

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER,

IS THE DEMAND MADE ON GERMANY BY PRES. WILSON.

Word of Present Rulers not Trusted --- Not Peace Negotiations But Surrender---Fighting Continues on All Fronts.

man Foreign Secretary in his note of the twentieth of October, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of the principle and of the practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people has no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will, that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired, that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing and are the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and monarchial rulers of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand not peace negotiations but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid. Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Sgd.) ROBERT LANSING,

Mr. Frederick Oederlin,
Charge d'Affaires, Switzerland, ad interim.

WAR REVIEW.

The Germans in Belgium and France still are stubbornly resisting the attempts of the Entente Allied forces to break through their lines and bring about an immediate collapse of their defensive position. On the whole they are succeeding, but nevertheless on all salient positions under attack against the Turks and at last ac-

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 25. (Official).—We have continued our advance on the battle front south of the river Scheldt, and have captured Sempres and reached the line of the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway, from the northwest of Le Quesnoy to the east of Maling. In the afternoon several counter-attacks were repulsed on this front. During Wednesday and Thursday on the Sambre-Scheldt battle front the first, third and fourth British armies captured 9,000 prisoners and 150 guns. North of Valenciennes we have cleared the enemy rearwards from the villages of Brulle and Burdiden.

ITALIANS' GOOD WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 25. Italian troops have begun an offensive on the Piave and the Brenta. In the Monte Grappa sector on Thursday they advanced across the Ornic River and captured Monte-Solarolo, part of Monte-Prasola and Mont-Peritia. In the Piave River the Italians have captured the islands of Grave, Pattedapoli and Maggiora. The weather on the front is unfavourable.

REPORTED TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

PARIS, Oct. 25. An enormous crowd assembled before the Reichstag building in Berlin yesterday calling for the abdication of Emperor William and the formation of a Republic, according to a special despatch from Zurich to L'Information. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, who had just been released from prison was applauded frantically. He was compelled to enter a carriage filled with flowers from which he made a speech, declaring that the time of the people had arrived.

TOWNS AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.—Since Wednesday morning the British Third Army have taken six thousand prisoners and the First and Fourth Armies each has taken 1,200, making a total of 8,400. More than 100 cannons were captured Wednesday and Thursday. To the north the British, by hard fighting, established posts between the River and the Canal, east of Escaut Pont. North of Fresnes some progress was made toward Conde, against

severe and vigorous machine gun opposition. Brulle, Lelong, Bechet and Barleiden were captured after strong opposition had been broken down.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

ROME, Oct. 25. In bitter fighting yesterday in the region of Monte-Grappa, the Italians established themselves on the northern bank of the Ornic River. They captured nearly three thousand prisoners.

GERMAN COMMENT.

BASEL, Oct. 25. Comment on President Wilson's latest note to Germany is beginning to appear in the German papers. The National Zeitung of Berlin says: "President Wilson has answered quickly. Well if ever Emperor William's invocation that God be with him is in season it is right now."

FRENCH CAPTURE 1,000 PRISONERS.

PARIS, Oct. 25. On the Alsace front, east of Retelfo, French troops have captured the villages of Ambly and Fleury, taking one thousand prisoners, the War Office announces to-day.

WILSON'S NOTE APPROVED.

LONDON, Oct. 25. It is understood that President Wilson's latest note to Germany is approved by the Allies and represents in a general sense their views of the situation. Now that the President has consented to submit the request for an armistice to the other belligerents there is no question that individual action will give place to joint conduct of the situation and that the recommendation of the Allies naval and military commanders will constitute the joint terms of the associated powers.

HOUSE GOES TO EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25. Colonel House, President Wilson's confidential adviser, was sent to Europe as the personal representative of the President on an official mission. This announcement is authorized officially but further information is withheld.

LONDON PAPERS COMMEND WILSON'S REPLY.

LONDON, Oct. 24. Commenting upon President Wilson's note to Germany, the Daily News says: "The Imperial Chancellor's note left matters in suspense, but the President takes them where they should be. The sincerity of the German people's desire for peace is today brought to the final test. If the Germans accept the President's terms, there is no reason why fighting should not end in less than a week. Mr. Wilson beyond question speaks for every Allied nation." "President Wilson must win the hearty approval of plain men everywhere," says the Telegraph. The newspaper commends President Wilson's reference of the matter of declaring an armistice to the military leaders. The Times says, "If the Germans will not accept a peace of justice without violence then violence will make them accept a just peace." Under the caption, "The rector courteous," the Post says, "President Wilson's note is a masterpiece of diplomacy. It rivets the German government to an unqualified acceptance of his peace terms." The Express describes Mr. Wilson's note as the greatest of the series of his masterly state-papers.

TURKEY ACCEPTS.

BASEL, Oct. 24. (Havas).—Turkey will accept peace based on the principles of right and justice, laid down by President Wilson, which the new Turkish government approves, the Grand Vizier Tewfik Pasha is quoted in a Constantinople despatch as saying in parliament.

BOLSHEVIKS SPREAD TERROR.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24. (By the A.P.).—On the heels of the German evacuation, of the Lithuanian districts, east of the Brest-Litovsk demarcation line, detachments of the

Red army of the Russian Bolsheviks followed and are extending the red terror among the defenceless inhabitants. The people ask that the evacuated territory be occupied by the British, American or French troops.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON AMERICAN FRONT.

PARIS, Oct. 25. (Havas).—The fighting along the American front on both sides of the Meuse is particularly fierce. The Germans appear to be making a despairing effort to hold their positions in this vital sector. Information received here gives the impression that they cannot resist much longer in their present positions.

WILSON ASKS FOR DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. President Wilson to-day issued an appeal to the people to return a Democratic Congress in the November elections, if they approve of his course in this critical period.

THE NAVY'S WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 25. Figures made public to-day on the growth of the British navy during the war showing that the fleet including auxiliary increased from 2,500,000 tons displacement to 6,800,000 tons and the personnel from 145,000 to 405,000. Since the outbreak of the war 21,500,000 soldiers have been transported by sea, of which 4,391 were lost. For the requirements of the British naval and military forces more than 85,000,000 tons of stores were transhipped, while more than 24,000,000 tons were taken overseas for Great Britain's Allies. Transportation also was provided for 2,000,000 American soldiers. The organization of convoys due to German submarine warfare has been an important part of the work of the British navy since March 1917, from which time there has been 75,929 sailings with the losses numbering only a few hundred vessels.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, Oct. 25. An official communication dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia issued by the War Office to-night says: On the 18th of October we were in contact with Turkish forces holding a strong position astride the Tigris, near Fatha, where the river flows through the Jebel Hamrin country. On October 23rd the enemy retired northward under cover of darkness toward Lestras pursued by us. Our forces on the way road to Mosul, by way of Kerku, drove the Turks cavalry out from Taik and advanced to within four miles of Kerku.

ADVANCING THE LINES.

PARIS, Oct. 25. The French to-day advanced their lines at all points despite the most stubborn resistance of the enemy. More than 2,000 prisoners with cannon and machine guns were captured, according to the official statement issued to-night.

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\$100,000 Fire in Montreal

Montreal, Oct. 21.—One man seriously injured and two others received minor injuries as a result of a fire at Araversy, Limited, a shoe door manufacturers, of this city Saturday afternoon. The damage estimated at \$100,000.

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