

RUSS FORCES WILL ATTACK IN MILLIONS

Their Next Drive Against Invas-
ing Germans Will be
Gigantic.

WELL HOUSED

And Splendidly Equipped for
Winter, They Now Hold the
Lines Intact.

At the Russian front, via Petrograd, Cable—The next forward movement of the Russian armies will be in numbers of millions, not army corps, according to the statement of a high army official. The armies are in better shape than for many months, said this official, and quite capable of moving forward at any point. But the new broad plan of campaign contemplates much more than the taking of towns and territory by drives at this point and that.

The Russian staff is well-satisfied with the net result of the strategy during the past summer, and it is as asserted, is willing to bide its time for the inception of the new campaign. A contented army, well fed, clothed and housed, and weakly steam-cleaned, is the first Russian army as seen by the Associated Press correspondent during a ten days' visit to the positions along the eastern front. The army is in snug, permanent winter quarters, and is ready at an hour's notice to march.

WELL HOUSED.
Within a mile of the firing line—and firing is kept up intermittently day and night, from the trenches and by the batteries—are thousands of men camped in half-underground cabinets of logs, covered with seal and soil, proof against cold, and almost bomb-proof. Abundant forests furnish plenty of material, and the men are clever at cutting and constructing. There are quarters for the officers and for the men, officers' clubs and mess huts, and, strangest of all, steam hams, in which the men take turns in snuggled and scrubbing, and are furnished with fresh undergarments.

In one section inspected by the correspondent, 2,500 men were camped in a patch of woodland 20 acres in extent, but the impression gained on a drive through the camp was of one-tenth of that number. An enemy airman would have difficulty in locating the camp at all.

The bathhouses are of log construction, with a tight compartment containing a stone stove or furnace. Shelves range around three sides on which the bathers lie. Water thrown on the hot stove provides a dense steam. After an hour perspiring in such an atmosphere and scrubbing by men detailed for the service, the soldiers come forth parboiled, but thoroughly cleansed.

In the officers' club room tables are arranged for the seating of 40 or 50. At a special breakfast recently given an orchestra of 20 pieces, recruited from among the enlisted men, played airs from the various operas in excellent style. A chorus of a dozen soldiers alternated, with Russian folk-songs.

Food is plentiful, not only is there a variety, but certain delicacies are served at the officers' mess. Three pounds of bread are served per man, a liberal quantity of meat and "kasha" or boiled buckwheat.

The men are all provided with long trousers, lamb's wool caps, good woolen underwear and stout boots.

The correspondent was struck by the universal good humor of the men. On the way to the front train after train was passed filled with soldiers. Most of the trains were composed of freight cars fitted with bunks. At the doors and windows smiling faces appeared, the men chatting one another and hurrying out with little bottles for hot water, which is provided in quantities at every station of consequence.

The trenches at one point visited were scarcely 200 yards from those of the Germans. There was a labyrinth of deep passages, trenches, one another, braced by stone pillars, and at the bottom, alert for the first sign of a movement across the way, and kneeling on a desolate fire and snipe. Doubled at Petrograd, which had been the Russian and German headquarters.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable. The official communication says:
"An enemy line was rendered yesterday on the left bank of the Dnieper, near Semenovka farm, between Friedriehstadt and Jacobstadt, was subjected to a heavy fire by our artillery. The Germans, completely surprised, fled, leaving behind a hundred killed or wounded."

"On the left bank of the Dnieper the enemy was driven back towards the south-west of Kiriashki. The rest of the front is without change."

MERCER'S CALL TO ROME.

Rome Cable—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, says that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, was called to Rome, as Pope Benedict desired him to participate in the formation of the new congregation which will have under its jurisdiction all seminaries and ecclesiastical studies throughout the world. This congregation has now been formed, and been entrusted to Cardinal Mercier, who has been appointed by Pope Benedict, its president.

There is no place like home—to the man who hasn't any.

FREEDOM OF SEAS

Authority Says Britain Will Not
Accept German Doctrine.

