

does not prevail. By the test which they met so steadily and bravely we shall be judged. If their living conditions in the trenches are not supported, shame and humiliation will be theirs. They will have paid a price far beyond our deserts. What they saved in honor we shall reap in dishonor.

Militia Act Unsuitable. When it became apparent that the voluntary system was not providing adequate reinforcements for the army it became necessary to consider the provisions of the Militia Act empowering the government to enforce compulsory military service upon all male citizens of Canada, between the ages of eighteen and sixty inclusive. The selection under that act is to be made by ballot, that is by chance. Under present conditions the public interest cannot be served by a chance selection, but it demands instead an intelligent selection based upon a wise and careful consideration of the country's needs, both in the fighting line, and at home. Accordingly a new measure to authorize a selective draft of persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five was prepared and submitted to parliament. Much care was taken to ensure that the measure would not be unfair or unjust in its provisions, that there would be no prejudicial interference with agriculture or industry, that there would be no preference for groups, classes or sections of interests.

Democratic Measure. The Military Service Act is a democratic measure, calling the rich as well as the poor—indeed bearing more heavily upon the rich than it is more difficult for a young man of means to claim exemption on the grounds that his labor is needed at home for the support of his relatives. It is eminently fair as between the provinces, and as between those portions of our people who are of different racial origin, because it pays no attention whatsoever to provincial boundaries or racial groupings, but calls up all young Canadians of the same circumstances wherever they may live. It is the most effective method possible, for it impartially selects the men who can go abroad and fight, and the men who should stay at home and work, with an eye single to their fitness for these two closely related services, and so ensures that each man in proximity where his labor is needed tells best. In enforcing this act the government will proceed upon the principle that the service and sacrifice of any family which has already sent men to the front must not be taken into account in considering the exemption of other members of the same family. The administration in whose name this appeal is made is not the agent or organ of any group, section or party. There are those among its members who must assume responsibility for the conduct of the war thus far, and such members do not seek to evade that responsibility. There are those also among its members who have no such responsibility. For the Military Service Act, all assume the fullest responsibility, as do all for the future conduct of the war, and for future measures of policy and acts of administration. It is suggested that the government which held office for six years is immune from criticism because a union government has been organized, but only that the war is the first consideration and that the energetic and successful prosecution of the war, the people is as necessary as the coalition of political leaders.

To Sink Differences. No claim of exceptional patriotism or public virtue is made for those who have united to constitute a coalition cabinet. But it was necessary to sink differences and overcome prejudices if that object was to be attained. If the object was great enough to justify union and co-operation of political leaders divided by old quarrels and class differences in feeling and opinion, as actively and as powerfully among the people at home when they cast their ballots, and that here as there the great cause for which we contend will unify and inspire the nation?

There was no thought of compulsion until compulsion became imperative. There was no hesitation to seek authority for enrolment by selection when the necessity for greater reinforcements was indubitably established. It was the army—not the government—that issued the call to arms and compelled a mobilization of all the resources of the empire. The government appears to the people with confidence that the vigorous prosecution of the war is their immediate and supreme concern, and that the Military Service Act, which authorized the selective draft, is but a reflection of the temper and will of the nation.

Reasons for Union. But there are other reasons why the union government should be entrusted with power. It has pledged itself to the extinction of old abuses and to a wise and bold policy of constructive reform. The system of patronage in the distribution of contracts and offices which has prevailed in Canada for generations has been the cause of many political evils. It has fostered local and sectional interests incompatible with the national welfare and injurious to the efficiency of the national services. It has troubled representatives of the people, permitted the ascendancy of organized minorities in the committees and affected the independence of parliament itself. It may be that these evils should have been overcome long ago. Censure may lie upon successive governments which have tolerated the system.

