

LONDON POST FINDS LITTLE HOPE IN PREMIER'S SPEECH

Other Opposition Newspapers Refrain From Praise or Blame—Mail and Times Claim He Conceded Several Points Advanced Often by Them in Criticism.

CARSON IN OPPOSITION

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Nov. 3.—Among the London morning papers which have been the most severe critics of the government, The Post is to-day its strongest antagonist. The Post in a downright editorial criticism says: "We find little ground for hope from the Asquith speech and find little consolation in his rhetoric. The country is being forced to see by the mere pressure of events that our affairs are being grossly mishandled and we rejoice that Sir Edward Carson had the honesty and courage to make a veracious report to the country of the state of muddle and indecision which, if we are to avoid disaster, must be ended some how or other. The Post makes the strongest complaint of the Premier's cabinet proposals which it regards as a desperate attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable and combine the efficiency of a small executive with the patronage of a large one. The Telegraph, Chronicle and Standard refrain in their editorials from any special blame or praise. They express admiration for Mr. Asquith's frankness in admitting errors and miscalculations and hope that needed lessons will be learned from experience. The Mail confines itself to the claim that Mr. Asquith conceded several points which had been constantly pressed upon him in our columns. These points are: "Compulsory service, taking single men first; the appointment of a war cabinet; to replace the debating cabinet; admission of the failure of the Dardanelles expedition and the muddle in the Balkans." The Times' editorial likewise contends that Mr. Asquith admitted often in the very words of his critics nearly everything that has been said and written of late about the shortcomings of his government. The Times complains that the "astonishing" thing is that our army is costing from 250 pounds

to 300 pounds per man per annum, without any promise of curtailment, and expresses the fear that "his clinging to the doctrine of collective cabinet responsibility will prove the fatal weakness of his new plan." It reminds him that the nation looks to its rulers for "foresight, initiative and energy which hitherto have been conspicuously lacking." The Daily News lobby correspondent says Sir Edward Carson had counted on Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, resigning with him on the specific issue of the Dardanelles campaign but that the audience Mr. Law had with King Edward on October 18 when Sir Edward Carson's resignation was impending, directed his mind in another channel. Many of the papers discuss the Premier's remarks regarding the Dardanelles, but none draws from them the inference that it is the government's intention to withdraw the expedition. It is generally believed that as the result of the debate in the Commons there will be no further cabinet resignations, and that Winston Churchill will remain as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. It appears that Sir Frederick Smith, the new Attorney-General, will be a member of the cabinet. Sir Edward Carson's position henceforth probably will be that of leader of a considerable body of Unionists and some radicals who will act as a parliamentary opposition in the Commons, devoting themselves to criticism with a view to keeping the government up to the mark and well-informed on the country's views regarding the conduct of the war. The Daily Express, the Unionists' paper which is not in the least in sympathy with Mr. Asquith, while complaining that the Premier's sanguine rhetoric will not win the war, admits that he has strengthened his own position and by so doing has performed a direct public service. A strong government is the essential thing.

French Troops Are Landing at Kavala

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Nov. 3.—The landing of French troops at Kavala on the Greek coast is reported in a Sofia telegram to Berlin and although this news is unconfirmed it seems a likely sequel to yesterday's information that the British and French transports had been sighted off this Greek port. Whether or not these forces will be able to connect speedily enough with the other troops aligned against the Bulgarians from Krivolak to Strumitza to relieve the pressure there and by a possible flank attack threaten the rear

of the Bulgarian forces, is admittedly problematical. With the exception of this reported landing of troops, the Balkan situation to-day prevents little besides a tangle of rumors, including one that Monastir is already in Bulgarian hands, and that the Serbians are almost surrounded by the Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians and are hastily retreating to their last positions in the Albanian Mountains. These rumors are discredited here or at least regarded as premature, since the official communications from Berlin, Vienna and Sofia record no such developments.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL

