

## OFFICIAL GERMANY WAR SICK AND ANXIOUS FOR EARLY PEACE

Secret Negotiations Set on Foot in Holland Have  
Failed Flat

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Germany's secret negotiations for peace have failed flat in Holland, even the most pro-German Dutchmen considering the terms preposterous. It is believed that the man behind the plot is Dr. Solf, German Colonial Secretary. Dr. Solf recently visited Holland, preserving great secrecy about his identity, but his presence in the country became known to the Dutch newspapers. It was officially announced in Germany that he was merely travelling to Brussels and had stopped in Holland to visit the picture

galleries. Dr. Solf stayed three days at The Hague and paid visits to the Dutch Foreign Secretary and Dutch politicians who are known to be friendly to Germany. Other Germans of note were in Holland at the same time, including it is said Count von Radowicz, of the German Foreign Office. Before Dr. Solf left Berlin he had interviews with the Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. Those who saw him at The Hague gathered the impression that even in official circles the Germans are war sick and in a hurry to finish the conflict before Christmas.

## GREEK CABINET IS VOTED DOWN

Zaimis Ministry Resigns on Being  
Defeated, 114 to 147, in the  
House.

A despatch from London says: The Zaimis "neutrality cabinet" has resigned, defeated by the pro-war faction in the Greek Parliament headed by ex-Premier Venizelos. A vote of confidence was denied 114 to 147. It had been asked by Zaimis as the climax to a tilt between the War Minister, M. Yanakitsas, and Venizelos, the immediate cause, however, being the latter's opposition to the Government's foreign policy.

The issue between Venizelos and the War Minister was first raised at the Chamber's meeting in a controversy over proposed military lands. Venizelos, considering a certain remark made by the War Minister as an insult to the national assembly, demanded an immediate apology. Premier Zaimis announced that M. Yanakitsas had the full backing of the Government. He then asked for a vote of confidence, which was denied him by a majority of 33 votes.

By handing the resignation of his cabinet to King Constantine M. Zaimis again places on the King the responsibility of deciding the future policy of his country. In London the first impression was that the defeat of the Government would mean the immediate recall of M. Venizelos and the fulfillment of the original agreement between him and the allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia.

## RUSSIANS TO USE THE DANUBE ROUTE NOW

A despatch from Rome says: The German Minister at Bucharest has formally demanded that two Russian torpedo boats moored in the Danubian port of Turnu shall be disarmed and the crews interned. The Government has refused, and notified the Minister that since the navigation of the Danube was free Rumania's neutrality was not violated. The reply is considered significant as implicitly recognizing Russia's right to send an expeditionary force to Bulgaria along the Danube. Probably troops will be embarked at Reni and landed near Silistra.

## CANADIAN NURSE ATTENDED THE KING

A despatch from Montreal says: Miss Vivienne Tremaine, the Canadian nurse reported in despatches from London to have attended King George after his accident in France, was born in Montmorency, and received her training at Quebec Military Hospital. Her parents now reside in Westmount. She went to the front with the first Canadian contingent.

## GERMANS LEAVE 1,000 DEAD AFTER ATTACK NEAR DVINSK

Teutons Also Fail in Counter-stroke on the Sty  
Leaving Two Guns in Russians' Hands

A despatch from London says: German efforts to recover lost ground near Lake Swenton, in the Dvinsk region, have continued with great energy, but with little success, according to the Russian official communication issued in Petrograd. Over a thousand bodies were counted on the field by the Russians after one futile German attack.

Near the Baltic coast also the Russians report progress in the land fighting, and it is stated that a naval

## SERB WOMEN BOMBERS CONTESTED THE FOE

A despatch from London says: "There are nearly 2,000 women in Serbia's army when I left and more women soldiers were being organized," said Dr. Gruitch, a Serbian army doctor now in London. "The women are not in special battalions. Some of them wear the complete uniform of a soldier for the sake of comfort, while others wear skirts with a blue tunic. The younger women go with their brothers or their husbands. The women are of every class of the population, and we cannot prevent them from serving. They inspire the men, with whom they march side by side, and with whom they eat and serve shoulder to shoulder in the trenches."

"These women are not afraid. Nobody in Serbia is afraid, and the women in the ranks do not lose their nerve under fire."

## LIFEBOAT BRINGS IN GERMAN SUBMARINE

A despatch from The Hague says: A German submarine in distress was towed into Terschelling, a Dutch island in the North Sea, by a Dutch lifeboat. A Dutch torpedo boat saw the rocket signals sent up by the submarine and escorted her to an anchorage. The undersea boat is being closely guarded.

