

U. S. WARSHIPS AIDED U-BOAT IN LATE RAID

Beresford and Sydenham So
Charge in the House
of Lords.

GERMANY'S PLEDGE

Viscount Grey Says Matter
is One Between Berlin
and Washington.

London Cable.—Some utterances of the feeling that the activity of American warships in rescuing passengers from the vessels sunk by the German submarine U-53 off the American coast amounted to a breach of neutrality were made to-day in the House of Lords by Baron Beresford and Baron Sydenham.

Lord Beresford is recognized by the country as the spokesman for the navy in the House of Lords, and Lord Sydenham varied activities have included the authorship of books on naval affairs.

Baron Beresford stated that the action of American ships did not appear to be quite within the bounds of the neutrality, and that he thought the British were bound to take notice of this fact.

The submarine question was brought forward by Lord Sydenham, who asked if the particulars of the sinking of the British steamer *Stephano* and the others had been received, and whether the circumstances were in accordance with the German pledge to the United States. He referred to "the activities of the U-53 under the very eyes of the American navy," and to the declaration of President Wilson which had resulted in the German pledge. Lord Sydenham declared: "Even before the exploits of the U-53 that pledge was torn to shreds. Yet the Government of the United States has made no sign whatever, that the sinking of neutral ships goes on almost every day. The Norwegians have lost 18 vessels in this one month, and what small neutrals think of their powerful representative?"

WARSHIPS ABETTED VIOLATION. No life, he said, was lost because of the presence of American warships. Lord Sydenham took the position that the presence of American warships actually enabled Germany to defy what he said President Wilson had described as a sacred and undisputed rule of international law.

Baron Beresford expressed the opinion that Germany intended to bring America into the war, so as to be able to say she could not fight the whole world, and also because the United States would be a valuable asset to her at the peace conference. He continued:

"The United States are real rather aiding and abetting this rather serious state of affairs. If the United States had not sent their ships, which for some extraordinary reason happened to be on the spot, to save life, the Germans would not doubt have broken the pledge to which their attention had been called. I think we are bound to take notice of a fact which does not appear to be quite within the bounds of neutrality, as far as the United States are concerned."

Foreign Secretary Grey said: "We have no understanding with the United States Government as to what information they are going to get or what they will do with the information when they obtained it. All we can do is to obtain information for ourselves from such sources as are open to us, and these sources in this case, I imagine, are officers in charge of the merchant vessels sunk or passengers, in any case, at any rate, aboard the merchant vessels, all of whom have survived, and to whom we can have access, and from those we can get their individual statements of what happened."

ARE SECURING REPORTS. "That is what is being done on the other side, I understand. Full reports, I trust, will reach the Admiralty in due course as to the statements of survivors, and when these reports are received I cannot imagine any reason why they should not be made public in this country, or that there will be any reluctance on the part of the Admiralty or among the departments concerned to making public the facts, which we shall have got for ourselves, as to how the vessels were sunk and treated by the German submarines."

"Lord Sydenham," continued Viscount Grey, "quoted statements made by Lord Grey in August of the number of vessels sunk by German submarines since the German Government gave a pledge to the United States Government in May, of last year, up to the middle of August in circumstances which were apparently not in accordance with that pledge, which included firing torpedoes at ships without warning and insufficiently providing for the safety of the crews or passengers when the ships were sunk. I am sure the Admiralty (indeed, I think it has been made public) can multiply instances which have occurred since the middle of August and are occurring every week of allied or neutral merchant vessels having torpedoes fired at them without warning, and in some cases loss of life occurring from crews being placed in open boats as the only chance of safety when the vessel is sunk."

PLEDGE IS IGNORED. "These instances are occurring in different parts of the world. If he asks whether they occurred off the United States coast the other day, that is a matter on which I cannot pronounce any opinion until we get the facts; but if he wishes to know whether they are occurring elsewhere it is undoubtedly a fact, and we have published instances quite lately of its occurring in the Mediterranean and elsewhere."