By Special Wire to the Courier. Rome, Nov. 2.—Via Paris, Nov. 3.—The following official statement was issued to-day at the headquarters of the Italian general staff: "In the Ledro valley the enemy, powerless to drive us from the Becas and Bocca were damaged and Manzumi was burned. "In the Upper Sexton valley, (Dreva) enemy troops which were seen in Imechniedel and Knoth were shelled by our artillery. In the valley near Luder, south of Lusnitz an enemy detachment which was attacked and dispersed by our troops abandoned a quantity of rifles and munitions. "Along the Isorno front yesterday, under a continuous rain, our troops renewed their attacks with unabated vigor. In the Plava section we stormed the Zagora region, which was strongly fortified by the enemy, taking 374 prisoners, including seven officers, with one machine gun, many rifles and ammunition. On the Prodgora height, we broke and passed through a fourth exceptionally strong line of trenches. We took 111 prisoners, three of whom were officers. A counter-attack made on our flank by troops coming up from the Gorizia bridge head was hurled back with heavy losses. "On the Carso plateau, after repelling with heavy loss several violent counter-attacks during the night, our troops succeeded by day in progressing along the northern slopes of Monte San Michele and towards San Martino Del Carso. We took 175 prisoners, everywhere our troops showed admirable endurance, bravery and self-sacrifice." Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railway is rebuilding 7,000 freight cars in Buffalo shops.

"POISON PEN" LETTERS ABOUT LADY BECK

By special Wire to the Courier. New York, Nov. 3.—The New York Herald this morning publishes the following: "That 'poison pen' letters intended to attack her competency to judge saddle horses at the National Horse Show, which will be opened Saturday in Madison Square Garden, have been sent broadcast to prominent exhibitors covering Lady Beck, wife of Sir Adam Beck, director of remounts for the Canadian army, was the announcement yesterday at the office of the National Horse Show Association. "Officials of the association expressed indignation over the attempt to injure Lady Beck's standing as a horse woman, and stated that the letters contained a veiled threat, which it is believed is intended to keep Canadian notables from the exhibition. "The letters are signed by 'An exhibitor,' it was said, and advise that Lady Beck shall refuse the invitation to judge, 'before it is too late.' The horse show committee states that Sir Adam's action in purchasing remounts for the Canadian cavalry, the instant war was declared, and before the machinery of the government could be set in motion, had inspired the letters. "In a statement issued yesterday, Mr. James T. Hyde, secretary of the association, denies that there is any foundation for the attack." Middleton, N. Y., has shipped to Florida apples weighing 20 1-2 ounces each and 15 1-2 inches round.

Roumania May Favor Allies

By Special Wire to the Courier. Melan, Nov. 2.—Via Paris, Nov. 3.—The Roumanian opposition led by Take Jonescu and M. Filipescu, is doing its utmost to overthrow the Bristiano cabinet and form a new national ministry favorable to the allies, says a Bucarest despatch to The Secolo. It is semi-circularly stated, however, that Roumania would enter the war only after the allies had landed half a million men as otherwise it would be impossible for her to carry on a war on two fronts.

Soldiers Off to Hamilton

Forty-Eight Red Coats Under Col. Brooks Leave to Join New Regiment. Forty-eight men of the 25th Dragoons, under command of Lt.-Colonel Brooks and Major Gordon Smith, left this morning on the 10:29 train for Hamilton. Arrived there, they will be absorbed into the new mounted infantry regiment, which is under command of Col. Brooks, and which will have its winter quarters in the Ambitious City.

More Progress in Blockade

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Nov. 3.—Further progress in the blockade against Germany is noted by the Stockholm correspondent of the Morning Post, who says that although the Swedish ferries have resumed service with Germany, they will carry only passengers and mails. An agreement, he adds, has been reached with the British Government during the recent Anglo-Swedish negotiations that these boats should no longer transport freight.

