THREE DAYS OF HEAVY RAIN HAMPER MILITARY MOVES

Aerial Observation Entirely Stopped on Canadian Front, While Infantrymen Spend Most of Their Time in Whatever Shelter is Available.

By Stewart Lyon.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Oct. 9.—Three days of heavy rain, accompanied by high winds, have entirely stopped aerial observation and led the infantrymen to spend much of their time improving their shelters. Happily many of them have a choice between a water-filled trench and cellars of wrecked houses, which provides at least a roof of some sort against the pitiless pelting of the fall rains. The enemy are in less satisfactory circumstances than our men.

Taking advantage of a lull in the operations, I have spent a short time at the suggestion of headquarters, visiting certain points on and near the coast, where a large part of the business administration of our armies in France is centred. At one of these, where a Canadian forestry company has to do with the woodworking side of things, I saw warehouses and workshops on a scale that probably is unparalleled in the world. One of the sheds in which foodstuffs for man and beast, medical supplies and parcels for soldiers from friends are housed, awaiting despatch to the front, is almost half a mile in length, by a hundred yards wide.

Colored Laborers.

Over a thousand men, chiefly negroes from the West Indies, and Kaffirs from South Africa, are required to handle the goods passing thru this one shed, yet it looks almost deserted. The setting free of men fit to fight, and the utilization of the unfit, women and coolie labor, is an important point of the work of management in every branch. For instance, there are very efficient machinist and construction ironworkers. These are especially employed in bridge building and similar work. Speedy replacement of wrecked bridges is most important to an army campaigning in Flanders, that land of innumerable small water courses. The engineer in charge told me that in less than three hours from the receipt of orders to replace any bridge, up to a 75-foot span, he could have a ready-made bridge taken from the stock on hand, loaded on cars and en route to the front. Soon bridges of 120 feet of a span capable of carrying the weight of the tanks, as well as the heaviest guns, would be kept in stock, he said.

Everything Up to Date.

In the other industrial services the same up-to-dateness was found. Many of the departmental heads are expert business men, and only nominally soldiers. Thus the chief of staff of almost two thousand bakers knows the business from the bottom up, and was able to solve oven troubles which baffled technical advisers. All the bread is hand-baked, and the process is so clean and tidy that even the fly has been banished, and a large part of the meat rations comes from a piggery where every scrap of refuse is fed to the pigs.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the operations carried on at this base is the work of the salvage department. After every battle thousands of sets of equipment, in a more or less damaged condition, are found in the dressing stations or removed from the bodies of the dead before their burial. Covered with mud stains, often with blood, and sometimes vermin-infested, this great mass of equipment is sent down to the base to be renovated. I saw the whole process, from the fumigation of everything in the original packages to the assembling of all the parts, cleaned and repaired for reissue.

Female Workers.

The work is done by hundreds of French and Belgian women and girls, many of them war widows, to whom this means of earning a living is the door of hope.

The women of Flanders and the north of France have been long famed as needlewomen, and their mending of war equipment is as neat as it is speedy. The re-covering of the water bottles with felt is done by skilled seamstresses. All the mess tins that come in are put into shape and provided with new handles when necessary and replated. The process of plating is performed by a group of active girls, who had no previous experience, but work as well as highly paid mechanics in civil life.

The salvage of small arms ammunition is a big sub-department. Much good German ammunition comes in. It does not fit British rifles, but is utilized in a very shrewd way, being sent out to schools of instruction where our machine gun sections are taught to use captured enemy weapons. It often happens, in he crisis of a stiff fight, that an abandoned or captured German machine gun added to our own turns the scale. By practising with these guns and the ammunition accumulated by the salvage corps, our men learn to make the best possible use in the day of battle of any German weapons that fall into their hands.

Many other processes to eliminate waste are in use. A small fat rendering plant is a perfect gold mine. Nine tons of fat essential in the production of high explosives, is recovered weekly from garbage pails in the base area alone.

The gathering up of the fragments and the elimination of waste in every department of the army activities furnishes convincing proof that Germany is confronted by the best business brains of the British peoples at home and overseas, as well as by what Professor Wegener, war correspondent of The Cologne Gazette, speaks of as the ruthless energy and bulldoggedness of the British soldier.

