

Russia Asks Three Months' Armistice

Germany Has no Hope of Gain From Russ Crisis

Italy to Fight on to Victory Despite Obstacles

Offensive Renewed in Flanders by British

Maximalists Will Consider Peace in That Time

Moscow is With Revolutionaries, as Well as Large Portion of Russ Armies-- Workmen and Soldiers Nominate Bolsheviki Cabinet

By Courier Leased Wire.

An immediate armistice of three months will be offered by the Maximalist Government of Petrograd. During this time, Nikolai Lenine, leader of the Maximalists, plans that representatives elected by the people of all nations will settle the questions of peace. Lenine's government is willing to consider proposals for a just peace from either side.

Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, is reported to have gone over to the revolutionists. The garrison has supported the revolutionary committee there in taking over the government offices. Conditions in Moscow and Petrograd are reported to be quiet.

The Bolsheviki element in the peasants' congress and the Workmen's and Soldiers' organizations is meeting with opposition from members of the Petrograd municipal council and the Maximalists. The opposing factions will not acknowledge the authority of the Maximalists and are said to be planning an appeal to the Russian nation regarding the Petrograd revolt. A cabinet has been named with Lenine as Premier.

As yet no clashes between the Maximalists and the supporters of the Kerensky cabinet are reported and the whereabouts of Kerensky is still in doubt. The revolutionary committee has ordered that the former premier be arrested and imprisoned with the other ministers now in the fortress in Petrograd.

Lenine also has given instructions that his forces shall move against any soldiers supporting Kerensky and has appealed to the railroad men not to transport Kerensky adherents.

It is not clear whether the Russian armies as a whole have accepted the new government, but it is reported that some units have gone to the revolutionary side. All available Russian armies, except reports from Germany, must come through Petrograd and even these have not indicated any great rush to the revolutionary leaders from the soldiers outside Petrograd and Moscow.

The Russian war office has not issued an official statement for several days. Berlin, in its statement, however, mentions no great activity on the eastern front and there are no reports that the Austro-Germans have taken advantage of the disorder in Petrograd to make a determined attack at vital points, between the Baltic and Black Seas. A report from Copenhagen says the Germans have occupied the Aland Islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, which lies between Sweden and Finland.

HUNS EXPECT LITTLE.

Amsterdam, Nov. 10.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, is skeptical about the value to Germany of Lenine's revolution. "We want to conclude a peace with Russia," says the newspaper, "that contains a guarantee of durability, but that is only possible if the negotiations can be carried on with a government which really represents the country and also is able to speak with some authority to Russia's Allies."

The newspaper added that if Kerensky does not succeed in establishing stability in Russia, the country will fall in chaos which may be disastrous for the whole world since it would make a national solution of the question of war or peace impossible within measurable time.

Bolsheviki Cabinet

Petrograd, Friday Nov. 9.—The All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is reported unofficially to have named a cabinet composed of Bolsheviki and then adjourned. The cabinet is headed by Nikolai Lenine as premier and Leon Trotsky holds the post of foreign minister.

The cabinet will serve until the Constituent Assembly approves it or selects a new one. In addition to Lenine and Trotsky, the other members are reported to be as follows: Minister of the Interior, M. Rikoff; Minister of Finance, M. Svortzoff; Minister of Agriculture, M. Militin; Minister of Labor, M. Shliapnikoff; Committee on War and Marine, M. Ivsianikoff, Krylenko and Bibenko; Minister of Commerce, M.

Nogin; Minister of Education, M. Lunacharsky; Minister of Justice, M. Oppokov; Minister of Supplies, M. Theodorovitch; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Avloff; Minister of Affairs of Nationalities. (A new post in charge of affairs of the different nationalities within Russia) M. Dzughashvili; Minister of Communications, M. Raizanoff.

The cabinet members are all Bolsheviki, and are supported by the Left and the Social Revolution party, the other parties having withdrawn from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress. Bibenko is a Kronstadt sailor, while Shliapnikoff is a laborer.

