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ALLIES EXPECTED TO REJECT ENEMY'S PEACE PROPOSALS

AMERICAN FORCES CAPTURE THE TOWN OF ST. ETIENNE

FAINT HOPES HELD OUT AT WASHINGTON THAT AN ARMISTICE WILL BE GRANTED

U. S. Govt. Officials Are of the Opinion That Germany's Peace Proposals Will Not Be Entertained—"Unconditional Surrender" Expected To Be the Answer.

EXPECT NO ARMISTICE.

London, Oct. 7.—No armistice will be granted the central powers before the complete evacuation by them of Allied territory, with a cessation of the destruction and burning of Allied cities. This is the personal opinion of Foreign diplomats of the highest rank here, who have been questioned concerning the peace speech of the German imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden.

Washington, Oct. 7.—A prompt and decisive reply to Germany's latest peace proposal is indicated by developments in Washington today.

"Unconditional surrender" is the answer of the American press to the appeal for peace made by Austria and Germany. Official copies of the peace proposals of the central powers have not as yet been acted upon by President Wilson, but it is reported that the attitude of official Washington does not encourage the hope entertained by the enemy, that the Allies can be induced to enter into negotiations at a time when Germany's armies are in retreat and when Marshal Foch's masterly strategy is beginning to bear fruit. So far as press comments reflect the situation in France and England, there is no disposition in those countries to consider the effort of the enemy other than a new manoeuvre, which promises but little more than might have been expected from the former peace proffers made by the central powers.

Quite irrespective of the nature of the reply, it seemed to be agreed that the German note called for a prompt reply, so that the American people might not be misled into relaxing their efforts for the fourth Liberty Loan, so that the American troops in the field may know at once the position of their Government, and so that an offer of peace may receive such diplomatic attention as it deserves.

The Austrian communication is substantially similar to that from Germany, and both ask President Wilson to arrange an armistice and for peace negotiations on conditions previously laid down by the president. It is said neither of the official texts differs materially from the version published in press dispatches.

Official announcements of the attitude of the U. S. Government still were being withheld, but there was no abatement of the indication that if Germany seeks a "negotiation" leading to round-table conferences and diplomatic quibblings, the offer will fall flat.

DISCUSSION ON PEACE NOTE IS OPENED IN THE U. S. SENATE

Washington, Oct. 7.—Discussion of Germany's peace offer began in the Senate soon after today's session convened. Senator Poindexter of Washington (Republican) declared the proposal for an armistice as "most insidious danger."

When Senator Poindexter declared an armistice would mean the end of all military action and, if accompanied only by enemy evacuation of Belgium and France, would be a victory for Germany, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, earnestly pointed out that the German offer also provides for acceptance of the fourteen terms laid down by the president in his address on January 8.

Acceptance of Germany's offer only upon evacuation of Belgium and France, Senator Hitchcock said, would be preposterous, but he declared restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, as well as reparation for Belgium and France, are among the president's terms which Germany proposes to accept.

DELIVERED TO PRESIDENT.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Germany's peace note was delivered to President Wilson personally today by Frederick Oederlin, an attaché of the Swiss legation. This gave rise to suggestions that it came from Emperor William himself.

CHANCELLOR DISPATCHES NOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German imperial chancellor, announced yesterday that he had sent a note, through the Swiss Government, to President Wilson, in which Mr. Wilson was requested to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate upon the subject with the other belligerents. Chancellor Maximilian told the Reichstag that his note had been directed to the President of the United States because, in his message to Congress on August 1, 1918, and in his later proclamations, particularly in his New York speech on September 27, President Wilson had proposed a program of fourteen conditions for a general peace which Germany and her allies could accept as a basis for negotiations.

Continued on Page Two

FRITZ BEATEN TO A FRAZZLE

London, Oct. 7.—American troops are among the wounded who are arriving in large numbers at a southern English port every day. They are flustered with victory and jubilantly declare "the Allies have Fritz beaten to a frazzle." Wounded German prisoners, on the other hand, are most despondent. They admit the end is not far off and say it is impossible for Germany to hold out much longer.

The percentage of the Germans who are being sent to the front with a sprinkling of boys in their teens.

VATICAN REJECTS ENEMY REQUEST TO INTERVENE

Austria-Hungary Is Refused in Demand for Peace Move.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Austria-Hungary recently again insisted that the Vatican undertake steps towards peace, it is reported in Rome, according to a Havas dispatch.

The Vatican, it is added, rejected the demand.

GREEK AND ALLIED TROOPS TO STRIKE IN EAST MACEDONIA

Attack Will Be Made Beyond the Nestos River.

Athens, Sunday, Oct. 6.—Greek and allied troops, says the newspaper Embros, will set strike into Eastern Macedonia toward the Rhodope Mountains and beyond the Nestos River.