The German submarine, towed into Terschelling, is the U-8. She had stranded at Noordergrond.

## INVITED KITCHENER TO FIGHT FOR EMPIRE

A despatch from London says: Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of War, has received one of Lord Derby's invitations which have been largely circulated to men of military age to join the army. This amazing blunder was disclosed by Lord Derby himself, who, while addressing a meeting of middle-aged recruits, said nobody should be surprised if they received an invitation, as one had been actually sent to the Minister of War.

## APPEAL TO WILSON TO SAVE ARMENIANS

A despatch from Paris says: The French league for the defence of the rights of man and the Franco-Armenian Committee have made a joint appeal to President Wilson to use his influence "for the salvation of what remains of the Armenian race in Turkey."

## The Important Question.

Surgeon—You'll live two years if you consent to this operation.  
Payton—How much longer than two years will I live if I refuse to have it?



The Week's Developments in the War Areas.

Outside of the Balkans there have been no notable developments in the various war areas during the past week. On the Western front the Germans have resumed their attacks in the Champagne district, and have been prodigal of men in their attempts to break the French lines. They have been checked at almost every point, and the Western battle-line is absolutely unchanged. On other parts of the Western front there has been little activity, infantry attacks being almost completely suspended, and the fighting restricted solely to local artillery duels.

On the Isonzo front the Italians have won difficult positions from the Austrians, and their offensive continues successfully.

As a result of statements made in the British House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies, the situation in the Balkans has been made somewhat more plain. Both Great Britain and France are determined to do their utmost to save Serbia, and the landing of troops continues steadily at Saloniki. Allied troops are also reported to have been landed at Kavala.

On the Southern front in Serbia, the French and British troops have met and defeated the Bulgarians, and driven them across the frontier. Further north, however, the Bulgars have made considerable progress, and are now bombarding Nish, the capture of which is imminent. The Serbs are offering heroic resistance, even the women joining in the fight against the invader.

Austro-German forces on the northern front are making slow progress, and are waging a war of extermination. A Serbian force has been dispatched to deal with the Albanians, who are also attacking. If the Serbian army can hold out for a short time yet, the Anglo-French forces are likely to join hands with them, and check the invading armies, before Serbia is entirely overrun.

The new political crisis in Greece complicates the situation in the Balkans, and the actions of both Greece and Rumania are still problematic.

A strong British force is now approaching Bagdad, while a Turkish army is reported on its way to defend that ancient city, and it will be a race between the two columns.

On the Russian front, the enemy has made no progress, while the Russians report several local successes of some importance. The Austro-German troops are being withdrawn from this front to assist in the campaign against Serbia. It is expected that the Russians will have their opportunity against the weakened line of the enemy, and that important results may be looked for on this front in the near future.

## The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 9.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1/2; No. 2, \$1.08 1/2; track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., tough, 43c; track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c; track Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c; track Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop, No. 3 white, 38c to 39c; commercial oats, 37 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 94 to 96c; wheat, slightly sprouted and tough, 90 to 94c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$1.90; sample peas, \$1.25 to \$1.75, according to sample.

Barley—Good malting barley, 56 to 60c; feed barley, 47 to 54c, according to freights outside.

Barley—Nominal, car lots, 77 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 85 to 86c; rye, tough, 72 to 77c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, \$4.10 to \$4.40, according to sample, sea-board or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$21; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.40.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 32 to 33c; do, solids, 30 to 31 1/2c.

Eggs—Prices are firm; storage, 30 to 31c per dozen; selects, 32 to 33c; new-laid, 38 to 40c, case lots.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11 1/2c; do, retail, 12 1/2 to 15c; combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2.

Poultry—Chickens, 14 to 16c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 16c; geese, 14 to 16c; turkeys, 20 to 22c.

Cheese—The market is firm; large, 15 1/2c; twins, 16 1/2c.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.10, and New Brunswick at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag, on track.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 9.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 49c; No. 2 local white, 45 1/2c; No. 3 local white, 44 1/2c; No. 4 local white, 43 1/2c. Barley—Malting, 66 1/2 to 67c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.95; seconds, \$5.45; strong bakers, \$5.25; winter patents, choice, \$5.60; straight rollers, \$4.90 to \$5; do, bags, \$2.30 to \$3.40. Rolled oats—Bills, \$5.15 to \$5.20; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$21. Shorts, \$23. Middlings, \$29 to \$30. Mouillie, \$30 to \$32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.50 to

## NO LONGER JEER AT BLOCKADE

Food Crisis in Germany Growing to  
Alarming Proportions Admitted  
by German Press.

