

USS ARMIES, NOW UNITED, IN BETTER SHAPE

Recent Gains of Ground From Invaders Have Joined Forces in Riga Region.

HUN AMAZONS

From 100 to 200 German Women, in Uniform, Are Being Captured Weekly.

London Cable.—The Russian offensive has resulted in the capture of more than 4,000 prisoners during the past 48 hours.

The Germans admit that they withdrew troops from ground west of Riga which they gained only a few weeks ago at considerable sacrifice, and that the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga is supporting the Russian army.

German troops have systematically evacuated the forest district to the west and south-west of Shlok, west of Riga, because it has been transformed into a swamp by the rains.

The official communication states that, according to supplementary information, 1,500 men, 21 officers and 11 machine guns were captured in the fighting at Kolki in addition to 2,500 men previously reported.

The correspondent of the Times at the headquarters of Gen. Rusk's northern Russian army says the premature advent of winter has not affected the Russian plans, as the rivers and ground have not yet frozen. In the Dvina valley there has been no interference with railway work and supplies are coming satisfactorily.

Russia is now suffering only for want of rifles, and when she is properly supplied at least two million additional soldiers will be thrown into the field with results which only next Spring's campaign can tell.

The Russian peasant is not an imaginative individual, and the losses suffered in the war have not greatly impressed him. Even the generally admitted shortage of rifles, the wastage of which has been unprecedented, is not causing the Russians much concern.

GERMAN WOMEN IN RANKS.

For the greater part of the war we have used Austrian prisoners as laborers in our mines, but lately we have been receiving Germans from the Government prisoners' labor bureau.

In Petrograd I entered the recently-opened museum of atrocities. I was allowed to bring to England an Austrian rifle cartridge loaded with an explosive bullet.

In the Scandinavian countries nothing was taken about except the food shortage in Germany, and some confirmation of this was given to me by a Dane, who represents in Berlin one of the biggest American packing companies.

KAISER REPRIEVES WOMEN.

Amsterdam Cable.—A despatch to the Tijd from Belgium confirms the report that Emperor William has commuted to penal servitude for life the death sentence pronounced by a German court martial against the Countess Johanna de Belleville, Mile. Louis Thullier, a school teacher, and Louis Severin, a chemist.

ARSON CHARGE

Arrests Follow Four Fires at Wyoming, Ont.

Wyoming Despatch.—Four fires took place here last Saturday night from incendiary origin, and Provincial Inspector Henry Reburn, who was brought here from Toronto to investigate, to-day arrested John H. Anderson, son of a local storekeeper, on the charge of arson.

MAKE BIG GUNS IN DOMINION

Industry is Practically Assured for Canada Now.

Japan Sends Expert to Study Our Shell Plants.

Ottawa Report.—It is expected that Sir Frederick Donaldson or Gen. Mahon, who have gone to England to report on the establishment of a big gun industry in Canada, will return to the Dominion to superintend the establishment of such an industry.

CANADA'S SHELL PRODUCTION.

Canada's production of shells has won attention in Japan, where the steel industries have lately been engaged in making shells and other munitions for the Russian army.

REV. G. W. TEBBS NEW PRESIDENT

Ontario Horticultural Association Honors Hamilton Man.

Toronto Report.—The Ontario Horticultural Association, which, through its four-score branches, has 14,000 members on its rolls, will petition the Ontario Government to put upon the statute books of the Province a Town Planning Act.

James Ogilvie, of Hamilton, is director for No. 5 district, and Mrs. Robbs, of Vineland Station, is a representative to the Canadian National Exhibition.

A halcyon is a kingfisher, and "halcyon days" are so called because it was supposed that the weather was always breezy when the kingfisher was brooding.

OUTLOOK IS BETTER IN THE BALKANS NOW

Mackensen's Drive in the North is Apparently Being Delayed.

Bulgars in South Asked Armistice—Allies Await Kitchener.

London Cable.—There has been no material change in the last 24 hours in the situation in Serbia. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing along the line west of Nish, but beyond the report of the capture of another 4,000 prisoners, which the Serbians say, like those reported captured previously, were largely civilians or Albanian or Macedonian troops, who surrender easily, the official reports of the invaders do not record the capture of any towns.

In fact, the Serbians are now facing the invaders in the mountains, which have proved a protection to them in their previous wars, and they may be expected to make the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians a matter of some difficulty. It is also probable that the opposition the Austrians are meeting in their efforts to drive back the Montenegrins is delaying Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, for the right wing must be free from this menace before they proceed with their drive.

ASKED AN ARMISTICE.—The news from the southern part of the country is still more encouraging.

"According to information received from a Greek frontier station," says Reuters Sabanski correspondent, "fighting on a large scale has been proceeding since yesterday between Gradiko and Vele. The Bulgarians asked for a suspension of hostilities for five hours for the purpose of burying the dead and collecting the wounded, but only two hours was granted."

Further British reinforcements have been sent forward to strengthen the right wing of the Entente allies' line. With the arrival of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who would soon be on the scene, a further development in the campaign is expected, and it is possible that the Gallipoli army will become more active.

