Some Gentle Taps on The New Party Anvil

There is lots of talk about the new party in the papers, some of it friendly, a lot of it critical, some of it uncertain; and there is also a lot of talk among the ordinary every-day citizens; and judging by the information that comes to The World office, and it is coming from every quarter thruout the Dominion, it is very much in favor of a new departure. The papers are not speaking for the plain people as for the parties.

But let us begin by quoting the following clear-cut editorial comment on the weakness of the present party system:

Toronto Monetary Times, September 27: The defeat of the British Columbia Government is a further lesson to those who compose our governments. The people are disgusted with politics which are machine-made and run. The party system in this country has acquired too many undesirable trimmings. Outside the circle of favored political friends is growing an independent vote. It will help to smash one government after another, whether federal or provincial, Liberal or Conservative, unless those governments cease winking at crooked business in high places and low, cease to ride roughshod over the national mood, and cease to put partisanship first and last. An increasing vote spurns the political feast and the crumbs from the table. That vote wants clean government by men of courage, action and foresight.

We take this quotation to very fairly reflect what is the opinion of the public generally as to the "undesirable trimmings" now attached to our politics in this country. Here is more quotation:

Alliston Herald, Sept. 28 (Independent): When The Toronto World last week commenced an agitation for a new party in Canada, the other papers almost immediately gave attention to the suggestion, some in sympathy and some by attempting to detract attention. The Mail's editorial declaring that the new party was already here was an outstanding example of the effort to deflect public thought. Papers in Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, Peterboro and Winnipeg look on the suggestion with more or less favor. The significance of the various attitudes appears to us to be that all see the new party coming and are in the dark as to what its sentiments are. A new party as a separate political organization or force is scarcely a possibility, as past experiences with such movements as that of the Patrons of Industry have demonstrated the futility of such efforts. What is likely developing is a sentiment such as asserted itself when Tupper fell, Ross fell, Laurier fell and Bowser fell. Just what the popular demands are is puzzling the politicians. Laurier's espousal of bilingualism is regarded as a great mistake and Borden's failure to intern Bourassa has angered the English-speaking people to an equal degree. The silent independent elector is apparently between the devil and the deep sea and the third party is being advocated to give him a chance to place his preference. If either of the existing political parties had a man of the strength and courage of the late Dalton McCarthy to crystalize public sentiment and make it a sub-platform for one of the parties he would be able to sway any government.

We think The Herald puts the situation in a very fair way and a good deal on the lines of The Monetary Times.

But a lot of other newspapers are contenting themselves with saying, and most of them with a left-handed compliment to The World and W. F. Maclean, that no third party has ever amounted to much; and most of them quote the case of the Progressive party in the United States headed by Theodore Roosevelt, a party which is now practically out of the presidential election as a competing factor. But whoever says that the Progressives were not effective in the United States has not managed to grasp how much the Progressives did in the politics of the United States. They cleaned up the Democratic party; they made the Republican party talk about "public service" and reorganize itself; and nearly all the good legislation passed by the Wilson government has come from the platform of the "new departure." Had there been no Progressive party, there would have been little of the forward movement in that country; and that confirms The World's view that if we had a Progressive party i Canada it would compel the old parties to take up new propositions and new alignments, and, as The World believes, make them come right to the front and suggest government of this country on new lines. But whether a new party came into office or not in Canada it would be a mighty sanitary force.

And did these rather flippant apologists of Canadian politics ever read what the Labor party has done in England; and what it has done for social uplift and more equitable taxation and in bringing to the front a man like Lloyd George? In the just estimation of The New York Sun, the Welshman has done more for England in this war than any other man for any other country engaged in the war, or any other neutral nation for that matter. Lloyd George is a Progressive with modern ideas and was ready when the opportunity presented itself to Mr. Asquith to join the premier in practically making a new party out of the two old parties that were dominating Britain. There's a new party there today! If it had not been for the Labor party and its independence, England would have been in a much worse position.

And coming home, who will pretend that it was either of the new parties that cleaned up British Columbia or Manitoba, or later on may clean up some of the other provinces that have got in a bad way from over-indulgenece in party politics. And therefore we think that the worthy editors who flippantly mention new parties as ineffective and nonproductive had better think again and keep along the process and march of good government.