But inevitable diseases succumb only to heroic treatment and heroism has not distinguished Canadian parties in dealings with patronage. Generally governments have lived long in Canada, and when for many years the distribution of patronage has been confined to the party in power there is a natural disposition to adjust the balance when at

length the other party succeeds to office. Once committed to the system, influences are recognized and interests created that are not easily resisted or dislodged. It is believed that a government derived from both political parties and strengthened by special representation of agriculture and organized labor can set with greater freedom and independence than a government which held office under the old conditions. Hence the resolution to abolish trading in patronage, to fill public offices by merit and not by favoritism, and to establish better and open competition in awarding contracts and buying supplies.

Government Policy. It is not necessary to repeat in full the announcement of policy already made public. In carrying out these policies the government engages to stop wasteful expenditure in unwise duplication of railways, and to arrange effective co-operation between the public and private railway systems. With the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway the state becomes one of the chief carriers of passengers and produce. If public management is to be satisfactory, there must be vigorous administration and breadth and courage in outlook. Efficiency must be ensured. Consideration of personal or political patronage must be sternly ignored. At the same time it is to be recognized that the private companies afford must be provided. Measures must also be taken to ensure adequate ocean transportation under national or international regulation. If excessive charges are levied on the railways, policy was determined not so much by the needs of transportation as by the demands of rival groups of railway interests. As a result we have a heavy cost, with long stretches of parallel lines where a single system could have handled all the traffic and at lower charges upon a smaller investment of capital. It is believed, however, that Canada will yet develop traffic in excess of present rail facilities; and in the meantime the government will endeavor to co-ordinate and improve and provide the national railways without injustice to private companies.

Old Methods Abandoned. As old methods of railway building have been abandoned, so old systems of taxation have to be revised. In order to meet the ever increasing expenditure for war purposes and also to ensure that all shall share in common service and sacrifice, wealth will be taxed by adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of income. There will be close inquiry into expenditures in order to protect the treasury against purely local departmental and unproductive expenditures of purely political origin and object. Permanent committees of the cabinet have been established for war and reconstruction. The very difficult and intricate problems inevitably arising out of war conditions are being considered and studied earnestly and attentively with a view to effective action with the least possible delay. In the reconstruction of the country, the men who have been engaged in the war will be encouraged, and the men who have been engaged in the war will be encouraged, and the men who have been engaged in the war will be encouraged.

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KERENSKY MOVES ON RUSS. CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1).

member of the all-Russian committee for saving the country and the revolution, and as commissary of the Petrograd military district. The proclamation is given as follows in a wireless message from Petrograd: "Glad that the revolution is being carried out, we have approached the capital in order that there be no shedding of innocent blood, arrest immediately all those who are betraying and ruining the country. In order to indicate which regiments are faithful, send delegations to the regiments moving from the front." An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Petrograd, dated Saturday, says the news that Premier Kerensky was approaching the capital, caused a great sensation, and that a consultation commission was expected momentarily at the time the message was received. Reports from Moscow to Petrograd, the despatch continues, state that a majority of the soldiers and workmen's delegations are in favor of the Petrograd Bolsheviks, but that the Cossacks declined to do so and are working with other elements in the extreme opposition. The government institutions in Moscow, including the arsenal, telegraph office, banks and railway stations, are being turned into the hands of the Bolsheviks. Admiral Vedevskii, minister of marine, was released on Friday, these reports state, and is assumed to have assumed his duties. M. Nikitin, minister of interior, and M. Gvozdev, minister of labor, also were released. But that the resistance of the winter palace was very feeble. Also the ministers made great efforts to remain at their posts the palace capitulated after a large bomb had been thrown inside.

REBELS DRIVEN BACK ON RUSSIAN CAPITAL

Pro-Kerensky Troops Recapture Chief Wireless Station—Collapse of Revolution Anticipated.

