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MONDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 12 1917 — EIGHTEEN PAGES — VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,515 TWO CENTS.

HALF-MILE ADVANCE BY BRITISH IN NEW DRIVE IN FLANDERS Italian Forces to Withdraw From the Piave Line to the Line of the Adige British in Advance North From Askalon, Palestine, Take 710 Prisoners KERENSKY FORCES DEFEAT THE REVOLUTIONISTS

KERENSKY MOVES ON RUSS CAPITAL WITH 200,000 MEN

Cossacks, Aided By Minimalists, Battle With Bolsheviks in Petrograd Streets--Loyalist Troops Near Capital--Garrisons Forsake Revolutionists.

Petrograd, Nov. 11.—Premier Kerensky, who escaped from Petrograd on the night of Nov. 6 in an auto ambulance, and arrived safely at general headquarters, now has 200,000 men devoted to him, according to a despatch from Haparanda, Sweden, which escaped the Leninist censorship.

The despatch says the latest news from Petrograd is that Cossacks, aided by Minimalists, are mastering the Bolsheviks in a street battle. Kerensky moves on Petrograd.

London, Nov. 11.—Premier Kerensky arrived at Luga, 85 miles southwest of Petrograd, last Wednesday, and the garrison there attested its loyalty to his provisional government, according to a Petrograd despatch of Saturday to the Weekly Dispatch. Saturday morning he reached Gatchina, 30 miles southwest of Petrograd, where the same thing happened.

The newspaper's advice adds that troops loyal to the provisional government are known to be near Petrograd, and a division of Cossacks is on the march from Finland. This news was given out at the Smolny Institute, headquarters of the workmen's and soldiers' congress.

The garrison at Petrograd, which two days ago was solid for the Extremists, now is said again to be wavering in its allegiance.

Bolshevik Street Defeat.
London, Nov. 11.—The following was received today by wireless from Russia: "To all army organizations and committees: The revolt against the Bolsheviks is increasing in Petrograd. Today open attacks against them began, and hostilities are taking place in the streets at some places. The telephone is in the hands of the junkers. The Dowry (?) was occupied by the general army committee, which has removed the Bolshevik guards."

"In Moscow the red guard was defeated. Severe measures are being taken against marauders and pillagers. Those caught with stolen goods are being shot immediately. Those guilty of rebellion are being handed over to the military revolutionary court. A proclamation has been issued 'to the soldiers of Petrograd' by M. Malcoski, who describes himself as a

hours. For the more successful liquidation of this adventure it is necessary that all democratic forces unite around the all-Russian committee for saving the country and the revolution."

Another Russian wireless despatch says: "A regiment faithful to the government and the revolution in full agreement with the Cossacks, the soldiers and workmen's delegates and all democratic organizations, occupied the Town of Tarskoe-See and the chief radio-telegraphic station. The rebels are retiring in disorderly mobs on Petrograd."

"Premier Kerensky will approach Petrograd toward evening. Communication with him has been established. A delegation from the committee for saving the country and the revolution has been sent to M. Kerensky. 'Liquidation of the Bolshevik adventure is only a matter of days or

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ITALIANS MUST WITHDRAW FROM THE PIAVE RIVER LINE

Enemy Move From Trentino Forces Them to New Positions on the Adige.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Matin says it was decided at the conference in Italy that France and Great Britain would increase the armed support already given to Italy, the effort to be shared equally by the two powers. The United States also has been considered, the newspaper says, in planning for future co-operation. The Italian campaign will be directed by the inter-allied war committee. General Foch, the French representative, will remain in Italy for the time being and will play a preponderant role in direction of the operations, which must take wide scope. It had been hoped, The Matin continues, that the Italian withdrawal would end at the Piave River, but that is now impossible inasmuch as the invaders, by debouching from the Trentino will compel the Italian army to withdraw at least to the Adige line. This plan, which General Foch approves, is to be put into effect, and it is probable that if the Italian troops continue to display satisfactory morale the Adige positions will permit the offering of sufficient resistance.

Premier Painleve returned at noon yesterday from his visit with French and British officials to the Italian front, and expressed unwavering confidence in the victory of the forces of freedom.

"Their very principle of freedom means that they cannot impose upon themselves the brutal discipline of the central powers," said the premier. "There is entirely different discipline, forged by trials, as metal under the hammer."

A meeting of the war council was held at five o'clock yesterday afternoon and the cabinet was in session from 6:30 until 8 o'clock. After the cabinet meeting a semi-official note was issued, containing the news of the establishment of a permanent inter-allied staff under General Foch, which will sit at Versailles. The note adds that nothing has impressed the Italian Government and people more than the extraordinary clarity with which their allies arrived at this decision.

"It is the first time that unity of action on a united front has been truly realized," says the note. "Nothing will do so much to lighten the prestige of France."

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DECLARES MILITARY SERVICE MEASURE IS EMINENTLY FAIR

Premier Terms Act Democratic, Calling on Rich and Poor Alike, Making No Racial Distinctions--Compulsion Has Become Imperative--Enemy Issued Call to Arms.

