

cruisers Falcon, Brilliant and Rinaldo have been disabled by German guns along the Belgian coast. This was announced in an official statement issued today.

Unfavorable weather is greatly interfering with the operations in Belgium. The capture of several hundred English and French prisoners is reported, but, outside of the taking of a French position in the Argonne, no important actions are reported.

Fighting in the east is indecisive, it is stated. 25,000 INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS. Twenty-five thousand fresh Indian troops arrived in Paris today from Marseilles, and started immediately for the front. They reached Marseilles Thursday, after a twenty-three-day voyage from Bombay.

GERMANS EVACUATE DIXMUDE. Advice from Holland says that the Germans are evacuating Dixmude. Russian troops are known to have advanced to a point only fifty miles behind the German army in East Prussia. General Von Hindenburg is sending reinforcements from Thorn to the imperiled Germans.

MOVE BACK TO PARIS. It is reported that the seat of the French Government will be returned to Paris. All of the official government staff and the chamber of deputies will arrive there tomorrow morning.

BAVARIAN KING PREDICTS LONG WAR. King Ludwig of Bavaria, on reviewing the cadets at Munich today, according to The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, said: "The war will last a long time, but we shall not rest until the enemy is beaten off the battlefield, and until a peace is secured that will protect us a long time against attack."

GERMAN CEMETERY TRAINS LOADED. The National Swiss today publishes a long letter from a Swiss who is doing Red Cross work at Brussels. An extract from the letter says: "The number of German wounded arriving here is unimaginable. Trains—which we call cemetery trains—full of piled-up dead soldiers continue to arrive from the front. They contain bundles of dead; that is, four bodies tied together to facilitate transportation. The bodies are burned promptly in special furnaces erected just outside Brussels."

WAITING FOR RUSSIANS. Advice from Berlin states that the governor of the Marienwerder district has issued a proclamation intimating that a strong force of German troops is awaiting the Russian forces operating between Thorn and Soldau. A decisive battle is expected shortly.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE. The Christiania correspondent of a news agency says that the British steamer Weimar, on her way from Archangel, Russia, to Leth, Scotland, ran ashore on Borre Island, off the Norwegian coast. All were saved and taken to Tromsø. Among them were twenty British officers who recently brought over a Canadian ice-breaker for the Russian Government. It is said the officers may be interned.

PRUSSIAN GUARD ALMOST WIPED OUT. The remnants of the Prussian Guard, in conjunction with other troops, Saturday made a third attack on the British trenches to the south of Ypres. The onslaught proved a failure, and what was left of the former proud Prussian Guard was almost wiped out of existence. It is harder than a "corporal's guard" now.

BOMBARDMENT KILLED 250 TURKS. A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says: "The Turks lost 250 men and two guns destroyed in the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles."

PRINCE OF WALES TO THE FRONT. The Prince of Wales has left Folkestone for Boulogne in military uniform. It is said that both King George and Lord Kitchener gave their permission for the prince to go.

ADEN MENACED BY BEDOUINS. Despatches received here by way of Constantinople set forth that the British seaport of Aden, in Arabia, at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, is in danger, for the reason that the leader of the local Bedouins is calling on his people to rise and liberate the country from the British yoke.

BIG WAR GRANT FOR MILITARY PURPOSE

Hundred Thousand Dollars Passed by City Council Without Discussion.

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hours' discussion council refused the request by a vote of 14 to 8.

The North Toronto ratepayers, 350 strong, formed one of the largest deputations which ever waited on the city council, in an effort to stop the rescinding of the bylaw for widening Yonge street. Five speakers—C. A. Hodson, president of the North Toronto Ratepayers' Association; M. J. O'Leary, president of the Central Citizens' Association; John Firstbrook, J. M. Skelton and G. G. S. Lindsay—all spoke, pointing out that North Toronto had long been promised this improvement, and after years of effort, when they had got the matter over so far as to have the bylaw passed, the project still bade fair to fall thru. Council will take up the question today.

More Deputations. Deputations from the Trades and Labor Council and Retail Merchants' Association addressed the council, the former asking for the immediate appointment of a fair wage officer and the latter protesting against the tabling of farmers' markets.

Five members of the city council are appointed to the board of directors of the new Municipal Loan Association, which, in a letter from Fred Nicholls, are set out as follows:

Hon. president, Mayor of Toronto; vice-presidents, Hume Blake, J. O. McCarthy; directors, Ald. John Dunn, A. J. Gough, W. P. Gundy, George S. Irving, A. L. Malone, A. L. Massey, W. K. McNaught, Sir Edmund Osler, Ald. Robbins, Ald. Wanless, G. H. Wood, E. R. Wood.