A paper down east called The Sydney Post, published in Nova Scotia, is a strong Conservative organ and has every mark of being edited from Ottawa or thereabouts; and in its articles for the past month or two it is always out in favor of upholding the German metal combine that has control of the output of Canada, including nickel; and it takes the part of the International Nickel Co. and of the Ottawa Government and of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane; and by innuendo in one of its latest deliverances, declares there is no room in the politics of Canada for "a party of political Ishmaelites." Again we wish to tell this worthy editor that Lloyd George was an Ishmaelite for a number of years, but he does not happen to be so today; and perhaps some of those whom it would put in that class as far as Canada is concerned may be able to show the people, if they are not able to show the political organizations, that a new departure and a new party and a new platform will succeed in Canada as it has succeeded in the United States and Great Britain in making for political betterment.

And now we come to a paper of influence, The Mitchell Recorder, published in western Ontario, which, while it agrees with what The World says about the Conservative party's commitment to the Nationalists, denies that the Liberals are in any way identified with that noisy section of politicians in the Province of Quebec. We are sorry that we cannot accept The Recorder's claim in this matter; and we think that both parties have had altogether too much to do with the Nationalists—the Liberals in supplying the men who now make up the party and the Conservatives in supplying them in a substantial way so that they might interrupt the welfare of the empire and the allies as against Germany.

But coming back again to the question of labor, is there any section of this community giving more attention to politics than the labor organization? And yet altogether different from their brothers in England, they have got very little representation in the commons at Ottawa or in the legislatures of the provinces. Here, whoever takes up the labor side is regarded as a crank by either of the old parties; and yet in the labor congress just concluded in Toronto if there was anything that came out it was that they were dissatisfied with a great deal of the legislation put upon our statute books; and that they had about come to the conclusion that it was time for them to make a more definite plan and play a more distinct part in the politics of Canada. And if the new party will have one plank in its platform it will be a plank for better representation for the labor of the country. Why should not Toronto and the County of York have four or five labor men seats; another in Hamilton; another in London; and at least one in Winnipeg and one in Vancouver; several in Montreal and two or three in the maritime provinces; and in that way, by real force, secure better government and more progressive government for this country. If the British representatives of labor in parliament did what they have done why cannot the same thing be done in Canada? But the two old parties do not want to see any more labor representatives in parliament. They would sooner take charge of that department themselves. But it will not be so any longer in this country, and the new party will see that labor gets a better show in the matter of representation for what is really the higher politics of the Canadian nation. And here is where we are getting to the point where the shoe pinches the party organs that have so many jibes, laughs, jokes and tin cans to hand out to a new party.

And coming still nearer home, do the out and out party men not see that some kind of a big upheaval is under way right now in this Province of Ontario and that some very strong waves and shimmer are coming from the going in the mulberry trees. And we are indebted for this reference to the mulberry trees to The Burk's Falls Arrow, which, while professing to be independent, does not know which way it is on this issue, except that it tries to create a laugh.

And here is another quotation from a paper up north in this province to this effect:

Chatsworth News (Independent), Sept. 28: W. F. Maclean of The World is out for the formation of a third party in Canada. There is absolutely no necessity for a third party. What Canada needs is a more efficient administration by the government and a more effective criticism by the opposition. A ready ear on the part of the government, a constructive criticism on the part of the opposition and the interment of the patronage system and its attendant evils would do Canada and Canadian politics more good than any third or fourth party that might be organized. The possibility of adorning the cross benches of parliament may appeal strongly to Billy Maclean, but the average voter must ask himself the question: "Will it do me any good?"

The Chatsworth man begs the whole conclusion. The government and the opposition are not doing their duty; they have not got the ready ear; they have not got the constructive criticism; and, somebody else must take it up; and that is why we have already said that a large amount of good must and will come from the new party in this present and critical moment in our affairs.

And there is another force in Canada that has to be counted on in the next election and that is the women vote. The new party will be in favor of giving the franchise to women, as has been given to many of them in the States and in favor of which both presidential candidates in that great country are committed. The women of Canada are for the new party and politicians had better put that in their pipe and smoke it right away and tell the public of its flavor!

