

TEUTONS FLING LIVES AWAY IN ATTACKING CANADIANS

Desperate Effort of Germans to Regain Passchendaele Defeated

Hindenburg Forces the Sacrifice of Thousands of German Lives in Useless Effort to Recover the Dominating Ridge of the Flanders Plains--Hurled Back With Decimated Ranks

London, Nov. 14.—Crown Prince Rupprecht vainly attempted to carry out Hindenburg's orders to retake Passchendaele, or break the British grip on the Passchendaele ridge, yesterday.

Field Marshal Haig today reported: "Following increased enemy artillery, the enemy attacked yesterday afternoon and were completely repulsed." He located the German thrust as "north of Passchendaele."

Hindenburg Has Told the Germans that They Must Retain Passchendaele at Any Sacrifice

This counter attack is the first of any considerable strength which the Germans have launched since Haig's successful two drives of last week. From documents captured on German prisoners it is known that Field Marshal Hindenburg has issued orders that Passchendaele "must be retaken at all costs."

The Germans Made a Desperate Onslaught, But Boys from Canada Were Too Much for Them

London, Nov. 14.—The Germans met with a complete defeat at the hands of the British yesterday in Flanders, the war office reports. An attempt to recapture the ground recently won by the British near Passchendaele was repulsed.

The statement follows: "Following upon the increased activity of their artillery, already noted, the Germans yesterday afternoon attacked the positions held by our troops on the high ground north of Passchendaele. The attack was repulsed completely.

Some Difference of Opinion in Great Britain as to How Proposed Allied War Council Will Work

London, Nov. 14.—The establishment of the new Allied war council, as announced yesterday by Chancellor Bonar Law, and the references of Lloyd George in his Paris speech yesterday to the allies "incredible blunders" because of the lack of unity in military matters, have provoked a considerable stir in the newspapers here, some of which accuse the Premier of a desire to assume direction of the Allied campaign.

Criticism of the new military plan is developing into a controversy over Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Sir William Robertson, British Chief of Staff, rumors of whose impending retirement have been persistent since Sunday.

Announcement of the formation of an Allied war council is hailed with joy by the advocates of a single front, with a single command, but those who are jealous of infringement of the powers of Haig and Robertson by the triumvirate of Foch, Lloyd George and Orlando, are questioning the wisdom of the decision.

The Morning Post connects the new plan with the rumors of Haig and Robertson's resignations and says that with the nation and the army are alarmed over it. It adds: "A political council advised by a military committee is to direct the strategy of the Allied army. The blood of the nation will run cold at the idea of no more fatal and no more disastrous arrangements can be conserved. Premier Lloyd George, from his speech in Paris, appears to think that this complicated project will achieve strategic union, it seems to us that it will achieve strategic paralysis."

American Anxious to Fight. (By special cable and leased wire to The Daily Gleaner.) American troops in headquarters in France, Nov. 14.—Sammy is hungry for a fight with the Boche. He's getting contemptuous of whistling things shooting over his head; he is getting tired of wearing a gas mask when the Boche drops some unwellly gas shells over; he doesn't mind the taste of machine gun bullets; he's a pure fatalist when it comes to shells banging away close by. He's just an American kid, but back in his head he's asking for a chance at Fritz. That is the impression one gets to-

A Swedish Despatch Declares Kerensky Has Been Arrested at Petrograd and that Bolsheviki Again Controls the Situation

(By special cable and leased wire to The Daily Gleaner.) STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14.—Premier Kerensky has been arrested at Petrograd, according to a despatch from Haparanda, received today by the Swedish Telegraph Agency.

The message gave no details, it merely stated that "Kerensky had entered Petrograd and was arrested in the city."

Whether the Premier was taken while heading a detachment of troops, or whether he entered alone, was not given.

Previous despatches from Petrograd, all greatly delayed, had been confusingly contradictory, some asserted the Provisional Government had been victorious and that its troops held parts of Petrograd, and others, sent by the Bolsheviki themselves, insisted that their troops had inflicted a defeat of the Kerensky-Korniloff forces.

Leon Trotsky, moving spirit in the Bolsheviki revolt, early in the institution of the Bolsheviki government, issued orders for Kerensky's arrest, with other members of the provisional government, and declared when captured the officials would be tried for complicity in the Korniloff rebellion.

French Premier's Resignation Indirectly Caused by Action To Form Allied War Council

French Deputies Do Not Take Kindly to What They Fear Would Be a Single Dictatorship of All the Allied Forces in the Field, East and West.

(By special cable and leased wire to The Daily Gleaner.) London, Nov. 14.—One Allied premier out and another under strong fire, were today's results in the effort to consolidate Allied powers, military and political, under one supreme inter-Allied council.

