

tripe patterns, yoke to neck; turn-down e) collar, fastens at 2 to 8 years, \$7.00.

ussian models; coat -down collar; white Coat is finished with , \$9.50.

DY SUITS in junior th detachable, white around belt at waist. s. Sizes 2 1/2 to 6

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captured, but information is always

In fact it's one long streak of despair meagre so soon after an attack of such great proportions is launched. British Demonstrations. While this battle raged, the British

in the northern areas carried out denonstrations which gave the Germans there something to worry about. Bitter fighting was in progress just south of Cambrai when the British, mericans and French for twenty miles to the south went over the top. A cold rain had started during the hight and continued, whipping in Their faces. Mist and fog assisted the attack in some places, but where this was not thick enough, smoke was

mixed with the barrage, screening the advance The enemy counter at many places appears to have been weak and thin, for the Germans, realizing the desperateness of their position, had moved their guns well back. The British barrage did terrible damage among the ranks of the retiring Huns. principal resistance came from machine gunners, fighting from pockets and nests as heretofore. At this hour, 10 a.m., the battle is

from Luxembourg to Constantinople. "Our enemies cannot and will no few more days and the jig may be up, tection."

DRIVEN BACK IN CHAMPAGNE OVER A FRONT OF TWO MILES

Franco-American Troops Capture Plateau North of St. Pierre and Take Numerous Prisoners.

Paris, Oct. 8 .- Franco-American troops in Champagne have driven back the Germans over a front of nearly two miles north of St. Pierre, captured the plateau northeast of Autry and taken numerous prisoners, according to the French official communication issued tonight.

The French northeast of the St. Quentin line have captured Fontaine Uterte, the Bellecourt Farm, the Village of Rouvroy and other positions. More than 1200 Germans were made prisoner in this region. 0

after hard fighting. They reached ITALIAN AIRSHIPS BOMB their objectives well ahead of time. In

East of the line the British and Rome, Oct. S .- The war office state

Americans now are in the open coun-try, and there seems to be reliable indications that there are no lines of importance there, at least for many and Grappa regions. "Our batteries have damaged enemy defensive systems in the Guidicaria

post was turned into a shambles in today's fighting before the main bodies of the enemy ceased offering

strong resistance. From then on, it was a case of fighting from shell-hole to shell-hole, and from one machine gun nest to another nest. In these ing asked for his personal opinion re-fights the German rear-guards held specting the German peace proposals with the greatest desperation until said:

It was the Americans who stormed are not actually in the towns.

fact, this was the case almost every-VITAL ENEMY POINTS where along the line,

importance there, at least for many miles. Once more terrific punishment has been inflicted on the shattered and disorganized German army. Many a trench and machine gun port was turned into a shambles to

AS PEACE OFFENSIVE

Rome, Oct. 8 .- The American ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, be-

"This is nothing but a war man

States of America to take steps for the restoration of peace, to notify all belligerents of this request, and to invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries for the purpose of taking up negotiations.

The German Government accepts as a basis for the peace negoti-ations, the program laid down by the President of the United States in his message to congress of January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent pronouncements, particularly in his address of Sept. 27, 1918. In order to avoid further bloodshed the German Government requests to bring about the immediate consideration of a general armistice on land, on water and in the air.

Max, Prince of Baden, Imperial Chancellor.

From the secretary of state to the charge d'affaires of Switzerland:

Department of State, Oct. 8, 1918. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge on behalf of the president, your note of October 6, enclosing the communication from the Ger-man Government to the president, and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:

Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that the reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accept the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the Government of the United states is associated against the central powers so long as the armies of hose powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion ould manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers



