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hy, Box A. 61, Ham-

of Poland known that many

valuable treasures away in a special and. This permahe heroic struggle tional liberty exists Rapperswill, an enhe southern end of er in the year 1870, patriotic represen-

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Cures Burns, Etc.

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siptown.

y hold on, you help. I'd rather a wooden leg hinting there was out me figure.-J.



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Free A WINTE

This Paper.

NOTE JUST WHAT ALLIES WANTED

Prench Official View of President's Reply.

Next Word Must Come From Foe Army Heads.

Paris, Cable.—The official comment to the Associated Press on President Wilson's reply 'to Germany can be summed up as follows:

"President Wilson's latest answer resolves the whole thing into a military question which can be decided by Foch, Haig and Pershing.

"The situation, however, is virtually unchanged, though the exchange of notes has given an insight into affairs in Germany and has perhaps hastened her internal reforms. The next answer will have to be a military an-

swer from her military authorities. question of the internal government of Germany is not so important as an assurance against a recurrence of · Germany's militaristic policies, which precipitated the war. "We do not know how sincere Ger-

many is about her internal reforms. We have reason to doubt the sincerity of her aims in this direction. The great thing for us is to make sure the things shall not again be in the same position as before the war. 'An armistice is almost impossible.

as the conditions would be so unimaginably drastic. An armistice would be full of danger if not guarded by all sorts of conditions." The feeling prevails in general smong French officials that the latest note from the President of the United

been wanting to force upon the ene-President Wilson's reply to Germany was published in the newspapers here in English as well as in French translation, at the request of the authori-

States is just what the Allies have

La Liberte says that if Germany gives guarantees as demanded by the President it will be materially impossible for her to continue the war.

"Everything is now in the hands of the military authorities." says the Temps. "The reply has moved the problem from the domain of controversy to the domain of facts. The President attaches such importance to the essential idea that an armistice must make it impossible for Germany to resume the war that he expresses it three times.'

Marcel Semblat, in L'Heure, says: "No reply of the President's in our opinion has equalled the present one in frankness. To the carpers in the progressed north of Vichte." United States who implored him not to reply he turned a deaf ear. No better warning could be given Germany than that she holds her fate in her champs, according to the War Office own hands. Will she uncrown the announcement to-night. They have Kaiser and become a free people, or lalso made an important advance bewill she remain infatuated with the tween the Oise and the Serre Rivers. military imperialists? The choice is hers. We will treat her accordingly."

Relief for the Depressed—Physical and mental depression usually have the east bank, taking about 30 prisontheir origin in a disordered state of ers. the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Parmalee's Vegetable Pills. They revive the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN FIRST FIGHT

Victory of New Nation's Army in France.

Bayoneted Enemy Over particularly exercised. Their Guns.

With the French Army in France. Special Despatch, the newest of o which more than seven tons of exnational fete days, will in years to plesives were dropped, causing several come be celebrated not only in Central Europe as the anniversary of the birth in exile of the Czecho-Slovak Government, but also at Terron-sur-Aisne, in France, as the date of the first victory of the Czecho-Slovak army.

Units of this latest arrival among the belligerents in this war, fighting with Gen. Gouraud in the region of vousiers, received news of the constitution of the Czecho-Slovak Government at noon, October 21. Immediately afterward they went forward to assault one of the most difficult positions along the Aisne and took the village of Terron at the point of the

These troops had been in line for six days in a particularly crying sector, drenched by continual rains, wallowing in mud and wading through the flooded region along the river. In front of them the Germans were strongly entrenched and fortified in in the streets of the town, but plan the village of Terron with their usual

heavy armament of machine guns. A wild burst of enthusiasm greeted the announcement by the colonel in command of the formation of the Czecho-Slovak Government, after which the men listened in impressive effence to the colonel's exhortation:

"Your colonel counts upon every man to do his utmost to salute the constitution of the Government by a victory." he said. "The Czecho-Slovak nation has its eyes upon you. Be of stout heart, and -forward,

Fifteen minutes only of artillery preparation preceded the rush through mud and water to the German lines. Led by Major Nussk, commanding the battalion in the first line, the men
Left their trenches at 3 o'clock to cross Do your duty in eit things. You can
the massky some sweet by the first not do more. You should never wish
from seats of machine sens, the em-

The line became thinner

thinner as it went on, but the survivors inspired by the example of Captains Siblik and Viscok and Lieutenants Pliva and Zatica, continued on to the first houses in the village without faltering. An hour later the entire position was in their hands.

The village had been con-merci in a fierce house-to-house, hand-tohand fight, in the course of which the German gunners who stuck desperately to their posts were hayoneted on their guns. The survivors ef the garrison were in small proportion to the dead that lay on the ground.

A NICE PROBE.

Man Who Let Edith Cavell Die in Charge.

London, Cable.—Reuter Despatch -Referring to the Berlin telegram which stated that a neutral commission under the direction of Baron von Der Lancken had been appointed to g) to the front and investigate the The French people feel that the accusations regarding wanton German devastation, the Daily News says t) at the selection of Von De Laucken, head of the Political Department at Erussels, is extraordinary when it is recalled that he played a leading role in the murder of Edith Cavell. It was Von Der Lancken who ignored the American Minister's representations and refused to allow Miss Cavell to receive a visit from a Belgian lawyer. t was Von Der Lancken to whom Whitlock made his moving appeal to "Save this unfortunate woman from

FRENCH CROSSED THE OISE CANA

Important Advance Made Near Longchamps

While Force in Flanders Also Progress.

Havre. Cable.—The official communication from Belgian headquarters to-night says: "There was no event of importance to report on the operations of the armies in Flanders, except that the French troops increased their advance east of the Lys and reached the Deynze-Courtrai road, between Peteghem and Onsene, and

Paris, Cable.—French troops have appear when treated with Holloway's crossed the Oise Canal opposite Long- Corn Cure.

The War Office reports: (Night)-"On the Oise our forces. after crossing the canal opposite Longchamps, have made progress on

"Between the Oise and the Serre we delivered an attack in the afternoon and despite the resistanc of the Ger mans, our troops made an important advance south of Origny-Sainte Benoite and north of Villers-le-Sec. "On our right we have reached the

road between La FerteChevresis and Ferrieres Farm. Several hundred prisoners are reported. There was considerable artillery

activity on the plateau east of Vouziers.

"Aviation-On Oct 23 observation planes in the course of numerous reconnaissances, proceeded more than 70 kilometres (about 43 1-2 miles) inside the enemy lines. They brought back several hundred photographs. Two captive balloons were burned and 12 enemy machines were brought down or put out of action. The greater part of these succeses were obtained in the region of the Aisne, where the vigilance of our pursuit machines was

"During the night our bombing machines dropped 14,500 kilos of projectiles on the railway stations at Montcornet, Marle, Vervins and Wassigny, with particular attention to Proviey;

SQUEEZE FOE OUT

British Do Not Intend to Storm City.

Are Now Steadily Outflanking It.

London, Cable.—Apparently the British are not desirous of taking Valenciennes by fighting the Germans to outflank it.

West of Valenciennes Wednesday the British line skirted the western fruge of the town. The British were in St. Waast and Faubourg de Lille. But the Scheldt Canal, which is broad, lies between the British and the town proper. All the bridges over the canal have been wrecked and the railway line which parallels the canal is stiff with machine guns.

Further south, however, the British are across the Scheldt at several places between the valley of the Harpies River and Thiant, and it should only be a question of time until Valenciennes become untenable for the enemy.

See Saw Battle in the Mer

Great Air Squadrons Do Good Work.

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Cable.—The stiffest fighting of the American offensive west of the Meuse was under way today. The line is ewaying back and

In the region of Grand Pre, on the western end of the front, the Americans threw back repeated violent German counter-attacks. The Doughboys captured about 50 prisoners and eight machine guns.

With their backs to a great series of woods, the Bois-de-Bas and the Bois-de-Bourgogne included, the Germans are fighting for their lives. Prisoners assert that the woods are litterally full of machine guns and guns of heavier calibre, and these prisoners the Scheldt Canal east or Raismes have expressed the opinion that the Porest Americans can never capture Bourgogne and the woods to the north-

The American troops fought Wednesday in the face of machinegun fire from Talma Farm to Hill 220. northwest of Grand Pre. Upon the slopes to the north of Grand Pre the Germans' machine-gun nests extended from Hill 204 to Hellejeyeuse Farm. American bombing airplanes and

aerial machines gunners were busy to-day in checking German troop movements toward the fighting front. At middi.y two equadrons of bombers attacked Buzancy with excellent results. Later about 120 machines attacked enemy troop concentrations in the woods in the region of Remonville

The attack on Buzancy was in reeponse to a report that German troop trains were arriving there. The attack on the woods near Remonville was on the Bois-de-LaFoche and the Bois-de-Barricourt. A large number of 20-pound bombs were dropped on the woods, while machine gunners attacked enemy troops on the roads. The Americans to-night are fighting north of Bantheville, Hill 297,

hands several times in the last few days. Brieulles also has been cleared of the enemy. Hill 281 has been the scene of severe fighting for four days, the Germans having numerous machinegun nests on its summit. The capture of this hill gives the Americans command of Clery-le-Grand and

Hill 299, and Hill 281 having changed

the valley along the Landon River. Warts are disfigurements that dis-

7,000 PRISONERS, 100 GUNS IN

Foe Resistance Overcome On Whole Front From Sambre Canal to Scheldt the Bois L'Eveque Roads Jammed With Wreckage.

whole front between the Cambre Canal garding the question of Schleswigand the Scheldt, and their advance is being continued, Field Marshal Haig

reports from headquarters. have taken 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns. The text of the statements reads:

Night-"This morning our battlefront was extended northwards as far as the Scheidt at Thiant. On the whole battlefront between the Sambre Canal and the Schelt the enemy resistance was overcome and our advances conwas overcome and our advances continued. There was hard fighting at a number of points.

number of points. "On the right the 6th division fought its way to the edge of the Bois L'Eveque and captured Ors. North of this point we are approaching the western outskirts of the Mormal Forest and have captured Robersart. "On the right centre of our attack

we have continued our advance to the neighborhood of Le Quesnoyy." "In the latter village the enemy is maintaining obstinate resistance. "On the left of our attack also Scottish troops forced crossings of the Ecaillon, between Verchaine and

Thaiant, and gained the high ground to the east "We have taken the village of Poix du Nord and Les Tuileries, and progressed beyond them toward Englefontaine. The village of Ghissignies was taken after a sharp struggle, the enemy defending with determination the crossings of the Ecaillon in that

vicinity. BATTERIES.

"North-west of Ghissignies we have secured the river crossings at Beaudignies, which is in our hands. Here vigorous resistance was overcome by the New Zealanders, who in this locality captured a number of batteries, including guns of heavy calibre. "On the left of our centre the English captured Russnes and are a short distance from the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway, north of the village. There is heavy fighting on the high ground north of Bermerian-

100 GUNS, 7,000 PRISONERS. Sewere gassalties were inflicted on he enemy in the course of these opime. Since yestering the we have expured more than 7.000 pris

oners, and more than 100 guns.
"We have reached the general line of the Sambre-Oise Canal, due east of Le Cateau; west of the edge of the Poret de Mormal in the neighborhood of Le Quesnoy, Vendegies sur Ecafi-lon; and the Schedt Canal, at Maing. "In local fighting on the Valenciennes Tournai sector we have made gains

DETAILS OF BATTLE

British Headquarters in France and Belgium Special Cable.—British troops to day Grove the Germans from the Bois l'Eveque, east of Le Catego, and reached the Sombre-Uise Canal in that region.

The advance brings the British considerably east of the north and south parallel through Valenciennes. North of the town the British also are well to the east of the parallel, having occupied the sharp elbow in

Hard fighting is in progress all along the front of the British attack. The Germans everywhere are offering stubborn resistance. On the hattlefront south of Valenciennes the night was marked by incessant artillery duels in which both sides took part. The British gunners paid special attention to the roads in the rear of the German lines, which were crowded with eastbound traffic.

The attack was renewed at four o cleck this morning north and south of Valenciennes. All night long the British had been engaged in lucal fighting for good "jumping off" places.

The German reply to the British barrage at the opening of the attack was strong. The very earth trembled with the vibrations from the continual roll of terrific explosions. The advancing British infantry met with strong machine-gun resistance, in silencing which the tanks gave matorial as tetance.

Good progress is being made everywhere, judging from such reports as are available. More prisoners and guns are be-

irg caken. In shelling the areas to the rear of the Ge man lines the British gunners dropped along the road between Le Caicau and Baval alone nearly five thousand rounds from their cannon. In addition, aviators cent down one and one-half tons of bombs. The road was jammed with a mass of wreckage.

British forces at Escarmian have heen it desperate fighting. British Potatoes About Average machine-gunners from behind cover sprinkled a rail of bullets over town. Then they advanced and found the town in shambles. over the place there were dead Ger-

There was sharp fighting at Bousies before it was captured, and after that a great deal of work had 20 be done before the Germans remaining in the town were all subdued. As the enemy retreated he exploded mines under roads and railways, but no great damage was

HAS NOT APPEALED.

