

ITALIANS PREPARING TO STRIKE BACK AT TEUTONS ALONG NEW FRONT

Supported By Allied Troops Cadorna Is About To Take Offensive At the Tagliamento River—Cavalry Is Successfully Checking Advance of the Austro-Germans.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Thursday, Nov. 1.—Italian and Allied troops are preparing for a counter-offensive. A great battle based on the line of the Tagliamento River is forecasted.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Thursday, Nov. 1, noon.—By the Associated Press.—The cavalry rearguards continue to screen the movement of the main body of the Italian army to its newly-chosen position, and at the same time to check the advance of the enemy lines.

Gen. Cadorna's bullet in last night gives the first idea of where the advance is making itself felt, along the hills connecting St. Daniel's del Friuli, the Ledra Canal and Puzosolo del Friuli, making a curved line some miles west of the Isonzo River.

Rome, Nov. 2.—Military necessity still restricts rigidly the sending of details of the operation and the mention of places but within these limits some general idea can be given of the Italian army's movement. The greatest check came on the north, where the Isonzo first was crossed. Here occurred the weakening of certain detachments of the second army. The advance of Cadorna has been limited by the weakness of a great commander. It was this weakness which gave the German contingents the opportunity at a critical moment to pass forward between a portion of the army on the north and that on the line further south.

A Double Exposure. Now began the double exposure of the southern front. The Isonzo and on the flank, which required a steady falling back until the entire army was in movement. The newly established positions further west. During this prodigious movement of the main front and the rearguard, which can only be sketched in the broadest outlines, some sections sustained shocks of exceptional intensity. The commanding height of Monte Nero, which the Italians had occupied after deeds of great valor was defended against onslaught from three sides, which gradually developed to envelopment.

A Surprise Blow. Added to this was the suddenness of the surprise blow from the north, which developed into a turning fire before the southern front was able to turn its flank, gradually extending to their rear. Under such circumstances any army would be broken, and it was to extricate the troops from this situation that the retirement began all along the front.

The second army occupied most of the front above Gorizia, the third army took the line of the Isonzo, and the fourth army was in the rear. The retirement was accompanied by shelling operations of the rearguard, which poured a deadly fire into the advancing columns and at the same time destroyed powder depots, arsenals and bridges with the double purpose of giving time for the withdrawal of the Italian heavy guns and of preventing military stores falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Germans encountered stubborn resistance on the Bainsizza Plateau, and heads of enemy dead were seen. The line of their temporary position, the Bainsizza Ridge, a Beresgieri brigade, outnumbered five to one, held back the enemy while the main line had an opportunity to get their retreat in motion.

One of the main bridges from Gorizia was taken and retaken eight times during the desperate artillery, infantry and hand-to-hand fighting.

Gorizia was shelled heavily, and what remained of the correspondent saw there just a week ago today was further reduced to a mass of debris. One of the main bridges from Gorizia across the Isonzo, was blown up by the Italians, and the enemy movement thus was further impeded.

To the west of Gorizia, the town of Cormons also was shelled heavily. The Continued on Page Three.

THE WEATHER
LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 36; lowest, 28.
The official temperature for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 31; lowest, 28.
TOMORROW—MILDER.
Toronto, Nov. 2.—3 a.m. Forecast.
Moderate west to south winds, fair today and on Saturday; a little milder on Saturday.
The following is the highest and lowest temperatures during the previous 24 hours to 8 a.m. today:
Stations. High. Low. Weather.
Victoria 56 42 Cloudy
Calgary 54 36 Clear
Winnipeg 54 36 Clear
Port Arthur 52 32 Clear
Perry Sound 52 32 Cloudy
Buffalo 52 32 Cloudy
Toronto 50 30 Cloudy
Kingston 48 30 Fair
Ottawa 48 30 Fair
Montreal 48 30 Fair
Quebec 48 30 Fair
Halifax 48 30 Fair
Weather Notes.
Fair weather now prevails over the Dominion, with mild conditions existing in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

WILLIAM LINK HOLDS POWER TO RELEASE MARGARET THOMPSON FROM JAIL

Magnanimous Act of Kindness to Woman Who May Be Misguided, Might Solve Baffling Case—First Consideration Should Be for the Welfare of the Child.

As long as the lips of Margaret Thompson remain sealed as to the whereabouts of her niece, Grace Jean Link, the doors of the county jail will not be opened to the determined Scotch girl, who says she will never reveal the abode of the child, to whom she acted as a mother for eight years, IF SHE STAYS IN JAIL FOR LIFE.

