which penetrated his lung. He had a finger taken off. Despite this he went into a house and helped to dress the wounds of a civilian, and carried him in the ambulance, stopping a little later to take up a wounded soldier. He collapsed at the wheel on reaching safety.

Armorer Corporal D. A. Kelly of Windsor, Ont., won a medal. He approached a pill-box from the rear, and crawling thru the wire defences, he shot two men, seized another, fired his revolver at a party of six, and brought his prisoner out of the lines amid a heavy fire.

Sergt. G. Shaw of Toronto, was awarded a medal for returning with a gun and a prisoner.

Sergt. V. Bogich Vich, Vancouver, and Sergt.-Major H. G. Sheassy, Medicine Hat, were awarded medals for gallantry during raids.

A bar to the Military Medal was awarded Sergt. M. N. Jordan of Sussex, N.B., for disposing of a bomb post alone, then attacking another, killing an officer and capturing a non-com.

That Awful "Flu."

King Constantine of Greece took it first. Then the Czar Nicholas. Then Ferdinand of Bulgaria. And now the Sultan, the Emperor of Austria, and the Kaiser have already started in to sneeze! It's a genuine king's evil that is sweeping over Europe.

German Artillery Displays Some Activity in Flanders

Paris, Oct. 6.—A Belgian official statement says:

"In Flanders the enemy artillery has displayed a certain amount of activity, but there has been no infantry action. Ten enemy airplanes were brought down, and three balloons burned."

SCORE'S OCTOBER REDUCTIONS, SPECIAL IN IRISH SERGES.

"We count ourselves exceptionally fortunate in having received so regularly the large purchases of British woolens through our own special broker in Huddersfield, and we extend our appreciation to our large clientele in presenting such substantial discounts as we are making during the October Reductions Sale." So said Frank Score, president, in telling his publicity man to pass along the good news of a special consignment of guaranteed Irish blue serges just received in the rough and twill weaves. An extraordinary value at regular $50. Offering these suitings this week, made to your measure, at $42. R. Score & Son, Limited, 77 King street west.

GERMAN TROOPS MARCH FROM BULGARIAN SOIL

Berlin, Oct. 5.—Via London.—German troops which have been fighting in the ranks of the Bulgarian army have been withdrawn, and are now marching back toward their headquarters, says the official statement issued today by the German general army headquarters.

AUSTRIA TO INSTITUTE PACIFIST GOVERNMENT

London, Oct. 6.—Baron von Hussarek, Austrian premier, handed his resignation in the name of the entire cabinet to the emperor on Friday. It will be officially announced, the despatch says, after a successor to Von Hussarek has been found. The new premier, it is added, possibly will be Professor Lammasch, with whom negotiations are under way to bring about a great pacifist manifestation.

INDESCRIBABLE PANIC ON BERLIN EXCHANGE

Geneva, Oct. 6.—An indescribable panic, without precedent, broke out on the Berlin Stock Exchange yesterday, according to The Neuestre Nachrichten of Munich. Shipping and armament company shares especially were affected.

AMERICANS ATTACK WITH AUSTRALIANS

Many U. S. Soldiers Join Battalion of Antipodeans for Assault.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 6.—The camaraderie existing between the Australians and Americans was illustrated when the Anzacs had passed thru the American infantry, according to program during Sunday's battle. There naturally was some confusion in the subsequent fighting.

After the Australians had carried their objective, a good many Americans who probably had not unwillingly been borne forward in the advance, were sorting themselves out preparatory to rejoining their units. Thereupon an Australian started a recruiting depot in the front line. Standing up on a heap of sand bags he shouted: "This is the ——Battalion of the Australian Imperial Forces, the finest fighting battalion on the western front. Who'll join? Walk up. Walk up."

This so tickled the American stragglers that most of them temporarily attached themselves to the Anzacs, and when the battalion reattacked it was considerably stronger than before.

OFFER HAS NOT REACHED WILSON

No Authorized Statement, Therefore, is Issued From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Germany's newest peace offer—proposing an armistice while President Wilson considers and conveys to the allies a proposal on the basis of the terms laid down by the president himself, had not reached Washington in official form tonight, and there was, therefore, no authorized statement of how it was regarded by the United States.

SERBIANS CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

Enter Vranje After Violent Fighting, While Enemy Retires Demoralized.

London, Oct. 6.—Serbian forces, after violent fighting on Friday, entered Vranje, 50 miles northeast of Uskub, according to a Serbian official statement issued today. Several hundred prisoners were taken by the Serbs. The enemy is retiring in disorder towards the north.

The text of the Serbian statement follows:

"After violent fighting our advanced guards entered Vranje on Friday. Several hundred prisoners and many guns were captured. The enemy is withdrawing northwards in disorder."

COMMENT IS WITHHELD BY BRITISH OFFICIALS

London, Oct. 6.—The speech of the imperial German chancellor has caused a stir in official circles, but in the absence of an official report of the speech and non-receipt of the proposals, comment is withheld. Authoritatively it was stated tonight that probably no comment would be made until the discrepancies between the version of the speech as published here and the reports of the peace proposals have been cleared up.

In the minds of the officials of the foreign office, the speech and the proposals do not coincide, altho allowances are made for errors in the transmission of the speech.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES
No. 23 THE PROBLEM

The Silence of Five City Papers.

Stewart: Fa are ye chestin' th' day, Joseph?

Josephus: I am out on other than professional business. I've been looking over Leaside and the big railway yards and the munition plant and the other great improvements there.

Stewart: Did ye tak in th' army clearin' station an' the Rosedale military hospital?

