

man troops after a fierce charge retreated, carrying all their wounded, except one man. A British officer who went out to bring in the wounded soldier was himself wounded, but managed to drag the German to shelter, where later both were picked up by a German ambulance. As a reward for his bravery and humanity, the officer was decorated with the iron cross by the German commanding officer. The Briton was sent back to his own trenches, where he was recommended for the Victoria Cross, but he soon died of his wounds.

NO CIVILIANS AT ZEEBRUGGE.

A correspondent in Amsterdam telegraphs as follows: "No civilians are permitted to visit Zeebrugge, presumably because work is being hurried there on more submarines."

"New troops have been arriving at Ostend from Bruges. Troops are continually passing Ostend on their way to and from Roulers. Bad weather has made the battlefield a vast swamp, and the trenches are filled with water and mud. Weather conditions are impeding transportation and causing a shortage of food supplies."

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED.

The British army occupying Ypres is reported to have inflicted exceedingly heavy losses on the Kaiser's troops. The Englishmen maintain their position intact. Bayonet combats near Arras and along the River Oise ended in victory for the French, who drove the Germans from their trenches at several vitally important points. Artillery duels from the River Aisne to the frontier of Lorraine were without decisive result.

TRYING FOR WEAK POINT.

The fact that the Germans have attempted advances at widely-separated points indicates, in the opinion of military observers, that the German general staff is seeking to discover a weak point in the Franco-British lines, with the object of preparing a new concentrated aggressive campaign against the allies in France. The revival of general activity on the French battlefield included a resumption of the fighting at Lesigny. For the last six weeks the Kaiser's men have attempted to break thru the French defence at that place, and each attempt has failed.

The opinion prevails here that the German campaign in western Belgium has passed its high-water mark, and that both the allies and the Germans will seek other ground on which to bring the long-drawn-out battle to a decisive issue. The slackening of the German attacks has given the allies a welcome rest. The trenches are filled with water or mud, the weather is cold and damp, and fogs conceal the enemy's movements. The forces which have successfully borne the brunt of the German works have been reinforced, particularly near Dixmude. It is believed the Germans will not be able to longer withstand the assaults of the French and British troops, and that the Germans will be driven from the town.

LANDSTURM IN ACTION.

According to despatches from Amsterdam, German troop movements in the last day or two in Belgium were unusually active, but it is not known whether they were reinforcements to strengthen the battle line or reserves being brought up to replace the exhausted men on the firing line. Landwehr regiments have been moved from Ostend to Blankenberge. New troops have entered Bruges, and German soldiers are constantly moving toward and from Roulers. Landsturm soldiers in the German forces in Belgium are reported as being disgusted with the failure of the Germans to advance to the coast. It is said many have been imprisoned thru their unwillingness to go to the front, and that some of them have attempted to desert at Dixmude after having seized civilian passports.

The despatches add that the British aviators continue to do excellent work by destroying the enemy's petrol depots. On two occasions the airmen wrought great havoc by dropping bombs on the petrol tanks in Bruges and setting them afire. Each tank destroyed caused the Germans further difficulties, because they are known to be short of petrol for their automobiles and air craft.

NIJEUPOORT TAKEN BY GERMANS.

Nieuport fell into the hands of the Germans at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, according to a report brought by a wireless operator, who was the last Belgian to leave that town. The informant says that after three separate bombardments only three buildings were left standing. In their efforts to retake the town the French battered the Germans mercilessly with heavy artillery.

The allies cannot advance north of Nieuport, for the reason that for miles around the mouth of the Yser River the country is a vast swamp. It was impossible to reach Ferryse, owing to the overpowering stench from the bodies of the slain, which have remained unburied for many days where they fell. There are too few men available for the work of burying the Belgian and German dead, and the corpses are now being burned in large fires made for the purpose—impromptu crematoriums.

Fighting of the most sanguinary nature is going on almost continually along the line. Nieuport, Dixmude, Merickem, Ypres are all scenes of fierce encounters. The Germans now hold both Nieuport and Dixmude, but at the cost of ceaseless vigilance and a lengthening roll of killed and wounded.

AUSTRIANS BOMBED ANTIVARI.

Two Austrian aeroplanes yesterday dropped five bombs on Antivari, according to a Cetinje despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. One exploded in front of the residence of the crown prince, breaking the windows.

The Austrians, adds the despatch, attacked the Montenegrin army operating in Herzegovina, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

GERMANS PREPARE DEFENCES.