In compliance with an order issued at the last council meeting, the city treasurer reported that the corporation had incurred liabilities of \$523,884, not provided for in the annual estimates. Of \$10,798,110 available funds \$8,501,194 had been expended, leaving a balance of \$2,244,472.

Minimum Wage Costly. The adoption of the minimum wage of \$15 per week for civic employes has already this year cost the city \$185,409.31, according to statistics forwarded

by the different heads of departments. The works department had paid \$100,000 in salaries that would have been expended had it not been for the passing of the bylaw.

City Solicitor Johnson reported that the grant to A. F. Westervelt, secretary of the defunct fat stock show, was illegal. Inasmuch as the show had been abandoned, the directors could not call on the city for the \$27,937, the amount guaranteed by council.

During the discussion on the appointment of a fire commissioner, the controllers were forced to make a statement regarding their secret session last week, when the creation of such a position was debated. Controller O'Neill stated, in answer to a question, that no names had been suggested or referred to at that meeting.

WHAT THE COUNCIL DID

In secret conclave, agreed to put \$100,000 at the disposal of the board of control to use as they see fit for military purposes.

Received notice of a motion from Ald. McBride that the citizens be asked on Jan. 1 to vote on the question of a city-owned fire department by commission.

Refused to allow second reading of the bylaw to give A. F. Westervelt, secretary of the defunct fat stock show, a bonus of \$2000 or six months' salary.

Asked the board of control to report to council all items expended in excess of appropriation and contrary to resolution of council.

Refused to extend guarantee of bonds of Toronto Housing Co. to the purchasing of lands outside the city.

On motion of Ald. McBride requested the total extra cost to the city, estimated by the adoption of the Minimum Wage Bylaw.

Asked heads of departments to proceed with the preparation of their estimates for 1915 and to submit them to council at the inaugural meeting, 1915.

Without discussion, adopted the board of control's recommendation, "That Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission, be requested to have a proper and adequate report made to the municipalities by the provincial telephone system which will provide for the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission operating the trunk lines and each municipal hydro-electric system its own local line."

Refused to supply water to residents west of Jane street and outside the 500-foot limit.

Went on record as being in favor of extending special powers of reorganization to cities of 300,000 population and over.

Decided to ask the board of control to conduct an enquiry into the Morley avenue sewage disposal plant.

LIVES OF GERMAN WASTED IN SERIES OF VAIN ATTACKS

Total Disregard of Own Lives Shown by Enemy Earns Tribute From British—Terrible Effectiveness of Big French Guns is Strikingly Shown.

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forces, of which a large proportion consists of comparatively untrained men. Undaunted by Gernage. The following two incidents serve to illustrate their courage. I. The fighting near Ypres, a force consisting of about one company of artillery advancing against us, was annihilated by one of our machine guns, with the result that they were killed except six men, who crawled away wounded. The corpses lay in a regular row.

After nightfall another company, nothing daunted on a night and dug themselves in, on the line upon which the bodies of their comrades were lying.

Again on the 4th of November some of the enemy's cavalry at dusk charged a trench held by the British. They were all shot or killed, but those riders who were not hit continued and charged on foot, the last survivor being slain on the very parapet of the trench.

War Machine Effective. "Whatever extensions there may be in the material now being drafted into the ranks of our enemy, it must be admitted that the Prussian war machine, acting on a method and dig themselves in, on the line upon which the bodies of their comrades were lying.

"On Friday, the 6th, the attack was renewed south of the Menin-Ypres high road, but was repulsed without difficulty. Against the south-east of Ypres, which town has been subjected to a bombardment during the night and was also shelled during the day, a fairly strong advance was made on Sunday, the 8th, and the enemy gained some ground.

Regained Lost Ground. "The French, however, made a counter-stroke supported by us, and by nightfall had recovered all the lost ground. A French attack on two villages which had been shelled on Thursday, made considerable progress, one point being captured; but the enemy contrived to remain in the position untenable, and our allies had retired from the hill by dusk.

"On our centre, nothing of particular interest occurred. On our right, south of the Lys, the enemy made two unsuccessful night attacks.

"It is true that a considerable proportion of the British have been thrown into the field against the British has consisted of hastily trained and immature men, but the great factor remains the same. The British have not hesitated to advance against highly trained troops. In spite of lack of national existence, and by the action of 16 and 17 have faced our guns, have marched steadily up to the muzzles of our rifles and have met death in droves, without making a sound.

