

prisoners. The Moscow correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph sends the following on this subject:

"In a fight near Aeradz, on the River Warthe, the Russians captured the commander of the 17th German Army Corps, General Von Makenzel, with his staff; General Von Liebert, who was the commander at Lodz during the occupation of that town by the Germans, also is declared to be a prisoner.

"A Petrograd despatch says that according to a Lodz telegram the Russian troops captured at Ijeradz, General Mathiese and his staff."

Another report from the eastern theatre of war says that the Germans have lost 70 per cent. of their officers on that front; 323 officers, 21,750 men, four mortars, 52 cannon, 52 quick-firers, and a large amount of stores were taken by the Russians from Oct. 23 to Nov. 5.

PRINCE IN SUPREME COMMAND.

In the face of the continued disasters, the crown prince has received supreme command of the eastern German armies, it is reported from several sources. The kaiser is said to have presided at a war council when this step was decided upon. General Von Hindenburg, the leader who drove back the czar's hosts in their first invasion, has been superseded, but continues in command of the left wing, while General Dankl, the only Austrian officer of high rank who holds German confidence, is in charge of the right wing.

Military authorities here who have been inclined to look with some scepticism on the reports of overwhelming Russian victories and the precipitate flight of the Germans, are now beginning to credit the full import of recent despatches. A message received late tonight by Petrograd says that the Germans are falling back as rapidly as their condition will permit from Radom along a line to Rzheyem and toward Klugutsko.

TROOPS IN BAD SHAPE.

It is declared that the kaiser's men are in a terrible state, many of them being without overcoats or shoes, the marches of the last fortnight having exhausted the supply. Some of these men are walking barefooted across plains covered with ice and snow, leaving a bloody trail behind them which stretches for miles in every direction. Nothing like the scenes which confront the Russians have been witnessed in Europe since Napoleon fell back from Moscow. It is weird coincidence that just a hundred years have passed since then, and that again the rigorous Russian winter is taking heavy toll of an alien foe.

However, stubborn fighting is in prospect for the czar's legions. The Germans are rushing men eastward from France, and preparations are under way to erect important fortifications at Mstow, where heavy artillery is being concentrated. The defenders' lines along the Warthe are steadily strengthening, and the fortresses in Posen, notably at Thorn, are ready to withstand siege.

It is believed that by this time the Russians are actually under the walls of Cracow. Last news from that city reports the inhabitants in flight and a feverish state of excitement among non-combatants and military as the invaders come hurrying on. They were last reported only 25 miles away.

REPORTS ARE MISLEADING.

With both Turkey and Russia claiming the victory in the fighting around Erzerum, and with Berlin issuing blatant but circumstantial reports of Turkish successes, it is a little difficult to arrive at the true status of affairs in the Caucasian field of operations. Constantinople despatches state that the conflict before Erzerum lasted two days, victory resting with the Ottoman arms.

The official Russian general staff says in its authorized statement that the Turks attacked their army before Erzerum, but that the Russians held all positions they had occupied.

A naval statement by Russian officials outlines that Russian men-of-war sank several Turkish transports in the Black Sea. A Turkish steamer was destroyed and considerable damage inflicted on the Porte buildings at San Goudalke. A transport laden with troops, which was on the point of going to sea, was also destroyed.

Leaving this port after completing its work of devastation, the Russian fleet came up with three Ottoman transports carrying automobiles, guns, ammunition and stores. All were sunk, 248 men and their German officers being saved. Several German staff officers were among the prisoners.

A late Constantinople despatch declares that a Russian fleet has bombarded the Bosphorus fortifications.

BLOODIEST CONTEST OF WAR.

The Germans have resumed their attack on the allied line between the coast and the Lys River, and while the French claim generally to have held their positions, the Germans have succeeded in capturing the Town of Dixmude, which has been the centre of some of the fiercest and most sanguinary fighting of the war.

The country between Dixmude and Ypres, where the belligerents have been engaged in violent attacks and counter attacks for weeks past, and where the losses have been heavier even than those in the battle of the Yser, is again the scene of a battle which for fury has seldom, if ever, been equaled.

MAY FORCE ALLIES BACK.