London Cable—Thomas Gibson Bowles, an authority on maritime law, in a letter to the Times' commenting on the debate in the House of Lords Wednesday on the Declaration of London, says:

"Lord Lansdowne is still apparently unaware that other documents injuriously affecting our sea power are now as dead as the Declaration of London. The Declaration of Paris, of 1856, and the Hague Convention, of 1907, were one and all inadvertently destroyed by the order-in-council of March 11, and it would be well that Lord Lansdowne should inform himself of this fact."

"Meantime, the Government, at the bidding of the Foreign Office, which throughout has shown itself as tender to the enemy and as enemy property as it is in some respects, unlawfully severe to the neutral, has so interfered to prevent the execution of its own order-in-council as to order the fleet to release, without any such submission to a prize court as that order prescribes, more than one-half the number of suspected ships brought in by our cruisers."

In conclusion, Mr. Bowles declares that the British people will never accept the German doctrine of freedom of the seas, nor the establishment of any international prize court "to override or set aside the decisions of their own courts, without a stiff fight."

The Times editorially supports Mr. Bowles.

ITALIAN FORCE FOR GALLIPOLI TO AID ALLIES

And if Necessary to Help Foil Any
Attempted Invasion of
Egypt.

SERBIAN STAND

Are With Allies to the Bitter End
—Will Never Surrender
to Huns.

Rome Cable—In addition to the official announcement in the Italian Parliament yesterday that Italy had signed the agreement with her allies not to consider a separate peace, Baron Sydney Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, made the definite statement that Italian military aid would be sent to Serbia, and hinted at a much greater activity on the part of the Italian army and fleet on the Eastern Mediterranean.

Italy will make Albania her base of operations. Already a detachment of Italian troops has been landed at Avlona. Besides, she will co-operate with the Entente powers "in the Eastern Mediterranean," which means an expedition to the Dardanelles, operations on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic, or even eventual aid against the invasion of Egypt.

This position of the Italian Government was set forth today by Foreign Minister Sonnino in Parliament. At the outset of his declaration he announced that Italy formally signed on Monday the agreement to act jointly with the Allies to the end, Secondly, he asserted that Italian troops will be despatched to the aid of the Serbians and "the Italian flag on 'Lalitra' (the Dalmatian shore of the Adriatic) will reaffirm Italian interests in Albania, whose independence is indispensable to the strategic defence of the Adriatic."

Thus the Foreign Minister implied Italian participation in the forthcoming operations in Albania, where the Allies will fight shoulder to shoulder with the remnants of the Serbian army and the Montenegrins. Baron Sonnino likewise announced Italian co-operation in the Eastern Mediterranean, thus forecasting impending events due to the extension of the Balkan war.

Athens advises, based upon reliable military sources, report the landing of Italian troops at Avlona, the chief Albanian port, conveniently suited both as a naval base and as a point from which to initiate and reinforce an invasion of the little country's interior.

WILL NEVER CAPITULATE.

"Italy is not inclined to Serbia's distress. She is preparing to aid that heroic country," was one of the outstanding points in Baron Sonnino's speech.

Simultaneously with the Foreign Minister's speech was the issuance of a statement by M. Ristić, Serbian Minister to Italy, emphatically denying reports of capitulation in Serbia. "Serbia will win with the aid of the Allies or die fighting," the statement said. "In a short time Serbia will be in a position to hurl 200,000 men against our enemies."

"I am authorized to deny any report of capitulation in Serbia. The Serbians are confident that they will soon be supplied with funds and ammunition by the Allies."

GOT HIS DESERTS.

Sarajevo report: A German from the American side who spat on the uniform of a returned soldier here yesterday was promptly knocked down by another veteran. The German was picked up and taken to the ferry dock and placed on the ferry for Fort Huron. Citizens here declare that persons of German birth residing in Fort Huron are given too much freedom in this city.

ENEMY AGENTS, FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Hamburg-American Men Convicted
of Plotting to Defraud the
United States.

MAY BE JAILED

Defence Used British Course
When Dewey Got Coal for
His Fleet.