In reply to a question from a peasant deputy, who protested against the arrest of the former ministers, Trotsky announced that the Socialist members of the Kerensky cabinet would be released from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, pending an investigation. He said the others would be held.

The congress took action to turn over to the land committee for distribution the landed estates and state and church lands. The lands of the Cossacks and the peasants will not be confiscated.

The banks in Petrograd reopened today. The city is quiet.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Now that the Kerensky Government has been overthrown there is no present disposition on the part of the United States to furnish any additional funds that might eventually find their way into the hands of Germany.

It is understood here that in any action along his line the United States will have the co-operation of Japan. Most of Russia's supplies at

the present time are being sent via Japan to Vladivostok and practically unlimited credits have been given the Russians by the Japanese. Naturally this will be stopped for the present.

On the other hand there are unconfirmed rumors that orders for 1500 engines for Russia have been awarded the American and Baldwin Locomotive companies by the War Industries Board. These orders have been under negotiation for some time. It is known that the two companies has been practically assured of 750 engines each. Delay in signing the contracts was believed to be due to the necessity of awaiting further Russian credits, hence it is thought unlikely that the orders will be closed, while the latest news from Russia is so unsatisfactory. The amount involved in the order is placed at \$32,500,000.

Still Hope

New York, Nov. 10.—William G. Shepherd, who has just returned from Petrograd, where he had been for some months as correspondent of the United Press, said that he did not believe there would be any civil war in Russia apart from the street fighting in Petrograd. If Kerensky escaped from his would-be captors and reached Moscow he would be able to establish a new government in the old capital of Russia and get enough of the army to remain loyal to the country and keep the Germans from making any further advances.

"If Lenine and Trotsky make a separate peace, it will be a separate peace for only a portion of the Russian army, which has been poisoned by the Lenine doctrines."

"I am astonished after having

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UNSHAKEN CONFIDENCE IN POWER OF ROYAL NAVY

When Great Day of Battle Comes, British Fleet Will Be Equal to The Occasion—Morale of Services Never Higher Than Now

By Courier Leased Wire

London, Nov. 10.—Sir Eric Geddes, speaking for the navy at the Lord Mayor's banquet, said:

"The naval service has unshaken confidence that when the great day comes when we succeed in forcing the enemy to give battle, it will find the royal navy equal to the occasion."

He said that the submarine losses had been very heavy and that, although they had been steadily reduced, they were still heavy. The submarine campaign had not been defeated, but was being held for the present. In his opinion it would be defeated.

The Earl of Derby, Minister of war, declared himself to be an optimist. He said he did not minimize the danger and difficulties of the present moment, but that was all the more reason for keeping a cheerful countenance.

The country had been in many a tight place, but the army and navy can never fail. Their morale, he added, was never higher than now.

Bonar Law said that the enemy had not always made his great thrusts from purely military reasons, but in order to keep the spirits of his allies. The chancellor added:

"The Germans say they are going to win. They can win only if they defeat the French and British armies which stand athwart them, and they are further from that result to-day than they ever have been. I cannot hold out any hope of an early end of this war, much as we should like it."

"There is no short cut to peace. There is only one way to peace, the way over the hard and rugged road to victory. It is a question now of nerve and staying power. All the belligerent nations are staggering beneath the load. It is a question of who is going to fall."

"I have faith in the courage of our people and I have faith in the justice of our cause. It is a struggle between the free peoples of mankind and the iron despotism of a war lord over the soldiers and the nation behind them. Our allies know they are fighting for what they love; they know their hearts will not fail them."

ITALY WILL FIGHT TO THE END IN THE FACE OF ALL OBSTACLES

Neither German Propaganda Nor Disaster on Isonzo Front Will Serve to Deter National Spirit—Italy Escaped Russia's Fate

By Courier Leased Wire.

Rome, Nov. 10.—Italy will continue to fight until the end despite the efforts of German propaganda and the disaster on the Isonzo front, in the opinion of official circles here. The government must fight the effects of Austrian and German propaganda, as well as do all in its power to drive the enemy from Italian soil.