I see no use at this moment of discussing the question. The pledge was one which passed between the Government of Germany and the Government of the United States. It is not a pledge given to us. I do not think that at the present moment we can do any good whatever by discussing the question of what the policy of the United States is or ought to be towards the German Government in regard to that subject. That is a matter for the United States itself. I do not think that the interests of the United States or the interests of the United States Government, not for us to decide the policy and what is the action which the circumstances of the case require that the United States Government should take."

SERBS CAPTURE CERNA HEIGHT

Allies Make Gains On
Macedonian Front.

500 Prisoners Taken Including
Deserters.

London Cable.—Both the Serb and French forces have made gains on the Macedonian front. The following report was given out to-day at Serbian Army headquarters: "On Oct. 24 our Danube and Drina divisions captured several heights on the left bank of the Cerna River, facing the mouth of the Stochivitsa torrent (east of the Cerna bend, southeast of Monastir). We took about 480 prisoners and deserters, and captured one machine gun ready for action."

French cavalry on the Macedonian front, supported by infantry, occupied two villages southwest of Lake Doiran yesterday, the War Office announced to-day. The Serbians threw back German and Bulgarian forces in the region of the Cerna River.

The villages occupied by the French are Golobrdia and Lashitsa. The French also took the bridges of Zvezda. Lashitsa is on the boundary between Greece and Albania. Golobrdia and Zvezda are in Albania. Extension of the Allies Macedonian front westward was indicated by the official announcement yesterday that these troops had effected a junction with Italian cavalry advancing eastward from Avlona.

The German War Office reports: "Macedonian front—South of Prespa Lake Bulgarian cavalry is in touch with hostile detachments. Near Krupa, on the Cerna River, and north of Grunishite, Serbian advances were repulsed."

AGAIN HOLDING
FOUR PASSES

Allies Control in Carpa-
thians.

Falkenhayn Threatens in
Transylvanian Alps.

London Cable.—On a large part of the Transylvanian frontier the Austro-German armies of General von Falkenhayn have been driven back across the border, and have suffered heavy losses. The northern Roumanian province of Moldavia is now practically clear of the Teuton invaders.

This means that the Russo-Roumanian troops are again in control of the four Carpathian passes—Oltus, Grimes, Tolygos and Bica. The menace of invasion is now confined to the passes of the Transylvanian Alps, where the Germans are thrusting at Bucharest via Kimpolung and Prodel, and at Buzau and the Casanovita railway via Bodza pass. Even here, Petrograd announces, the pressure of the Teuton forces has been arrested. The Roumanians have won Mount Kerek-hara, south of Bica, and some 35 miles southeast of the junction point of the Roumanian, Transylvanian and Bukovinian frontiers. This indicates an advance of several miles into Transylvanian territory.

The Bucharest statement follows: "West of Tulgheze there was an artillery action. We have taken Mount Kerek-hara, north of Bica. In the Trotus valley the situation is unchanged. In the Uzel valley the enemy was repulsed to the westward as far as the hill of Nasoll. In the Oltuz valley the action continues beyond the frontier. We have taken one officer and 137 men prisoners."

"Summing up: On the western frontier of Moldavia (the northern province of Roumania) after heavy fighting, the enemy has everywhere been repulsed beyond the frontier. He occupies only a little territory between Sultza and Trotus, as well as a small and insignificant portion of the Uzel valley."

"At Burzeu, Tablabetul and Predeal there is nothing new. South of Predeal enemy attacks were repulsed. In the Dragaslavele region we repulsed violent attacks. In the Aluta valley there has been no change. In the Jiu valley the enemy advanced in the region west of the valley. Gen. Dragut, commanding a Roumanian army, was wounded while directing operations."

"At Orsova there was an artillery action on the Danube, several shots being exchanged."

fact; but if he wishes to know whether they are occurring elsewhere it is undoubtedly a fact, and we have published instances quite lately of its occurring in the Mediterranean and elsewhere."