The resignation of Premier Painleve and his cabinet at Paris was regarded as directly expressive of the French Chamber of Deputies' opposition to such a plan, although the vote was not specifically for or against the plan itself.

In London the press and public continue its onslaughts on the scheme, the fear being expressed that under it civilians might replace military men as strategists.

Painleve's resignation and those of his colleagues came after the socialists had withheld their vote from a motion to support the government.

The vote came at the conclusion of a spirited debate on the inter-Allied war council, during which it was characterized as "a mere secretarial bureau."

Painleve's speech gave the epitome of his object in not to direct the details of military operations, but to define the general war policy and the general plans of the Allies, adapting them to the resources and means at hand, and in order to insure the strongest possible results. It rests upon an inter-Allied permanent staff.

German Socialists Respond To Peace Offer From Russia

Meetings to Be Called Everywhere Throughout Germany to Stir Up Feeling in Favor of a General Armistice to Obtain Peace Without Annexation.

Amsterdam, Nov. 14.—The German independent socialists, according to a despatch from Berlin, publish a manifesto calling upon the socialist proletariat in Germany to respond to the Russian peace offer as made by the maximalist government in Petrograd. The manifesto suggests that meetings be held everywhere in favor of a general armistice for the purpose of obtaining a peace without annexations.

ALLIES MUST LOOK FACTS IN THE FACE NOW

The Reverses in Italy and Situation in Russia Will Surely Prolong the Struggle.

THE GERMAN SOLDIERS WILL REGAIN MORALE

Britain, France and America, However, Will Not Turn Back From Their Task.

(Special by The Daily Gleaner's leased wire.) New York, Nov. 14.—Astonishing America not to minimize the "recent reverses on the Italian front," Sir Stephenson Kent, Director General of Britain's Ministry of Munitions, said to 240 members of the United Engineers' Societies at Dalmonico's last night.

"We should look facts in the face. We should not expect to recover from this blow within a week, a month, or for many months. These reverses have undone, in my view, the greater part of what was accomplished by the Allies in their western offensive this spring and summer. Gradually, on the Western front, we were undermining the morale of the German armies. That is practically now offset. The German army, so to speak, will have its tail up again."

"There is no gainsaying the fact that the Germans have done a wonderful thing in Italy. Reverses there, and the situation in Russia, are bound to prolong the war. But no matter how many setbacks we suffer, they are not going to put us off our guard."

Applause, provoked by Sir Stephenson's last sentence, were followed by cheers when, before taking his seat, he added: "Your race and my race are stickers. Well, we've got to stick a very long time to win this war, and I hope your race and my race are going to stick together for all time."

Sir Stephenson, and his fellow members of the special commission of the British Ministry of Munitions, which had been advising with representatives of labor and industries in this country, were the guests of honor at a banquet attended by practically every member of the engineering community of the country. When introduced by Cal. J. J. Costy, Chief Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., he launched into a discussion of England's methods of handling the problem of labor's relations with capital and the state, following the outbreak of the war.

THE SLACKERS ARE BEING DISCHARGED

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 14.—Approximately one hundred men who, up to last week, held good positions with various manufacturers and mercantile firms in Windsor, Walkerville and Ford City, found themselves jobless when they reported for work yesterday. A printed card, upon which their names were inscribed, notified them to "report at the office and to get your pay. Your services are no longer required." The order applied, of course, only to those eligible who had failed to report themselves at any of the tribunals now held claimed exemption.

SUSPEND HUN COMPANIES.

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 14.—A decree has been issued suspending the operation in Brazil of German insurance companies. The Government will appoint liquidators for the companies.

Italy Will Starve Before Submitting to Hun Peace

The Pride of the Italian People Stirred by Recent Events, and the Disasters on the Northern Front Have Unified the Whole People to Resist to End.

Rome, Nov. 14.—The spirit of the Italian people appears to be stiffening daily. The pride of the people has been deeply touched by recent events. There have been many callers at the American Embassy to assure Ambassador Page that the nation will resist to the uttermost.

"We have never made peace," exclaimed one prominent editor. "We may become homeless; we may starve, like the Belgians, but never peace."

HUNS CROSS PIAVE BUT THE ITALIANS PIN THEM TO THE BANK

The Fact that the Teutons Have Not Been Able to Advance from the Bridgehead at Zenon Shows that the Italian Forces at This Point Are Equal to Enemy.

ZENON IS ONLY TWENTY MILES FROM VENICE AND SUCCESS FOR ENEMY HERE WOULD BE CRITICAL

The German Force in the Trentino Threatens Movement for the Purpose of Cutting Off the Italian Army There, But They Are Making Little Progress as Yet.