Resigns Position as Warden In Favor of Returned Man

Special to The Toronto World.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 9.—In view of the protest of the Great War Veterans that the position should go to a returned soldier, ex-Warden R. A. Hamilton resigned his appointment, made September 14 as governor of the county jail, in favor of the appointment of Lieut. Topping, of North Frontenac. Mr. Hamilton said he sympathized with returned soldiers, as he has two sons serving at the front.

SELECTION BOARD FINISHES DUTIES

Exemption Tribunals Thruout Canada Now Practically All Formed Up.

GOOD MEN SECURED

Sir John Gibson Believes Boards Will Be Fearless and Impartial.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—With a few minor exceptions, exemption tribunals thruout the country are now complete. The board of selection, established under the Military Service Act to appoint one member of each local tribunal, finished its work today and adjourned sine die. Should any vacancy occur in the future, or should it be necessary to create a new tribunal, the department of justice will communicate with the representatives on the board of the province concerned and the representatives will submit recommended names. From these the minister of justice will make the appointment, and the expense and delay of calling the board together again will be avoided.

Sir John Gibson, chairman of the board of selection, in closing today's meeting, declared it was apparent that the entire sentiment of the board was in favor of securing fairminded men who would discharge their duties on the tribunals honestly in regard to claims for exemption coming before them. It had been made manifest that the same feeling obtained thruout the country.

On the whole, Sir John thought, the board of selection had reason to congratulate itself on the satisfactory discharge of its duties. He hoped and believed it would be found that the tribunals would discharge their duties fearlessly and impartially. Different views might be taken by tribunals as to the weight which should be attached to circumstances urged as grounds for exemption, but he had no doubt but that a common sense view would be taken by members of tribunals.

Charles P. Flaxton, legal officer of the department of justice, who has had charge of the executive end of the organization of exemption tribunals thruout the Dominion, remarked tonight on the ready response shown by judges in making their appointment. "It is," he said, "a splendid compliment paid upon the high judicial quality of those who serve on the courts in Canada that, despite the depths of public sentiment on the military service issue, they should have responded so well to the minister's request to nominate their appointees for the exemption tribunals. Within three weeks' time, their nominations were substantially complete, which is a very creditable achievement when one considers that the tribunals are distributed over the country from Dawson City in the Yukon territory to Halifax in Nova Scotia and the difficulty judges encountered, especially in the prairie provinces, in ascertaining the names of suitable nominees for tribunals established in the outlying rural communities.

"Moreover, not only have the judges acted promptly, but not one declined to execute the statutory duty imposed. The judges in their communications with the department exhibited a unanimous determination to do all they could to promote an efficient and harmonious enforcement of the act."

Supreme Court Cases

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—In the supreme court today, in Cromarty vs. Cromarty, an Ontario case, a motion was made to quash the appeal for want of jurisdiction. The respondent, Mrs. Cromarty, living apart from her husband, the appellant, brought action for alimony. The decree for alimony was obtained, with a reference to settle the amount, appellant agreeing to pay in the interim $125 per month and allow her to live in the house they formerly occupied.

Respondent claimed that the judgment was not final, as appellant could at any time apply to have the amount reduced, that the amount in controversy was not $1000—or any amount—and that the court had no jurisdiction at all in actions for alimony.

Judgment was reserved. Mr. Bain, K.C., for the motion, and R. T. Harding contra.

An appeal from the registrar refusing to affirm jurisdiction was taken in Foster v. St. Joseph. The municipality assessed lands from which trap rock was taken and seized a quantity of personal property for such taxes. Appellant took action to quash the assessment and to restrain the sale of the property seized. The refusal to affirm was based on the ground that only some $200, the amount of the taxes levied, was in controversy. Judgment was reserved.

W. L. Scott for appellant, Mr. Hayden for respondent.

The western list of appeals was then taken up. The first case was the Union Bank of Canada v. the Ritchie Contracting and Supply Company, a British Columbia case.

Kitchener Medical Board Finally Obtains Quarters

Special to The Toronto World.