Peas, Beans and Peanuts
Make Excellent Ones.

Good Recipes to Aid in Cut-
ting Living Cost.

In these dear meat days, when the housewife is at her wits' end to make her weekly allowance of cash cover her weekly bills for provender, it is well to remember that peas, beans, lentils and peanuts contain the largest amount of nitrogen compounds of any of the vegetable foods and are therefore particularly valuable in the human ration as a substitute for meat.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ALL MEATS

Peas, Beans and Peanuts
Make Excellent Ones.

Good Recipes to Aid in Cut-
ting Living Cost.

Banking on this fact set forth as a result of careful laboratory investigation, Jane Eddington, the accomplished writer on household topics, insists that pea soup, if well seasoned and cooked, is not so plebeian a dish as we sometimes think it. Now that ham has become so expensive, it is deemed quite aristocratic, and with a little ham dinner pea soup is eminently appropriate, the two being cooked together often. Instead of the ham flavor, somewhat similar results are secured by using a slice of bacon or the rind, or small cubes of salt pork. Some cooks favor a "milk pea soup," while others use neither milk nor fat of any kind, except butter creamed with flour.

The secret of success with dried pea soups is the long, slow cooking. And when they are done, thoroughly done, a good dish is almost a meal in itself. A good pea soup is a good dish, and a good dish is a good pea soup. This is a good combination of foods; for cheese, beans and peas are rich in protein, while "white bread and fruits, green foods and roots" are not.

Here follows five split pea soup recipes that have stood the test of trial with approved results:

SPLIT PEA SOUP.
Wash one-half pint of split peas well. Cover with cold water, adding a generous pinch of soda, and let them soak over night. In the morning drain off water and put over fire in closely-covered kettle with three pints of cold water. Keep from skimming from top of water. Cook slowly three or four hours, stirring occasionally to keep peas from scorching on bottom, adding a little water as other dimples. When peas are all broken up strain through colander. The soup should be quite thick. Add milk and butter and serve hot with toasted bread sticks.

One cupful of peas, two cupfuls of stock, and three cupfuls of water. Soak peas over night. Drain. Add boiling water and boil until tender. Add stock and season. Press through sieve and boil up. If you have an egg yolk left over, beat hard and powder to sprinkle on top.

Soak one cupful of dried peas over night in cold water. Drain. Rinse thoroughly and put on to cook in three pints of cold water. Simmer three or four hours until soft enough to press through a wire strainer and return soup to stove. Thicken with on tablespoonful of each of flour and butter which have been cooked together. Season generously with salt, pepper and paprika, and add hot water to make it the right consistency. It should be thick and rich. Serve with sippets of bread.

Soak one-half a pound of peas over night. Put on to boil with a teaspoonful of salt, a small piece of onion, a sprig of celery, half a carrot, and a piece of bacon rind. Add two quarts of water. Let simmer about four hours. Strain and rub through a colander. Add a teaspoonful of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of flour mixed with water. Boil in cold water over night. Add half pound of dried split peas. Cook until tender with a sliced onion. When done run through a strainer. Add boiling water to make two quarts and boil again. Season with pepper and salt. Fry out one-fourth of a pound of fresh beef suet and boil the remainder with soup. Then take one-half the fat and mix with two tablespoonfuls of flour over the fire. When slightly brown stir into the soup until cooked, stirring constantly. Serve hot.

PEA SOUP WITH HAM.
Procure the shank end of a ham, or get a larger piece if you wish to have some left to slice cold. Trim nicely and soak over night. Change water in morning and soak again until time to cook. Also soak one cupful of split peas over night. Put peas and ham together in kettle with one and one-half quarts of water. Cook slowly for three hours. Remove ham. Skim superfluous fat from soup, add a grating of onion, and serve. This soup ordinarily would cost less than 5 cents, since the expense of the ham would be counted elsewhere.