And now we come to an old paper called The Farmers' Advocate, published in London, Ontario, which says there seems to be a chance now for honest politicians; and it is to be hoped that the voters of the country will exercise from now on their independence and right thinking when the election comes around; and then it makes the rather absurd conclusion that this will be a surer cure for political ills than a new party! But the only hope it has of putting in the men it seems to desire is from the old parties and not the new ones. The Farmers' Advocate should take another think in the matter and act accordingly.

Here is a letter which will give the public some idea of what the labor people are thinking about politics and how many some of them are for a new departure. There are enough labor men who have a vote in Niagara Peninsula, which is to be the seat of our industrial development, to elect several labor representatives right away; and especially do we direct attention to the contention in the letter that the price of wheat ought to be removed from speculation in Canada and absolutely taken away from the night-riders and raiders who try to make fortunes for individuals out of the price of living to the people:

Editor World: You have invited the people of Canada to come forward and give their opinion in your paper of a new party, and have opened the front page for the people of Canada to express themselves. There is no more room left for the working class to say they did not have a press in which to voice their needs. No. I feel as a new party worker, that Mr. Maclean has not left a stone unturned to give the working people of Canada a chance to make good.

The nickel question was a great victory for the working people of Canada.

This must be a big plank in our new party platform; one language; one solid empire and protection for the people of Canada and the empire. Our Grit and Tory parties are responsible for the non-protection of the Canadian people and of the empire in war time, while our dear mother country held the blockade and saved us from Hun raiders. Our Canadian nickel was going to a nearby country, and from there by an undersea craft to the Huns to make guns to shoot down the sons of Canada that had just sailed away to fight for right and justice. Thanks to The World for showing this up.

As soon as this new party gets going nicely, then other papers will naturally take a hold. The Mail is leaning now—why? Because it is an old saying: "The man who stands behind gets the credit." But this old stuff is dying off. The working class wants the one to get the credit who is most entitled to it; in this case it is Mr. Maclean and The Toronto World.

Now come, fellow-workers, and look over this. Our present government claims to be a protection party for the people of Canada. That is their cry—protection. Now look and see how much they consider the poor mother and children who have given all that was dear to them—the bread-earner of their homes, no more to see his face, perhaps, and his coming home from work. He has gone to the slaughter house of Europe for our country—yours and mine; now, how much protection have they given his family? Oh! They have given them a separation allowance, and if he does not come back, a pension. Oh, yes! You are a working man's friend then? Oh, yes! Conservatives are good protectionists. Well, did you make any allowance in that pension that when the price of bread went up her pension would go up, too? Oh, no! Then who regulates the price of bread and her living? Oh, the American gambler on Wall street. I see; the poor people of Canada are at the mercy of the Wall street bunch. Well, we will just have to get a party for the Canadian people who will see that the wheat grown in Canada has its prices regulated by the Government of Canada for the people of Canada, and that the price of bread will be regulated according to what the widows and orphans are given to live on.

Now, brother worker, get that shell of partyism off. If the Grits and old Tories have not done this, tell them Toronto would take hold of it, then why should you vote for the two-party system that does not protect you or your family? Join the new party and boost for a progressive Canada. Those are only a few things; one can't tell you them all at once, but follow up The World and get wise yourself, and get in line to protect your brother's family, and in doing so you protect your own.

Niagara Falls New Party Worker.
Niagara Falls, Sept. 22.

BORDEN SOLDIERS BEGIN LAST LEAVE

Toronto and Western Ontario Troops Warned for Overseas.

By a Staff Reporter.

Camp Borden, Oct. 1.—Owing to the week-end announcement that eleven of the battalions in training here will go overseas instead of returning to their home cities for winter quarters, there was a big rush of Sunday visitors to the camp this afternoon from Toronto and other parts of this military division. There was an especially large attendance of friends of the 157th Simcoe Battalion. The visitors came in from all parts of this county in hundreds of motor cars and scores of horse-drawn vehicles.

On Last Leave.

Nearly five thousand of the troops were home on leave, 1800 of these being away on last leave preparatory to going east and the others on the usual week-end leave. This left about 18,000 in camp over Sunday.