Behind Dixmude is the direct road to Dunkirk, one of the French ports on which the Germans have set their hearts, and if they can break thru here the allies will be compelled to fall back to new positions. The invaders have therefore been concentrating their forces at this point, and their success in taking Dixmude, where they claim to have captured 500 prisoners, and positions to the west of Lange-march, where, according to the Berlin report, 2000 prisoners fell into their hands, shows that the statements so freely made, that they have been sending troops from the west to Poland, are without foundation.

RUSHED FROM WARSAW.

As a matter of fact, military men here believe that the Germans, as soon as they saw it was impossible to carry out their design of capturing Warsaw, despatched troops from that region to the west, not imagining that the Russian pursuit could be carried out with the rapidity with which it has been.

At other points along the battlefield in France, the French official communication claims successes for the allies, but the German headquarters staff declares that all attacks have been repulsed.

GERMAN LINES WEAKENED.

It is considered quite certain that with the enormous forces required for the effort to get thru to the coast and to protect their own country from Russian invasion the Germans will not be able to throw any additional troops into the lines which stretch thru northern France and along the Franco-German border.

On the other hand, the French, whose army is growing daily, might attempt an offensive against Lorraine or Alsace as a diversion, which would relieve the pressure in the west.

SERIOUS DEFEAT IN PRUSSIA.

The Germans, according to Petrograd despatches, have suffered a more serious defeat on the East Prussian border than the official statements have disclosed. Advances from the Russian capital today state that in the recent fighting there the Russians have captured more than 20,000 prisoners, together with quantities of guns and munitions.

The Russian advance in Poland, which has been at the rate of 14 miles daily, has astonished the military experts, and it is not surprising to hear that they are picking up many footsore and weary German stragglers. This advance of horse, foot and artillery has continued for 18 days.

SERVIANS HARD PRESSED.

In Galicia, the Russians continue to push the Austrians back, but the Austrians are having their revenge along the Serbian border, which they threaten to cross in an endeavor to crush Serbia before Russia can come to her assistance.

Of the fighting between Turkey and the allies, the reports are so contradictory that there is no reconciling them. Turkey reports victories against Russia and Great Britain which those two countries deny.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON



Sergt. Fred Elliott, a veteran of the Indian and South African wars, now at Salisbury with the Q.O.R. His son Fred is a lance-corporal in the Grenadier Cadets, and would go to the front were he old enough. Mrs. Elliott and Gertrude Elliott also are shown. They live at 138 Wolsley street.

HOPE OF PEACE LESS REMOTE

Premier Asquith Leans to Optimism, But Gives Warning.

(Continued From Page 1.)

France and Belgium, they have frustrated absolutely and defeated the first designs of the German emperor." With Kitchener's Approval. Regarding the sending of British marines to Antwerp just before the fall of that city, the premier intimated that Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, subsequently would make a more detailed statement, but he said at once that the responsibility for the expedition was shared by the government as a whole. Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, was consulted and everything was done with his knowledge and approval and the expedition was a material and most useful factor in the conduct of the campaign.

The premier pointed out that the number of men authorized by the three votes of the present year for the regular army—not territorials—was 1,185,000. Of this total all but 100,000 are already in the service of the crown. A committee of enquiry, composed of all the parties, will be appointed to consider allowances to those dependent upon soldiers.

Another Big Vote. On Monday next, said Mr. Asquith, David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, will lay before the house of commons his financial proposals, including the question of a loan for which the government is going to ask the authority of the house on Tuesday. There will be a vote of credit of considerable dimensions, and an additional vote for men.

Speaking in reply to the speech from the throne, a Bonaer Law promised the opposition in prosecuting the war. The opposition leader said: "We stand in a better position now than we did at the outbreak of the war. The only chance for victory of Germany was that she should win before the resources of the allies were exhausted. She has failed, and failed on both fronts."

Bonaer Law emphasized the importance of the financial position and said that already the economic effects were being felt in Germany. This was shown by the rate of exchange, and this would become more evident as time progressed. As soon as Germany realized that she was unable to continue, economic forces would work with a pressure of which there was no conception.

A Few Queries. The leader of the opposition wished to know why a British naval force went to Antwerp, why the first lord of the admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, accompanied a military expedition, instead of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, minister of war, and something more about the naval engagement of the Chillian coast.

The attendance at the opening of parliament was unusually small. The Unionist party, which now numbers 287, has no more than 119 of its members in service, either at the front or in home forces. Of 261 Liberals, 28 will be absent; 28 of them are with the fighting forces and four engaged in other army work.