Kitchener, Ont., Oct. 9.—The medical board of examiners arrived in the city this morning only to find the quarters assigned to them by the militia department quite unfit for occupancy. Later in the day they located in the quarters recently vacated by the Lancaster Club, and will commence their duties tomorrow morning. The personnel of the board is Capt. McLay, R.A.M.C., Woodstock; Dr. D. J. Sinclair, C.A.M.C., Woodstock; and Dr. H. E. Arkell, C.A.M.C., of Beachville.

NEW OFFER OF PEACE?

Amsterdam, Oct. 9.—Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed to make another peace offer to the allies, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin says it learns on good authority.

The offer will have as its basis no territorial aggrandizement, the surrender of Belgian and French territory, the renunciation of positive territorial acquisitions for payments in money and no indemnity on either side.

MORE MEN LEAVE CAMP AT BORDEN

Major C. S. Pote in Command of Second Day's Contingent.

TROOPS IN SHAM FIGHT

First Column Engaged by Detachment of Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Camp Borden, Ont., Oct. 9.—No. 2 column, consisting of E Co., 1st C.O.R., A Co., 2nd C.O.R., and a detachment of the Army Medical Corps, the whole under the command of Major C. S. Pote, which commenced their march to Toronto at 2 p.m. today, reached Baxter Camp at 4.25 p.m. No enemy was sighted and the men marched well, no casualties being reported.

At the concert in the Y. M. C. A. canteen at Baxter both officers and men took part. Major Pote himself both singing and reciting. The Y.M.C.A. brought out the same concert party to assist as on Monday night and also ladies to assist in serving the canteen, which did a rushing business.

Nearly 500 troops spent the night in Baxter Camp, which was not so cold as Monday night, when there was a hard frost.

A picturesque sight was to be seen in the evening down by the crossing of the Nottawasaga River, when a dozen or more of the men had built a big bonfire and stood round it warming themselves.

Attack by Cavalry.

Thornton, Ont., Oct. 9. — The first column of the troops on the trip from Camp Borden to Toronto, under command of Major G. R. Rodgers, which left Camp Baxter at 9.25 a.m. today, was "attacked" by a detachment of the Canadian Mounted Rifles at 10.05 a.m., a short distance past the crossing of the Nottawasaga River. The attack was routed, the enemy being put to flight, and two prisoners, with a quantity of small arms and ammunition were captured. The column halted at Thornton for their midday meal, which they had carried in their haversacks from Camp Baxter, where the cooks put up 1000 sandwiches for them.

SCORE'S EXTRAORDINARY ESTATE SALE.

The utility of the morning coat and waistcoat is admitted by the careful dresser without argument — the most appropriate of dress for the professional man, the lawyer, the judge, the physician, the college professor and other professions, and for semi-formal functions, those little society happenings "before six," quite the most correct for them. The Score's Estate Sale features many lines every day, but none of greater merit than the morning coat and waistcoat of black or grey vicuna at $28.00—and fine English trouserings at $7.00 and up. R. Score & Son, Limited, 77 King street west.

HAMILTON COUNCIL SANCTIONS BYLAWS

Refuse to Send Pumps' Purchase and Gage Offer to People.

Hamilton, Oct. 9.—At the meeting of the city council last night the steam roller was in evidence. The members, by substantial votes, declined to send the waterworks extension bylaw or the Gage park offer to the people, preferring to sanction both in council, and they also refused to demand an explanation from Magistrate Jelfs as to why he reduced fines for drunkenness from $20 to $5 simultaneously with the turndown of his request for more salary by the board of control. Almost identical splits were recorded in the voting on all three important issues.

Liberals to Confer.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a deputation of prominent Hamilton Liberals will hold a conference in Toronto tomorrow. While the object of the mission is claimed to be merely a call of courtesy upon the Liberal chief, it is stated in Grit circles that the Liberal plan of campaign to be carried out in this city at the coming federal election will be determined.

At the present time the local political situation is far from being clear. There have been rumors of a saw off, with T. J. Stewart, M.P., and other candidates who have expressed a desire to settle down in West Hamilton. If Lt.-Col. McLaren, who accepted the West Hamilton nomination while in the trenches, is a candidate, it will be on a win-the-war platform, despite the fact that he was nominated at a straight Grit convention.

East Riding a Puzzle.