It is felt here that Italy narrowly escaped the fate of Russia as it is believed the campaign carried on to destroy the spirit of the army of the people reached its height when the Austro-German blow was struck in the Julian Alps. Political hatreds have been healed and in the future all parties will work together earnestly with the intention of securing victory.

The first alarming sign of internal trouble was the outbreak in Turin last August, but was effectively put down. Since the Isonzo defeat the authorities have learned that anti-British and anti-American reports were widely circulated throughout Italy.

Austrian aviators dropped bombs over Italian trenches containing German propaganda and peace literature. The propaganda campaign was also carried on through the many German citizens, who were permitted to remain in Italy as residents. It has been discovered that German agents were able to hire Italians for the purpose of destroying munition factories and defences, blowing up battlefields and revealing troop movements and portions of the battlefield lightly held.

During the recent retreat it was noted that the Austro-Germans possessed detailed information concerning the number of Italian troops and their positions.

The Situation.

Italy's armies under a new commander, General Diaz, are in their new positions, probably along the Gaza-Bersheba line. British and French warships are bombarding the retreating Turks from the coast, while British aviators are harassing them with bombs and machine gun fire.

Cadorna Leaves Army.

Rome, Nov. 10.—General Alfiere, the Minister of War, in announcing to General Cadorna his appointment to the Inter-Allied Military Committee, says that he understands how sorry General Cadorna will be to have to leave the army he so often led to victory. General Cadorna's sorrow, the Minister adds, will be shared by the army and the country as Cadorna's name stands for intelligence, courage, firmness and loyalty.

The British campaign in Palestine

continues with marked success. The entire Turkish army is retiring northward toward Jerusalem from the Gaza-Bersheba line.

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British Renew Drive in Passchendaele Region With Good Results This Morning; Heavy Rain and High Wind

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Nov. 10.—The British made an attack this morning on the Flanders' front near Passchendaele. The war office announces that early reports indicate good progress. The announcement follows:

"At sunrise this morning our troops attacked German positions northwest and north of Passchendaele. The first reports indicate that good progress was made. The weather is stormy with heavy rain and high wind."

FRENCH REPULSE FOE

Paris, Nov. 10.—German troops undertook a series of advances last night against French positions northwest of Rheims, says to-day's official report. They were repulsed by the French.

The announcement follows:

"On the front northwest of Rheims the night was marked by a series of efforts directed by the enemy against our trenches and small posts, especially in the sectors of Loivre, Conroy and Dugudat. We repulsed the enemy by our fire and he was not able to approach our lines at any point."

"East of Neuville we penetrated a German trench and destroyed shelters."

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun Front) the artillery fighting continues to be spirited in the vicinity of Chame wood, where there were patrol engagements in which we took prisoners."

"In the Vosges and in Alsace we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy in raiding his lines northwest of Senones and east

of Seppois. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

HOSPITAL BOMBED.

Paris, Nov. 10.—German aviators last night dropped bombs on a French hospital at Zuydcoote, Department of the Nord, killing seven persons and wounding nine. Dunkirk was again bombarded, six casualties resulting.

The following announcement was made:

"Enemy aviators threw down fifty bombs in the region of Dunkirk. Three persons were killed and three wounded. The hospital at Zuydcoote also was attacked by German aviators, who threw down incendiary bombs. Seven persons belonging to the hospital staff were killed and nine were wounded."

COALITION IN GERMANY

By Courier Leased Wire

Berlin, Friday, via London, Nov. 10.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, the vice-chancellor, has capitulated and political peace once more has been restored. The cabinet containing Count von Hertling as chancellor, Friedrich von Payer as vice-chancellor and Herr Friedberg as vice-president of the Russian ministry means a virtually coalition Liberal Government.

The Clerical, National Liberal and Progressive parties are represented actively in the cabinet. Chancellor von Hertling returned to-day to Munich, where he will assist in the re-organization of the Bavarian ministry from which he retires. His first public appearance as chancellor is expected to take place when the Reichstag opens its next session on November 22.