(By special cable and leased wire to The Daily Gleaner.) London, Nov. 14.—The Teuton army has gained the first advantage in the jockeying preliminary to the all-important battle of the Piave, but after having crossed that stream at Zenon, their forces were pinned tight to the bank by powerfully directed Italian counter attacks.

The fact that the Austro-Germans were unable to make further progress after crossing the river was regarded today as a favorable omen of Italian solidity along the defense line.

The Point at Which the Germans Crossed Piave Is Only Twenty Miles from City of the Doges

Venice is only about twenty miles from the point where the Germans achieved the crossing of the river. Only one more natural defense line of any strength stands between the Piave and the city of the Doges. This is the river Sile, which runs practically parallel to the Piave, from Treviso to the coast.

On the northern (left) wing of the Italian line, in the mountains, the enemy has advanced slightly, but is being blocked in every effort to turn the flank of the Italian front, according to Rome despatches.

The Italian Armies are Far from Defeated and Huns Have Greatly Exaggerated Their Success

Washington, Nov. 14.—That the Teutonic drive into Italy has been stopped is expressed in a cable despatch to the French embassy: "The Germans have greatly exaggerated the importance of the Italian defeat," says the statement. "In reality the Italian armies are far from being defeated."

Italian Parliament Meets Today and Reports From All Sections Shows Patriotism Runs High

Rome, Nov. 14.—More than six hundred senators and deputies have arrived in Rome from all parts of the country for the opening of parliament today. The prevailing talk among them is that the people of their constituencies are determined to support the government and the army to the fullest extent against the invasion.

Refugees from occupied territory continue to pour southward. They are receiving assistance everywhere.

The Most Serious Thrust of Germans is in the Trentino, in Attempt to Cut Off Italian Army

Italian Headquarters in Italy, Nov. 14.—(By Associated Press).—The Piave line still holds in the main against heavy and continuous artillery fire from the eastern bank and the efforts of the Austro-Germans to cross the stream. These efforts have not taken the proportions of a general movement, but several battalions crossed the river on pontoons near Zenon. The Italian artillery concentrated its fire on the raiding parties, either destroying them in mid-stream or pushing them back on the river bank. The fighting here was desperate and sanguinary. Men who have returned from the batteries along the Piave say the German fire is extremely heavy, but from middle calibre guns.

Chief attention is now directed toward the eastern sector of the Trentino front, where it runs across the Asiago plateau to the Upper Piave river. The enemy is making demonstrations there which are either a diversion or the prelude to a heavy attack, with the evident purpose of getting down into the valley toward Bassano and the plains below, thus separating the Italian army on the Trentino from that on the Piave.

Reports indicate that the enemy is operating on four main fronts. An Italian aviator, who made one of the last flights over Udine after it was evacuated, says the city was damaged but little.

The inter-Allied council is considering measures for the adequate protection of Vienna.

HUN SOCIALISTS FAVOR ARMISTICE

Berlin (via London), Nov. 14.—The Berlin press generally gives a friendly reception to the peace manifesto of the Russian Maximalists. The Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, and the Germanist, the Catholic organ, both raise the question as to whether the Bolsheviki will retain power in Russia.

"The question as to whether the beligerents are ready for a three months' armistice for the purpose of discussing peace, the Vorwarts says, can only be answered by the German government affirmatively, declaring at the same time that it does not intend to annex or consent to annexation at Germany's cost. Whatever Germany has to say concerning annexations, it adds, is contained in the Reichstag resolution of July 19, and in the German reply to the Pope.

The Vorwarts continues: "German Socialists do not accept all the theories of the Bolsheviki, but recognizes them as Socialists and comrades. Therefore, they gladly record the Bolsheviki offer as worthy of Socialism and most promising."

A temporary cessation of hostilities between Russia and the Central Powers, the Germania says, would bring peace nearer. It adds that Germany and Austria-Hungary would promptly agree to a limited armistice as proposed, and that Russia's Allies could escape the efforts of such a step.

COULD NOT FORWARD JAPANESE TROOPS

Tokio, Nov. 14.—Lieut. General Oshima, Minister of War, informs Japanese newspaper men that the despatch of troops to Europe is an absolute impossibility, owing to the tremendous cost and lack of tonnage. Baron Takahashi, former Minister of Finance, in an article in the newspapers, declares the Japanese army is deficient in ordnance and airplane equipment.

BULGARIA HAS EYE ON MAIN CHANGE

Amsterdam, Nov. 14.—Aroused apparently by the Maximalist peace offer, the Mir of Sofia, organ of the Bulgarian national party, says that the Bulgarians cannot permit themselves to be troubled by the declarations of Russian illusions, or the Dutch-Scandinavian committee. It adds: "Bulgarians are completely unanimous that Bulgaria's future imperiously demands the possession of Dobruja to the mouth of the Danube river."