London, Nov. 11.—Pro-Kerensky troops have occupied the Tsarsko-Selo, fifteen miles south of Petrograd, and have taken over the chief wireless station, according to a wireless despatch sent from Petrograd by the committee for saving the country and the revolution. The rebels are said to be retreating in disorderly mobs on Petrograd. Premier Kerensky is said to be approaching Petrograd in a motor car, according to a wireless message from the capital which already are engaged in attacks on the Bolsheviks in the capital.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION NOT TO HELP ENEMY

German Newspapers Find Little Satisfaction in Russian Uprising.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—The first German newspaper to comment on the Russian coup d'etat to arrive here make no attempt to jump to conclusions looking towards the future. The impression prevails quite widely, that the Maximalists may be compelled by the force of the revolution to make the same policy as the Kerensky regime as soon as they find a non-annihilation peace not to be attained. Several newspapers refer to the fact that the declared policy of the Maximalists is for a general peace, not a separate one. It is generally assumed, however, that the Russian army as an offensive factor in the present war and remove the Russian revolution which is to be considered as an effective military force or prove a serious obstacle to any German military plans.

SCORE'S "BALACLAVA" SLIP—THE COAT OF DISTINCTION.

Every line and curve and little touch of the out-of-the-ordinary in the style gives emphasis to character and the high quality of the "Balclava" slip. These coats are made in our own shops, designed and cut to individual measures by our own cutters from specially imported wools of the hardest wear or made to your measure at \$35 and up. R. Score & Son, Limited, tailors and haberdashers, 77 King Street West, Toronto.

AUSTRIANS EXPECT RUSSIAN PEACE OFFER

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—The new Russian Government may be expected shortly to make peace proposals to the central powers, and the latter should come to an agreement regarding the responsibility which is to be made, says The Fremdenblatt of Vienna. The newspaper discusses simply the peace proposals announced by the soldiers' and workmen's delegations. It says their definition of the principle of non-annihilation is something quite new, far exceeding the limits hitherto laid down in the use of that term in Germany and Austria. It suggests that the central powers make counter-proposals, clarifying their own conception of the rights of nations to self-determination.

TEUTON DEFEAT IN TRENTINO FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1).

of Etna (Pisaz) the 28th and 30th regiments—and of Tossio, the 7th and 78th regiments—and of the 10th Bersaglieri, by a resolute counter-attack recaptured the positions, driving the enemy back and taking about 100 prisoners. The Italian vanguard, which had reached the Village of Tezze, in the Sugana Valley, was promptly attacked and captured. On the Piave our covering troops, after having repulsed enemy parties which attacked them on the heights of Voldobian, passed to the right bank of the river and destroyed the Viador bridge. On the middle and lower reaches of the river there were several camouflaged and machine gun firing.

ADVANCE OF TEUTONS BEGINS TO SLOW DOWN

Opposition of Italians and Lack of Big Guns Check Advance of Teutons.

By the Associated Press. Italian frontiers, Nov. 10.—Observers from advanced positions along the front say the Austrian advance is not showing the impetuous rush of previous days, and that the slackening as it gets farther from its base with a steadily lengthening line of communication to the rear. The Italian main line is reported to have set back some 100 yards, and the heavy guns they are using are small field pieces, and are being used in a way that is not so effective as they were when they were used in the first days of the advance. The fighting is taking a wide range from the Trentino eastward to the sea, but these are detached actions while the main forces of both sides are establishing their positions. A heavy down-pour of rain will swell the Livenza river, increasing the difficulty of bringing up the heavy artillery over the mountains and fields about in mud. One detached action between the upper Tagliamento and the Gardafoglio, according to some reports, resulted in a desperate fight for four hours, but the main body of the Italian army, which had been further south, at Lorzana, and had been isolated, cut its way through the enemy lines and then crossed country held by the enemy back to the Italian main line.

CANADIANS RETAIN CAPTURED RIDGE

Dominion's Troops Withstand Twelve-Hour German Barrage.