So long as the Serbian army remains intact, which it has done thus far, it is the feeling of military men here that there is a good chance to turn the tables on the Germans and their allies.

The Allies' retirement from Gallipoli Peninsula has begun, according to the Berlin Tagblatt, which reports that two French regiments and the 10th British Regiment, all infantry, have been withdrawn from Gallipoli, and that others will follow at intervals.

OF NO MILITARY VALUE.—The Serbian Legation to-day gave out a note issued with a view to setting at rest certain reports regarding Serbian affairs said to have originated in German circles. The statement said:

"First—General Radomir Putnik, chief of the Serbian general staff, although he has been in precarious health for a long time, continues at his post directing the operations of the Serbian army.

"Second—The artillery captured by the Germans at Kralievo was without importance from a military viewpoint. It was part of the spoils of two previous wars and its loss does not weaken the Serbian army.

"Third—At no moment has the Serbian Government thought of peace nor considered making peace before victory was won by the Allies."

SERBIAN REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The Serbian Legation to-day received the following official despatch dated Nov. 8: "The enemy has succeeded in crossing the Morava of the west near Kralievo and the Morava of the south in the direction of Djinitz and I-skovae. The enemy's attacks near Gredolizza were repulsed. The fighting on the right bank of the Laskovitzva River and upon the left bank of the Morava Bistritzka River, east of Gnilane, has resulted in our favor. Enemy attacks toward the gorges of Kalchalik were repulsed."

The Prime Minister announced that no further contributions for machine guns are required, as all expenditure for that purpose should be defrayed out of the public treasury.

Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Jutland papers report the capture by British warships of additional German trawlers in the North Sea.

Formosan rebels to the number of 771, who had been condemned to death, will have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment under the Japanese coronation amnesty decree.

FRENCH GAIN IN MINE FIGHTING

Excellent Results Obtained at Several Points in the West.

Heavy Cannonading On Both Sides Around Loos.

Paris Cable.—The fighting on the western front during the past 24 hours has been confined principally to minor activity and attacks by bomb-trowers, excellent results being obtained in several regions between the Meuse and the Meule and the Argonne, according to to-night's official report.

In his hundred and third year, Francis McManus, of Maitland, passed away after only one week's illness.

Billy Sunday is to speak at the first big meeting shortly in Toronto in the campaign for a "dry" Ontario by July 1 next.

The majority against prohibition in Newfoundland to Nov. 11 is 1,220, and will be increased by the returns yet to be counted.

Glenagarry Scotchmen in a court case said they had dropped Gaelic and fled to French-Canada to drop French in Ontario schools.

William Bishop, aged 78, postmaster at the village of Komoka, ten miles west of London, Ont., dropped dead on Tuesday night while sorting mail.

Wm. Horral, farmer, of Kintyre, was found dead in his barn, having committed suicide by hanging, owing, it is believed, to despondency over ill-health.

The Dutch freighter Riouw was put into Cape Town, Africa, with fire in her bunkers, according to a cable received by the ship's agents at New York.

Peter Anderson, while visiting at Moulquette, near Cornwall, slipped under the wheels of a G. T. R. train while attempting to board it and was fatally injured.

It was announced in London that the marriage of Maurice Bombardier and Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the British Prime Minister, will occur on Nov. 30.

CHAMPION COW

Holstein-Friesian's World Record for Butter Fat.

Minneapolis Report.—The world's championship for the production of butter fat by a single cow in a year has been won by Duchess Skylark Ormsby, a Holstein-Friesian, according to an announcement made here to-day.

The cow gave 27,161.7 pounds of milk in the year; gave 558.1 pounds of milk and 34.36 pounds of butter in seven days; maintained an average butterfat record of 4.32 per cent.; ate less than 20 pounds of grain a day; consumed only grain within practical reach of every dairyman, and remained in perfect health.

BRITAIN WILL FIND THE FUNDS

Will supply the Cash Needed for War, However Costly.

Debate in the Lords On Need of Greater Economy.

London Cable.—Earl St. Aldwyn, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the debate on the necessity for greater economy which was resumed this evening in the House of Lords, declared that whatever the financial requirements were they would be met. He believed the country would find the money and that there was no reason for faint-heartedness in these matters, giving the foes of the nation cause to rejoice, but the Government was bound to exercise the means of economizing at its disposal.

Earl St. Aldwyn protested against delay in raising new taxation for the war. Large as the increases were which had been made, he said, they were not large enough, especially in regard to indirect taxation.

Earl St. Aldwyn added that unless drastic economies were put into effect he did not think the issue of the war would be as successful as all hoped, and intended it should be.

Baron Saldern said he had reason to know that the bankers of the country felt strongly that, while they had done all in their power to help the treasury, the Government had not played its part in enforcing economy. The Duke of Devonshire, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, explained that the Admiralty was making every effort to preserve strict and absolute control over the expenditure, and said that a committee had been sent to the Mediterranean to enquire into the matters there.

The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, in closing the debate, said it was impossible to control the finances of the War Office at the present time in the sense suggested without interfering with the policy of the Minister for War.