Tomorrow, Monday, nearly 2500 men of the three London units warned for overseas, will leave for western Ontario on their last leave. On Tuesday, 3000 more will start on their last leave belonging to the 170th Mississagua, 157th Simcoe and 159th Algonquins (Nipissing) battalions.

On Wednesday the 173rd Hamilton Highlanders, 114th Brock's Rangers and the 183rd Norfolk Battalions start their last leave.

It is understood that Hon. Capt. Coburn, formerly of the 201st Toronto Light Infantry, will be appointed chaplain of the new Grey County Battalion, the 248th.

Lectures to C.A.M.C.

An interesting event tomorrow will be the visit and lectures to the Canadian Army Medical Corps officers of Lt.-Col. A. Primrose, No. 4, General Hospital, and Lt.-Col. Rudulf, No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station, who have recently returned from overseas' service.

BOURASSA'S ATTACK ON GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from Page One).

to the Nationalists if the Province of Quebec has some self-respect and a sense of its duty in not sacrificing the blood of its children to serve the calculations of Imperial England.

"The school of nationalism teaches the principles of Christian civilization and is opposed to the diabolical doctrine of imperialism, either British, German or Russian.

His Attack on Sir Wilfrid.

"I read the speech of Laurier in Montreal a few days ago, he said, 'My friends, if I were younger, you would see me take arms and go to the help of France.'

"Laurier was a young man when France was in agony under the heel of Germany in 1870; Laurier was of an age to help France, but I don't know that he then took a gun to go to defend his mother, France. Why? Because the English policy wanted France to be crushed, and Laurier was ready then, as he is today, for English slavery.

"Today France serves as a cover for England, because the heroic French have stopped the German cannon from approaching Calais and from attacking England, the most egotistic and rapacious of nations.

"While these men come and tell you French-Canadians that you are cowards for not fighting do you know that at this moment there is not a German cannon ball fired without there being 13 members of the English peerage, 60 deputies of the house and 300 well-known Englishmen, some of them ministers and bishops of the Church of England, making a profit of 15 or 20 per cent.

"The German and English interests in this industry made a trust so that the armaments of Germany help the English capitalists and the armaments of England help the Germans.

Has Canada Obligations?

"Has Canada mere obligations to the nations of Europe than these nations have toward Canada? Canada was never the cause of conflict for England. On the contrary, Canada bore two wars against the United States for England. Canada remained faithful in spite of the stupidity of the English statesmen. What obligation have we towards France? France abandoned us 150 years ago, she separated from us and renounced her protection, altho she never protected us.

"If a civil war broke out say between French-Canadians and English-Canadians on account of the barbarous persecutions that the French-Canadians have borne at the same time when hypocrites in Canada were proclaiming the entente cordiale between the two races, would France send a regiment to help the French-Canadians? Canada can have no obligation, legal or moral, to take part in this war.

"We love France; we have reason to love it; we love England, if we except the diabolical policy of imperialism, but we do not love its deeds of tyranny and spoliation. This execrable and accursed policy will bring her downfall, as it did imperial Rome." Referring again to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Bourassa said that Laurier was one of the most nefarious (nefaste) men that the Province of Quebec has ever known, because he uses his many qualities not to help his people but to betray his mission. It was for him to bring the two races together in justice and with respect for each other.

In conclusion he stated: "I hate the atrocities of certain Germans in Belgium as I hate certain atrocities committed by the English in Africa, as I hate German tyranny in Belgium, English tyranny in India and as I hate the tyranny of England over the Canadians."

CASGRAIN TAKES ISSUE WITH ONTARIO CABINET

Admits Also That Quebec Has Not Done Its Share in Recruiting.