Ancient Idea of North Pole.
The north pole is the place of great dignity in the world, and the people who dwell near it "have a wonderful excellency and an exceeding prerogative above all nations of the earth." How blessed we may think this nation to be, for they are in perpetual light and never know what darkness meaneth, by the benefit of twilight and full moons, as the learned in astronomy do very well know, which people, if they have the notice of their eternity by the comfortable light of the gospel, then are they blessed and of all nations most blessed. Why then do we neglect the search of this excellent discovery, against which there can be nothing said to hinder the same?—"Hakluyt's Voyage" (Sixteenth Century).

You can't tell how a thing is going to end. Reform and remorse both have the same beginning.

HUNS' NERVES GIVING AWAY

Enemy Reports Attacks
When None Occurred.

More Germans On Western
Front Than Ever.

London Cable.—The idea that German effectives have been removed from the western front for duty elsewhere is a mistaken one, said Major-General B. F. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in an interview to-day.

"There are more German divisions on the western front to-day than ever," he declared.

The slowing down of the British offensive on the Somme front has been entirely due to weather conditions, General Maurice explained.

"Despite the minor importance of the British operations during the past fortnight," he continued, "you may notice that the German official communications frequently state that heavy attacks have been repulsed. Such statements are purely imaginary. Our operations, while designed to improve our positions, have been accomplished with minimum losses to ourselves, while inflicting the heaviest losses upon the Germans."

"Our chief operation was the occupation of the brow of the ridge extending from el. Sars to Thiepval, which was dominated by the Schwaben redoubt. A brigade order captured the redoubt must be recaptured at any cost, and officers and men of German regiments fourteen days' leave for every English prisoner brought in. The order explains that the holding of this line by the British enables them to overlook the whole German artillery position in the valley of the Ancre, exposing the same to destruction."

General Maurice commented that the German statements were probably to be explained by the fact known to every old soldier that when an enemy loses the ascendancy he becomes "jumpy," and magnifies every minor operation into a determined attack. Consequently, if there is an exchange of artillery fire, and this is not followed up by a British infantry attack the Germans, according to General Maurice's theory, think they have repulsed an important movement.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

British Mine Sweeper, Sunk
by U-Boat, Went Down
Fighting to Last.

SWEDISH CANAL OPEN

The Next World's S. S.
Convention to be Held
in Tokio.

Samuel J. McKelvey, one of Stratford's most prominent citizens, committed suicide by shooting. He had been in poor health.

A despatch to the Central News from Christiana says the Danish ship *London* has been set on fire in the North Sea by a German submarine.

In two days Stratford has collected for the British Red Cross funds \$21,000, and the prospects are bright for increasing this amount.

A barn and its contents situated on lot 5, concession 8, West Garafaxa, a few miles from Pergus, owned by Geo. Stronach, of Toronto, was totally destroyed by fire.

When a transcontinental train was derailed at St. Casimir, County of Port Neuf, Que., James Findlay, brakeman of Lewis, was instantly killed.

The new Trollstapan Canal in Sweden has been opened by King Gustave, says the Overseas News Agency. The canal establishes communication between Wener Lake and the North Sea, and seven years was spent in its construction.

Pope Benedict has sent to Cardinal Gibbons a contribution of 10,000 francs, to head a list of contributions in America for the assistance of the children of Belgium.

The London Retail Milk Dealers' Association decided to increase the price of milk from eight to ten cents a quart, the change to go into effect on November 1st.

Ransom Harris, for many years a prominent Dereham township farmer, who had been living retired at Ingersoll for several years, died from the effects of a fall over two weeks ago from an apple tree.

Marshall McMurray, for many years proprietor of the McMurray House, Ingersoll, in which since local option went into effect over three years ago he had carried on a billiard and tobacco business, was found dead in bed.

Detroit police took into custody Felix Malone, Toronto bank clerk, alleged to have conspired to rob the Canadian Bank of Commerce of several hundred dollars. Malone was turned over to Windsor authorities.