The Rhodope Mountains separate Eastern Macedonia and Thrace from Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria.

INFANT KILLED, PARENTS INJURED WHEN MOTOR COLLIDES WITH CAR

Montreal, Oct. 7.—One infant was killed and another sustained a broken leg, while the children's parents suffered minor injuries when an automobile and a car collided last evening at the corner of Sherbrooke street and Park avenue. The automobile was going west on Sherbrooke street when a street car going south struck it. Many persons were walking on the sidewalk at the time, and a number of narrow escapes occurred.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 67; lowest, 45.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 46; lowest, 38.

TOMORROW—LOCAL SHOWERS.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—3 a.m. Forecast.

Today—Moderate to fresh northwest to east winds, fine and cool.

Tuesday—Fresh east to southeast winds, fair at first, then some local showers.

Temperatures.
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations. High. Low. Weather.

Victoria.....56 44 Clear

Calgary.....74 44 Fair

Winnipeg.....48 32 Cloudy

Port Arthur.....40 30 Fair

Perry Sound.....34 Clear

Port Stanley.....54 40 Cloudy

Buffalo.....60 40 Cloudy

Toronto.....60 40 Cloudy

Kingston.....44 32 Clear

Ottawa.....42 32 Clear

Montreal.....38 32 Clear

Quebec.....36 30 Clear

GERMANY AND THE NEXT WAR



GERMANY WANTS PEACE TO SAVE HER OWN SKIN

London, Oct. 7.—Germany, in her latest peace offer, seems anxious to save her own skin, even at the expense of her allies, said George Nicoll Barnes, member of the war cabinet, in a speech at Derby last night. The latest offer showed no change of heart and no change in the German system. The peace proposal only indicated that the Germans realized the change in the military situation and the shifting of the balance of power.

"If anything could come of the overtures," he said, "we should be foolish to deny ourselves that chance. But it would smooth and facilitate the path to peace if the Germans showed some evidence of work following their propositions of faith. By clearing out of France and Belgium they could save their own souls."

"MEANS NOT PEACE BUT TRICKERY," SAYS LONDON PRESS OF PEACE NOTE

Mail Views Germany's Proposals With Skepticism and Distrust—Demands Unconditional Surrender of the Central Powers.

London, Oct. 7.—Distrust of Germany's intentions and skepticism as to the result of the peace overtures of the central powers are reflected in comments made on the peace proposals by the newspapers here.

The Mail will have nothing to do with Germany's offer, which it says "means not peace, but trickery." In Prince Maximilian's speech there is not a word of repentance for crimes Germany has committed. He offers proposals which are less than the conditions that will be imposed by the Allies as preliminaries to any discussion at all. We did not allow Bulgaria to tell us what to do. We told her what she had to do. We intend to act precisely in the same way with Germany and Austria. If the German people wish to know what guarantees President Wilson and the Allies require, they may be embodied in two words, "unconditional surrender." The Germans must leave the territories they have occupied, restore the property they have stolen, pay for all the damage they have done, and surrender for trial by the Allies the great criminals of the war.

The paper says there are about 600 of these, beginning with the emperor. It also declares that Germany will be in circumstances to be given back her colonies.

"This method of approaching peace is the method of a people trying to strike a bargain, and the peace that is coming is not going to be a bargain peace," says the Telegraph.

Germany Has Changed.

The paper sees a marked change in Germany's attitude as to certain matters in dispute, but declares the proposals as a whole to be impossible.

Even the most strongly pacifist element in this country has indorsed the demand for the evacuation of France and Belgium.

It says, "as a condition precedent to negotiation, and Maximilian knows that in asking for negotiations an armistice while German armies are in France and Belgium, he is asking for an impossibility. Negotiations under such circumstances would be an admission of Germany's superiority, and concede the loss of the war by the nations who are aiming to break imperial rule, and that Gen. Sir David Watson will succeed to the Canadian command. Gen. Currie, it is stated authoritatively, will continue to lead the Canadians to further victories."

TEUTONS ARE IN FLIGHT ON WIDE FRONT FROM THE SUIPPE TO ARNES

COMMANDER OF BULGARIAN ARMY SURRENDERS TO ALLIED TROOPS

Large Quantity of War Material Taken in Macedonia.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The general in command of the 11th Bulgarian Division has surrendered his force to the Allied troops in Macedonia. The division was comprised of two brigades, and with it a large quantity of war material fell into the hands of the Allies.

GEN. CURRIE NOT TO RELINQUISH HIS COMMAND

Rumor Circulated Is Claimed To Be Without Foundation.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Inquiries instituted here have elicited the information that there is no basis for "the rumor" that Gen. Sir Arthur Currie will shortly relinquish command of the Canadian troops and take command of an imperial army, and that Gen. Sir David Watson will succeed to the Canadian command. Gen. Currie, it is stated authoritatively, will continue to lead the Canadians to further victories.