Special to The Toronto World.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Hon. T. Chase Casgrain spoke here yesterday to an influential gathering taking issue with the Ontario Government, altho he spoke as a simple citizen of Canada rather than a cabinet minister. He said that while clause 17 was of a former date, the statute on the Ottawa bilingual school was adopted when the war was in full swing. He said it was a great responsibility for any province to adopt legislation that was certain to cause dissension. He also attacked the Ontario press, saying that at times it was intolerable, warning his hearers that no party hopes to stay in power or get to power without the support of the French Canadian people. He said, however, that Laurier was more concerned in making political capital than in the French language, as he condemned the Ontario ministry and said nothing in the Lapointe resolution about his Manitoba friends. He admitted that Quebec had not done her share in recruiting and invited Hon. R. Lemieux and Sir Lomer Gouin to stump the province in the interest of recruitment.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude and Senator Beaubien made rattling speeches today at Berthierville, following Barrett, M.P., who came out against conscription. The minister of inland revenue made a great and patriotic address, and Senator Beaubien said that they had to go to France to find out what England really did for that country, saying that every Frenchman admitted that Britain saved France and was grateful beyond measure for it.

MAJOR STEWART RESIGNS.

Special to The Toronto World.

Windsor, Oct. 1.—After service for 20 years as city ticket agent here, "Major" A. M. Stewart has resigned and will be succeeded by Bertram A. Rose of Peterboro, Ont, who commences duties today.

50c
Business Luncheon
AT
BINGHAM'S NEW TEA ROOM
146 Yonge Street
Everything in Season. Quick Service.

TAX NICKEL OUTPUT AT THE PIT MOUTH

J. F. Black Tells Sudbury Commission Its Proper Method.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE

Most Promising Surface Showings Only Have Been Developed.

Sudbury, Ont., Oct. 1.—Considerable interesting testimony was taken by the Ontario Nickel Commission at Sudbury during the past week. The commissioners present were: Chairman Holloway, the distinguished British metallurgist, McGregor Young of Toronto, and Thos. Gibson, deputy minister of mines. A number of subjects were touched upon including the taxation of the nickel companies. J. F. Black, former president of the board of trade, said that the International Nickel Company thru an arrangement with the government was only paying $40,000 a year in taxes, altho under the Ontario law it should be paying nearly ten times that amount.

Mayor Travers was first called and the chairman suggested that he give from personal experience his opinion as to the extent of the deposits, developed and undeveloped, the refining of nickel, the taxation of mining companies, etc.

Mayor Travers stated that he had been connected with mining in the district continuously for 25 years, during the past seven years had been engaged in contract work. Had developed the Whistle, Murray, Levack, Blezard, Elsie, Gertrude, and other properties, all of which have large quantities of proven ore bodies, amounting to roughly $70,000,000 tons, all contained within 10 miles around the rim of the 130 miles of nickel bearing contact. The percentage is from 3½ per cent. to 6 per cent. nickel-copper, ratio of about two parts nickel to one of copper. In reply to a question as to what he considered a reasonable size for a working deposit he answered from 300,000 to 9,000,000 tons, and to Mr. Young he stated the average would be about 4 per cent. The most promising surface showings only had been developed, but no doubt there was plenty more equally good. He thought in the early stages of the work that magnetic prospecting would be useful; his knowledge was based on his experience in the Levack field. He considered government reports and maps quite useful and mentioned particularly that of Dr. Coleman.

Mr. Gibson: Can you give an estimate of the quantities of ore held by people outside the large operating companies?

Mr. Travers: No. None have been proven up, except Mount Nickel. The unproven deposits are mostly on the north range.

Tax at Pit Mouth.

J. F. Black, being questioned as to the proper method of taxation, said he thought that the output of the mines should be taxed at the pit mouth. Replying to a question by Commissioner Gibson respecting the present system of taxing net profits of the mining companies, Mr. Black said: "Some operating companies should be paying a much larger tax to the province than at present if they were taxed according to their profits. He referred to one company who was only paying $40,000 a year thru special arrangement with the Government of Ontario, whereas it should pay several hundreds of thousands."

Mr. Gibson: Are you aware that the tax is on the value at the pit head, not on the matte?

Mr. Black: Yes, but as I see it values must be at the pit head to get into the matte, for no values are added further during smelting or refining. The prospector's load should also be lightened, as at present it costs him $1000 to $1500 to secure patent for a 40-acre claim, which was practically prohibitive. I also think the ore should be refined in Canada and that the refinery should be located at such a distance from the boundary as to permit of easy defence in time of war.