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—Sir Robert Borden, on the eve of his departure for Halifax to open his campaign, issued a second manifesto to the Canadian people, setting forth his reason for believing that they should give their support to the new administration. The second manifesto reaffirms the chief planks in the union government platform, announced by the prime minister on Oct. 18, emphasizing more particularly what he conceives to be the duty of the government and the people in regard to the prosecution of the war and the solution of the various problems arising out of the world struggle.

"The government," says Sir Robert, "realizes that in this national emergency there is imperative necessity for the fulfillment of its policies with the least possible delay. It pledges itself to prosecute the war with ceaseless vigor, to strive for national unity, to administer the public departments with economy and efficiency, to devise measures of taxation which will regard social justice, and to neglect nothing that may be required to sustain the soldiers on service or to comfort those of their households whom they have left behind."

The prime minister defends the Military Service Act and strongly asserts the necessity for its introduction. He declares it to be "a democratic measure, calling the rich as well as the poor." He says that "it is eminently fair as between the provinces and as between those portions of our people who are of different racial origins, because it pays no attention whatever to provincial boundaries or racial groupings, but calls up all young Canadians of the same circumstances wherever they may live."

Compulsion imperative. "There was," says the manifesto, "no thought of compulsion until compulsion became imperative. There was no hesitation to seek authority for enrollment by selection when the necessity for greater reinforcements was indubitably established. It was the enemy—not the government—which issued the call to arms, and compelled a mobilization of all the resources of the empire."

Sir Robert declares that the government is not the agent or organ of any group, section or party. "There are," he says, "those among its members who must assume 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."

Referring to the decision of the government to abolish the patronage evil, Sir Robert says: "It is believed that a government derived from both political parties and strengthened by special representation of agriculture and organized labor can act with greater freedom and independence than a government which held office under the old conditions."

Sir Robert promises vigor in the administration of the railway affairs. He asserts that "measures must also be taken to ensure adequate ocean transportation under national or international regulation if extortionate charges are attempted."

"Firmly convinced," says Sir Robert in closing his manifesto, "that these objects can be best achieved by a government representing all parties, classes, creeds and interests, I appeal with confidence on its behalf for the sympathy and support of the Canadian people."

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S MANIFESTO

To the people of Canada: The twelfth parliament has been dissolved, and it becomes the duty of the people to choose a new house of commons. Under the constitution the mandate of those whom the constituency returned in 1911 expired a year ago, but by agreement between the two parties in both the commons and the senate and with the clear sanction of public opinion the duration of parliament was, for causes strange and momentous in our history, extended for one year.

A further extension was proposed, but owing to the attitude of the opposition it could not be pressed and a general election thus became inevitable.

The circumstances and conditions under which and upon which the people must pronounce judgment are without precedent or parallel. Nearly three and a half years ago in obedience to honorable alliances, and out of regard for her very existence, and the security of her Dominions, Great Britain engaged in war with Germany. Canada, as became a partner nation in the British commonwealth, entered the

struggle by the decree of her parliament. That decree was enacted without a single dissenting voice, and it gave true expression to the sentiment and determination of the people of this country. No government could have lived, and no government would have deserved to live, that did not give such instant effect to the popular will. Hesitation would have availed of cowardice. Delay would have humbled and defamed the nation. Failure to mobilize the manhood and resources of the Dominion for freedom and civilization would have exposed us to the scorn of our own time and the contempt of posterity. But neither the government nor the people hesitated, and the resolution and patriotism of the Canadian people found prompt and adequate expression.

Canada's Effort. By voluntary enlistment an army of over 400,000 has been enrolled. Three hundred and fifty thousand Canadian soldiers have gone overseas to service, and sacrifice on the scarred fields of France and Flanders. Many thousands of them lie in graves hallowed by their blood, and glorified by their suffering. Pride in their valor and their achievements mitigates the sorrow which possesses so many of our homes. Through what they have done we have a new revelation of patriotism. The nation is clothed with new dignity. But how meanly we shall stand at the bar of history, if, through any neglect or failure of ours, the cause for which they fell

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TEUTONS GIVE GROUND IN BATTLE IN TRENTINO

Berlin Admits Austro-German Repulse--Rome Reports Italian Successes in the Asiago and Sugana Regions.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—(British admiralty wireless).—The Teutonic forces, which are carrying out the new offensive on the Trentino front, were attacked yesterday by strong detachments which pressed them back at one point, the war office announces.

The Italians have made a stand on the lower Piave River. The City of Belluno, on the upper Piave, has been captured by Austro-German troops. The official communication follows: "Strong Italian forces threw themselves against detachments advancing eastward beyond Asiago and pressed

them back some at one point. Belluno has been taken. The enemy has made a stand on the lower Piave."

