

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1918.

TWO CENTS

FRESH PROGRESS IN HAIG'S DRIVE

British Take Two Villages; Repulse Counter Attack

MAING AND VENEGIES-SUR-ECAILLON CAPTURED BY HAIG

German Counter Attack Repulsed--Fighting Was Resumed Along Front of Offensive This Morning--Americans Share in Gains Being Made

By Courier Leased Wire.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The British have captured Maing, southwest of Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig announces. The British have also captured Venegies-sur-Ecaillon, on the front below Valenciennes.

A German counter-attack was repulsed, and fighting was resumed early this morning.

The statement follows:

"Yesterday afternoon our troops attacked and captured Venegies-sur-Ecaillon, and made progress on the high ground to the east of the village. A counter-attack in this neighborhood was successfully repulsed. The fighting was recommenced in this sector at an early hour this morning.

"At the close of the fighting yesterday, the enemy's resistance in Maing was overcome, and the village remained in our hands.

"On the remainder of the battle front our advanced troops pushed forward at different points."

BRITISH ENTER GERMAN DEFENCES

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Oct. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Fighting which compares in fierceness to almost any in the war continued through the night on the field of the great battle north and south of Valenciennes. Related reports indicate that the British have entered the German defences, gaining considerable ground and pressing eastward slowly but most surely.

FIGHTING PARTICULARLY FIERCE

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.

HUNS BOMBARDED HOSPITAL

PARIS, Oct. 25.—(Havas.)—In the town of St. Amand, north of Valenciennes, which has been captured by the British the Germans left 11,000 inhabitants and 1,000 sick persons from that region who were in a hospital in the centre of the town. On the following day, October 2., the Germans bombarded St. Amand, directing particular attention to the hospital. A large number of patients were killed.

COL. E. M. HOUSE AND STAFF IN FRANCE

By Courier Leased Wire
Washington, Oct. 25.—Colonel E. M. House, personal representative of President Wilson and spokesman of the State Department, and Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations, have arrived in France to represent the United States in the armistice and peace negotiations.

Col. 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.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Oct. 25.—A shallow disturbance is moving eastward across the Great Lakes and showers have occurred throughout Ontario. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces the weather has been mild, while in the West it has been quite cold. Fresh northwesterly winds, a few scattered showers, but mostly fair.

Peace Sought by Turkey

TURKEY WILL ACCEPT PEACE BASED ON PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY WILSON, SAYS TURKISH GRAND VIZIER

New Government Approves President's Terms - Sharp Criticism For German Policy Passed By Reichstag Recently

By Courier Leased Wire.

BASEL, Oct. 25.—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 dispatch as having stated in parliament.

The grand vizier's speech was made on the occasion of the presentation of the new ministry to the chamber. He said the government would grant without delay to all elements not only political rights without distinction as to nationality or religion, but the right to participate in the administration of the country.

Negotiate With Czechs

Basel, Oct. 24.—At a conference of the party leaders of the Austrian lower house, held recently, Strassky, one of the Czech chiefs, declared that in future all negotiations between the Austrian government and the Czech-Slovak Government must be carried on with the Paris organization. Declaring that he was speaking on behalf of the Czech Union, he said that the Czech deputies did not consider themselves qualified to open negotiations with the Austrian government or with other nationalities in the country, according to Vienna advices received here.

Vote of Confidence

Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—The German Reichstag has given Prince Maximilian, the imperial chancellor, a vote of confidence, the ballot standing 135 to 52, according to Berlin dispatches received here. Twenty-three of the members did not vote.

POLICY CRITICIZED

New York, Oct. 25.—German newspapers received here show that sharp criticism of the German military policy was voiced in debate during a sitting of the main committee of the Reichstag late in September. Deputy Adolph Groeber of the Centre party; Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader and now secretary of state without portfolio in Prince Maximilian's government; Deputy Hasenbeck for the People's Progressive party, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann of the National-Liberal party, were the chief critics. The keynote of their remarks was that the military policy reduces the civil government to the role of a puppet.

According to the Vorwaerts of September 26, the address of Herr Groeber was the greatest surprise of the day. In the past he has been a strong supporter of the militarist forces. During the debate he turned upon Chancellor von Hertling and also General von Stein, Prussian war minister, accusing the latter of having forbidden meetings in favor of the peace resolution passed by the Reichstag in July, 1917.

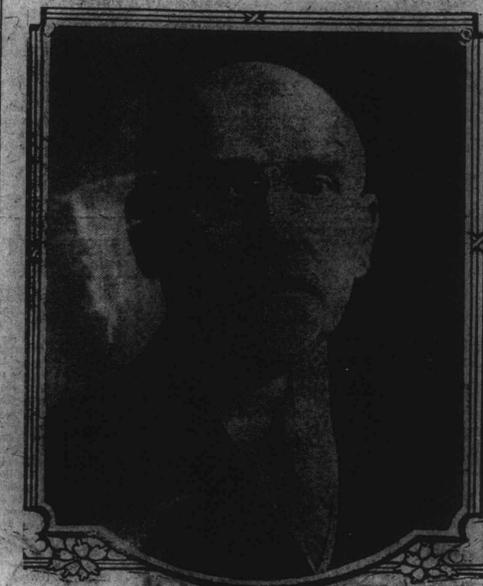
Philipp Scheidemann was unparalysed in his criticism of conditions which have arisen during recent months. He said, in part:

"The last year has been the worst ever lived by the German people. It was believed that following the conclusion of peace in the east a military superiority had been created in the west. In that we have been deceived. Authoritative circles have underestimated the enemy and this under-estimation has been communicated suggestively to them.