Joe: Yes. And the wonderful Bloor street viaduct. Everything is going on up that way.

Stewart: And they a' lead til Donlands.

Josephus: That's why "the five city papers" have never mentioned the wonderful development in the northeast.

Stewart: Dinna greet sae sair. We'll a' hae til tak it and begin til prent th' news aboot it.

BULGARIANS ACCLAIM PRINCE BORIS AS KING

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 6.—The accession of Crown Prince Boris to the throne of Bulgaria was received enthusiastically by the populace, according to a despatch from Sofia. The bells of all the churches were rung.

Addressing a large crowd from the palace, Boris said:

"I thank you for your manifestations of patriotic sentiments. I have faith in the good star of Bulgaria, and I believe that the Bulgar people by their good qualities and co-operation and directed to a brilliant future."

AUSTRIAN WITHDRAWAL ADMITTED OFFICIALLY

Vienna, via London, Oct. 6.—The Austrian war office admits the withdrawal of Austrian troops from Vranje. An official statement issued this afternoon says:

"On the Serbian front our advanced troops have been withdrawn from Vranje.

"Near Neumarkt, in southern Tyrol, as a result of an Italian air raid on a prisoners' camp, numerous Italians were killed and wounded."

U. S. CROSS OF HONOR TO FIELD MARSHAL HAIG

Washington, Oct. 6.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was today awarded the Cross of Honor, bestowed annually by the American Cross of Honor for conspicuous and notable service to humanity. The medal was last year given to Marshal Joffre. This year the British Government was requested to name an admiral or general for the honor, and this reply was received:

"In the opinion of his majesty's government, the services which Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has rendered, and is rendering, in the common cause for the two countries would seem to indicate him as a suitable recipient for the decoration."

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WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

By requesting President Wilson to institute general peace negotiations on the basis of his former declarations of war aims, and by asking for an armistice on land, sea and air, Germany is revealing to the world how bad for her the military situation has become. The events of yesterday unmistakably show the growing weakness of the German position. In Belgium the enemy has to evacuate a large strip if not all of the coast, and is even burning the Bruges docks. His new line will run about six miles east of Bruges. The British have created a sharp salient around Douai. The town is in flames, and the enemy cannot hold his position there much longer. At the bend in the great German salient the Italian contingent serving with the French army has begun an attack with an initial success against Laon, one of the important German pivots in France. Further eastward the French have thrown the enemy from the line of heights overlooking Rheims and have at last put that city beyond the range of German guns. In the Champagne the enemy has retired on a front of 28 miles behind the Suippe River, but the French have crossed the Aisne and seized heights northwest of the Suippe, and so have probably turned that new line. In the region between the Argonne and the Meuse the Americans have further injured the German military organization by nipping off a number of small salients.

* * *

The British have advanced on a seven-mile front south of Cambrai, reached the canal of Haut Deule on the front east of Armentieres and Lens, have compelled the Germans to hasten their evacuation of Lille, have flattened several salients, including Fresnoy Village, north of the Scarpe, and have about rendered untenable the City of Cambrai. The fighting has been hard, but the Germans are invariably losing every action. The enemy retirement before the British promises soon to become general, but the close pressure against his front will make a retrograde extremely dangerous. The line in the regions of Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere must also be held by the Germans at all costs until they complete their retirement in the south from the region of Laon to Verdun. Accordingly, the present British operations are serving chiefly as a graveyard for the German army.

* * *

In Macedonia the allies have resumed their offensive against the German and Austrian troops, who were left in an extremely weak position by the Bulgarian armistice. In Albania the French and Serbians have compelled the Austrians to withdraw from the strong defences of El Basan to points beyond the confluence of Skumbi and Langaitza. They have also driven the enemy from Dibra. Berlin announces that the Germans, left without supports, have made a retirement. This news is significant, for it belies the claims of Berlin that Germany was prepared to continue her occupation of strategic points in the Balkans. In Palestine, the Turks have apparently suffered another disaster in the region north of Damascus, for Berlin announces the retreat of German troops, in company with the Turks, in that region. It has to be a pretty severe disaster before Berlin admits any retrograde. It is these things, together with the allied progress in France, that are responsible for the indescribable panics on the Berlin stock exchange.

* * *

Previous German requests for peace negotiations have had mainly as their motive the furtherance of German military designs; the present German request for peace negotiations has as its motive the powerful one of fear. For the first time Germany requests an armistice. She has powerful reasons for wanting an armistice, for her soldiers are beginning to feel like whipped curs, and the kaiser and his military advisers are beginning to perceive that the allies have it in their power shortly to invade Germany. The American army which the German military leaders would not believe to be of any fighting value, has proved an efficient and hard-hitting war machine. The two million American soldiers in France give the allies the required military force to proceed rapidly towards the finishing of the war. Germany needs an armistice to save herself from early disarming by the action of the allies in the field. The kaiser, moreover, has just had an example of what happens to defeated rulers. The subjects of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria have compelled him to abdicate the throne. Kaiser William dreads a similar compulsion by his defeated and disillusioned subjects. The allies have ripped open the line of the Danube; they will shortly hold the key strategical position in Europe. As Germany could not afford Bulgaria adequate military assistance, it seems certain that she cannot afford Austria adequate military assistance to protect Hungary. Bohemia, besides, is about to declare her independence. Civil war in Austria will contribute to the fall of the Hapsburg throne.

* * *

As to the reception which the allied governments will give to the latest peace proposals nothing is officially known. The American press, however, is unanimously demanding the rejection of the German request. It does not accord with allied policy to negotiate with the enemy or to afford him any encouragement, and allied public opinion demands a German surrender the same as Bulgaria.