

Foe Advance Brings Union in Italy

German Troops on West Front on Short Rations

Norway Presses Against Teutonic Naval Warfare

Important Speech Looked For From Sir Eric Geddes

All Factions Welded Together by Isonza Disaster

Rapid Steps are Taken to Meet Impending Invasion--Troops Concentrated on Venetian Plains

By Courier Leased Wire London, Nov. 1.—The disaster on the Isonzo has welded together all sections of Italy and has suppressed political antagonism, says the Milan correspondent of the Daily Telegraph who adds that everything is being done to meet the invasion. Troops are being hurried from depots and all available sources are being drawn upon. All the great arteries of transportation are being utilized for military purposes.

Hundreds of convalescent officers in all hospitals are demanding that they be sent to the front. Eight hundred such applications were made in Rome alone.

The whole third army of the Carso, with its guns and material, got away safely, the correspondent adds, and will give battle "when the time comes." The Austro-Germans are being held in check, and the concentration on the Venetian plains is proceeding without hindrance.

Winter Campaign London, Nov. 1.—The military correspondence of the Times says of the Italian operations, "The fact that General von Buelow, with an inconsiderable force of German troops, has burst through the Julian front,

HERTLING REJECTED

By Courier Leased Wire Reports from Germany by way of Amsterdam and Copenhagen indicate that the Bavarian premier will have difficulty in getting even a working majority in the Reichstag, where various leaders are much opposed to him. His attitude toward parliamentary reform and the Reichstag peace resolution is said to complicate his position.

London, Nov. 1.—Count Von Hertling has been rejected as imperial chancellor by the Reichstag majority leaders, according to special despatches from Amsterdam, which construe this as a rebuff to the emperor and a victory for parliamentarism. The messages however apparently were written before the German wireless statement was sent out yesterday announcing that Von Hertling had been offered the place and was consulting with Reichstag leaders.

An Amsterdam despatch to the Daily Express says that Count Von Hertling had conferences with the majority leaders, and they opposed his appointment because he was against the Reichstag resolution for peace without annexation and the democratic parliamentary system.

and that Austrian columns have found other badly defended points in the Carnic Alps, is certainly very unfortunate, and we have no need to minimize the gravity of the situation. Italy's eastern frontier temporarily is lost.

The correspondent finds a silver lining to the cloud in the fact that although the season approaches for the operations in France and Flanders to die down, there is nothing to prevent fighting throughout the winter. This advantage is to the side with the greatest resources. He adds: "The Germans reckon on the Italian front, and with a very heavy good will we shall oblige them."

Order Regained Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 1.—Normal conditions are rapidly being restored. The inevitable confusion

Winter Campaign Likely to Prove Decisive on the East Front--Italy Well Prepared

and has come out of the ordeal scored but still intact and with colors flying.

London, Nov. 1.—All the British guns with the Italian army were saved, according to a British correspondent at Italian headquarters, who says that the spirits of the British gunners are good. Lack of support which could not be allotted to them was their whole trouble; one gun was so near to having to be abandoned that the breech mechanism was destroyed. However, the gun was saved eventually.

The correspondent who accompanied the retreat of the third Italian army from the Carso in a despatch dated Tuesday, says that the troops were cheerful and good tempered, and it was evident that firmness of command could reorganize them into a fighting force. The Duke of Aosta, commander of the third army, was calm and confident Monday night as his army had saved nearly all its guns.

The right wing of the second army also fell back steadily from Sabotino and Fossola. The troops on the left of the second army also were retiring steadily from their mountain positions, so as to get into line with the retreat, already severe enough, of the new defensive front. The Italian general staff, the

REFORMS COMING

By Courier Leased Wire Amsterdam, Nov. 1.—Adam Stegerwald, general secretary of the Christian Trades Unions, has been appointed a life member of the first chamber of the Prussian Diet. This is the first time that a representative of organized labor enters the upper house, and is commented upon by German newspapers as one of the first steps in the reform in that assembly as announced by the emperor in his Easter message.

It is believed that the honor conferred on Stegerwald is due largely to his speech at the Congress of Christian Trades Unions in which he denounced American attempts to sow discord between the Emperor and the people. Herr Stegerwald said: "Let us tell the gentleman at Washington that we went to war by the side of the Kaiser and the princes, and that we will return side by side with them."