As the result of a kick received while milking a cow on his farm in Sandwich several weeks ago, Eugene Cantoni, a well-known truck farmer, died at his home. He suffered from

internal hemorrhages, which ultimately proved fatal. He was 75 years old.

The two men calling themselves "Daily Sunday" and "Pastor Russell," who were arrested recently and held on charges of vagrancy, appeared in the Toronto police court. They were remanded until Nov. 2nd, when they will be deported to the United States.

An invitation of the Japanese to hold the next convention of the World's Sunday School Association in Tokyo, has been accepted, it was announced by the World's Committee, which held a meeting in New York. The convention will be held after the close of the war.

Toronto once again gave generously, the splendid sum of \$21,600 being the amount counted after the Belgian tag day, with Mimico and Port Credit returns yet to be heard from.

"When last seen the ship was sinking, but was still engaged with the enemy submarine," was the British Admiralty's report on the sinking of the mine sweeper *Genista*.

FAVORS ROUTE UNDER CHANNEL

Asquith Promises a Full Re-
consideration.

Would Have Been Great
Aid in the War.

London Cable.—Full reconsideration of the question of the advisability of constructing a tunnel under the English Channel to connect England and France was promised to-day by Premier Asquith in receiving a deputation in favor of the project. He said the matter would be taken up either by the War Committee, or the Committee on Imperial Defence.

The Premier admitted that before the war the balance of opinion had been against the project, but said that the experience of the war undoubtedly was a new factor of immeasurable importance in making statesmen and naval and military experts to judge of the value of a tunnel. He added that such a tunnel as the deputation proposed would have put the country in a better position for transporting the expeditionary force and for the general purposes of the war.

"I will see," added the Premier, "that time will be found for a full review of the whole question in the light of these experiences."

Late in August of this year it was announced in Paris that France had taken all the necessary steps to enter into negotiations with England for the joint construction of a tunnel under the English Channel. Plans for the tunnel were outlined at that time by M. Sarrailh, chief engineer of the North Railway Company. He said that the tunnel would cost £16,000,000, and that if it was apportioned equally between England and France two days' war time expenditure of both countries would more than cover the cost of the tunnel.

M. Sarrailh said that the possession of such a tunnel at the outbreak of the war would have been of great use to both England and France.

MORE BLASPHEMY BY THE KAISER

Holy Willie Spoke to Troops
On the Somme.

"The Lord of Hosts is With
You," His Word.

Berlin cable says: Emperor William on his recent visit to the troops on the Somme front in France, made the following speech, according to the correspondent of the Tagblatt:

"Comrades, following an impulse of the heart, I have hurried to you from the east front to bring you the greetings of your comrades there and the thanks of the fatherland for the four months' hard struggles on the Somme, and for the heroic manner in which you have fought. The world's history knows no parallel for the struggles in which you are participating, and for the greatness of your deeds. For centuries these battles of the Somme will stand as a blazing model for the conquering will of a united people."

"In you that German will find expression under whatever circumstances to prevent the enemy from prostrating you to the ground, and to stand firm against French insolence and British stubbornness. From all German regions you stand like a metal wall of German sense of duty and self-devoted valor, fighting to the last breath."

"On all sides the German people stand in a tenacious struggle against half the world and against the manifold superiority of numbers. Even though it continues hard and endures long, yet the Lord of Hosts is with you. Those at home have besought Him, and He has inspired you with strength and courage. Trust in God bravely, feeling that you are fighting in a just cause."

"Thus I greet you, comrades. Hold out, the Lord will give His blessing to the end."

Flubdub—That's a bad cold you have, Guzzler. Are you taking anything for it? Thanks, old man. I don't care if I do.—Judge.

We are coming to a harvest such as earth has never known; out of every tongue and nation God is gathering His own.—H. L. Moorehouse.

