

ITALIANS ESTABLISH NEW DEFENSE LINE

Austriai Adheres to Stated Peace Terms

Huns Failed in Attempt Against French Positions

Russ Government Breaks With Workmen's Council

Withdraw From Tagliamento Toward the Livenza River

Cadorna Likely to Take Permanent Position Along Line of the Piave River--- Withdrawal From Tagliamento Executed in Good Order

By Courier Leased Wire.

Italian Headquarters, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—General Cadorna has issued an order including in the zone of military operations all territory to the north and east of the Po and Mincio Rivers.

This district takes in all of northeastern Italy from a point on the Adriatic coast about 30 miles south of Venice, westward and northward to Lake Garda, on the Trentino front.

NO PERMANENT STAND AT LIVENZA.

Rome, Nov. 7.—The Italians have withdrawn in good order from the Tagliamento River toward the Livenza, it is announced officially.

The Livenza is the next river behind the Tagliamento. Its mouth is 12 miles below that of the Tagliamento. Its course is tortuous and it has been generally assumed that General Cadorna would undertake nothing more than a delaying action there, making his stand along a more favorable line, such as that of the Piave River.

Official Statement The announcement follows: As the lower water in the Tagliamento rendered difficult the defense of the river, we have withdrawn our line towards Livenza. The retirement was accomplished in good order under the protection of northward covering units and of rear guards towards the south. "Yesterday and last night our airplanes and airships repeatedly bombed enemy troops at work in repairing bridges over the Tagliamento" or in movement across the river. Four hostile machines were brought down by aviators.

Piave River Line of Defense Paris, Nov. 7.—The new Italian line of defense will run along the course of Piave River, says the Rome correspondent of The Matin. He describes this line as one which an army which has pulled itself and is determined to resist, can hold for a long time. "It is hoped here," the dispatch continues, "that if an energetic counter offensive becomes necessary at one of the most threatened points, Franco-British forces will participate in this way a retreat to the Adige line may be avoided. The Tagliamento was fortified hastily and could not be held."

A retirement by the Italians to a shorter defense line is under way along a front of 160 miles. Not only from the Carnic Alps to the Adriatic, along the Tagliamento are Gen. Cadorna's men retreating, but also in the Dolomite and Carnic Alps. General Cadorna probably is retiring upon the Sugana Valley, which lies east of Trent, and upon the lower Piave, connecting the two neutral positions by a line from the Brenta, which flows through the Sugana valley, to the Piave at a point south of Feltri.

The retreat from the Tagliamento apparently is not so rushed as that from the Isonzo, and the Italians are reported to be falling back steadily, their rear guards in constant touch with the advancing Austro-German scouts. The Italian concentration along a new defense line is progressing systematically.

Roulers, important R. centre northwest of Ypres, is now dominated by British guns. Canadian troops yesterday completed the capture of the important part of the Passchendaele-Ghevelult ridge by taking Passchendaele, Goberg and Mosselmarkt. The Germans suffered heavy losses and a number of

prisoners fell into British hands. Passchendaele dominates Roulers, and the plain surrounding the town, which lies five miles northeast. The Germans had fought hard to hold Passchendaele, and several lines recently the British had been checked in attempts to take it. Tuesday the enterprise of the Canadians was too much for the Germans, and they had to surrender their position, which means much to further British progress toward the Roulers-Menin railway, one of the several lines entering Roulers. Each successful effort by the British brings nearer the inevitable German retirement from the positions directly affected by the ever-widening Ypres salient. A retreat, however, is a menace to the submarine bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge and the city of Bruges, the base of German operations in Flanders, and it is apparent that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is doing his utmost to retain the positions now held rather than to retire and straighten his line.

London, Nov. 7.—The Italians are retiring in order from Tagliamento, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Italian headquarters in northern Italy. The Italian cavalry scouts are fighting according to plan. Enemy scouts on Monday were in the neighborhood of Maniago, twelve miles west of the Tagliamento. All the new troops with which the Italians have come in contact during the past ten days were brought from the Russian front, according to the accredited British correspondent with the Italian army. He adds that the British hospital unit, which became lost during the retreat from the Isonzo, has now joined the Italian forces.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 7.—(By the Associated Press)—The situation is getting clearer, and the troops which the troops are falling back to the new positions gives a promising outlook. The general conditions, none the less, continue grave, though the advance Austro-German scouts, of encouragement and confidence in the course of events. The enemy's pressure to-day made itself felt on the centre and right, as well as on the left wing. Rear guards, however, repulsed enemy rushes, and permitted the systematic development of Italian concentration along another line.