Enemy Driven From Denmark Not Yet After Schleswig-Holstein.

Amsterdam, Cable.-The semi-official North German tlazette denies the report that the Government of London, Cable. The British troops Denmark has sent a note to Germany have overcome the enemy along the or otherwise approached Germany re-Holstein.

Dutch newspapers of Sunday car Since yestering morning the British ried reports that Denmark had sent a note to Germany demanding that Germany carry out certain provisions of treaties between the two countries which gave the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein the right to decide whether they wished to be ruled by Ger-

many or Denmark. ON ALL POINTS

As a Result of Continual Communications

German "Freedom of Seas" Impossible.

London, Cable.—Reuter's, Limited. learns that the allied Governments as a result of continual communications. are perfectly acquainted with and agreed upon the terms under which it will be possible to enter into negotintions for an armistice. It should be observed that naval questions have NEW ZEALANDERS CAPTURED tions between the United States and never been dealt with in any negotia-Grmany, and they are of first import.

ance from the allies' viewpoint. "The idea of the freedom of the seas as understood by Germany," says the Reuter despatch, "is not a matter that any allied Government can accept at all. It would appear that the conditions precedent to an armistice must include the question of sea cower, as well as of land power, but nitherto Germany has always limited her

remarks to land power.
"The President never assumed that his conditions would be limited to the village, which we hold, and in the neighborhood of Vendegies sur-Keal-len.

"Venchains and Monchaux were cap-limitary to placing the matter before the delical events of the first note as a pre-limitary to placing the matter before the first of the french.

"Foltical events of evacuation of occupied territories, as

Burned and Locted in Occupied Towns

And Misused Women and Girls.

Saloniki, Cable.—During their occupation of the Greek town of Seres the Bulgarians not only deported many of the population, but also treated harshly those left in the town. The first persons to be deported were the priests, professors, and other wellknown persons.

The holy books of the Greek churches and the school books of the Greek schools were burned and replaced by Seres, having refused for several months to attend church service in the Bulgarian language and to seud their children to schools where only Bulgarian was taught, suffered terrible punishment. Night schools were established, which Greeks, including a lished, which Greeks, including a number of men over 60 year sold, were compelled to attend by force. The library of the Greek monastery of St. John, near Seres, rich in old manus-

cripts, were destroyed. Captain Ghesgief, the Bulgarian commandant at Seres, according to the residents there, took the lead in Greek women and girls. Greek Macedonian newspapers, including the Hebrewy newspapers of Saloniki, request the Allied Governments to undertake an investigation of the action of the Bulgarians, so that when the peace convention comes the world and the delegates to the conference may know how the Bulgarians acted toward non-Bulgarian nationalities.

The following official Greek statement has been issued: "Our troops which reoccupied Eastern Macedonia found the town of Kavalla and many other villages to be in the same lamentable condition as the town of Seres on account of the unprecedented atrocities of the Bulgar-

SILOS FULL TO OVERFLOWING

Fall Wheat Looks Well-Good Acreage.

Live Stock Normal.

Department of Agriculture: Fall work on the farm has made some counties to give the fall wheat as vents reattacks and often effects a strong a growth as might be desired. permanent cure. On the whole, however, corn is being well harvested, and the siles are be-

ng filled to overflowing.

Fall wheat is also looking very REBUILDING ing filled to overflowing. healthy and the acreage seems to be well up to previous years in spite of the fact that many farmers are planning to put in considerable spring wheat owing to the success of the past season. One farmer reports having harvested Marquis wheat sown last spring at a yield of 50 bushels to the

Petatoes are yielding around average and are retailing at from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bag. Seed potatoes are being shipped from Fort William at \$2.13 per bag, f.o.b. shipping point.

Apple-picking is hearly completed. and it is mentioned that the closing of the schools in some sections owing to the influenza epidemic released a gium has been taken. Belg.an engingood deal of labor for this purpose. Live slock conditions are about nor- uation of Ostend, for the purpose of mal, with a strong market demand and | taking charge of surveys and conprices for live stock products . The structive work in the harber and town. feed situation is favorably reported upon, but very few counties have any surplus hay, and any offering command and prices for nive stock products. The feed situation is favorably

ing commands high prices. HUN WAR HEADS APPROVE PEACE

reported upon, but very few counties

have any surplus hay, and any offer-

Orders by Hindenburg and pared to take over the administration the Crown Prince

Support the Rulers in Their Move.