When they took a man like Lord Kitchener at a crisis and placed him in charge of the War Office they must leave him to do his work in his own way.

Viscount Peel, having amended his motion to read that: "It is the duty of the Government to exercise effective supervision and control of naval and military expenditures," this was agreed to.

MUST ENLIST BEFORE NOV. 30

Lord Derby Serves Notice of Compulsion On Medically Fit

If Not in Ranks by the End of This Month.

London Cable.—A strong intimation of compulsion at an early date is contained in a statement to-night by the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting. This statement is made, Lord Derby declares, with the authority of the Prime Minister. It says:

"If young men medically fit and not indispensable in any business of national importance or any business conducted for the general good of the community do not come forward voluntarily before November 30, the Government will, after that date, take the necessary steps to redeem the pledge made on November 2."

On the date referred to Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that if young men did not come forward voluntarily and enlist "other and compulsory means would be taken before married men were called upon to fill their engagement to serve."

Lord Derby adds: "Whether a man is indispensable or not to his business will be decided, not by the man or his employer, but by competent authority."

BRITISH RED CROSS THANKS.

Toronto Report.—Sir John S. Hendrie has received the following cable referring to the second instalment of \$500,000 sent to the British Red Cross Fund yesterday: "Your cable just received has been conveyed most grateful thanks for this further proof of Ontario's generosity. (Signed) 'STANLEY'."

CHEERY NOTE BY MAN BACK FROM TRENCHES

Palmer, U. S. Writer, Praised Allies' Work—1,000,000 Trained Britons Have Not Fought.

THE CROAKERS

Are All at Home—The Soldiers Are Confident, United, and Will Finish Job.

New York Despatch.—Frederick Palmer, war correspondent, who has been where the shells have been bursting during several months, arrived to-day on the liner St. Louis with impressions of his experience that he has not sent in his despatches.

He said the war would not be over until the British had put in action more than one million men who had not fired a hostile shot in a year. Nobody at the British front believed the end would come before next Summer. The execution of Miss Cavell, he said, did more for recruiting than all the Zeppelin raids. Mr. Palmer happened to be in France when the news of her death was received, and its effect on the troops was electrical. Her death gave her a Joan of Arc character that appealed to the French heart.

"It takes only five hours to get from the trenches to London," Mr. Palmer said, "and what a contrast. Everybody is cheerful at the front. They have only to fight and die for England and not to bother with politics. London will not believe you if you bring any good news from the front. The British are spreading all their news broadcast. The Germans are suppressing theirs. The British wash their linen on the public parade and the Germans wash theirs in the cellar with the lights turned off. If that steel curtain which is drawn over Germany were lifted the revelation might amaze the world. Only peace, however, will lift it."

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN ENDED.

"The lesson of the efficiency of the British navy is the same as that of the German army—tireless industry and no amateur interference with professional experts. Sheer hard work and brains put an end to the submarine campaign. There was too much about it. None of the dream plans of lay inventors, proved practicable when tried out."

"It was the professional naval mind that had the brains to cope with the submarine. The British are a stubborn people and they do things in their own way. In order to encourage recruiting they talked pessimism. Now they are advising that the financial situation is serious in order to make the people economize. If I know anything about war, and my experience at the British front counts for anything, that the talk that the British have fallen down in this war is nonsense. Their own new army had to wait on rifles and even uniforms to supply their allies. But this is one of the things the censor cut out, lest it offend the allies."

"I think the organization and equipment of the new army formed entirely of volunteers, is a military marvel. There have been costly mistakes, but the rank and file of the army in France have put up one of the most splendid fights in all history. I have watched the British army grow and improve. I do not know what the relations of the British and French Cabinets are, but I know that the relations of the French and British soldiers were never so good. Different as the races are, they have sought their way into each other's respect."

THE CHAMPAGNE EFFORT.

Mr. Palmer said he was over the Champagne battlefield, and he believed that the French might have broken through but for the heavy rains on the second day of the attack which was made to relieve the pressure on the Russian side. "The Germans knew that the attack was coming, and they brought 300,000 reinforcements from the eastern front, and concentrated them against the French and British armies. That front at Champagne was five times the length of that at Gettysburg, with at least ten times the number of men engaged. Tactically what the French tried to do at Champagne was what Pickett tried to do at Gettysburg—break a solid front. A quarter of an hour of such fire as the French directed against the German trenches would have wiped out the Union army placed as it was in the face of the Confederates at the second day of Gettysburg. The French kept up their fire for 72 hours."

"I have not heard a British or a French officer or soldier mention the possibility of any compromise with Germany. The French have a saying that the ghosts of their dead soldiers would haunt them if they stop fighting while there is a German on the soil of France."

KELLY'S EXTRADITION ORDERED

Chicago Report.—Thomas Kelly the millionaire contractor, wanted at Winnipeg for alleged frauds in the construction of the Parliament buildings, was ordered extradited by United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason, to-day.

The Commissioner's decision was based largely on a record of an investigation of the Kelly case made by a Commission at Winnipeg. Little evidence was taken in this city, where Kelly was arrested a month ago. He has been confined in jail at Waukegan, a suburb.