A despatch from London says: Although it is not true that Germany is starving, it is certain the food crisis is growing to alarming proportions. The high prices of provisions throughout the empire furnish a problem of the gravest nature. One necessity of life after another is engaging the angry attention of the nation. An entire page of the Frankfurter Zeitung is devoted to the new Imperial food laws. The decree consists of 12 paragraphs. One explains the special potato regulations. Another gives the laws concerning fish and game prices, another the restrictions on the consumption of meat and fat.

The entire German press is arming against the scarcity in the necessities of life. The printing of startlingly frank admissions is permitted. The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"While our troops are fighting like the heroes of the classic ages, want is growing acute at home, where the people are beginning to interpret the miserable existing conditions as the defeat of the empire. We jeered at the blockade, but to-day we laugh no longer. The sinister aspect of things certainly provides no food for laughter. But as our worries increase, so day by day grows our hatred against the enemy who is responsible for this misery. This hatred is so potent that it will nourish and sustain us and inspire us to hold on until finally we have drawn the belt so tight around our bodies that the mere act of breathing becomes a trouble and weariness. Our hatred will enable us to show the world of what tenacity and endurance Germany is capable when once they are sure of their cause."

Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, says on the same subject:

"Let us frankly admit that the German people are in distress."

## BRITISH TRIUMPH IN EAST AFRICA

A despatch from London says: The Colonial Office reports that the British Nigerian forces occupied Bamenda, in the German Kameruns, on October 22. The British captured Banyo, in German East Africa, on October 3. The Germans lost twenty-five native soldiers killed. The British losses were four natives killed and nine wounded.

## FOUR AVIATORS KILLED IN AERIAL COLLISION

A despatch from Paris says: Two military aeroplanes collided while making a landing at Le Bourget. They caught fire and the four aviators manning the machines were burned to death.

## BULGARS ROUTED IN SOUTH SERBIA

Serbs, French and British Troops  
Took Part in the Engagement.

A despatch from London says: South of Strumitsa on the Bulgarian border there has been sharp fighting between the French and the Bulgars. The latter attacked the French positions, but were repulsed with heavy losses. According to reports the British are co-operating there with the French, but, as heretofore, these reports are unofficial and fragmentary, and it cannot be said authoritatively whether the British were in touch with their new enemy.

"Official telegrams confirmed at the Serbian and Russian Legations here announce a great Serbian victory at the Babuna Pass. The Bulgarians were completely routed at Isevor, suffering enormous losses."

"Detachments of British and French troops hastened to defeat the enemy, who was shattered, and fled in disorder towards Kupili (Veles)."

"The right bank of the Vardar is now cleared of the enemy. The French also completely defeated the Bulgarians at Strumitsa, inflicting heavy losses on them and driving them beyond Kotsarion."

A Bulgarian army has reached the line of Nish forts, according to Sofia official despatches. It is not believed here that any great effort will be put forth to prevent the occupation of the war capital by the invaders.

The Teuton army under Gen. von Gallwitz, invading Serbia on the eastern bank of the Morava, captured Paracin, on the Oriental railway. This town, taken along with two others in the immediate vicinity, lies approximately 35 miles from Nish, the Serbian war capital—the direct line is a little more than 29 miles. It is this stretch of the Orient railway between Nish and Paracin that still remains in Serbian hands.

With the fall of Nish this railroad sector, essential to definitely clear the road to the Turkish capital, will become untenable for the Serbs, military observers here agree.

Meanwhile the battle line in Southern Serbia and in the strip of Bulgarian territory invaded by the French, has taken definite shape. On this battle line there are four principal salients, and at each fighting is now in progress. They are the Babuna pass, with the City of Prilep to the south, on the Monastir-Krupi (Veles), railway; Krivolak, due west of the pass on the Salonica-Nish line; Valanov, about 18 miles south of Krivolak, in immediate reach of the same line, and Robova eight miles south of the Bulgarian stronghold Strumitsa.

FOOD VALUE IN FLOWERS.  
Nasturtiums Another.

The food value of flowers is a matter just beginning to interest the scientific world. Violets are said to contain considerable nourishment. They formed the basis of a refreshing drink, and in other forms figured conspicuously in the feasts of the ancient Persians. The modern confectioner crystallizes them in sugar.

The old Turkish confections made of rose leaves are declared delicious by those who have eaten them. A number of cooks have discovered that a handful of rose petals imparts a flavor of unparalleled delicacy to desserts of many kinds.

For those who do not care for sweets, the gayly colored nasturtium offers delight to the palate. It may be used as a filling for sandwiches, mixed judiciously with other materials in salad. Its delicious pungency appeals to the epicure, while physicians say it aids digestion.