With the French Army in France, Cable.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg in an order to German officers in the field referring to negotiations for an armistice, declares he approves the peace moves and is obliged to support the Government. He asks that the confidence reposed in him in the days

of success be continued. The German Crown Prince in an order to the group of armies under his command reminds the officers of the responsibility they incur when they lose a position or modify the line in any way without orders. Copies of "Folftical events of the past few

edicated the most problems important upon the army, notably upon officers. It is my duty to support this Government instituted by his Majesty. "I approve the steps taken toward peace. The German army has a superlority over all others in that the troops and officers have never engaged in politics. We desire to adhere to that principle. I expect that the confidence that was accorded me

in the days of success will be all the stronger now." The order of the Crown Prince is shorter and almost curt. It says: "The exchange of diplomatic notes gives the occasion to recall my order according to which each officer in command engages his responsibility when he loses a position or modifies his lines of resistance without express

orders." Another order which emanates from the German high command, says: "Diplomatic negotiations with a view to terminating the war have begun. Their conclusion will be all the more favorable in proportion as we succeed in keeping the army well in hand; in holding the ground conquer. Bulgarian books. The residents of ed and in doing harm to the enemy. These principles should guide the direction of the combat in the days that

are to follow." All these documents were taken from the 5th Bavarian division.

IN BRITISH RANGE

looting the houses and in mistreating Vital German Points Now in Grave Peril.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium cable — Reuter Despatch—We are steadily linking up bridgeneaus and footholds established along the west bank of the Scheidt. This morning's lighting consciousabily extended our treat on this considerably extended our front on this waterway, which is mainly interesting because it had been suggested as a possible line of a German railway. To day's battle was difficult to follow. for, beginning along a connected front, it disintegrated into a teries of local struggles. Much of the ground is interstruggies. Much of the ground is inter-sected by a perfect network of little waterways, rendering it marshy and difficult for the troops to advance against a deliberate defence: while between Le Cateau and Solesmes we are approaching a thick forest. Ooviously, under such conditions news from the 32-mile from must be scrappy and disconnected.

We are drawing into long-range artil-

lery reach of both Mons and Maabeuge, vital points of the German communications, and it seems not unauly optimistic to predict that the British troops will soon be beyond any line of French soil they have yet trouden during the present war. At present the action is almost wholly against machine-gun resistance. The uature of the country is unfavorable to the employment of tanks, and even the bringing ap of guns often entails considerable difficulty. Moreover, the tendency is to keep the British commans as

mobile as practicable.

The sappers and engineers are doing great work, but it is the infantry that is carrying out the victory.

The artillerymen, airmen, and in a limited measure, the cavalry, are doing their part nobly, but prima: ily these are infantry battles, and what Napoleon said of marching men remains true in open Toronto, Wire.—Following is a summary of reports made by agricultural representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

good progress during the past week in from the terrible suffocating due to Conquers Asthma. To be relieved spite of varying weather conditions. asthma is a great thing, but to be safe-Some countries in eastern Ontario re- guarded for the future is even greatport too much rain; in ract, rain has er. Not only does Dr. J. D. Kellogg's interefered with the harvesting of the Asthma Remedy bring prompt relief. corn crep. From western Ontario, on but it introduces a new era of life for the other hand, it is reported that the afflicted. Systematic inhaling of there has not been sufficient rain in smoke or fumes from the remedy pre-

BELGIUM NOW

Great Work is Already Under Way.

Ostend Letters Bear Belgian Postmark.

London, Cable.—The first step toward reorganizing and rebailding Beleers left England soon after the evac-"We have our plans roady," a high official of the Belgian Government said to a writer for the Daily News, "After the engineers ge" their plans well under way we snall send out builders, and contractors and then manufacturers and business men, to lay again the foundation of our in-

dustries." Belgian postal officials and clerks who have been working in London are now starting across to coast towns, to establish telegraphic and postal centmunications in the evacuated districts. Letters from Ostend bearing the pestmark "Post Militaire Beige" have already been received in London.

The Government has already preof affairs in Bruges.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY To Wilson, Will Balk at His Terms.

Zurich, Cable.—Austria's reply to Pesident Wilson, which will soon be sent, will declare that Austria is not disposed to enter into negotiatnons with the Czecho-Slovaks in Paris, but only with those in Austria, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Frankfort Gazette, who is usually well

informed. The note will say further that the reconstruction of the Austrian state cannot be effected so rapidly that an armistice must be dependent upon it, now that Emperor Charles' manifesto these documents have fallen into the has epened the way to reforms, the hands of the French.

Government sees no obstacle to an