LAVERGNE AGAINST HELPING

Says He Will Go to the Front if Sent by Government, Not Otherwise. Montreal, Nov. 3.—Armand Lavergne, M.P.P., has refused the offer of General Sir Samuel Hughes to recruit and command a regiment for battle service. In a letter to the Minister of Militia, containing this refusal, Mr. Lavergne, who is an officer, says he will go to the front if sent by the government. Mr. Lavergne, in the course of his letter says: "As you already know, I am, and always have been, opposed to the participation of Canada in the wars of the Empire. I cannot assume the responsibility of asking Canadians to take part in a war which is not for the defense of Canada. "If the government believes that Canada should participate, it is for them to recruit the troops. If the number of volunteers is insufficient, the military law furnishes the means to fill the ranks. Let me tell you that if I was of the opinion that Canada should take part in the war, I would not hesitate to favor conscription. But I have always opposed, through the press and on the hustings in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, all participation by Canada in foreign wars except in defence of our territory. Since I have been in public life this was always the well known policy of the Nationalist party to which I belong, and I have seen these same principles put into effect and defended with vigor intelligence, and conviction by several members of our cabinet, past and present, such as Hon. Mr. Monk, who remained loyal to them until his death, and Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. W. B. Nantel, Hon. L. Cochrane and the new minister of the interior, Hon. Mr. Patenaude. Let me repeat that I consider it unwise and more than criminal to place Canada in danger for a war in which we have not had, have not and will never have any control whatever. I will ever oppose any

MEETING FORMER PREMIER

Von Buelow Will Interview Giovanni Giolitti in Lucerne. Madrid, Nov. 3.—Formal denial is made in a statement issued at the German embassy that Prince Von Buelow intends to discuss possible peace terms here and in Washington. A despatch from Corunna says the former imperial chancellor of Germany, who is now in Switzerland, where he was reported to have been sent by his government to initiate peace negotiations, is expected to arrive there aboard the Dutch Steamer Tubantia.

ITALY MADE GOOD GAINS ON AUSTRIA

By Special Wire to the Courier. Udine, Italy, Nov. 3.—Officers and men who were engaged in the great Italian offensive against the Austrians and who have arrived here concur in the statement that definite results were obtained by the Italians. The Italians, they say, gained on an average between one and two miles all along the extensive front while the strategic line, especially in the neighborhood of Sestuni, Castelivo and Sirausina was favorably straightened, the new line being solidly protected by the three important positions of San Michele, San Martino and Poljane, where armored trenches and refuges, cut into the bare rock were taken inch by inch in hand-to-hand struggles after preparation by the Italian artillery. An officer describes how a single shell from a 12-inch gun destroyed fifty yards of an Austrian trench lined with steel and concrete, enabling the Italian infantry to take it. From Sirausina to Montalcone the Italians have obtained the long-desired vertical line which is more easily defended than their previous positions. The officers and men command Lieutenant-General Count Cadorna's systematic plan of taking dominating positions one by one, which made the recent important advance possible. John Schmidt, chicken thief, killed a \$50 rooster and \$10 hen at Akron, O., and got a year in prison.

GREECE SHOULD BE COMPELLED TO FULFILL HER OBLIGATIONS

Sir Edward Carson Says Hellenic State Should be Made Afraid of Britain—Criticized the Sending of Army to Egypt—Britain Should Stand by Serbia.

BERESFORD'S BITTER SPEECH

London, Nov. 3.—Sir Edward Carson, who recently resigned from the office of Attorney-General in the cabinet, initiated discussion on Mr. Asquith's statements. He said he would not have risen if the Premier had given sufficient information to the public on matters upon which they showed anxiety, and after fifteen months of war, he thought it only right that there should be free debate in the House. The present position, he declared, was one of grave peril. "We have had an ever-widening theatre of war," he said, "which in the east is threatening the very vitals of our Empire. The Germans are in possession of Belgium and part of France and Poland and are now threatening our gallant ally, Serbia. What the House and country are really anxious about is whether our resources in men and material are being used to the best advantage; whether what has appeared to be grave miscalculations could have been avoided, and, above all, whether the machinery of the Government for carrying on the war is the most adequate and most effective which we can devise." THE BALKAN CRISIS. Perhaps the gravest instance, and the most recent, of how the Cabinet and Government worked, he said, was to be found in the Balkan situation. On September 28 Sir Edward Grey stated that Bulgarian mobilization had resulted in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of Great Britain's enemies, and that Great Britain should be prepared to give its friends in the Balkans all the support in its power in a manner most welcome to them. When he learned that this was no longer the policy of the Government and that there were no plans to this end he severed his connection with the Cabinet. Sir Edward said he decided to resign in a house which could not support the conclusion reached by the War Council of the Cabinet the day before. He quoted Sir Edward Grey's statement, made in the House on September 28, promising the allies' support to Serbia, and read part of his letter to the Premier: "I cannot understand how Britain can abandon Serbia to her fate without national dishonor. Even if we are not so bound in honor such a course would, in my judgment, be the policy of despair and an admission of failure, which could only be justified after every other alternative had been abandoned. Bulgaria will be forced to stand by her ally. All hope of inducing Koumania to come to Serbia's assistance will have been abandoned, and she may even find it to her interests to join our enemies and every encouragement will be given Greece to follow the policy of the King rather than Venizelos and his majority in the Chamber. The loss to our prestige will be incalculable."