The usual ceremony accompanied the opening of parliament, the King making a military progress thru the streets to Westminster Palace, but like the lord mayors show the customary color was lacking. Instead of the brilliantly uniformed Household Guards lining the streets and forming the escort, sober khaki marked the military features of the display.

A Brief Session. It is not anticipated that parliament will sit for more than a fortnight from today, at the end of which time there will be an adjournment until a week or so before Christmas.

Report on Spy Paris. The Labor members are primed with questions in regard to pay for the soldiers, allowances for their dependents and pensions, but criticism of the

government by the opposition probably will be restrained.

King's Message. In the speech from the throne King George said: "My lords and gentlemen: The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the empire are concentrated on the prosecution to a victorious issue of the war in which we are engaged. I have summoned you now in order that, sharing, as I am aware you do, my conviction, that it is a duty of paramount and supreme importance, you should take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge."

"Since I have addressed you the arena of the war has been enlarged by the participation in the struggle of the Ottoman Empire. In conjunction with my allies and in spite of repeated and continuous provocations, I strove so, in regard to Turkey, a friendly neutrality. But, because the influence have driven her into a policy of wanton and defiant aggression, and a state of war now exists between us. My Mussulman subjects know well that our rupture with Turkey has been forced upon me against my will, and I recognize with appreciation and gratitude the proofs which they have hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support."

Traditions Maintained. "My navy and army continue throughout the conflict to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions. We watch and follow their steadfastness and valor with thankfulness and pride, and there is through my empire a fixed determination to secure at whatever sacrifice the triumph of our arms and vindication of our cause."

"You will be asked to make due financial provision for the effective conduct of the war and the only measure which will be submitted to you at this stage of the session are such as seem necessary to my advisers for the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the empire are set. I cordially commend them to your patriotism and loyalty, and I pray that the Almighty will give His blessing to your counsels."

SOUTH HURON LIBERALS NOMINATE McMILLAN. Canadian Press Despatch. CLINTON, Nov. 11.—Thomas McMILLAN of Hull Township, son of the late John McMILLAN, M.P., was nominated for the federal house by the Liberals of South Huron, in annual convention here today. E. F. Pardee, M.P., was the principal speaker.

Now Colonel Thompson. Lieut.-Col. A. E. S. Thompson, G.B., who has just been promoted to colonel, is the only man in the world who has been with the Body Guards since 1834. He has volunteered for active service on six different occasions, served with his regiment in the northwest rebellion, and is the possessor of two medals and one decoration. Mr. Thompson is manager of the Dominion Bank, Roncesvalles avenue branch.

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TWO NOMINEES RUN IN WEST HAMILTON

Mayor Allan and Walter Rollo Conservative and Labor Candidates.

POULTRY SHOW OPENS

Cemetery Board Makes Agreement—Transfer Properties to Syndicate.

By a Staff Reporter. HAMILTON, Thursday Morning, Nov. 12.—At a meeting of the cemetery board last evening Chairman Campbell announced that the sub-committee appointed to deal with the transfer of cemetery properties with the McKim-trick syndicate had made arrangements for the transfer, which will be completed in a few days. The question will be sent on to the board of control for its sanction.

The financial report for October showed the receipts to be \$1749.53, as compared with \$1788.44 for the corresponding month last year, and the expenditures to be \$1720.78, as against \$2272.97 for October last year.

Many Attend Poultry Show. Large crowds attended the silver anniversary show of the Hamilton and West Hamilton Association yesterday at the Cadillac showrooms, North James street. Considerable interest was shown by the visitors and the competition was keen.

There are now over 4000 birds, including chickens, ducks, geese and pigeons on exhibition. This number is considerably less than last year. Over \$6000 in prize money is offered, and some of the best exhibitors from Canada and the United States have entries. The judging will close this evening, but the show will continue until Saturday evening.

Held Benefit Concert. There was a large attendance at the benefit concert in the L.O.O.F. Temple last evening, under the auspices of the Hamilton United Relief Association, and a good program was provided. Among those contributing to the program were Mrs. Shirley Jackson, Jessie Irving, Jeanne Reekie, J. J. Lindsay and J. McComachie.

Daughters of Empire. The members of the Municipal Chapter L.O.E. were entertained by the officers of the Hamilton Art Gallery in the old public library yesterday afternoon, while those present inspected the various works of art. A musical program was rendered by the Lomas Orchestra and Walter Faocock, who sang several patriotic songs.