The Liberals are now getting ready to combat the reactionaries in their efforts to obstruct the enactment of the Prussian electoral reform bill. These measures are expected to be ready for first reading at the end of this month. The Clericals, National Liberals, Progressives, Socialists and Poles will constitute an ample majority for it in the Lower chamber of the Prussian Diet.

Polish Question.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—The proposed settlement of the Polish question, according to The Lokal Anzeiger, will be submitted to the ways and means committee of the Reichstag at a meeting on the 18th or 19th of November and to the delegations from the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments in Vienna on December 3.

Nothing Sure.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Hamburg Fremdenblatt reports that German wireless stations on the eastern front have picked up various Russian messages dealing with an armistice, but says there is no adequate confirmation of the statement that the Maximalists already have offered peace or an armistice. He advises the great-

ly use their local papers."

Program Unchanged

Amsterdam, Nov. 10.—In discussing the visit to Berlin of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, The Fremdenblatt of Vienna, in a leading article, apparently inspired, points out that the program of the Austro-Hungarian empire remains unaltered and is directed toward a speedy and honorable peace.

Gus to Chris.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—King Gustave of Sweden is making a private visit to the King of Denmark. King Christian at a dinner to the King of Sweden, said that Gustave's visit confirmed their continued concord and co-operation and that happy results would be obtained for the two nations. In reply King Gustave declared that all efforts toward concord and co-operation always would have his loyal support.

Misused Office

Paris, Nov. 10.—The court of (Continued on page six)

THE MERCHANTS CORNER

The advertising manager of one of America's largest mail order houses recently told a large convention of advertising men that his company maintains "a bureau whose duty it is to read, each week, the weekly papers from all over the country. This bureau looks over these papers, and when it finds a town where the merchants are not advertising steadily in the local papers that town is immediately flooded with literature. It always brings results far in excess of the same effort put forth in territory where the local merchants constantly use their local papers."

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Pressure is quite low from the Maritime Provinces eastward, while a moderate depression is forming in the Missouri valley. Fair weather prevails throughout the Dominion.

Forecasts: Moderate winds, fine and mild.

Sunday—Variable winds, some scattered showers, but for the most part fair and mild.

"Zimmie"

There are some stores that don't advertise, and there are some that fail.

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The Kaiser Started This; Buy Victory Bonds and Help Finish It

ays

M'S

SALE!

records

ods 25 value. money.

Wool Socks \$1.00; sale 85c, 75c, 50c a pair down to 2 pairs for 35c

Socks sale 50c and 60c pair

sted Hose

ke, everlasting kind, \$1.50 pair; sale, for size, 65c up to \$1.38. rsted hose, sale, as 45c to 75c pair sizes 4 1-2 to 10 1-2; o \$1.50, sale 45c to \$1.20. Cashmere Hose, No. 35c to 50c pair Hose at 35c, and 25c pair

Blinds

variety, all widths 55c up

tte Sale

lannelles now be goes higher yet. or striped flannel, heavy quality, price yards for \$2.45 sale 10 yards for \$2.35 sale 10 yards for \$2.09 38 inches wide, sale \$1.89 28 inches wide, sale \$1.59

chance to save money price is now so high, you will not pay the we have a few pairs an wholesale price, eight pairs, large size, t, slightly soiled; nd \$8.00 pair ine Wool Blankets" sale \$10.00 pair heavy all wool blanket \$10.00 pair Blankets, special at \$6.50 ny Blankets, \$5.00 \$3.75 pair

ngle Blankets

sale \$1.95 and each, \$1.65

wool Flannel

0 value; sale 55c to 75c red or cream flannel, 25 value; sale 45c to 90c

Chintz

orings, per yard 35c 50c Scrims, cream and 19c and 25c per yard Marquiesette, very mmed and insertion 25c, 35c and 55c yard

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to \$2.75 set in endless variety.

Bargains

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the appointment of Preston, London, for Sydney Langlois, Paris, W. R. Hearn, North for Canada.