Fresh Heroism. Italian Army Headquarters, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—(By the Associated Press)—Again a brigade of grenadiers has covered itself with glory, standing like a rock in the face of the advancing Austro-German tide until it was overwhelmed. After the enemy had crossed the Tagliamento and was pressing on between Padernone and Portogruaro the grenadiers were assigned to the task of holding up the advance in this region. No shelling from the enemy could dislodge them. They lay prone behind brushwood, calmly awaiting the foe, and when as soon as the enemy came within range his ranks were swept with the rifle fire of the grenadiers. The Austro-German lines were filled up immediately, however, and continued to advance in overwhelming

waves. As they approached the grenadiers rose to their knees and hurled their grenades, but were unable to turn back such great numbers of the enemy. The last surviving officer then ordered a bayonet charge. Without hesitation the grenadiers dashed at the foe. When last seen the few survivors, using their rifles as clubs, were fighting on until, one by one, all fell. That did not occur, however, until they had accomplished their task, for their resistance delayed the enemy until the Italian troops reached a place of safety and were reformed for action.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The German plan has failed in regard to its political object," says a semi-official statement issued here to-day. Strong confidence is felt that it will fail to accomplish its military object. The military situation, although difficult, is being held in hand, while the political situation is excellent. All the living forces of the nation, without the least discouragement, are united for the attainment of the supreme aim, remaining at the side of the allies and repulsing the threats and cajoleries of the enemy. "Naturally the military situation has been overturned completely, since it has been changed from progressive penetration of the enemy's territory, aiming at Laibach and Trieste into a war of manoeuvre on the Venetian plains."

Five Hun Armies. London, Nov. 7.—It is announced at the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company that the Austro-Hungarian army operating against Italy number five. They are under Generals von Krobatin, von Kraus, von Below, von Henrichs and Wurm, with the leadership vested in von Below, who commands the centre army. There is a possibility, the despatch adds, of the Austro-Hungarian fleet co-operating with General Wurm's army along the Adriatic coast.

Rome, Nov. 6.—A semi-official statement says: The Italian retreat caused a military crisis which gradually is being solved by the assembling of troops on a previously established line and by the rushing up of Anglo-French forces. While this is being done fighting is going on all the time so as to delay as much as possible the advance of the Austro-Germans who desire to take advantage of the situation. "The Italian army, faithful to the orders of its leaders, is fighting with high morale and a firm spirit." Some time must necessarily elapse before an equilibrium has been established, but all existing conditions give confidence that the fate of the great battle initiated 12 days ago will be concluded in our favor.

The Italians ago confronted by an imposing concentration of the enemy's troops and materiel, under orders of the German general staff, aiming to obtain on our front a definite decision in the European war by crushing the members of the committee. The military will take the necessary means in case of a

revolt. Petrograd, Nov. 7.—The Government has decided not to resort to armed force for the present against the military committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, and has ordered the Ministry of Justice to prosecute the members of the committee. The military will take the necessary means in case of a

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W.F. Cockshutt Steps Down, to Further Fusion

AUSTRIA ADHERES TO FORMER PEACE TERMS

Central Powers Have Proposed Program on Basis Honorable for all Belligerents, Says Premier—Rejoicing Over Italian Crisis

By Courier Leased Wire

Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—Czech deputies in the Austrian Lower House on Tuesday, says a despatch from Vienna, asked Dr. von Seidler, the Premier, for a statement regarding the prospects for the realization of a desire for peace expressed in a letter sent to the deputies by Bohemian women in Moravia. The Premier replied that he appreciated sincerely the desire of the women, and added:

"Austro-Hungary and its allies repeatedly and publicly have declared their readiness for peace and have proposed a peace program on which basis an honorable peace is possible for us and our opponents."

Rejoice in Italian Reverse. Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—Dr. Gustav Gross, president of the Austrian Lower House, at the opening of Tuesday's session of that body, according to a despatch from Vienna, referred to the Italian defeat as follows:

"Above all we may rejoice that the prospects of peace have improved and that our former ally, Italy, which for more than two years was such a menace to our southern frontier, it may be hoped, soon will be struck from the list of our enemies."

Seventh Austrian War Loan. Copenhagen, Nov. 7.—The seventh Austrian war loan will be of the five and one-half per cent. type and will be issued at ninety-two and one-half, maturing in forty years, according to a Vienna despatch to The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. Subscribers will receive a bonus of a month's interest and the banks will get a commission of one-half of one per cent., so that the loan will net the Government approximately nine and one-half.

FOE FAILED IN ATTACK ON VERDUN LAST NIGHT

French Repulsed German Attempts in Region of Chaume Wood, at St. Quentin and Northwest of Rheims; British Hold All Positions Gained

By Courier Leased Wire

Paris, Nov. 7.—The Germans made an attack last night on the Verdun front at Chaume wood. The war office announces that the enemy was repulsed.

German attacks near St. Quentin and northwest of Rheims also failed. The communication follows: "Enemy attacks against our trenches in the region of St. Quentin and northwest of Rheims, in the sectors of Sapignul and Godat, cost him losses without any result."

"On the right bank of the Meuse a violent bombardment in the region of Chaume wood was followed by an infantry attack. Beaten back by our fire, the Germans were not able to approach our lines."