NO HOPE OF ROUMANIA

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Briand Says No Peace Until Enemy Defeated

By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, Nov. 3, 2:47 p.m.—France will not sign a peace agreement until after her restoration by right of viceloc and incessant co-operation will victory be obtained. Everyone must accomplish his task. Once all responsibilities are established every fault, every failure, will be punished. "That is the program of the government. It is the very image of the nation—to form the most complete union in the face of the enemy. France never had an army more worthy of victory. The government aided by parliament must furnish all means to these heroes whom we salute with emotion to the glory of France."

BULGARS NOW HAVE REACHED BABUNA RANGE

More Teutonic Forces Being Sent From Russian Front Into Serbia. London, Nov. 3.—The Bulgarians, advancing from Velez in the direction of Monastir, have reached the Babuna range, half way between Velez and Prilep, according to the Times' Athens correspondent. The Serbians are falling back on Prilep and Monastir, he says, but Monastir has not yet been seriously threatened. The Times' Petrograd correspondent says that more Austro-German troops are being sent from the Russian front into the Serbian campaign. The correspondent anticipates that an opportunity will soon come for the diminished Teutonic forces confronting them. He says that interference with the German sea route to Libau by submarines has compelled the Germans to construct hurriedly a branch railway from Krottingen, Memel, to Murvievo on the Libau-Dvinsk railway, supplementing the existing line from Tilsit to Shavli. With the help of these two lines, the correspondent adds, the Germans hope to feed their northern front with munitions and avoid a dangerous rupture to their communications by sea and land.

ONE OF THE CANNONS THAT CLEARED WAY FOR ALLIED ADVANCE



The above picture shows a cleverly concealed 155-millimetre gun in position within the French lines. When firing a heavy shell on his shoulder, and the other, assisting him from the little wooden platform, places it in position and then runs it into the breach. The gun itself is concealed from observation by the tree trunks and by the boughs and twigs surrounding it.

DECORATED ITALIAN

Paris, Nov. 3.—The government has conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor on Lieut.-General Count Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army. General H. J. Gouraud, former commander of the French Expeditionary force in the Dardanelles will take the insignia to the Italian headquarters and present it to General Cadorna. DEMONSTRATION OF BUTTERICK PATTERNS. Miss Hayes, the expert of the Butterick Pattern Company, is here for a few days demonstrating Butterick Patterns. E. B. Crompton and Co. Limited.

Vertical advertisements on the left margin including: 'RE', 'GING', 'RCHIE', 'ful', 'LLIAMS', 'RA HOUSE', '8-9-10', 'th and 10th', 'THE WORLD', 'ESTRA of 30', 'NOW AT STORE', 'Special cars to performance', 'bc & 10c', 'al', 'KV', 'Thursday', 'started', '\$10,000', 'Program', 'bc & 10c', 'ch', 'en', 'OUR', 'TCH', 'nts', 'ching', 'ore', 'USIE ST.', 'WRIGHT', 'atchmaker', 'l Cafe', 'STREET', 'is a la carte', 'ours.', 'to 2 p.m.', 'e meal hours', 'to 12 p.m.', 'ilies and gea.', 'ce and 85c', 'ce Wong', 'ORS', 'f Unclaimed', 'd Goods', 'Auction, under', 'istricts Act, at', 'Brantford, on', '1915, at 2 p.m.', 'which have been', 'in default for', 'er the Customs', 'ery clothing and', '(254 dozens), Au', 'Paris, Electrical', 'Whiskey, one bag', 'amera, Picture', 'nders, and other', 'e and to be', 'Room, Post', 'Sale subject to', 'and until com-', 'H. SPENCE', 'tor of Customs', 'th day of Octo-