New York Report—A verdict of "guilty as charged on both indictments" was pronounced shortly after 10 o'clock on night in the United States District Court by the Federal Jury, which since a week ago last Monday had been hearing the testimony of the Government's charges against the Hamburg-American Line itself, Dr. Karl Buehn, head of the line, and the other Hamburg-American men that they had conspired to defraud the United States before and after war was declared by falsely obtaining clearance papers for a fleet of supply ships sent out by the defendants to coal and provision German warships at sea.

The jury reached a decision seven hours after retiring, an hour of which had been spent dining at a restaurant near the Federal building. Besides Dr. Buehn, the other men convicted to-night, a conviction which lawyers and laymen who had followed the trial agreed to-night was the most important of its kind returned since war was begun in Europe, were the engineering superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line, George Kottler; Adolf Hachmeister, purchasing agent for the line, and Joseph Popphaus, a Hamburg-American supercargo.

Dr. Buehn, now 72 years of age, one time German Minister to Mexico, and eminent throughout the active part of his life in the Foreign Office of the German Government, and the others convicted to-night may under the law be sentenced to not more than two years in a Federal prison and fined not more than \$10,000.

Fifth defendant, Felix Seffner, supercargo on one of the neutral steamers sent to supply the German fleet, was not brought to trial. He was captured by the British while on his errand of relief, and is at the present time a prisoner in a Canadian detention camp.

NOTHING TO DO WITH NEUTRALITY.

The Government's accusation against them was not, as Judge Howe pointed out in his charge to the jury this afternoon, one having anything to do with violation of neutrality laws. The defendants were convicted through manifestly false sworn to, destinations falsely sworn to, and by other irregular means, clearance papers for their fleet of at least 12 supply ships, whether or not the fleet had sailed and provisioned German war craft did not enter into the matter; the sole contention of the Government was that the defendants, all subjects of the Kaiser, had "overridden our laws" by deceiving American collectors of the port with criminal intent, and thus had injured the United States by obtaining false clearance papers on a par with fraudulent passports.

Judge Howe's charge, which he read to the jury just before the twelve retired at 2:45 p.m., was accepted by the defence as well as by the prosecution as a model of impartiality. In view of the case as presented by Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood, it was the opinion of lawyers and laymen after hearing the charge that it would be difficult under the law for a jury to bring in any verdict but one of guilty.

Immediately upon the return of the verdict, William Travers Jerome and Howard Jans arose to make various motions for the defence. Because of the lateness of the hour, however, the judge adopted the suggestion of Mr. Wood that such motions be made to-morrow.

Dr. Buehn and the other defendants thereupon were permitted to go home for the night, their bail of \$5,000 each being continued, and will appear in court when judge and jury assemble again to-morrow morning to listen to the motions.

COMPARED IT TO DEWEY AFFAIR.

Counsel for the defence went back, in his summing up to-day, to the days of Dewey at Manila, for what he termed a parallel and a vindication of the acts of his clients.

"Was this wrong?" asked William Rand, jun. "Was this conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States? Let's see. Let's go back a few years to the time when Dewey sank the Spanish fleet and blockaded the port of Manila from May to August, 1898."

"Dewey's ships needed coal and supplies during this blockade. How did they get them? Why, it is no secret. An American firm at the British port of Hong Kong—Jackson and Evans, I think it was—loaded the coal and supplies and provisions on British steamers and cleared those steamers for the Chinese port of Macao. And for Macao these ships sailed out of Hong Kong. Their manifests made no mention of supplies. The manifests said these steamers were loaded with scrap iron."

"What happened? This so-called scrap iron—these supplies of food and coal—were transferred to Dewey's ships at sea. This was a parallel to the case of the Hamburg-American Line."

went on to Macao, really loaded with scrap iron, but it was scrap iron loaded from the ruins of Cavite, battered down by Dewey's guns.

COAL FROM HONG KONG.

"Has anybody ever been sent to jail for this? The first man has yet to say that in sailing out of Hong Kong with supplies for American warships, these steamers, their owners, agents or shippers committed an offence against Her Majesty the Queen of England."

"What is the difference between that and this? What was a crime in August, 1898. The laws have not changed. No; it was not a crime then; it is not a crime now. It is simply a question of whose ox was gored."