A high Swiss officer, who recently returned from Berlin, is authority for the statement that the German general staff has prepared three powerful defence lines from the North Sea to the Rhine, to be used in case the Germans have to retreat from France and Belgium. He says the first line of defence extends from Antwerp southward to Namur and Sedan. The second will embrace the frontier from Maasticht, Luxemburg and Metz. The third is to be on the Rhine itself, extending from Basle to Cologne, and even further.

Official Statements

FRENCH.

"The most notable incident of the day has been the throwing back of the enemy on the right bank of the Yser Canal. That part of the left bank which the Germans previously held has been completely evacuated. We have taken to the south of Bixchoote a small wood, which had been lost following a night attack."

"At the end of the day, the enemy had shown, without success, an offensive to the south of Ypres."

"On the rest of the front there is nothing to report. Yesterday, relatively a quiet day on the whole front, was characterized principally by artillery combats. The Germans, however, again attempted several attacks to the north, east and south of Ypres. They were all repulsed with considerable losses."

"To sum up: All the efforts made by the Germans during the last several days position on the right bank of the canal rendered its defence difficult. Between the Yser and Oise the pushing forward of approach works has continued along the greater part of the front."

"Upon all the remainder of the front to Lorraine and in the Vosges there was detached artillery firing and minor actions without importance."

GERMAN.

"An official statement, issued today, announces that a battle is in progress near the Suez Canal. The statement adds that Milan despatches declare that four waggons of British soldiers, wounded in fighting between Omalia and the Suez, have arrived at Cairo. In a number of instances native troops have mutilated and not a few Egyptian notices have been arrested."

RUSSIAN.

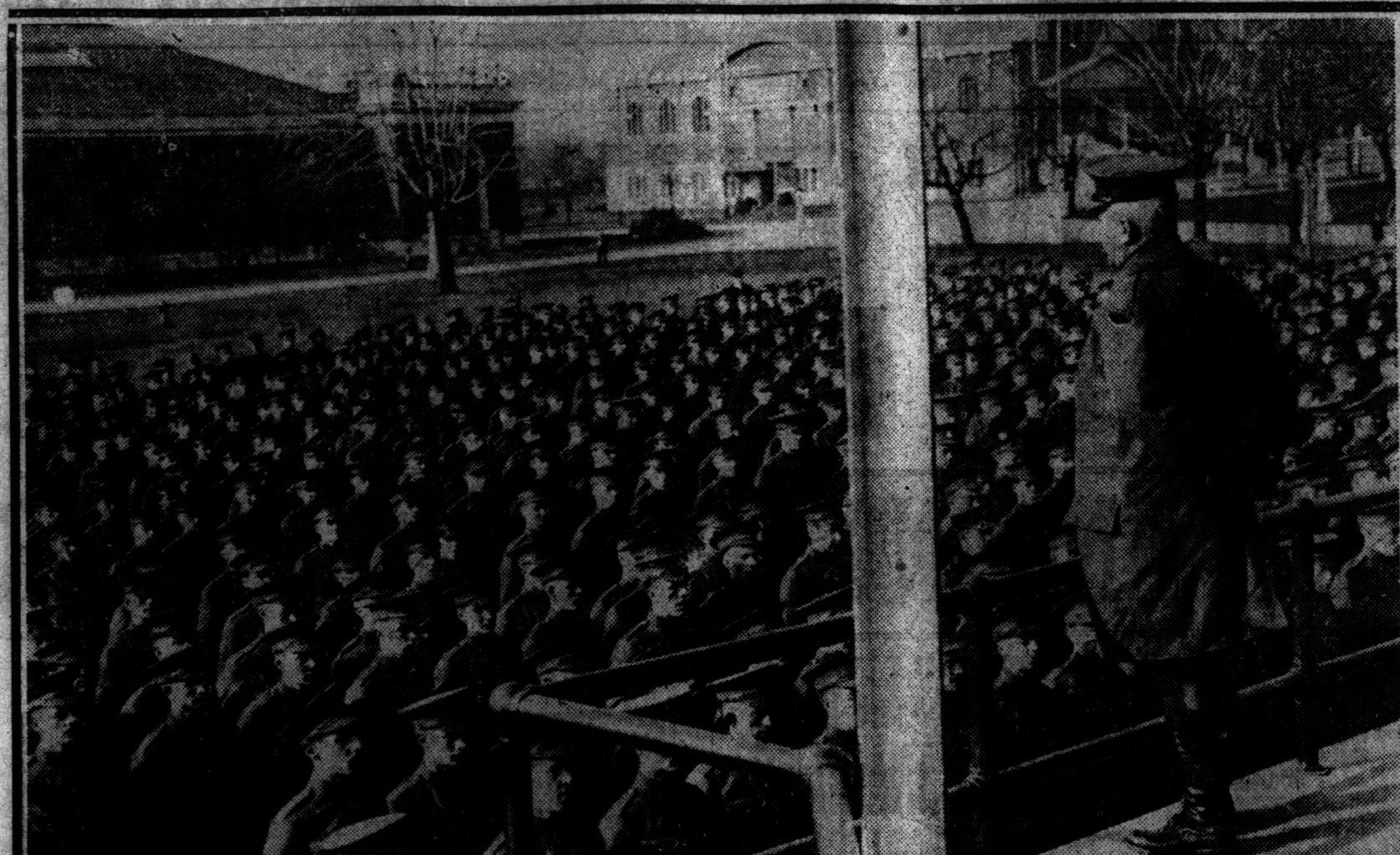
"The following official communication was issued from general headquarters tonight: 'On the East Prussian front at Stallupönen, around Angerberg and near Johannisburg, our troops are making successful progress in the fighting. The action continues in the region of Soldau and Neidenburg, where we have progressed, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy.'