The emperor sent a message to the congress, thanking them for its expressions of loyalty, and added: "My confidence in the sound sense and patriotism of the German working man remains unshakable."

writer says, naturally has placed a severe ban on all descriptions of what happened during the past few days, but has permitted the sending of a description of the destruction of Italian stores. The correspondent says:

"The sky was constantly springing into a livid flare like an instantaneous sunset, followed by a deep grumbling roar. Black clouds of smoke were outlined against the glowing heavens. Ammunition depots were being blown up, stores were being burned and bridges destroyed. The glare of explosions gave light of ghastly brilliance over the tipings of the retreating army."

"A rainstorm broke and lasted for three hours, often with extreme violence. It added to the hardships of the retreat, already severe enough, and must have meant death to

Morale of Cadorna's Troops Still of the Best; Retreat From the Carso Well Executed

they are insignificant. Exactly the same conditions exist here, for while the horrors of the recent experience stand out boldly to those who went through it, yet this is offset by the magnitude of the beneficial military and strategic results accomplished.

Exactly what these are, cannot be revealed at present, but the main fact is that another wall, another line of steel, will face the enemy and all Europe and America are now doing their part to second Italy's tremendous task.

THE SITUATION. Gen. Cadorna's retirement before the invading Austro-Germans is slackening, and the opposing forces are at grips at several points between Udine and the Tagliamento, where the Italians probably will make their first determined stand. The German effort to outflank the Tagliamento line from the Carnic Alps, apparently is not gaining ground fast.

While the German blow overpowered and dispersed the Italian forces along the Isonzo, north of Gorizia, Gen. Cadorna, according to advices from his headquarters, saved his other armies virtually intact, and a third army, which guarded the Carso plateau, succeeded in getting away in its entirety, with its guns and war material.

MEMORANDUMS ANNOUNCEMENT COMING FROM GEDDES TODAY

First Lord of Admiralty Will Make Maiden Speech This Afternoon—Opinion Divided on Naval Issues in the Old Land

By Courier Leased Wire London, Nov. 1.—Unusual interest within and without parliament attaches to the statement in regard to the navy, which is to be made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty. It will be his first statement in regard to his department, and also his first address in parliament, and never has a maiden speech been awaited with keener anticipation.

Naval affairs have been to the fore in the last few weeks. There has been much outspoken criticism of the conduct of the admiralty, especially since the successful German attack on a convoy in the North Sea. A section of the press, supported by certain retired naval officers of high standing, is carrying on a campaign with the object of ousting Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord. The admiral has been the subject of attacks for his alleged lack of strategic ability and insufficiently forward policy.

The Admiral's defenders in the other sections of the press, as well as among his colleagues in parliament, have been equally emphatic in his support. Other leading naval officers also are being criticized with much freedom.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Nov. 1.—The barometer is now high throughout the Dominion and the weather is fair everywhere except near the great lakes, where in some localities light snow falls, but partly fair. Friday—Fair with much the same temperature.

Sir Eric will have something important to say in regard to the questions of personnel, there is eagerness to hear what he will have to tell parliament and the public about the progress of ship construction. There is a general belief that the new campaign which it was expected would be launched this year will not be realized owing to the deficiency of labor and other causes. It has been hoped that Sir Eric will be able to say something to allay anxiety in regard to the shortage of tonnage, in view of the food situation and the continuance of the submarine peril.

London, Nov. 1.—The naval correspondent of the Evening News draws attention to the danger of German submarine cruisers, quoting a public statement attributed to Admiral Benson, at Washington on September 22. He says the existence of such cruisers, as large as 5,000 tons, has been scoffed at in official circles here. He draws attention to the conflict of opinion and sounds a warning. The same newspaper editorially insists that the navy and army must be judged by results. The results of the high naval command "are not altogether satisfactory."

London, Oct. 31.—(Delayed).—The Admiralty to-night issued the following statement on aviation activity. "Monday night the Royal Naval Air Service carried out raids on Sparapelloek and Varsenaere air-dromes (Belgium). The visibility was excellent and accurate shooting was made. All the machines returned safely."

Paris, Nov. 1.—French merchant shipping sunk by submarines or mines during the week ending Oct. 28, was two ships of more than 1,000 tons and one vessel of less than 1,600 tons. No fishing boats were sunk. Four steamers were attacked unsuccessfully. British Losses. London, Nov. 1.—The weekly

BRAZIL ENTERS WAR WHOLE HEARTEDLY

President Appeals to Various States For Union and Loyalty

By Courier Leased Wire Rio De Janeiro, Nov. 1.—President Braz in a circular address to the presidents of the various States of Brazil declares that Brazil faces without faltering the sacrifices she will be called upon to make because of her entrance into the war. The President urges co-operation in keeping down expenditures as well as in increasing agricultural production in order that Brazil may become the granary of the allies.