Some Italian Successes. Rome, Nov. 11.—The announcement by the war office today on the progress of the campaign reads: "At dawn yesterday, after artillery preparation which began the evening before, the enemy having passed our line of observation in the neighborhood of Asiago attacked our advanced posts on Gallo and on Mont Zerragh—11118—behind that line, and after a bitter struggle succeeded in taking them."

An interesting report was received from the Cheluvit region that the enemy was displaying great nervousness and sending up S.O.S. flares, indicating that he thought an attack there is impending. No operation was undertaken by the British in that section today.

By the Associated Press. British Headquarters in Belgium, Nov. 10.—The British successfully carried out a small but important operation today north and northwest of Passchendaele, whereby the salient about Passchendaele and Goebberg was considerably widened, giving the British a firm grip on their recently acquired positions on the northern crest of the ridge.

The advance was over a 2500-yard front, and the extreme depth reached was about 800 yards. The attack was carried out with the precision which has marked all the recent British moves in Flanders, an early hour it was reported that not only had the objectives been reached, but some of the men had even gone beyond them northward along the ridge.

Hard fighting occurred at several strongly fortified farms held by the enemy. Two positions north of Moerselmark were still holding out at latest reports aitho the British were reported to have pushed well beyond these places, leaving them to be mopped up by the reserves.

North of Goebberg there were several strong concrete positions, and fighting was proceeding between the British and their defenders, who were holding on stubbornly. Here also the British advanced line was beyond all

the strongholds. One point had been stormed and entered twice by the British, and twice they had to withdraw before counter-attacks before noon.

The enemy artillery fire was heavy all day, especially between Belleuws and Passchendaele, and the enemy aircraft were exceedingly active despite of bad visibility.

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By W. A. Williams. Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Nov. 10.—Smashing forward on a front of less than 1000 yards this morning, the British line was advanced for 600 yards along Passchendaele spur and northward.

TURK CASUALTIES ARE TEN THOUSAND

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Defeated Enemy in Palestine Battle.

London, Nov. 10.—The British army in Palestine, pursuing the defeated Turks, has made further extensive gains, the war office announces. Askalon has been occupied. The Turkish casualties, exclusive of prisoners, are 10,000. The number of guns captured has been increased to more than 70.

Took 710 Prisoners. London, Nov. 11.—In their attack in Palestine on Friday, which resulted in an extended advance and the capture of Askalon, the British took 710 prisoners, the war office announces. They also captured five 5.9-howitzers and 3 field guns.

On Thursday 12 guns and 100 prisoners were taken. The text of the announcement reads: "General Allenby reports that the advance of his forces continued yesterday and that the left wing was in the neighborhood of Esdud, (ancient Ashdod), 14 miles north of the Wadi Hasi. The enemy's rearguard had occupied a line along the northern branch of the Wadi Sukerir."

The Royal Flying Corps the same day bombed the junction station at Wadi Surar. There was a large amount of rolling stock in the station, and on this and on the station buildings several direct hits were observed to cause considerable damage.

"Our mounted troops have reported the following captures for Friday: 'Five 5.9-inch howitzers, eight field guns, 10 officers, 700 other ranks and much transport.'

Extensive Battlefield. "As the extent of the battlefield is 600 square miles it will be some time before a complete list of the booty can be made out."

"Details have now been received of the action of the Warwickshire Yeomanry on Thursday. A reconnoitring party near Huj (east of Gaza) saw a considerable body of the enemy with guns marching about 2500 yards away in a northeasterly direction. The yeomanry were ordered to charge the retiring enemy. The charge was at once carried out in the face of heavy gun, machine gun and rifle fire with a gallantry and dash worthy of the best traditions of the British cavalry. Twelve guns were captured, Austrian gunners being killed or wounded at the guns. Three machine guns and 100 prisoners were also captured. This completely broke the hostile resistance and enabled us to push on to Huj."

BROKE THRU TWO LINES OF ENEMY'S DEFENSES

All the Objectives, as Well as 140 Prisoners, Captured in New British Drive in Flanders.

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POLITICAL NEWS IN BRIEF

H. B. Morphy is chosen union candidate for North Perth.

Liberals of Glenora and Stormont renominated John McMartin.

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Wigie is chosen union candidate for North Essex.

Hamilton Win-the-War League sends name of Major-General Mowburn.

North Essex union convention names Lieut.-Col. E. S. Wigie as candidate.

Strong effort to bring about agreement for Brant and Brantford.

Liberal Liberals are standing by Capt. E. J. Lovelace and approve anti-union address.

Geo. W. Allan is chosen unionist candidate for South Winnipeg at big convention.

Mass meeting at Woodstock nominates Lieut.-Col. Sutherland as win-the-war candidate.

Liberals of West Peterboro refuse to fuse and name R. R. Hall as straight party candidate.

The Social-Democratic party has decided to contest West Toronto and has nominated J. Bruce as candidate.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King is nominated as Liberal candidate in North York at a convention Saturday afternoon.

Canada's Victory Loan, 1917

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