Roger B. Wood, conducting the prosecution, objected to the argument, but was overruled by Judge Howe. Mr. Wood contended that the situation at Manila in 1898 had nothing to do with the present situation before the court.

"It has everything to do with it," replied Mr. Rand, after the court had ruled he might proceed. "It is the same situation. Substitute the German fleet for the American fleet; substitute the Black Eagle of Prussia for the Stars and Stripes and there is not one iota of difference. Shall we say that what we hailed as a virtue in the loyal American citizens at Hong Kong in 1898 has become a vice in the case of loyal citizens of Germany at New York in 1914?"

Reviewing alleged participation of Captain K. Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché, Mr. Rand said:

"It is only fair to him to say that he has done nothing whatever that is not sanctioned by the laws of nations and by the laws of the United States."

"HIDING," SAYS U. S. ATTORNEY.

Mr. Wood reviewed in detail the evidence in the case, especially the assertions on the witness stand of Dr. Karl Buehn, Adolf Hachmeister and George Kottler, three of the defendants, with many years' service in the Hamburg-American Line. They did not even know what a clearance paper or a manifest was.

"Does anyone believe that?" he asked. "I have been challenged to say what I think of Dr. Buehn, and I am here to say I think he lied."

"They knew, all three of them, that ships needed clearance papers. They knew that American clearances were passports unchallenged then on the sea, and they sought by foul and dishonest means to obtain those papers that would have been withheld had the true destination of the supplies aboard been declared."

"They have told of an agreement with the German Government made in the fall of 1913 whereby these defendants were to send out supply ships to the German fleet. We called in vain to them to produce this agreement. Why didn't they? Where is it? They took it, these defendants, to the German Embassy at Washington, where the United States Government cannot get it."

"Why? I venture to say that in that document are the details of this whole scheme, that the plans are laid for obtaining those false clearances, that the contents of that document would incriminate the defendants."

"Why don't the defendants do as they have challenged us to do, and come out into the open? We have done so—where are they? Hiding behind whatever skirts are convenient."

Hiding behind Kitchener's consent in clearing the first ship that sent out; hiding behind the Berwind-White Coal Company in the case of other ships; and hiding, finally, behind the German Embassy at Washington when we want to learn of this agreement they themselves told of first."

Defendants' counsel was silent as to the verdict. Roger B. Wood, the Assistant United States District Attorney, who conducted the Government's case, had this to say:

"This verdict means only one thing—that the laws of the United States be observed by citizens of all the belligerent powers; that if our laws are violated by anyone of them, and the American Government finds it out they will be prosecuted."

An appeal, it seemed certain to-night, will be made to the Federal Court of Appeals and, in case the verdict is upheld, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

POSTAGE RATES

On Parcels Sent to Soldiers in
England and France.

The Post Office Department, Ottawa, makes the following announcement regarding parcels for our soldiers in France.

The Department is in receipt of applications to have parcels, addressed to our soldiers in France, sent free or at reduced rates of postage, there evidently being ship tonnage impression that this Department has control of the rates and could do as it wished. This is not so, as the question of postage is fixed by international agreement.

Under international law, provision is made for the free transmission of parcels for prisoners of war, but this privilege does not extend to parcels for troops engaged in active service. The rate of postage required on parcels addressed to the troops depends upon the location of the addressee. If the addressee is in England, the rate is twelve cents per pound; if he is in France, the parcels are subject to the rates applicable to parcels for France, which are as follows:

1 lb.	20
2 lbs.	40
3 lbs.	60
4 lbs.	80
5 lbs.	1.00
6 lbs.	1.20
7 lbs.	1.40
8 lbs.	1.60
9 lbs.	1.80
10 lbs.	2.00
11 lbs.	2.20

In all cases parcels for the troops must be addressed care of Army Post Office, London, England, but this does not in any way affect the rate of postage which depends entirely upon the location of the addressee.

All human beings hang on a slender thread; the strongest fall with a sudden crash.—Ovid.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

British Gunboat in Egyptian
Waters Reported Sunk by
German Sub.

WAR LOAN TOTAL

Earl Kitchener Attends War Council,
and Later the Cabinet
Meeting.