A favorite Italian dish now being introduced into the United States consists of fried squash blossoms. When properly prepared this food is both appetizing and nourishing. The yellow blossoms of the common field pumpkin may be cooked in the same way, and to some tastes are even more pleasing.

## Up Above the World So High.

Astronomer Royal Sir F. W. Dyson, at the British Association's meeting at Manchester, said that the number of stars in the whole sky was inferred to be between 1,000 and 2,000 millions. The comparative brilliancy of stars shows extraordinary variations. He pointed out that two faint patches of light seen in the southern hemisphere, which are called Magellanic clouds, contain a group of twenty-five stars, which are 600 times as luminous as the sun, and it has been calculated that they are 186,000,000,000,000 miles from the earth.

Well Shaken, When Taken.  
First Autoist—How's the road?  
Rough?  
Second Autoist—Well, I'll say it's no place to trust to cheap dentistry.

Most of our military terms are French, but nearly all our naval terms are Anglo-Saxon.

Little Elsie (after being punished)—"I think papa is dreadful. Was he the only man you could get, mamma?"

## GETTING THE RANGE OF THE ENEMY

SOME USEFUL HINTS ON JUDGING DISTANCES.

Distances Are Over-Estimated When the Observer is Kneeling, Sitting or Lying.

Every man who is taking up arms in defence of his country should at once set to work to make himself a good judge of distance.

A man's life may easily hang on his ability quickly and accurately to estimate the range of a foe. Apart from this, judging distance is quite a fascinating pursuit. It is very interesting to learn by experiment how the condition of the atmosphere, the character of the ground, or of the distant object, and other circumstances, all tend to deceive the eye.

The beginner should start by familiarizing his eye with short distances, up to 800 yards. This can easily be done.

Measure out a distance of, say, one hundred yards, and carefully study it. Then pick out objects in other directions which in your estimation are one hundred yards away, and test your judgment by actual pacing. In this way you will come automatically to recognize a distance of one hundred yards or thereabouts, and you can then estimate a longer distance by reckoning it as being so many times one hundred yards.

To Study and Note.

Another useful exercise is to get a friend to show himself standing, kneeling, and lying down at various known distances. You should then carefully note and memorize the different appearance he presents according to the distance he is away from you.

For example, you will find that at, say, one hundred yards you can clearly see details of his clothing, which are only partially visible at 150 yards, and quite invisible at 200 yards.

These are useful practices, but to become an expert you must carefully study and note the causes of over-estimating and under-estimating distances.

Distances are over-estimated when the observer is kneeling, sitting, or lying; when both the background and the object are of a similar color; when heat is rising from the ground; or when looking over a valley; when the object lies in the shade, is only partially seen, or is viewed in mist or a bad light.

Further, in long streets, avenues, and ravines, things look farther away than they really are.

On the other hand, distances are under-estimated when the sun is behind the observer; when both the background and the object are of different colors, and again when the object is large or is seen in a bright light or clear atmosphere. Should the intervening ground be level, or covered with snow, the object will appear nearer than it is. The observer should also add five to ten per cent. on his original estimate when he is looking over water or a deep chasm, or, again, when looking upwards or downwards.

Sight Comes First.

In the case of long ranges it is useful to remember that sound travels at the rate of, roughly, 1,100 feet a second, whereas light is practically instantaneous.

The fact that we hear the thunder after we see the lightning is a familiar example of this truth. Thus, if three seconds elapse between the flash of a distant gun and the sound of the report, it is safe to say that the range is roughly 3,300 yards.

In judging even short distances the beginner should not be disheartened if he finds himself one hundred yards or so "out" in his calculations, but with practice his margin of error should not exceed ten per cent. It is a good plan to make two estimates, and then to take the average, or mean, between them.

Thus, if you reckon an object is between 200 and 300 yards away from you, your final "shot" should be 250 yards.

## DOUBLE REPORT FROM GUN.

Curious Phenomenon Found in War in the Alps.

One of the curious phenomena connected with the sounds of flying bullets is the apparently double report from the shot of a single gun. This is observed with especial frequency by the Austrians fighting in the Alps against the Italians. They were disposed to believe the second report was the echo of the first, but the curious fact remained that the second was louder than the first. Moreover, the German soldiers fighting in Belgium, where the land lies as level as a table, often heard two reports.

The explanation now put forward is that the flying bullet compacts the air in front of it, and that this produces sound waves which, when they first strike the ear, give the effect of an explosion. As the small-calibre bullet of the modern rifle flies considerably faster than sound travels, the main report arrives later, and is naturally louder than the first.