"On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading."

London, Nov. 7.—The Germans made no effort during the night to regain the ground captured yesterday on the Ypres front by the British.

"On the battle front there is nothing to report except intermittent German artillery operations," says to-day's official statement. "Our troops have been engaged in consolidating the positions won in yesterday's attack."

"A successful raid was carried out last night by Liverpool troops northwest of Queant. We captured a few prisoners."

REVOLT IN PETROGRAD SPREAD BY WORKMEN

Members of Committee to be Prosecuted by Department of Justice—Government Not Yet Willing to Resort to Armed Force to Quell Disturbance

By Courier Leased Wire

Petrograd, Nov. 7.—The Government has decided not to resort to armed force for the present against the military committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, and has ordered the Ministry of Justice to prosecute the members of the committee. The military will take the necessary means in case of a

revolt. Petrograd, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—In addressing the preliminary Parliament to-day Premier Kerensky charged the military committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates with having distributed arms the necessary means in case of a

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The Conservative Association Last Night Took Action For Naming of Union Candidate, Selecting Committee to Attend Fusion Meeting Tonight

By Courier Leased Wire

The Conservative association last night fell readily in line with the appeal of Premier Borden for union candidates, and appointed a committee to attend to-night's fusion meeting of Liberals, Conservatives and Laborites, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, formally nominated as a win-the-war candidate, rising above personal or party considerations, tendering his resignation to the executive of the association, the better to expedite selection of a fusion candidate.

T. E. Ryerson, chairman, read the resolution passed at Saturday's meeting of the Liberal association, commending that in case action were taken by the appointment of a committee, it would be required to meet Wednesday night.

Mr. F. Eastman, seconded by Mr. Long, moved that the appointment of a committee of ten representatives to a joint meeting be left in the hands of the executive.

Mr. A. E. Watts recalled the fact that Mr. W. F. Cockshutt had been unanimously selected as a union candidate by a gathering of win-the-war citizens ten days ago, and had pledged himself to support all the requirements of any recognized organization for the winning of the war. Mr. Cockshutt was already in the field when Mr. Harris was nominated. From the first day of the war, Mr. Cockshutt had done all in his power by voice, means and work, to further the cause of the empire; he had made the greatest sacrifice possible for a man to make, in encouraging his own sons to go forward for the service of king and country. He had stood alone in the House upon measures of food control since adopted, and had been from the first an advocate of selective draft; he had stepped forward upon formation of union government, and affirmed his support of all its planks.

In no manner had Mr. Cockshutt been connected or associated with any sort of war profiteering, and in short, he was a candidate to whom no party could take reasonable objection. Mr. Watts however, admitted the possible advisability of affording the other parties an opportunity to discuss the situation, provided Mr. Cockshutt were willing.

S. A. Jones. Ald. S. A. Jones approved Mr. Watts remarks, recalling the notable service rendered in parliament for years past by Mr. Cockshutt, the name of whose family was pre-eminent in the annals of Canada to-day, so that the speaker could not conceive of a fusion meeting's doing otherwise than select Mr. Cockshutt. Mr. A. L. Baird expressed willingness to meet the Liberal party, as the only fighting element, but did not propose to go further. T. E. Ryerson and F. D. Reville saw no reason for refusing a union meeting.

Mr. S. P. Pitcher touched upon the personal sacrifices which he had

made for the war, the greatest sacrifice a man could be called upon to make. He expressed willingness to meet either the Liberals of the Labor party separately. "But if we have to fight" he declared, "we will fight until we die!" Mr. Ryerson expressed confidence that Mr. Cockshutt's name would not suffer from submission to the labor party. Mr. Reville had faith in the labor party as in both the others.

"I take no back seat to Lloyd Harris or any other man in this riding as win the war candidate," declared Mr. Cockshutt, in opening a ringing address pulsating with the spirit of patriotism and unselfishness. "I challenge the Liberal party to produce any man who has done more for winning the war than I have. I can truthfully say that my pockets are more empty now than when the war began. In fact I am one third poorer."

Mr. Cockshutt touched upon the Liberal appeal for an equal distribution of seats in Ontario, while in other provinces where a Liberal majority prevailed they refused to re-probate. Laying stress upon the need for sacrifice from all in wartime, Mr. Cockshutt tendered his resignation, reserving the right to say whether he would take it up again. He had during the course of previous years had many other seats offered to him, but had preferred to run in his home constituency.

While desiring to enter no personal conflict, Mr. Cockshutt considered that by reason of his having sat so long in Parliament, he had rights which other men had not. Yet the present was a time for sacrifice, and, though with unduly hard pressure upon his feeling and sentiments, he tendered his resignation. "If other men can be found who can help win the war better than I" he declared in closing. "I shall be

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Have You Reported? Saturday is the Last Day for Class One Men SEE PAGE EIGHT

ays... SMOKE... CANADIAN HOMES... WEATHER BULLETIN... Jimmie