"On the left bank of the Vistula the battle proceeds, developing along a front from Plock (Poland), to the River Warta. On the front between Kalisz and Wielun the enemy has withdrawn. In the neighborhood of Czeszowa and towards the south the enemy has attempted an offensive, but this has failed."

"Our march on Cracow continues. In Galicia the Austrians are seeking to organize a defence on the San River, in the Donauetz region, west of the front comprising Zabno and Tarnow, and on the Wisloka, on the Jasio front."

"In the region to the south of the Galician front, our troops are advancing towards the passes across the Carpathians."

GENERAL HUGHES VISITS CAMP



Minister of militia addressing some of the men on Saturday morning.

**Canada is Deeply Touched
By Death of Loyal Friend**

**Deepest Sympathy With British Nation and Army
Conveyed in Official Messages—Canadians
Proud to Remember Lord Roberts
as Colonel of R. C. A.**

By Staff Reporter.
OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—The Duke of Connaught cabled the following message to Premier Asquith: "In my own name, and that of the Canadian Government, I desire to express our deepest sympathy with the British nation and army at the loss they have sustained by the death of the distinguished field marshal, Lord Roberts, whom we are proud to remember as the colonel of the Royal Canadian Artillery."

The prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, sent the following message to Lord Roberts: "It is with the deepest regret that we learn of the death of Lord Roberts, in whom died a great soldier and patriot. His commanding ability, his untiring earnestness, his intense patriotism, and his many great qualities of heart and intellect, made him a distinguished and even a unique figure among those who wrought most and best for the empire which he loved and served so well. He died as he had lived, at the post of duty. His memory will be honored and his death mourned thruout the empire, and nowhere more sincerely than in Canada."

Sir George Foster, acting prime minister, sent the following message to Miss Roberts: "Please accept the most heartfelt sympathy of the government and the people of Canada in your great personal bereavement. Lord Roberts' distinguished career and his long and arduous services to the empire have been followed with greater interest than in Canada, where he has long typified the best qualities of a great and kindly-hearted soldier."

**CAREER OF EARL ROBERTS
ONE LONG EMPIRE SERVICE**

Frederick Sleigh Roberts, first Earl of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford, was born in Cawnpore, India, Sept. 29, 1832. He came from a soldier family, his father being General Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., his mother a daughter of Major Abraham Bunbury of the 62nd Foot. Roberts was sent to England for his education, first to Eton, from thence to Sandhurst and finally to Addiscombe. He was six years a lieutenant and became a lieutenant only a short time before the days of the mutiny. He received his first commission in the 10th Bengal Cavalry in 1851, and became lieutenant on June 12, 1851, and lieutenant on June 12, 1857. With the spirit of a true soldier he was to be found in the thick of the fighting during the bloody campaign in India, in which he first distinguished himself by his bravery and won the Victoria Cross by rescuing a British standard and saving the life of a Sowar during the action of Hoteerunge on Jan. 2, 1858.

Often Mentioned in Despatches. He took part in numerous battles and skirmishes and was seven times mentioned in despatches between Dec. 15, 1857, and June 8, 1858, and also received the thanks of the government. The rules of the corps to which he belonged, however, stood in the way of his promotion, and it was not until Nov. 12, 1860, that he became captain, and on the next day was made brevet-major. In that rank he remained eight years. He was made quartermaster-general of the second division of the Abyssinian expedition in 1868 and superintended the re-embarkation of the entire army. For this he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and his staff position remained unaltered. Not until he had been for three years division quartermaster-general of Bengal did he become full colonel, and on the following day he was made quartermaster-general of Bengal.