East Hamilton is a greater puzzle than the west, due to the fact that nothing definite has been given out by the possible candidates. It is rumored that Major General S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., will be a candidate there on a win-the-war platform, providing he becomes the minister of militia and defence in the Borden fusion government. Major Chisholm, who received the Grit nomination, has absolutely refused to state his intention in regard to his platform, or whether he would be willing to step aside for General Mewburn. Walter Rollo, the labor man, who was defeated by John Allan, M.L.A., will also be in the contest, tho it has been said that he would step aside for General Mewburn.

Among those who will attend the conference with the Liberal chief will be Sir John M. Gibson, Controller Robson, Ald. T. B. McQuesten, C. H. Cooper, John Lennox, Dr. Malloch, Walter Evans, G. S. Kerr and Arthur O'Heir.

MME. TURMEL ARRESTED

Alleged That Wife of Accused Deputy Often Changed Swiss Notes at Paris Bank.

Paris, Oct. 9.—Mme. Turmel, wife of Louis Turmel, deputy for Cote-du-Nord, was arrested today. The newspapers say she often changed Swiss banknotes at a Paris bank.

Louis Turmel recently has been under investigation by the French chamber of deputies on a charge that he has been dealing with the enemy. Hints of a German bribe in connection with his case were answered by Turmel that he had received a large amount of money for acting as legal adviser for Franco-Swiss firms.

GRAND MASTER AT ST. ANDREW'S LODGE

Most Worshipful Brother W. H. Wardrope, K.C., Pays First Official Visit.

OTHER CELEBRITIES

Guest of Evening Presented With Silver Tea Service to Mark Occasion.

At the Grand Master Night of the St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 16, G.R.C., held in the Temple Building last night, an enthusiastic reception was tendered to Most Wor. Bro. W. H. Wardrope, K.C., grand master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario. To mark the occasion which was his first official visit to the Toronto district, on behalf of the lodge, Wor. Bro. J. A. Graham, P.M., made the presentation of a magnificent Crown Derby silver mounted tea service. Wor. Bro. W. Lawrence, W.M., extended the greetings of the lodge to the grand master, and to the present and past grand lodge officers, who accompanied him.

It was a large and representative gathering, over 350 being present, including the following: Most Wor. Bros. E. T. Malone, P.G.M., Dr. D. J. Goggin, P.G.M.; Right Wor. Bro. F. W. Harcourt, D.G.M.; Wor. Bros. A. B. Rice, W. S. Ormiston, and W. Murphy, the district deputy grand master of the Toronto district; Right Wor. Bro. G. Menzies, P.D.D.G.M.; Wor. Bro. J. C. Baker, W.M., Zetland Lodge, No. 326; General Sir Sam Hughes, K. J. Dunstan, P.G.S.M.; Hon. W. D. McPherson, W. R. Walters, P.D.G.D.M., and many others.

The third degree was conferred with full musical ritual that has been adopted by the grand lodge

Banquet and Toast List.

At the banquet following the business, the usual toasts were duly proposed and honored, that to the most worshipful the grand master being proposed by M.W. Bro. the Hon. W. D. McPherson, who spoke in glowing terms of the grand master, M.W. Bro. W. H. Wardrope. In replying the grand master thanked them for the reception that had been tendered him, and said he looked on St. Andrew's Lodge as the mother lodge of Toronto, and if he was not a Hamilton man he would say the mother lodge of the province, for when he spoke of the history of St. Andrew's Lodge he also spoke of the history of Canada. The success of the Province of Ontario has had more to do with the success of this country than any other body of men, and in saying that he did not wish to antagonize the clergymen, as he would not say that the craft took the place of the church, which is a great factor in building up an empire.

Toast Soldier Boys.

An eloquent address was given by Bro. Lieut.-Col. John S. Campbell, when he proposed the toast of "The Boys on Active Service." He said when he thought of the sacrifice the boys had made and the glorious deeds they had performed it required no orator to propose that toast, as the deeds have spoken for them. "Canada has done well," he said. "Up to the present time over 400,000 have enlisted, and of that number 60 have gone from this good old lodge, and we are proud that so many of the members have donned the khaki. At least three of those men will never return. That little army corps that represents Canada in France today is as near perfection as it is possible to get, and no one has made a better showing than have our boys. We must keep that army up to its present 100 per cent. proficiency if we are to help the mother country, and we must have the men. It is lucky that the Military Service Act has been passed, as I do not think we should have done it. The world will not forgive a failure, and if Canada had failed to keep the army up to strength, she would have been a failure in the eyes of the world. I believe that the man who does not roll up his sleeves and fight for the enforcement of the Military Service Act will be lacking in his duty."