"It has not been possible as a military thought to crush the enemy. We will on the contrary be compelled to do our utmost in avoiding being crushed ourselves.

"Vice Chancellor von Payer endeavored, in his speech at Stuttgart, to justify Germany's policy in the east. He even tried to harmonize his address with remarks recently made by Dr. W. S. Eoff, the secretary of state for colonies. This was a difficult undertaking, for Dr. Eoff probably would have spoken quite differently if he had been acquainted with the treaties supplementary to the Brest-Litovsk question. It is very characteristic that Dr. Eoff as a member of the government, knew nothing of these treaties.

"The time is irretrievably passed when the peoples are willing to spill their blood for dynastic reasons. It has been impossible to bring our full force to bear upon the western front because as a result of our eastern policy, German troops must be kept in great strength in the east."



MR. E. R. WOOD, Chairman Dominion Executive, Victory Loan 1918 to whom the Minister of Finance has entrusted the raising of a \$500,000,000 Victory Loan.

DAILY IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN SITUATION

The situation is distinctly better, Dr. Bragg, M.H.O., announced at noon today with regard to the influenza epidemic. The number of new cases reported is dwindling daily, while many patients are being discharged from the Emergency Hospital as recovered, or at least out of all danger.

When are the schools, the churches and the theatres going to reopen? These are queries which are being asked more frequently every day. The decision rests entirely with the Board of Health, and will probably be considered at tonight's meeting of the board. In any event, the schools will not reopen next Monday, J. W. Shepperson, Chairman of the Board of Education, announced today. Whether they will remain closed all week is as yet a matter of conjecture.

(Continued on Page 3.)

WILSON BRINGS SINCERITY OF GERMAN PEOPLE TO FINAL TEST

London Press is Unanimous in Support of President's Reply to Latest German Overtures—Just Peace Will Be Enforced, if Necessary, by Violence Says The Times.

By Courier Leased Wire
London, Oct. 25.—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. "This sort of language becomes necessary when one has to deal with a people who insist on being swayed and tricked in treating with a plain issue and suffer the unpleasant political malady of being too clever by half."

Enforce Just Peace
The newspaper commends President Wilson's "correct attitude toward the Allies," and especially welcomes his reference to the matter of desiring 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. The difference between German violence and the force without stint which President Wilson proposes if necessary to employ, is that German warfare is violence in the service of

The Retort Courteous
Under the caption, "The Retort Courteous," The Post says:

"President Wilson's note is a masterpiece of diplomacy. It rivals the German Government to an unqualified acceptance of his peace terms. In what may be called the President's ultimatum, he again offers the German people an opportunity to set themselves as nearly right as may be provides at the same time a sure guarantee of good faith."

The Express describes Mr. Wilson's note as the greatest of the series of his masterly papers.

"It is supremely great," the newspaper says, "because it is simple, straightforward, unequivocal, and candid. No man can quite tell what Dr. Eoff and Prince Maximilian understand when Mr. Wilson means."

An Admirable Statement
After welcoming the note of President Wilson as "an admirable statement," The Times expresses satisfaction that it reveals the closest possible agreement between American and British views. The newspaper thinks that, at the moment there is no more than a chance that the Germans will ask an armistice. It insists that the naval and military arms of the service must be ready for such an emergency and most adamant in imposing adequate terms to make secure the policy of which they are the instruments. The Times

is gratified at the manifest signs of close co-operation between the military commanders on the western front, while the presence of Col. House, who has arrived in France, will make for political as well as naval and military co-ordination.

The paper further contends that the question of an armistice concerns not only the western powers, but Italy, Serbia, Greece, Czech-Slovak, Poles, Jugo-Slavs, Roumanians and Russians.

Handy Words?
The solitary adverse criticism of Mr. Wilson's note appears in The Graphic, which complains of the length of the document, adding:

"At such a crisis handy words suggest a lack of dignity and create a loophole for further diplomatic wriggling."

The Graphic, nevertheless, prints a cartoon of John Bull holding a copy of the note and saying to President Wilson: "That's the sort of stuff to give 'em, sir."

The Daily Mail says:

"President Wilson states the terms with a composed dignity worthy of the greatest masters of our language. Autocracy must surrender or take a beating and here we may leave the peace offensive without forgetting to thank Mr. Wilson for the mastery with which he exposed its insincerity."

THE BRITISH LIBRARY