Several other witnesses were called, and they were generally opposed to the taxation of undeveloped nickel properties. They said that not much development work was going on because there was no market. The big companies had all the ore they needed for their own refining.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION IS FORM WITHOUT SHAPE

So Declares Theosophist, Who Predicts Another Coming of Christ After War.

Declaring that the European war proves that the Christian religion is a pretense, that it is no longer a dynamic force, and no longer shapes our lives, L. W. Rogers, California, predicted the coming of Christ, or another Christ, following the close of the conflict, in an intensely interesting address before the Toronto Theosophical Society in the Canadian Foresters' Building, College street, last night. Every seat in the hall was occupied.

He maintained that since the world is not two thousand years old, but one hundred million years old, Christ has visited the earth dozens of times, always during the period which saw certain religions were futile forces.

He said the Christian religion of today is a form without shape, that its force has died and that the people have not lived its principles as is demonstrated by the present devastation abroad.

"We need a restatement," declared Mr. Rogers, "a restatement by one who speaks with authority; by one who can convince us of his knowledge.

"Evolution is the central theory of scientific thought, and is the process of becoming in that which is. Think of the grotesqueness of our thinking that this grain of sand we call the earth is the centre of the universe.

Edward Gray, the distinguished pupil of Madam Lavoie Herz, played a Schubert Impromptu and a Liszt Ballade, exhibiting splendid power and technique, with fine delicacy of touch and refinement of feeling.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

AFTER a period of forced inaction, owing to the autumnal rains and to the need of preparation for further offensive operations, the Russians opened on Saturday another stage of their campaign, having Lemberg as its objective. Their first blows fell at a point on the railway west of Brody and at a point near Brzezany, on the Zlota Lipa River, and these efforts by Saturday night had yielded them 4367 prisoners and also they had resulted in the capture of part of the enemy's positions. Fierce counter-attacks were made and the Russians repulsed these with their fire. The points chosen for attack are 30 and 50 miles northeast and southeast of Lemberg, and the sound of the cannonading can be heard in the Galician capital.

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It is known that the present defensive positions of the enemy are naturally of great strength, and they are also the last that remain to be forced before Lemberg is reached. As an advance towards this point would imperil the German hold on the oil wells of Galicia and would deprive the enemy of his remaining field of supply, it is to be expected that he will offer a bitter and strenuous resistance, for the loss of his source of petrol would almost alone ensure eventually his loss of the war. It is, therefore, advisable not to count on too rapid results in this fighting and if they come promptly it will be so much the better. The Germans admit that they have had to retreat at a point southeast of Lemberg.

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In France the British shoved their centre forward along the Somme line on a front of 3000 yards, between a point east of Eaucourt L'Abbaye and the Albert-Bapaume road, and they captured the Village of Eaucourt L'Abbaye yesterday. In the fighting in this region the armored tank cars were brought into service. Farther to the east they pushed their outposts well beyond the original front line. Progress was also made between Fiers and Le Sars, at the Stuff Redoubt, near Thiepval, and in the Schwaben Redoubt. More than 300 prisoners fell to the British yesterday and their casualties were small. These operations are preliminary to a further big effort.

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The French have also been clearing up projecting portions of the German line. They captured some elements of German trenches north of Rancourt and southeast of Morval, north of the Somme, on Sunday.

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Heavy fighting has again broken out on the Struma River line in the Balkans, with the British the aggressors and the victors. They have just captured two strongly fortified villages near the Seres road, taking several hundred prisoners, including 200 wounded, and they are pushing on with the assault. This success was won in the face of strong Bulgarian counter-attacks. After defeating the Bulgarian counter-offensive the Serbians attacked and captured the heights of Kaimakcalan. These were strongly held by the Bulgarians, but the impetuosity of the Serbian assault compelled the foe to abandon these positions. The Serbians captured a Bulgarian battery. A French aeroplane bombarded Sofia and, continuing its journey, it landed at Bucharest, Roumania. The foregoing shows that the campaign is progressing slowly but favorably for the allies. The Bulgarian resistance seems to be weakening.

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Another zeppelin raid took place over England last night. Bombs were dropped in many places and some of the craft flew about near London. One of the dirigibles had its wings singed and fell to the ground in flames at a point northwest of the metropolis.