Seven-year-old Harris Wagland, of 185 Bolton avenue, Toronto, was run over and killed by a motor car.

The Toronto Suffragists' Auxiliary has made definite plans to recruit women to fill the places of men who enlist.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution asking that war contracts be given to employers who are fair to labor.

The output of gold in Ontario increased by nearly \$2,000,000 in nine months, while the value of silver produced shows a decrease of slightly more than \$2,000,000.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the winter quarters of the troops, visited the Soldiers' Convalescent Home, and spoke at the inaugural meeting of the 50,000 club in Toronto.

The formation of a 3rd Canadian Division is announced, and the reorganization of the Canadian troops at the front.

Canadian Bankers' Association representatives conferred with the Minister of Finance regarding credits to Great Britain.

Miss Maud Lyons, of Windsor, was appointed County Court stenographer; this must be ratified by the Provincial Government.

A Canadian soldier at the front declined to receive a parcel sent him by a German prisoner at Fort Henry whom he knew before the war.

Rev. George Gray, a Presbyterian minister in Alingby, Saskatchewan, arrested on a charge of sedition, has been liberated with an admonition.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Craig, of Fergus, will have command of the new Wellington Battalion.

It is rumored in Ottawa that Parliament will assemble for session on Wednesday, January 12th.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the accession of Emperor Franz Joseph to the throne was celebrated throughout the Austro-Hungarian monarchy Thursday.

It is reported in Athens that a British coast defence gunboat in Egyptian waters has been sunk by a German submarine.

Pte. Thomas Smith, a Kingston member of the 2nd Battalion, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans, managed to write home that a pound of sugar in Germany cost him 75 cents.

Subscriptions to the domestic war loan have nearly reached the Department of Finance, and the grand total is believed to be between \$197,000,000 and \$110,000,000.

Earl Kitchener Thursday attended a meeting of the War Council and afterwards was present at a Cabinet meeting, at which he doubtless made a report on his trip to the Near East and to Rome and Paris.

The Swedish Government has decided that submarines of belligerent nations shall not remain inside of the three-mile territorial zone except under special conditions in the Cattagat, says a despatch to Copenhagen from Stockholm.

Gen. Joffre has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the French armies, except those in North Africa, including Morocco and dependent Ministry colonies. President Poincaré signed the decree Thursday.

FRENCH HOUSE

Chamber Buys Merchant Fleet—
German Reprisal Camps.

Paris cable: The French Cabinet this morning authorized the Ministers of Finance and Marine to introduce in the Chamber of Deputies, in the name of the Government, a measure authorizing the purchase by the State of a merchant fleet of fifty ships. These vessels are to include tank steamers for the transportation of petroleum, and cold-storage vessels for the transportation of frozen meat to provision the population of France.

In the Chamber to-day, Henri Gall brought up the subject of the reported establishment in Germany of second camps for visiting reprisals on prisoners of war. M. Gall demanded that the Government, if unable to bring about the abolition of such measures, establish similar camps in France.

Joseph Thierry, Under-Secretary of State for Subsidies, replied that the Government would not fail in its duty. At present, he said, no distinction was made in the treatment of prisoners of war.

SQUEEZING THE BELGIANS.

Brussels Cable via London—Under a decree issued by General von Bissing, the German Governor-General of Belgium, the authorities of the provinces of Antwerp and Brabant are called to meet in special session on Saturday to discuss the matter of war contributions. These provinces have not yet concurred in the measures promulgated for the collection of war taxes. Contributions are due on Dec. 10.

EARLY CLOSING LESSENS CRIME.

London cable: During the three months that include the period in which early closing of bars has been in effect, the Police Court records show a falling off in convictions for non-indictable offences from the preceding quarter. In the three months ending August 21 there were 57 cases, and in the subsequent quarter 47.

DOING HER BIT

Gen. Bertram Tells of Canada's
Shell-Making Work.

Ottawa report: Some idea of the stupendous proportions to which the munitions industry in Canada has grown is given to the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers at their monthly luncheon here to-day by Gen. Alexander Bertram, of the Imperial Munitions Board.