REBUILDING OF HUGE SHELL PLANT STARTS AS FIRES SMOULDER

Damage at Morgan, N. J., Is Estimated at \$25,000,000.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 7.—While search of the ruins of the mammoth shell-loading plant of Gillespie & Co. at Morgan continued today, in the hope of finding more of the bodies of the 34 workmen who are believed to have perished in the T. N. T. explosions last Friday and Saturday, the work of rebuilding was started.

Of the 21 bodies taken from the ruins only five have been identified. The revised list of injured, it is said, would number about 150.

Government officials, who have been studying the effects of the disaster, which caused damage estimated at \$25,000,000, have adopted measures in the rebuilding plans to prevent the possibility of another explosion in one building from spreading such wide destruction. Fires were still smouldering today in various parts of the ruins covering most of the 2,300-acre site, but officials declared the danger of further explosions was remote.

CHIEF OF GERMAN POLICE FORCE AT WARSAW IS SHOT

Zurich, Oct. 7.—The chief of the German police force in Warsaw, Poland, has been shot by an unidentified person, who fled.

Field Marshal Haig Sweeps Enemy Back in Area Between Lens and Cambrai—Germans Have Set Fire to the Town of Laon—Americans Take St. Etienne.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Laon, the stronghold to which the enemy has been clinging as the key point of his line on the southwest, apparently has been set afire by the Germans. The town was reported ablaze yesterday, and fires were still burning there today.

Rheims has been finally and definitely cleared from the menace of German cannon. The Germans are in retreat on the whole front from the Suippe to the Arnes, as well as in the region south of Cambrai.

In the first-named sector the Allies have reached the Arnes River, on which the enemy hoped to make a stand. In the second region the British fourth army has crushed counter-attacks which the enemy delivered in an effort to prevent its progress toward Bohain and cover their retreat to the south.

These two movements of retreat form a part of a plan which was to have brought the German armies to new lines of resistance much nearer the frontier.

HAIG ADVANCES ON FRONT BETWEEN CAMBRAI AND LENS

London, Oct. 7.—Further progress was made by the British last night on the front between Lens and Cambrai. Field Marshal Haig announced today that posts have been established on crossings of the Scheldt Canal, north of Abencheul-au-Bac and northeast and east of Oppy.

The British also have pushed in slightly further towards Lille on the west and southwest, capturing a German post east of Berclan and progressing somewhat north of Weze Macquart.

AMERICANS CAPTURE ST. ETIENNE.

With the American Army in the Champagne, Sunday, Oct. 6, 8 p.m.—The American troops operating in the Champagne with the French again advanced their lines today, capturing St. Etienne. The American progress served also as a leverage on the right of the Champagne offensive, resulting in advances further west, the result being the withdrawal of the German lines along a 25-mile stretch.

RHEIMS IS DELIVERED FROM THE MENACE OF GERMAN GUNS

Paris, Oct. 7.—French troops have crossed the Suippe River eastward of Orainville and have reached the outskirts of Bazancourt and Boul-sur-Suippe after severe fighting, it is officially announced. At Clement-a-Arnes heavy losses have been inflicted upon the Germans, who retired in disorder. Today's fighting completed the deliverance of Rheims.

The battle north of St. Quentin continued all day, and Remarcourt, Tilloy Farm and several fortified woods were captured, the announcement says. The enemy resisted furiously, but was unable to check the French, who captured several hundred prisoners.

BERTHELOT'S ARMY CROSSES THE AISNE CANAL NORTH OF RHEIMS

With the French Army on the Champagne Front, Oct. 6.—(By the Associated Press).—Gen. Berthelot's army has crossed the Aisne Canal north of Rheims and pushed northward. It has advanced to Aguilcourt, on the Suippe, about a mile from its junction with the Aisne.

The Germans may endeavor to make a stand along the Retourne, which flows into the Aisne at Neufchatel, although they may be unable to do so, and may be hurried back to the fields where they were checked in their march toward the Marne in August.

HUNS IN DISORDERED FLIGHT BEFORE ARMIES OF GOURAUD

With the French Army on Champagne Front, Oct. 6.—11 p.m.—(By the Associated Press).—Over a wide extent of territory outlined by burning villages, the Germans are retreating rapidly before General Gouraud's troops. They are crowded by General Berthelot's forces from the west and in danger of being cut off by the Franco-Americans who have crossed the Arnes River.

AMERICANS GAIN GROUND.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Slight advances yesterday by the American forces between the Meuse and the Bois-des-Agones in heavy infantry fighting was reported today by Gen. Pershing.

GERMAN RESISTANCE SLACKENING.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The French fourth and fifth armies are progressing rapidly. The resistance of the Germans is slackening and the river Suippe has been reached along the line of Bethenyville, Epot, Bayeville.