Profiteering Denounced.

He spoke of the soldiers' dependents, and said it was an unfitting time for some people to be making money out of the war. "And it is the duty of the government," he concluded, "to reach out its hand and shake that money out of that man's pocket, and to use it for the prosecution of the war."

He also said that when the men return they must not be compelled to sell pencils in the street, and he would like to see an educational campaign started to this end.

The toast was responded to by Lieut.-Col. Cecil G. Williams.

A great ovation was tendered General Sir Sam Hughes when he arose to address the meeting. He pointed out that Freemasonry had set an example that might well be followed by every other order, and he wanted to say that the discipline of the boys who had been in the Masonic Order had been of great benefit in their training as officers. He said we are not fighting to avenge Belgium or to keep Germany out of France, but for liberty, and the Masonic body is typical of the best form of democracy.

The toasts of the Grand Lodge of Canada was proposed by V.W. Bro. A. E. Hagerman, and responded to by R.W. Bro. F. W. Harcourt, D.G.M.; that of Our Guests by V.W. Bro. A. Macoomb and W. Bro. A. Lavis.

FEAR TO PURCHASE SUPPLY OF WHEAT

Elevator Companies in Awkward Position as Result of Price Fixation.

Regina, Oct. 9.—The Saskatchewan Co-Operative Company, thru its manager, F. W. Riddel, today made the following statement to the Canadian Press correspondent: "The settlement of the strike at the lake front terminals is not a settlement of the whole of the difficulty in connection with buying grain in the country. While the board of supervisors has fixed the price of wheat at Fort William, country elevator companies are still in this very uncertain position—they have no assurance that they will be able to sell the wheat at that price—not having up to the present received assurance from any authority that wheat which they are purchasing will be repurchased at the price decided upon by the board. When appealed to to give that assurance to the grain dealers, the board of grain supervisors stated that such assurance was not within their power and that it could only come directly from Great Britain and her allies, in which interests the price had been fixed by the board.

"Should it transpire that in purchasing the grain the allies should fix a lower price, practically all grain firms doing business in the west, and banks who are financing them, might find themselves facing financial disaster.

"In the United States the government has guaranteed the price, but up to the present our Dominion Government has given no similar guarantee."

CHILD FRACTURES SKULL

Reginald Wilson, aged four and one-half years, fell down the door steps at his home at 288 Church street last evening and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Hospital for Sick Children.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG is still the dominating figure in the war and has again achieved another notable success on the western front. He resumed his offensive at dawn yesterday morning, when he directed his forces against the enemy positions on the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt Ridge, but afterward diverted operations eastward from Poelcapelle and northeastward from Broodseinde, toward Passchendaele, the immediate objective still being the Ostend-Lille railway. The enemy still holds the ridge, but the Village of Poelcapelle, which was a strong enemy position, fell into the hands of the British. The thrust carried the British line almost two miles in advance of various points, and all objectives were taken. Cabling last night, Field Marshal Haig reported that the operations were very successful.

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The gain was not won, however, without stout opposition of the enemy, who resisted determinedly at various points, particularly in the vicinity of Broodseinde, the nearest approach to the Ostend-Lille line of communication. Near the Polderhoek Chateau the enemy concentrated large numbers of machine guns, and for a time the terrific fire forced the British to relinquish new positions, but the troops re-established themselves, and the advance continued according to the plans. The fighting was desperate near the chateau, but the British were irresistible in attack and the enemy was made to pay a heavy toll in dead for his resistance.