SPOILS FOR MACKENSEN IN DOBRUDJA FEW

Russ-Romanians Destroyed
ed All Supplies They
Could Not Take.

AID FROM ALLIES

Asquith Again Assures
All Supplies They Could
Not Take.

London Cable.—The spoils obtained by Mackensen in his drive through Dobrudja were insignificant. Everything in the port of Constantza that would have been useful to the Bulgar-German-Turco forces was destroyed by Russian sailors before the port was evacuated, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd to-day. "The last train left Constantza in the direction of Tchernavoda when the enemy was bombarding various sections of the line," the despatch reads. "The enemy concentrated a heavy, ceaseless gunfire on the port of Constantza, but the Russian sailors worked bravely under this fire, burning grain elevators, stores of cereals, flour, naphtha and kerosene. The Russian flotilla did not leave the bay until the port, with everything useful to the enemy, was in flames. The flotilla escaped unscathed."

At Tchernavoda the same clean-up of stores was made, and the bridge over the Danube was blown up by the Roumanians.

Despatches from Berlin report that the Entente forces were split into two parts with the fall of Tchernavoda, some of the troops escaping over the great bridge across the Danube, while the others fled northward in Dobrudja. Apparently the sections remaining in the Black Sea province have finally been able to make something of a stand against the onrush of the Bulgarians, Germans and Turks north of the Constantza-Tchernavoda line.

BLOWING UP OF BRIDGE.
Despatches reaching here to-night tell how, with \$10,000 worth of dynamite the Roumanians totally wrecked the \$5,000,000 structure at Tchernavoda, which was the largest railway span in Europe.

In the face of the rapidly-advancing Teutons Roumanian engineers worked feverishly for hours, first hewing niches in the five stone piers supporting the main span on the Dobrudja side. This span was 600 feet long. Into the niches tons of explosives were inserted and wires were laid connecting with the opposite side. The central section of the viaduct, which stood over marshy ground, was similarly treated.

As the engineers retreated to the opposite side a button was touched and a terrific explosion followed. The huge channel span was completely lifted off its support and sank to the bottom of the Danube, while the viaduct was blown to atoms in a dozen places, impeding a further advance on Bucharest by the German-Bulgarian army on the Dobrudja side, but not cutting the Roumanian communications with Valachia to the westward and Bessarabia to the north.

EVERYTHING BEING DONE.
The subject of Roumania was brought up again in the House of Commons to-day when Premier Asquith said that "the military situation of Roumania was engaging the most anxious attention, not only of this Government, but of those of our allies."

"They have taken and are taking now," he added, "every possible step to support our gallant comrades in Roumania, and in the splendid struggle they are making. I hope we shall not take unduly pessimistic views. In Russia, France, England, and Italy, there have been and there are concerted measures in which each of us is doing all in his power to support Roumania in her struggle for independence."

INTOLERABLE
Says Wilson of Neutrals' Position Over the War.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Report.—Discussing the relation of the United States to the European War, President Wilson to-day declared that "this is the last war that involves the world, that the United States can keep out of." He gave as his reason his belief that "the business of neutrality is over," and that "war now has such a scale that the position of neutrals sooner or later becomes intolerable." He added that the nations of the world must get together and say, "nobody can hereafter be neutral as respects the disturbance of the world's peace for an object which the world's opinion cannot sanction."

A BABY'S EYES.
Midwife, Whose Blunder
Blinded It, to Pay \$25,000.

San Francisco despatch: The value of a baby's eyes was fixed at \$25,000 here to-day by Judge Frank J. Murphy in Superior Court, who gave judgment for that amount to the parents of Mary Ruby, 1 year old, against Mrs. Amalia Razouli, a graduate midwife. It was alleged that the midwife failed to care for the baby's eyes properly at birth and the child is blind.

"A pair of baby's eyes are priceless," said Judge Murphy. "No amount of money that this or any other court could give, no matter how large the amount, would compensate for the loss of this baby's sight."