NORWAY IS ROUSED TO A PROTEST

Sends Note to Germany as Result of Activity of Hun Cruisers

RAIDED NORSE SHIPS Steamers in Convoy of Neutral Vessels Attacked by Teutons

By Courier Leased Wire London, Nov. 1.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says Norway has presented a note to Germany in connection with the Norwegian steamships in the convoy of neutral merchantmen, which were attacked by German cruisers in the North Sea last month. The note calls attention to the fact that a year ago after the sinking of the Norwegian steamships in the Polar seas, Germany was notified that the Norwegian people would consider any new case of the kind a violation of the laws of humanity.

BOYS, HALF STARVED, FOUGHT ON WEST FRONT AGAINST CANADIANS

German Prisoners Taken Include Many Youths of Nineteen; Regiments in Front Line Trenches Fight on Short Rations

By Courier Leased Wire Canadian Headquarters in France, Oct. 31.—The enemy's artillery fire while heavy over our whole advanced area, was erratic and scattered; our artillery, with its harassing fire, barrages dominating his guns. The superiority of our batteries, which was already admitted by the Germans, was proved early in the engagement, when the fire from his artillery, which for some time shelladed our guns heavily, slackened off quickly under our bombardments. Over one hundred prisoners, together with many machine guns, have been taken in the latest advance. The morale of the opposing forces is surely weakening, appreciable deteriorations being noticeable in the prisoners captured in the last 24 hours, as compared with last week.

A visit to the prisoners encampment this morning showed youngsters nineteen years of age amongst the new batches coming in. They report heavy casualties from our artillery during all last week, when our shelling and airplane observation was so good the enemy's guns had been moved constantly from fear of being put out of action. One of the most important admissions by the prisoners, is that the communications are in danger of breaking down in the Passchendaele area. The regiments which opposed our advances were fighting on short rations.

Additional Details. British front in Belgium, Oct. 31.—(By The Associated Press).—Additional details of the fighting on the left of the Canadians, yesterday added to the heroism of the English troops, who were sent out through the morasses, in the region of the Lekkerkerkebeck and Padiobek rivers, to push their line forward to protect the Canadian flank. That they were able to move forward at all is the amazing thing. It is reported that some of the men were drowned in the shell holes and ponds

which cover the region. Many of the troops got so tangled in the mud and water that they had to be hauled out with ropes. But they stuck to their task, for word had gone forward that the Canadian flank must be protected. In one section it took the Londoners a solid hour to push ahead one hundred yards, so deeply did they sink into the bog at every step. An officer who returned from the advanced line, was one hour and a half covering one hundred and fifty yards with no equipment to impede him. Along a considerable front these intrepid men advanced not one hundred, but several hundred yards, fighting against nature, and resisting enemy fortifications. At one farm a young English lieutenant, after being wounded eight times, still led his little body of men until they were all killed or wounded.

German Official. Berlin, via London, Wednesday, Oct. 31.—The official statement from the war office to-day says, in part: "In addition to the moon attacks northeast of Ypres, the British also sought to press forward to Gheluvelt on both sides of the Menin-Ypres road. As a result of our well directed artillery fire, only weak portions of the enemy were able to advance. They were driven back by our infantry and machine guns."

QUITE A FIRE. One house was completely erased to the ground and another badly damaged in the confines of West Brantford by fire shortly before 12 o'clock to-day. A coal oil explosion in the residence of Mr. Robinson was the origin of the conflagration, and before any concerted effort could be made to extinguish the flames, they had gained a strong foothold and threatened the house next door, occupied by Mr. Bothwell. An alarm was telephoned in to the fire department, and although the fire was outside the city limits on Mt. Pleasant St., the fire fighters responded. It was found possible to connect one line of hose only, and on account of the long distance the pressure was greatly reduced. When the firemen arrived the house was beyond assistance, and the roof and side of the other house was in flames. By energetic effort the blaze was finally got under control in the second house, that occupied by Mr. Bothwell and his family. The total loss will amount to about \$3,000. Had the firemen not arrived promptly and given their best efforts to combat the flames in the second house, a third residence would have undoubtedly been ruined also.

More Than 180,000. By Courier Leased Wire. Bulletin, Berlin, Nov. 1.—Via London.—The Austro-German forces invading Italy, have increased the number of prisoners taken to more than 180,000. They have captured 1,500 Italian guns. The foregoing information was officially announced to-day by the German office.