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Simultaneously with the British offensive, the French army launched an attack on a front of more than one and a half miles and reached a depth of one and a quarter miles to the southern outskirts of Houthulst Wood, joining up with the British wing to the south of Dixmude. The Villages of St. Jean de Manyalaere and Veldhoek, together with numerous blockhouses and several hundred prisoners, were captured by the French, who crossed the flooded Broenbeek and Jansbeek Rivers with apparent ease. There was no premeditated action between the two armies. Prior to the British attack, there was no announcement that the French were ready to push ahead, and in fact it was not expected that Field Marshal Haig would undertake the aggressive for another week, owing to the marshy condition of the fighting territory, caused by the heavy rains of the week-end. The British guns carried out splendid work during the advance of the infantry and are still hammering the enemy positions in the sector east and northeast of Ypres. The French and the enemy are in a violent artillery duel along the Aisne and Champagne front and on the Meuse.

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Operations on all the other fronts are of minor importance, with the exception of a number of infantry engagements between the Austrians and the Italians on the Bainsizza Plateau. The fighting was of a local character and the enemy, in all, left more 1600 prisoners in the hands of the Italians. At all points the attacks of the Austrians were repulsed with losses.

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Petrograd despatches state that there is considerable infantry and artillery activity in the Riga region, but without any material advantage to either army. The artillery fighting is heaviest in the Dvinsk region, north of Lake Drinsviaty. In the Baltic, the communications state, enemy airplanes raided several military objectives, dropping bombs on Afnazhi and killing a few people. In the Black Sea, in the region of the Bosphorus, Russian torpedo boats destroyed seven enemy barges loaded with coal, and a Russian submarine took a Turkish steamer loaded with corn into Sebastopol. Reciprocal bombardments proceed between the entente allies and the Teutonic forces on the Macedonian front.

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Having failed to interest the allies in their peace advances and a firm reply of refusal having been given to the Pope's proposals, Austria and Germany are expected soon to announce further terms of peace, which they hope will be more satisfactorily received. A Berlin authority states that the two governments have relented in their position and are prepared to offer peace based on the principles of no territorial aggrandizement, the surrender of Belgian and French territory and the renunciation of territorial acquisitions for money payments. They also stipulate that no indemnities are to be asked by either side. If the reports are true, they are an indication that Haig's army is forcing the enemy more and more every day to the British way of thinking.

FIRST AND PARAMOUNT, ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS

"I must pay my debts before taking on life insurance", you say.

But are you certain you will live to pay your debts? Who'll pay them if your summons comes before they are wiped out—your widow? She may have enough trouble making a living without struggling with the burden of your debts.

Because you are in debt you should have an Imperial Life policy. Then when you die, the claims of your creditors will be provided for—and so will your family.

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POELCAPELLE TAKEN

(Continued from Page 1).

artillery was replying weakly this morning at most places.

Battle Extends Northward.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France telegraphs today:

"At dawn the British and Australians again attacked along the Flanders ridges and pushed back the enemy to a depth at some places of about two-thirds of a mile. The battle extended more northward than the three previous operations since Sept. 20, the French taking up the fight on the left.

"The weather was about as bad as possible. Last night it was blowing a gale and raining in torrents, but the clouds broke about midnight and stars shone, making the small hours quite clear and affording the troops brought up into the starting positions more favorable conditions. The ground was very bad and the going difficult. It was hardly likely that the Germans anticipated that we would endeavor to advance under such conditions.

"Our troops found the Huns holding the front much more heavily than in any previous battles of this series. This suggests a return to the earlier defensive tactics, depending upon manpower rather than concrete.

"The rifle fire was not so heavy as usual, doubtless because the weapons were largely mud-clogged. The bayonet and bombs were the principal weapons in the close fighting.

"The returning wounded are blacked and caked to the eyebrows with wet and muck, but are nevertheless wonderfully cheerful.

"Early reports, tho necessarily scrappy and brief, are of the most satisfactory nature.

"The advance, tho slow, owing to the badness of the ground and the very poor light, seems to have been general. Here and there at points strong resistance was encountered. Daisy Wood was found full of machine gunners. These were dealt with by tactics believed quite successful. There was stiff fighting near Reutel but, it has apparently gone in our favor. There was a hot struggle in and about Poelderhok Chateau, which was strongly defended by machine gun crews under and in it, but it is believed the situation has been cleared up.

"Another centre of strong resistance is the brewery on the eastern outskirts of Poelcapelle.

