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M. BARR,

ST. JOHN'S

the "Telegram"

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES. NOON.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 21. (Via Reuter's Agency.)—To-day His Majesty King George, received at Buckingham Palace, a large delegation of inter-parliamentary delegates from the British, French, Italian, and Belgian representatives. His Majesty, speaking in French, recalled the earlier visit of the French Chamber of Deputies at the time when the French were sustaining with courageous valor at Verdun. Now the enemy before us. His forces are being retrained by the British, and his hopes are clamorous for peace. Victory is within our reach, and we are all agreed it must be a peace of decisive victory. The King referred to the steady, hearty support which the various parliaments of the Allies have given to the Government for the conduct of the war. He particularly noted with pleasure that Marshal Foch enjoys the confidence and admiration of the Allied States and British are driving the enemy before us. His Majesty made a tribute to the sustained martial spirit, and cheerful, buoyant spirit of the French and Italian warriors, and the restoration of the provinces, which they have won back. He also referred to the struggle for peace, which the King referred to the suffering of the Belgian people, and the fact that the day of peace was now at hand. He expressed British admiration for Belgium's loyalty, and their soldiers' courage, and said that the British earnestly wished Belgium to regain the prosperity formerly enjoyed, which she so gallantly sacrificed at the call of duty. The British delegates included John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor.

HAIG'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, Oct. 21. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The first despatch from Field Marshal Haig, dated July 20, covering the operations since the first week of December, has been published. It is of great interest to the German offensive of March 21. He begins by emphasizing the difficulties created by the transmission from an offensive to a defensive policy, necessitated by the change of the British front to Paris. He then refers to the reorganization of the British divisions, from a thirteen battalion to a ten battalion basis, and by the extension of the British front to Paris. He then refers to the reorganization of the British divisions, from a thirteen battalion to a ten battalion basis, and by the extension of the British front to Paris. He then refers to the reorganization of the British divisions, from a thirteen battalion to a ten battalion basis, and by the extension of the British front to Paris.

WILL BE DEPORTED.

LONDON, Oct. 21. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Replying to Mr. Kennedy Jones, in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law stated that the Government had carefully considered the question of preventing enemy aliens, interned in England, from remaining here after the war. It was undesirable to discuss the matter at the present time. Replying to general Croft, the Home Secretary said that if the German Government would further brutalities to British prisoners, this would amount to a deliberate rejection of our recent demands, and the Government will be obliged to take immediate action.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 21. British casualties reported for the week ending to-day number 37,150, compared with 35,710 for the previous week. They are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,371; wounded or missing, officers 1,494, men 30,198.

GERMANY'S BILL AGAINST GER- MANY.

LONDON, Oct. 21. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The bill received from an official German source, the following account of some of the items which figure on Germany's Bill in Belgium. All contributions are given in pounds sterling. Local contributions and fines levied on the Germans on Belgium, 1914, 1900,000; war contributions from November 1914 to Oct. 1918, £35,400,000; ditto seven months to May 1917, 14,000,000; ditto June to May 1918, 13,000,000; ditto June to October of the current year, £215,000,000; raw materials and machinery taken by the Germans were reckoned by them to May 1918 at £3,000,000; damage done in December 1914, estimated by the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

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at 2200,000,000, making a grand total of £384,200,000; the above does not include material destruction or requisitions since January 1915, which alone must be reckoned at several hundred millions sterling. Moreover during the winter of 1916, 1,750,000 working men were deported to Germany, the whole of whose future production is totally lost to their country.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 21. Admission of defeat and unconditional surrender by Germany is the unanimous demand of the American Press in its editorial comment on Germany's latest peace note. The following excerpts from the editorials of the leading papers appearing in the morning epitomize the attitude of the Press from coast to coast. New York Tribune: "They have manoeuvred for an armistice which would save their precious fatherland from an invasion and lead to a peace conference based upon Mr. Wilson's condition which provides for German restoration to free seas and free trade and omit to mention moral punishment and reparation." New York Herald: "To-day, as on the heels of the American note of October 8, the demand of the American people will be no armistice, no negotiations, no discussions, no peace until there is open admission of defeat by whatever government Germany may have." New York Journal of Commerce: "If any such radical change has taken place in the Government of the German nation, as Dr. Dolf pretends, the best possible evidence that can be produced of its existence is acknowledgment that a peace of justice means for Germany a peace of condign punishment." Washington Post: "The communication is nothing else than an effort to obtain relief from the German army by uttering a series of falsehoods and false promises to President Wilson." Chicago Tribune: "From the German response it is apparent that the ruling powers at Berlin now look complete defeat in the face. Providence, R.I., Journal: "The German Government offers a reply that is not worth the paper on which it is printed." Boston Post: "What is required from Germany is unconditional surrender, surrender backed by overwhelming guarantees that leave no loophole for bad faith." Baltimore Sun: "What grim humor, what hypocrisy! The German Government knows that any peace reconcilable with the German sense of honor, as it has disclosed itself