By W. A. Willison. Canadian Headquarters, in France, Nov. 10, via London, Nov. 11.—After twelve hours of continuous desperate fighting, Canada stands in a position of determination by the Italians. The Austro-Germans continue their plan of advancing with their right wing, which pushed its way along the heights (or another 600 yards, taking Venture Farm, Vindictive Cross Roads and Exert Farm. From dawn until dark the salient in front of the ridge was the scene of what has been the most tremendous artillery duel in the history of Canada. In the afternoon, after our advance broke the enemy barrage fell and continued from then until 5 o'clock the afternoon. Every gun salvo was directed against us.

Following new defensive methods, the enemy offered little infantry resistance, but immediately after the fall of the forward zone were thinly held, his troops being massed in a line some thousand yards to the rear. Our right flank attack went forward practically without opposition. The left flank attack, however, met with the most stubborn resistance, but by 8 o'clock we had taken all our objectives.

To the left, the British troops, facing an almost impassable country, swept by enemy machine guns from the slopes of the hills their sabres and lances cutting down the enemy with irresistible force while "Impetus" of the force of the Italian rear guard, "Savioia Savoia!" Their impetus exhausted by the unending ranks of the opposing army, the few survivors were literally trampled under the main body, which owed its safety mainly to them, as the delay they had caused in the enemy's advance, permitted an unobscured crossing of the river.

GAINS FOR TEUTONS.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 11.—The supplementary report from the general headquarters of the German army reads: "In the commune and in the Sugana Valley (Italian front) ground has been gained by fighting. Our troops have taken by storm the Italian rear guard on the eastern bank of the Piave, which was stubbornly defended by the enemy."

BRITISH BOMBS FIRE THE DOCKS AT BRUGES

British Aviators Do Much Damage to an Enemy Base—Other Objectives Bombed.

London, Nov. 11.—A large fire was caused among the docks at Bruges on Friday night by bombs dropped by British aviators in another of the series of raids over Belgium. The admiralty today made the following report on the expedition: "On the night of November 9, a bombing raid was carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service on the following military objectives: Bruges docks. Large quantities of explosives were riddled with good results. A large fire was caused at the latter place. All our machines returned safely."

\$400,000 FIRE IN DAYTON.

Dayton, Nov. 11.—The new auditorium building here, in which were located the theatre and hotel, was completely destroyed by fire early today, with a loss estimated at \$400,000. Many hotel guests, usually attracted occupied from the theatre building, barely in time to avoid the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HAMILTON NEWS

HAMILTON TO BOOM THE VICTORY LOAN

Sir Thomas White and Capt. Simonds of New York to Speak.

Hamilton, Nov. 11.—Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, and Captain A. P. Simonds of New York, a military observer of the United States army, who was in Berlin at the outbreak of the war, and witnessed the mobilization of the German army, will appear in the interests of the Victory Loan at the Lyric Theatre tomorrow night. The admission will be free, and a feature will be the community singing under the leadership of Bruce A. Caskey.

The police court is waiting with open arms for those hydro users who have forged the names of property owners to the guarantee slips tendered when they made application for current. A number of such forgeries have come to the attention of E. I. Sutton, manager of the hydro department. He called the attention of the hydro board to the irregularities, and was instructed to vigorously prosecute citizens who transgressed in the future.

The casualty list yesterday included the name of Leonard J. Montague, a well-known 19th officer, who has been wounded. Mr. J. Ediger, an unnamed killed, was reported missing in the Somme fighting over a year ago. Mr. J. Ediger, in charge of the local military police, stated yesterday that he has received no instructions so far about the names of the missing. He understands that this will be left entirely in the hands of the military authorities.

Mr. Ollie Burgess, manager of the Jockey Club Hotel, was fined \$50 on charges of violating the Ontario Temperance Act.

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GERMAN TROOPS ENTER FINLAND'S CAPITAL

State of War Proclaimed in Finnish Province—Governor Dismissed.