Famous Dash to Kandahar. When the Afghan war broke out, Lord Lytton especially selected Roberts to the command of the column, and the brilliant generalship and distinguished bravery which Roberts displayed during the numerous actions of the war proved the eminent wisdom of Lord Lytton's choice. It was Roberts who captured the Afghan positions at Peiwar, who occupied the District of Cabul and distinguished himself in the desperate battle of Charasiak, by Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart to lead the dash on Kandahar, it was in recognition of these eminent services that he was created first Baron of Kandahar and Waterford.

Administrator in India. In 1887 he was sent to South Africa, but found nothing to do when he got there, and the same year he was given the command of the troops in the Madras Presidency, which troops, like those of Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, etc., were later, on Roberts' advice, amalgamated into one Indian army with no presidential, but divisional commands. After four years in Madras, he was, with universal applause, Lord Wolseley having for the second time declined duty in India. But Roberts was not satisfied with resting in his administrative position. He was eager for fighting and took over the command in Burma after the capture of Mandalay and directed the movements which in course of time reduced to practical obedience the old realm of Theebaw. That work done he returned to India, intent on realizing the dream of his later life and making the north and northwest frontiers of the great dependency safe against invasion.

Record in South Africa. Roberts was made commander of the forces in Ireland in 1895 and remained in that position until 1899, when, after the outbreak of the Boer war, he was made commander-in-chief in South Africa. Buller had been sent out to undertake the big task with too few men, and he had hardly had a fair show. Roberts was given command of an efficient force and this together with his military genius served to bring the outbreak of the Boer war to a victorious yio British arms. He relieved Kimberley in February, 1900, took Commandant Cronje and the western Boer army prisoners, and after reaching Pretoria he returned to England in 1900, laden with honors and the idol of the British people. He was created Earl of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford in 1902, and was made knight of the garter, receiving a medal with six clasps. There was only one more, the highest honor, that could be bestowed on him, the position of commander-in-chief of the British army, and to this post he was elevated in 1901, after his return to England, and he held the position until his retirement from active service in 1904. Since then Earl Roberts has lived in comparative retirement, devoting himself to recreation and literary work.

His only son, the Hon. Frederick Hugh Sherston Roberts, who was lieutenant in the British army under General Buller during the Boer war, was killed after brilliant fighting at Colenso before the Victoria Cross, which he had earned by previous distinguished services, had been presented to him. The cross was afterwards given to Earl Roberts, with the rare privilege to wear it on the right side of his breast.



General Lessard showing General Hughes around the camp.

**FIGHTING CHECKED
BY FIERCE STORM**

**Neither Army Able to Break
Long Deadlock in
Flanders.**

NO CHANGE IN PLAN

**Germans Apparently Determined to Hammer Their
Way to Coast.**

(Continued From Page 1.)

any intention of giving up their attempt to reach the French coast, and the allies are making elaborate preparations to block any further advance in force.

Defences Along Yser. Extensive defence works have been erected along the Yser Canal, and the

French are holding that line from the Belgian border south to the River Oise, and pushing forward approach works, which place them in a better position either for defensive or offensive purposes.

The Germans report they have taken a few hundred British and French prisoners, but that the unfavorable weather has impeded their progress. Concerning the fighting around Dixmude, the public must rely on unofficial reports. Here, it is said, the Germans are finding the destroyed village a death trap. They have been unable to debouch from this point in the day time, as all the approaches are commanded by the allies, and night attacks have met with defeat.

Belgium Vast Fortress. The fact is apparent that neither side has been able to make any sensible advance, both being so well entrenched that neither artillery nor infantry can move them.

The Germans are turning Belgium into a fortress, which means that if they don't succeed in advancing they intend to be prepared for a winter in Belgium. The whole coast from Ostend to the Dutch border has been placed in a state of defence, and civilians are excluded from that area.

Fighting continues in East Prussia and other regions in the eastern arena, between the Russians and the Germans and Austrians, but without any decisive result, according to the Berlin official statement.

Big Battle in Caucasus. A battle of some proportions is going on between the Russians and the Turks at Koprucki, in the Caucasus, the result of which may have a marked effect on the war in that part of the world. Elsewhere in the near east there have been no engagements of importance.

England, it is announced, has no intention of undertaking any military or war operations in Arabia, except for the protection of Arabians against Turkish or other aggression or in support of attempts of the Arabs to free themselves from Turkey.

Hungary also set at rest the report that she had an agreement with Turkey, and has issued a statement that no such agreement exists.

The Servians and Montenegrins, who started out to invade Bosnia and Herzegovina and were at one time approaching the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo are now back in their own territory, where, according to their own account, they are offering a stubborn resistance to the Austrians. The weather is favorable to them, as snow is falling.