Effect of Discipline. "Such is the effect of a century of national discipline that the man subjected to it are the victims of an automatic military caste does not alter their life. They have accepted this system, and by the attainment of national ideals.

"However discordant are the elements which make up the German machine, by force of the Prussian war machine they have one and all been welded together to be able to fight for national existence, and by the action of 16 and 17 have faced our guns, have marched steadily up to the muzzles of our rifles and have met death in droves, without making a sound.

A detailed report of the operations follows: "On Wednesday, Nov. 4, they renewed the attack east of Ypres, but their effort bore no resemblance to those which preceded it, being more in the nature of a reconnaissance. They were then a serious attempt to drive in our line, and was beaten off with ease.

"By then our men had been retreating, and the German machine had had time to improve their trenches in different ways. Moreover, the concentration of their machine guns, which were of great effect of the enemy was a moral factor of no small value.

"Further to the south, on our left of the front, the German machine covered our guns and made some progress, in spite of the heavy fire which was directed against them. The enemy's machine guns were very young.

"On the right our Indian troops scored a success by capturing and filling in some trenches in which the enemy had established himself, only a few yards from the front line. One of our heavy artillery brought up after dark.

"On our extreme left one of our howitzer batteries, whose fire was being most effectively directed, selected as its first target a machine gun which was harassing our infantry. It scored a hit at the first round and knocked out the machine gun.

"The second target was a house occupied by snipers. This was set alight by a shell, and when the occupants fled the men were mowed down by the rapid fire of the infantry. The third target was another building from which the Germans were driven and surrounded them.

"The Germans, however, refused to accept defeat, and, returning to the charge, again occupied some of our trenches and penetrated into the woods. They were again mowed down and cleared out of the wood, but continued in possession of parts of our line and also some houses which surrounded them.

"Further south, the enemy again behaved with great boldness, sapping the trench and advancing to the trenches. Some of the men were captured on this day were very young. They stated that their corps had lately been brought up to strength with new recruits who had received only a few weeks' training.

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REGIMENTS WERE QUICKLY MOBILIZED

Fifteen Hundred Men Paraded at Armories Four Hours After Call.

LESSARD WAS PLEASED

Only One Employer Put Obstacle in Way of Mobilization.

(Continued From Page 1.)

appointed for Toronto's soldier call to arms to be souper. The mobilization order issued to the commanding officers of the Queen's Own 48th Highlanders and Royal Grenadiers read:

(1) "Assemble every officer, N.C.O. and men of your regiment at the armories in close column for the purpose of the drill in the space of time allotted to you."

(2) "Each man must be in uniform with full arms and equipment."

(3) "Those who have passed their drill, but who have no uniforms will fall in in any case."

(4) "Instructions as to destination, provisions, etc. will be given later."

"Report to the provincial staff officer at 2 o'clock today."

Total Strength 1526. The total strength when the brigade was ready to parade was officially announced as:

Queen's Own Rifles..... 875
48th Highlanders..... 376
10th Royal Grenadiers..... 275

Total..... 1526. The strength of the three battalions in the 8th (Toronto) Infantry Brigade is about 3000 men after allowing for the recent depletions caused by the drafts for the contingents.

The Queen's Own Rifles are about 1500 strong, the 10th Royal Grenadiers about 700, and the 48th Highlanders about 900 men on the roll.

Lieut.-Col. Brook of the Grenadiers was out of the city when the order was issued, but the absence of one officer does not interfere with the work of mobilization. The liaison goes down the line until the officer next in seniority is found, and the order is given to him for execution.

Capt. W. B. L. Hunter was found to be the man to undertake the work for the Grenadiers. Col. Peuchen, who then got in touch by telephone and messenger with their section commanders, each of whom had a roll containing the name and address of each man in his section always available.

These men then used every means at their disposal in order to acquaint their men of the order in the shortest time possible.

The officer commanding the division arranged for the test to take place at such an hour that the men would be at the worst lose only half a day's work. He made a special plea to all employers of the men not to stop the wages of the men who were called out for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the organization on which they might have to depend for the protection of their homes. He asked that every employer support him in the effort to be ready for any emergency that might arise and assist him in the way

suggested by paying the men for the time lost in their work. Have Been Preparing. Each of the local infantry corps has been elaborating a plan for the quick mobilization of the forces in case of emergency. These plans had hitherto not been put into operation, and yesterday's test was chiefly to ascertain whether the schemes, the different battalions had for drawing the men together were efficient, and if not, to discover defects.