Stockholm, Nov. 10.—Helsinki, capital of Finland, has been entered by the Germans, according to a press despatch from Haparanda. State of War in Finland. London, Nov. 11.—To add to the troubles of the Kerensky government, a state of war has been proclaimed in Finland, and the governor-general dismissed, his place having been taken by a sailor. The diet has voted to elect a state structure, which will have supreme power in the province.

BROKE THRU TWO HUN DEFENCE LINES

(Continued from Page 1).

Following close under an intense grid-iron barrage which swept the enemy's lines of support in the assembly areas, and the victorious infantry broke thru the enemy's first and second lines of resistance. The troops, clambering over temporary mud trenches just after 3 o'clock, when the salient was captured, a tremendous bombardment our guns struggled along the muddy ways under a drizzle which made the going desperately heavy. Only meagre details of the fighting have come thru as I write.

On our extreme right the infantry have encountered only feeble resistance, and have taken a fortified area and thrown out outposts well beyond our objective. To the right, where our advance was directed against these enemy strongholds, vindictive crossroads and Venture Farm, there has been heavy fighting, but all our objectives are reported taken and already over 140 prisoners have been captured. Our hold on the Village of Paschenchelle is now much more secure. While the Boche was boasting of the tremendous nature of his counter-attack which was to sweep the British off the ridge, he has made no aggressive movement, and our troops have repelled his assaults by driving him still further back.

The second battle of Ypres is indeed avenged.

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WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

REMEMBER KERENSKY, who escaped from Petrograd in a motor ambulance, is returning to Petrograd at the head of 200,000 devoted troops to put down the rebellious Bolsheviks. An all-Russian committee for the saving of the country and the revolution is also making its influence felt by rallying for Kerensky the anti-Bolshevik forces in Petrograd. Street fighting began early yesterday morning in the capital, and the Cossacks drove the insurgents from pillar to post. Kerensky's adherents seized Tsarsko-Selo, 15 miles from Petrograd, and captured the wireless telegraph station. From it they began the sending of manifestos all over Russia. A division of Cossacks is also marching from Finland on Petrograd to support Kerensky. The rebels had begun the promulgation of crazy decrees, including one for the nationalization of the land. This sets the peasantry more against them than ever.

Finland is not behaving well. The Finnish diet has virtually declared its independence and has ignored the all-Russian representatives. A Bolshevik has assumed control. The triumph of Kerensky at Petrograd, however, would speedily end the Finnish insurrection. In Moscow fighting proceeded against the Red Hundred. The latest news shows that the all-Russian faction there is gaining the upper hand. The extremists, however, still control the government offices. The plot was widespread with its centres in Petrograd and Moscow. The evacuation of Russia to the perils of tolerating revolutionaries, manufactured in Germany, like the sham Hamburg gin export and not for home consumption, will contribute to making the real Russians more solid than ever for war.

Friends of Russia will rejoice at a new note of firmness in the manifesto of the all-Russian faction. The proclamation declares that all insurrectionists caught with stolen property in their possession will be immediately shot. The Bolshevik will be handed over to the revolutionary tribunal for trial. In brief, Kerensky and his supporters have had their eyes opened. They will no longer trifle with the Petrograd Red Hundred. Our rights, the government allowed itself to be overruled by the extremist faction. The allies, if Kerensky prevails, may expect a vigorous war and domestic policy. The detection of German machinations in the ranks of the Bolshevik will solidify Russia against the Germans, and the reaction bids fair to make for vigorous conduct of the war. The army will perceive that the government does not intend to sign a separate and speedy peace, and the soldiers will have the heart to fight the enemy.

General Allenby is keeping up a vigorous pursuit of the baten Turks in Palestine. He is thrusting forward his left wing along the coast, and on Saturday his forces were approaching Edud, the ancient capital, fourteen miles from the Wadi Hed. The rear guard of the enemy is going to attempt a stand on the line of

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