**MAN FOUND DEAD
YARD AT HAMILTON**

**Amos Lane, Victim, Had
Hole in Back of Head—
Cause Unknown.**

INQUEST WILL BE HELD

**Police Believe Fatality Caused
by Explosion—Brother
Found Body.**

By a Staff Reporter.
HAMILTON, Sunday morning, Nov. 15.—Shortly after midnight Sunday a man was found dead in the cellar of W. P. Lane's grocery store at 397 York street, from an unknown cause, and before the body was removed the cause of death was found to be a hole in the back of the head, which was about an inch in diameter and had been made by a bullet. The contents of the store were much damaged by water.

Elder Exonerated. At the Church of the Latter Day Saints the bishops of the church, who for the past week have been holding a conference against Elder W. J. Thompson, charged Wilson Bannister, found yesterday no evidence of a criminal nature had been given, and that both would be pronounced into the church.

The charges arose from the circumstances in which Wilson Bannister charged Thompson with the alienation of the wife's affections, and was awarded damages by a court.

Learn New Drill. The 13th Royal Regiment officers and non-commissioned officers were given instructional work at the armouries yesterday night on the new drill system which will be introduced at the next parade to be held on Friday evening. Lord Rossmore anticipates that putting the regiment thru the new training will not be as hard as was first thought.

Germans Elusive. A report was received Saturday from Stony Creek of a man, who had been living in the neighborhood, and it was thought that he might be going to London by bridge or a portion of the railway, or steam-railways. Chief Clerk W. J. Sullivan immediately went to Stony Creek, but could not find the man.

Hold Rollo Meeting. A big meeting was held on the Ontario Market Saturday evening in honor of Walter R. Rollo, the independent candidate for party's candidate in West Hamilton. Mr. Rollo, Alvin Strohman, Louis Sullivan, O. Frost, C. Atchison, Hamilton Landow and G. Halrow were the speakers.

Gift For Patriotic Fund. It was announced Saturday that the total of the Saltfleet Patriotic Fund had now reached \$487.16, and that more subscriptions had been received while the fund was open.

To Build Big Store. John Lennox, wholesale and retail merchant, announced yesterday that he has plans prepared for a new store on the south side of King street, near the Gore Park.

Amos Lane Found Dead. Amos Lane was found dead in the yard of his boarding house at 274 Eglinton road, by his brother, James Lane, at eight o'clock. Lane found a large hole in his back of his head, and the hole was about an inch in diameter. It is thought that the man was caused by an explosion, and the Police James Clerk is in charge of the case. Coroner Ryckert of Dundas street held an inquest this morning at 10 o'clock, and Dr. Bevan will hold a post-mortem examination.

Lane and his brother came to Hamilton three years ago from England, and secured employment at Dominion Trust Company, which is situated on the north side of the bay, and opposite the bank with Miss Grills. On Friday night Lane left the house, saying that he was going to Hamilton, and he did not return until late Saturday evening. The brother heard of his death when he left his coat and hat, and he was going out again. About 1:30 Miss Grills called on the brother and he told her that he had been blown up. A few minutes later the brother went out to the back door and found one shot from the head of the brother. The ground near the yard showed no signs of an explosion, and other signs of an explosion in the neighborhood could be seen.

Start on Highway. Work will be commenced on the Hamilton and the Toronto-Hamilton highway this morning, when a dozen men will start the excavation into Burlington. It is expected that about Hamilton men will start work on Wednesday.

Army Medical Corps For War. The two Army Medical Corps of Hamilton will leave for overseas service on Monday morning. The first contingent for Toronto to join the second contingent overseas contingent for training at the Exhibition Grounds. One hundred and six men will go with the 13th and 14th units, under the command of Lieut. Col. George E. Farmer, M.C., and Lieut. Kappelle, Captain Dr. W. J. Nicholson, and Lieut. Col. J. H. G. Macdonald, of the Toronto Army Medical Corps, and will constitute the Second Division Field Hospital.

Under command of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, the 3rd Howitzer Battery, which is training at once for overseas service, will be stationed in the city hall, and the order comes for them to join the second contingent at Toronto.

Ald. Newlands waited on C. J. Macdonald and Secretary Kappelle of the works department on Saturday and requested an investigation into the matter, and a foreman had recently made a time check for more hours than had worked. Ald. Newlands had been instructed to bring the foreman and other parties concerned to the attention of the works department, where a charge will be investigated.

WILL TALK ABOUT WAR. William Houston, M.A., will give a talk on the European war at the Artillery Church, Jarvis and Dundas streets, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

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