Mobilization orders first reached the armories at 12.30, at the orderly room of the Royal Grenadiers, while Acting-Ald. Bayliss and a sergeant were in attendance. They made the news hot at once to the non-commissioned officers, Col. Dr. King of the Grenadiers' stretcher-bearers' corps is reported to have been the first officer to arrive at the armories. Color-Sergeant Addison and Sergeant Scott and Lieut. Conroy were among the earliest arrivals.

At the Armories. Major-Gen. Lessard reached the armories at 1.30, accompanied by Col. H. M. Elliott, assistant adjutant-general, who is directly connected with mobilization plans. Col. Sir Henry Pellatt was also an early arrival.

As the officers and men assembled, they fell in company formation. The Queen's Own column was on the south side of the armories headed towards the east, with the Royal Grenadiers and the 48th Highlanders on the north headed towards the west.

At 3.15 the commanding officers called their regimental staffs together in the centre of the drill hall in close circles, and gave them confidential orders.

At 3.30 Major-Gen. Lessard ascended to the centre of the east gallery with the regiments advanced to the east of the armories in close column for both officers and privates to hear his comments in the test muster.

General Lessard expressed thanks for the promptness with which the officers and men had responded to the call. He wished to thank especially the employers and newspapers for their co-operation. The response had been prompt and gratifying. The call had been as a rule, but next time would be for an additional purpose. The response of the Queen's Own was very gratifying. He hoped that the response when another call might become necessary, would be as promptly given by the members of the other regiments.

Roll calls were made at 3 and 4 o'clock. After the address by Major-Gen. Lessard, the Q.O.R. had a parade to the Queen's Park and back, headed by fourteen buglers. The magazine gun and stretcher company were in the parade.

Was in High Spirits. General Lessard arrived at Exhibition Park at 4 o'clock from the emergency mobilization at the armories. He received the press at the administration building and was in high spirits over the quick turn-out of so large a proportion of the resident members of the Toronto garrison in the busiest hours of the day absolutely without notice. Gen. Lessard said:

"I consider this one of the best things I have done and am well satisfied. The Queen's Own Rifles turned out 1,000 strong and also the 48th and the Grenadiers did not do quite so well. It was because so many of them were in service already. At the next mobilization," he said, "I will have the whole city divided up into districts with a separate commanding officer in each, who would be responsible for the men in that section."

In speaking to the men at the armories he had told them that "it was very serious matter," but still a very serious matter. He had warned them that although it was just a test the next time it might not be a test. While there would be no good in giving a wrong impression the military authorities had their own reasons for perfecting their organization and everything must be ready for any emergency. He told them he would try them another day.

Mounted Men Mobilized. The mobilization of the regiment of mounted rifles to be composed of men from the Governor-General's Corps, some 250 in all, would mobilize there on Thursday. The mounted rifles will arrive tomorrow morning, and will be accommodated in this corps were received at the garrison yesterday.

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Need Guns for Guards. The Toronto School Cadet Battalion received notice yesterday from the Toronto district officer, commanding the 3500 rifles now in the hands of the high and public school cadet companies at the various schools. Colonel Thompson immediately communicated the order to the williston, and no time was lost in complying with the requisition.

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The mobilization lasted from 4 o'clock until about 3.30. "It was a great test, and I was much pleased."

One Employer Refused. The general stated that there had been only one instance of a man refusing permission by his employer to respond to the mobilization call.

In the case of the firm concerned one of the city's big institutions, the man was employed there much to the pleasure of this company, and he might be inclined later on to be out for publication all the details of the matter. As it was, the commanding officer had been instructed to charge the soldier concerned with the duty of mobilization before the company to join any regiment.

The newspapers, said the general, had been asked not to say anything of a gardener's mobilization before, and this request had been accepted. A number of men with motor cars had preferred their help in the mobilization of the men. "The real thing," laughed the general, while he was speaking a phrase which was received by his staff, "is that Mr. Harvey, 137 Victor avenue, Riverdale, offering of the use of his car."

Major-Gen. Lessard wished to be known that there was no shortage of other arms, ammunition or munitions. There were four or five additional firing guns immediately available. The railway companies had also formed him that they were ready to respond at once.

The mobilization of the Hamilton militia was to be tried some day, he said.

It was announced at Exhibition Park yesterday that the Field Ambulance Corps, some 250 in all, would mobilize there on Thursday. The mounted rifles will arrive tomorrow morning, and will be accommodated in this corps were received at the garrison yesterday.

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