At present nearly 100,000 persons are employed on orders amounting in all to 20,000,000 shells. The steel required for the industry from now till the end of next year is 800,000,000 pounds, which will tax the capacity of the Dominion steel plants to the utmost. Nearly 45,000,000 pounds of copper and brass are used, and 100,000,000 pounds of lead. This is more than Canada can produce of these metals, and the surplus must be imported.

Fifteen hundred thousand pounds of tin and 10,000,000 pounds of resin are also required. The value of the shell orders up to now has been \$220,000,000, with additional orders of about \$180,000,000, making \$400,000,000 in all. The number of shells shipped to England so far has been 3,500,000.

115,000 TROOPS SENT OVERSEAS

More Than 75,000 Under Arms
Still in Canada.

Details of Composition of the New Division.

Ottawa Despatch—The Government has announced the composition of the third Canadian division, the offer of which, as stated last night, has been accepted by the War Office.

The new division will be added to the Canadian army corps. Its formation calls for a number of changes in the organization and establishment of certain units at the front and the transfer of others which, although at the front, have not been incorporated hitherto into a Canadian army corps. As stated last night, the new division will include the Princess Patricia's, the Royal Canadian Regiment, and the 42nd and 49th Battalions. The first and second brigades of Canadian Mounted Rifles are to be organized into four regiments of mounted rifles of infantry strength fighting on foot. The Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Lord Strathcona Horse, now in the cavalry brigade under command of Brig-Gen. J. E. Seely, D.S.O., will be transferred to the corps troops, replacing the units transferred therefrom to the new division.

The composition of the first and second divisions remains unchanged. The composition of the third division is as follows:

Seventh Infantry Brigade, consisting of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia's, 42nd of Montreal and 49th of Edmonton;
Eighth Mounted Rifle Brigade, consisting of four regiments of mounted rifles of infantry strength;
Ninth Infantry Brigade, consisting of four battalions yet to be selected;

Divisional troops, consisting of squadron of mounted rifles, cyclists company, divisional artillery, divisional engineers, signal company, machine gun brigade, pioneer battalion, field ambulances, motor ambulance workshop, divisional supply and transport column.

The corps troops will now consist of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse, two engineer forges companies and signal units. Included as special units are four siege artillery batteries, three tunnelling companies, railway construction corps and the usual line of communication units, including ammunition supply parks, stationary and general hospitals and various depots.

The total number of troops so far sent overseas is 115,000. The number of troops sent under arms in Canada, including 10,000 members of the active militia called out to garrison coast defences, and to guard public works, bridges, canals, railways, docks, wireless stations, cable landing places, stores, factories, internment camps, etc., is upward of 75,000. This number is rapidly increasing, and it is expected that in the near future, the establishment of a Canadian expeditionary force and embodied militia will reach the authorized number of 250,000 of all ranks.

TO BLOCK G. T. R.

New Haven Spent \$120,000 Mellen
Admits On Stand.

New York report: Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, pleaded on the stand today that at the trial of the seven former directors of the road, that some \$100,000 in New Haven money had been spent in efforts to block proposed extension of the Grand Trunk Railway extension into New England. He also testified that, after bargaining over a period of months, a trade agreement was reached in November, 1912, and that, consequently, the Grand Trunk gave up its proposed extension from Palmer, Mass., to Providence, N. H., and the New Haven abandoned on the same day a plan to build the Grand Trunk's line in Vermont.

This is the agreement upon which the United States Government, seeking a Federal grand jury in New York, investigated, with the result that Mellen, J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk, and Alfred W. Smith, chairman, were indicted under the Sherman law. The indictment was dropped, but the charges contained therein form perhaps the most important of the allegations against the defendants in this case.

A BRUTAL TRICK.

London, Ont., report: A peculiar cruelty case was heard by Judge Edmonds to-day, William Butler, a negro, being convicted of causing the death of a horse owned by Alexander Nicholas, an Indian. The horse could breathe only through a tube from the outside of the neck to the windpipe. Into this tube Butler had put a cork. He had paid the owner \$10, and on promise of paying another \$10, sentence was suspended.