"Prisoners are coming in freely and hundreds have already been caged.

"Our flying men are doing splendidly, chasing the enemy airplanes wherever seen. At seven o'clock this morning one of our formations over the German line was holding against six machines at a height of 10,000 feet.

Heavy Counter-Attacks.

"At the moment of closing this despatch, I hear the Germans are attacking heavily astride the Ypres-Roulers railway, but our people seem quite content with the situation here. The German retaliatory barrage was ragged and not very strong. As a whole, altho certain groups of guns are shooting fiercely at local spots, it is already pretty clear that this will be another victory for our arms and those of our allies, who, it is understood, are progressing magnificently and sending back hundreds of prisoners."

FOE ADMITS LITTLE.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 9.—The gains of territory by the entente forces in the latest battle in Flanders have been limited to the stretch of territory between Draeibank and Poelcapelle, says the official communication issued by the war office tonight. The entente attacks elsewhere were repulsed, says the communication, the text of which follows:

"In Flanders a fresh battle developed from the fighting earlier in the day, which still continues between Draeibank and Gheluvelt. In spite of repeated assaults the gain of territory, according to latest reports, is limited to the stretch of territory beween Draeibank and Poelcapelle. For the rest the attacks were repulsed."

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Kitchener, Oct. 9.—Evidence was heard in police court today in connection with the assault with intent to rob charge, laid against four Russians, who, on Sept. 27, are alleged to have assaulted M. Heshuk of Galt. The accused elected to be tried by Magistrate Weir, who, upon the conclusion of the evidence, reserved judgment until Thursday next.

BRITAIN COMMANDEERS RUM.

London, Oct. 9.—Beginning tomorrow, the admiralty announces that it will commandeer all rum in the United Kingdom. No one owning or controling stocks of rum shall, without consent of the admiralty, buy, sell, remove, or otherwise deal in it.

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E. PULLAN TORONTO

NOVA SCOTIA FISH COMING TO TORONTO

More Than Eight Thousand Pounds on Way From Mulgrave.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—The chairman of the fish committee of the food controller's office announced today that consignees in no less than eleven cities in Ontario and Quebec had shared in recent shipments of fish from Mulgrave, N. S. This morning's train from Mulgrave carried special fish cars with the following consignments: Toronto, including Parkdale, 8,550 lbs.; Montreal, 2,100 lbs.; St. Thomas, 100 lbs.; London, 600 lbs.; Ottawa, 200 lbs.; Galt, 75 lbs.

The last previous shipment, on Oct. 6, was the largest which has yet been sent westward since the fish committee commenced its campaign to increase the consumption of Atlantic fish. It included these consignments: Toronto, 10,300 lbs.; Montreal, 6,250 lbs.; Quebec, 3,700 lbs.; Hamilton, 1,700 lbs.; Kingston, 1,000 lbs.; Windsor, 600 lbs.; Galt, 250 lbs.; Ottawa, 200 lbs.; St. Catharines, 200 lbs.

These figures indicate not only an increasing number of points benefiting from the service, but also a growing demand for fresh Atlantic fish in all those cities where the fish is now being supplied.

ELEVATOR STRIKE STILL UNSETTLED

Long Conference Held, But No Decision Has Yet Been Announced.

Fort William, Oct. 9.—It is not expected that any final decision will be arrived at between Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, and the striking elevator employees and the managers tonight. This afternoon a long session, lasting from 1 o'clock until 5, was held between the minister and the representative sof the men, when, according to W. B. Jones, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Union, everything looked favorable for a settlement without further trouble. Following this the minister went into session with the owners and was closeted with them until after 6 o'clock. At 8 o'clock he again met the men, but it is unlikely that any definite decision will be reached until tomorrow.

Director of Elevators Leslie H. Boyd, soldier, 39 Bolton avenue, and Florence proceedings, and has been present at all the sessions, gave out this evening that there was as yet nothing at all to give out for publication.

KERENSKY AT HEADQUARTERS.

Petrograd, Oct. 9.—Premier Kerensky, Minister of War Verkhovsky and Minister of Marine Verdervski have gone to general headquarters for a series of conferences, including one with the military attaches of allied powers. Minister of Foreign Affairs Terestchenko also has gone to headquarters.