Many Soldiers on Parade. Although many soldiers have left town with the first contingent, and many others are now in Toronto preparing to accompany the second expeditionary force, 276 turned out to the parade of the 51st Highlanders last evening. Considerable interest is being taken in the work by the men, who are now busy getting in readiness for the call for a third contingent.

The recruiting of C Squadron Second Dragoons continues to pro-

gress, there being 75 of its members volunteering for active service.

A. M. C. Reorganizing. The officers of the Army Medical Corps re-organized last evening in an effort to secure the desired 110 men asked for by the military authorities to accompany the second contingent. About 50 men have now enlisted.

Corner Stones Laid. The corner stones of the Kitchener and John Land Schools were laid yesterday afternoon, but the usual elaborate ceremonies were omitted, only a few members of the board of education being present.

Home For Friendless. The 47th annual meeting of the Hamilton Home for the Friendless and Infants was held at the institution on Scotia Caroline street, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Benson, Sheriff Middleton and Sir Thomas Taylor complimented the matrons on their splendid work. The treasurer's report, presented by Mrs. George Vallance, showed a balance of \$165 while the secretary's report showed that during the year 82 boys, 81 girls and 37 adults had been cared for, while six deaths had occurred.

Following officers were elected: Hon. President, Mrs. James Watson; President, Mrs. Robert Evans; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. H. Herring, Mrs. R. Hebron, Mrs. W. E. Hawkins and Mrs. Backie; treasurer, Mrs. George Vallance; recording secretary, Mrs. J. Ferguson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. H. Levy.

Two Candidates in Field. Two names were put in nomination for the West Hamilton seat in the legislature yesterday—that of Mayor Allan the Conservative candidate, and of Walter R. Rollo the candidate of the Independent Labor party. No nomination was announced for Ald. Fred Littlewood, who would probably be an independent candidate in West Hamilton. Addresses were delivered by the two candidates, Mayor Allan and Walter Rollo, Allan Studholme, M.L.A., and George Mathewson, president of the Independent Labor party, who spoke in the interests of Rollo, while George Evans and George Mathewson spoke on behalf of Mayor Allan.

Scenarion Captured. "During the afternoon a German aeroplane was captured quite near Ypres. On the second or third day heavy rain fell in our position, and fighting in order to obtain good views of the scene. What his opinion is worth remains to be seen.

Armenians Captured. "The maximum efforts of the Germans on this day, however, were directed to the south of Ypres, as if to wedge between that town and the Armentieres on the south, and bombardment of our position in the quarter of the field was very heavy, the fire was well replied to by those of the French.

Chapelle in Flames. "The French delivered a severe attack in the direction of Ypres, which remained disputed, and severely blasting amidst a hail of shells from both sides.

More to the south, the enemy advanced in force, but were still further towards our right flank attack in the neighborhood of Armentieres met with the same success. On our extreme right several companies were repulsed, but at one of the points the Germans gained ground, obtaining possession of Chapelle.

"The inundation around Ypres had by this day reached the trenches, and it is said that heavy fumes and some field work had to be abandoned in the mud. "South of the river there were minor attacks against our position, which were beaten off. It was the violence of the German attack was abating even the capture of some places less than had been."

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was the same as it had been earlier. "It is not night some shells were thrown into Ypres itself. Further to the north, the Germans had, during the night, retaken the village of Bapaume, and had also captured Wytschaete, 11 a.m., our cavalry, working in operation with the French, drove out of the latter place by a bayonet charge, but we did not follow. A few of the prisoners taken in this place were only 17 years old, and said that they had practically no training and little food. Some of the men had never fired a rifle before.

Germany Lost Heavily. "The fact that Messines still remained in hostile hands presented a serious adjustment of our front in the south villages, the Germans showing signs of our front suffered very severely, the massed fire of our howitzers at short range, but they fell back only in heaps, they still came off with an admirable determination. "South of Ypres some of the prisoners which had been lost on the previous night were recaptured by us. A battery was knocked out by our artillery fire.

One of our prisoners, a German professor, who was captured on the day he entered the field, stated his opinion that Germany realized that she had fallen in her object and was fighting in order to obtain good views of the scene. What his opinion is worth remains to be seen.