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Greece has not yet officially declared war on Germany and Bulgaria. The king is still hesitating and the allies suspect that he has little intention of doing so. The revolution is extending. The allies have practically recognized the revolution, as is shown by the exchange of telegrams between Venizelos and the French president.

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Near Hermannstadt, in Transylvania, the Roumanians have suffered a reverse, and they have been compelled to retreat to the southward, owing to an encircling movement of the enemy, cutting off their line of communications to the east. The Germans claim that they have taken 3000 prisoners and 17 guns, but these figures are not large enough to square in with the other German claims and boasting. As the battle lasted only three days, before this encircling movement was discovered, the Roumanians were able to break off the fighting and to retreat. They surprised the enemy by withdrawing southward instead of eastward. No proof is given that their force of several divisions was dispersed, for in that case the number of prisoners would be much larger than 3000. It seems to have been a narrow escape from destruction for this Roumanian force. The loss of territory gained after so much fighting is also disconcerting. But the Teuton bolt has been shot. Something of great importance was evidently expected from this operation by the appointment of Von Falkenhayn to the command and by the use of Bavarian troops.

HURON BATTALION WILL GO OVERSEAS

Fourth Battalion From London District Selected by General Logie.

LIVE BOMBS THROWN

Interesting Demonstration at Camp Borden Bombing School.

By a Staff Reporter.

Camp Borden, Oct. 1.—Major-Gen. Logie announced today that he had selected the 161st Huron Battalion as the the fifteenth unit in camp to proceed overseas. This makes the fourth battalion from No. 1 military division to be recommended instead of two as originally intended. No. 1 Division notified General Logie that they had a vacancy to be filled and left the selection of the unit to him. They will leave on their last leave on Thursday.

Lt-Col. C. M. R. Graham of the 142nd "London's Own" Battalion, who was suspended from his command for ordering corporal punishment to be inflicted on a private in his battalion, has been reinstated in his command under instructions from Ottawa and rejoined his unit yesterday. He was given a hearty welcome, the band playing a welcoming air and the men cheering him.

Bombing Demonstration.

There was an interesting demonstration of the method of using live rifle and hand grenades given today at the district bombing school. A number of officers of brigades and battalions were present for the demonstration with Col. H. C. Bickford, G. S. O. Capt. N. P. Kelley, district bombing officer and his staff putting on the exhibition, beginning by showing the way in which the trench catapults were used for throwing bombs in the early days of the war. The school staff followed this with the firing of stick grenades from a rifle and throwing them by hand also. The explosion of a land mine with 26 pounds of explosive concluded the demonstration.

Hon. Captain and Paymaster E. L. Williams of the 166th Battalion is transferred to casualties in Saturday's orders.

The health of the camp is improving and a large number of patients were discharged during the week end. Only a few new cases were admitted. Twenty measles cases were pronounced cured today.

Railway Patriotic Association Sending Christmas Boxes

The Grand Trunk Railway Patriotic Association entered on the second year of the organization on Saturday. The meeting was attended by representatives of all departments in Toronto terminal, and was presided over by Mr. Geo. Pepall, assistant foreign freight agent, who is chairman of the association. The sum of $2000 was voted for the British Red Cross Society, and approximately $1500 for the purpose of sending Christmas boxes to all Grand Trunk employes in Toronto terminal who have enlisted. It was also decided to make an arrangement thru the Canadian Red Cross Society to look after each employe who is taken prisoner of war. The sum of $5 per week per man will be paid to the Red Cross Society for that purpose. Two applications for relief for families of employes who are at the front were considered and referred to the relief committee for action. The treasurer, Mr. John Grey, read a financial statement covering the past year, which was most satisfactory.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Warrants Issued to Three Battalions Now Overseas and to the Buffs.

The chapter-general of Canada of the ancient, illustrious and military order of Knights of Malta, held a special session in tents on Saturday. By an unanimous vote military warrants were granted to three battalions now overseas, and an application for the 198th Canadian Buffs, now at Camp Borden, was received and a warrant will be granted on the 16th inst. A committee, consisting of Past Grand Master R. E. A. Land, J. A. Cowan, A. Horwood, A. Rowley and H. Morrow, was appointed to draw up instructions for their extra-territorial bodies of the order.

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