On the one hand is the determination of a lone woman, without money, without faith in the courts to deal justly with her, with few friends, with her all-effacing affection for her sister's child; on the other hand are the courts of the land, the judges, the sheriffs, the court clerk, the wardens, the jailers, the bare cell, with meager food, the narrow pallet in the narrow cell, the infrequent sunshine, the days of long, grey shadows, and the nights of long, light and sorrow, the jail smell and the jail sounds, as well as the jail thoughts.

The Scottish girl is "dour." Whatever the father of the girl may think and the courts decree, she shows granite expression to all the things that would assuage the courage of a strong man, and accept the decree of the judges for all time—until death comes, if necessary—because she will not speak the few words that would send the courts to that place where the child is to be found.

The courts must be upheld or the whole fabric of justice would be torn asunder, is the legal view. The girl, however, would be torn asunder, rather than punitive reason. The Advertiser is informed by a high court justice, she cannot be and will not be released on the plea that she has been a mother to the child.

As Margaret Thompson sees it, now no one but her sister's child, she is fighting for her niece. She is ready to die for that principle. She kept the child of her sister for eight years and became devoted to it. In all but the legal sense, she is the mother of the child. The child's own mother, Grace Jean Link, is dead, and the father, William Link, is in jail. She wants the child, and her stepmother, Mrs. Thompson, who has no one but her sister's child, is ready to die for that principle.

Mr. Link could make his position in the hearts of Londoners an enviable one by magnanimously offering to stop further proceedings. The child, after all, is a child, and can be effected between all parties concerned. As the case at present stands, Mr. Link can see no possibility of a "ring" in the child, even if he were to be made an inmate of the Middlesex County Jail—no more in the public mind than this Scotch woman.

More than 4,000 people of London signed petitions, asking for the release of Margaret Thompson. The case is one of the most puzzling, and at the same time appeals to the sympathies of the community that there is no figure more in the public mind than this Scotch woman.

The one man who could bring about the release of his sister-in-law is William Link, father of Jean Link, who commenced the proceedings to secure his child after she was born in the case of Miss Thompson's many years. While he firmly maintains his right to claim the child, and the courts have supported him, he could, with a word, end the proceedings that would open the child to the woman, who, to say the worst of her, is misguided, and without a criminal intent.

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NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR ACCEPTS PREPARE RUSSIA REFORMS DEMAND BY REICHSTAG FOR NEW DRIVE IN SPRING, PLAN OF THE ENTENTE

Amsterdam, Nov. 1.—Delayed.—Count von Hertling has accepted the following demands of the Reichstag majority, according to the Vossische Zeitung:

First, That Prussian electoral reform be carried out.
Second, That political censorship and the state of siege be abolished or mitigated.
Third, That the foreign policy be conducted on the basis of the German reply to the pope's peace note.

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PATRIOTISM OF BORDEN GOVT. IS ESTIMATED BY THE DOLLAR, SAYS HEAD OF CANADA LABOR; TAKES FALL OUT OF FLAVELLE

Scorching Arraignment by President Watters of Government and War Profiteers—Sir Joseph Admitted to Stupendous Profits in Shell Industry—Should Conscript Wealth.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—An unmeasured arraignment of the Government was delivered by J. C. Watters, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, in addressing the trades and labor council last night. The patriotism of the Government, he said, was to be estimated in terms of dollars and cents. The only real patriots in Canada were the workers, he added.

Mr. Watters declared that war had been a source of profit to many employers, while workmen had spilled their blood at the front without hope of personal gain. On the other hand, whenever workmen at home endeavored to get a slight increase in wages they were branded as unpatriotic.

The Shell Industry. Dealing with the shell industry, Mr. Watters said that when the first order for shells came to Canada he had studied the situation and found that the Government could make shells itself, pay off the price of the shells in 18 months, raise the wages of machinists 50 per cent, and deliver the shells at \$1.50 each. The minister of munitions had declared that it would be made to interfere with private enterprise, and a price of \$5.15 had been fixed.

Each shell, Mr. Watters said, cost the Government \$5.15. The speaker passed on to the subject of Sir Joseph Flavelle. He had had a conversation one day with Sir Joseph before he was knighted. Sir Joseph told him that the price of shells had been reduced by stages from \$5.15 to \$1.50, and that the manufacturers were still making immense profits. Yet when the machinists grew dissatisfied with conditions and talked of striking, Sir Joseph held up his hands and said he would do anything to keep the men at the front, who were getting \$1.10 a day, should strike.

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