

sacred treasures which he has now formally acquired consist of a mirror, a sword and a necklace said to have come down to him from the first of these rulers.

Sir Charles Tupper, the last of the Canadian statesmen who brought about the Confederation of the Provinces, died at his English residence on the twenty-ninth of October, and his remains were brought to Canada for burial. A state funeral took place in Halifax on the sixteenth of last month, at which the governments of the Dominion and of the several provinces were represented. His grandson, Charles Stewart Tupper, of Winnipeg, succeeds to the baronetcy.

The death of Booker T. Washington removes the most eminent man of the negro race in the United States. Born a slave, he made himself a leader of men, and built up at Tuskegee, Alabama, the largest negro school in the world. His work in behalf of his people was recognized and supported by the white people of the country, both South and North. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him by Harvard and Dartmouth, he was consulted by political leaders, and, as the last, and perhaps the greatest honour, a special train was run from Montgomery to Tuskegee to carry state officials and others to his funeral.

So far as the censor permits us to know, there has been nothing of much importance in last month's war news from France and Flanders, except the negative statement that the Germans have not been able to gain a foot of ground in that region since last April. Along the Russian lines, from the Gulf of Riga to Roumania, the armies of the Central Powers have practically abandoned the offensive, and are preparing entrenchments for the winter. On both these fronts, it is believed, the armies of the Allies are increasing in strength, while the German and Austrian armies are weakening.

The most alarming news of the month has come from the Balkan regions. Serbia has been completely overrun by the Austrians, with the assistance of the Germans and Bulgarians, excepting a narrow strip in Macedonia which is held by the French and British forces that have come to the assistance of the Serbians. The Serbian armies, driven out of their own country, have retired to Montenegro and Albania. While the Austrians remain in possession in old Serbia, and the Bulgarians in Serbian Macedonia, the Germans are making an attempt to conquer Montenegro, the only part of the Balkans which the Turks were never able to subdue.

The conquest of Serbia opens up communication between Austria and Turkey; or will do so, as soon as the railway, which was destroyed by the fleeing Serbians, can be repaired. But the British are sending more troops to Saloniki, the Italians are supposed to be landing troops at Avlona, the Russians have promised to send an army against the Bulgarians, and the defeated Serbians themselves are determined to fight until they regain their independence.

The fiercest fighting of the month, and perhaps the fiercest fighting of the war, has been in Austria, where the Italian army is making slow and costly advances against the Austrian town of Gorizia. The fall of this fortress would probably enable the Italians to occupy all the Austrian coast line on the Adriatic.

Italy has given adhesion to the agreement not to make a separate peace; and the Triple Entente, which became quadruple when Japan made the same agreement, may now be called the Quintuple Entente.

The British army in the valley of the Tigris is now within a short distance of Bagdad. The Russians advancing into Mesopotamia from the Caucasus are only three hundred miles to the north. An effort has been made by the German, Austrian and Turkish representatives in Teheran to induce the Persian authorities to oppose these armies; but the Shah has declared himself in favour of the Allies. On their way toward Bagdad, the British have captured Ctesiphon, which was one of the richest cities of the ancient world.

Germany has been conducting secret warfare in the United States against those who were making or sending munitions to the Allies, and the results so far are said to be eight explosions in the Du Pont powder works, nine in other large plants, twenty in smaller factories, nineteen ships set on fire, sixty-nine men killed and many others maimed, and a property loss of six million dollars. The United States Government is making an investigation.

The managing director of the Hamburg-American Line in New York has been convicted in the United States courts of sending coal and provisions to German ships in the North Atlantic after the outbreak of the war. He was commissioned by the German government to do this two years before the war began — a proof that Germany was then planning for the war, and probably planning for the invasion of Canada or the raiding of Canadian ports.

That Greece is friendly to the Allies, though not openly in league with them, is shown by the report that after the fall of Monastir, the chief city of Macedonia, which is about ten miles from the Greek frontier, many Serbian soldiers retreated through Greek territory to reach the French encampment, and that the Greek soldiers did not attempt to disarm them, but showed them every kindness and attention.

It is officially announced that the list of casualties from the Persian Gulf includes the names of ten lieutenant-colonels, showing the severe nature of the recent fighting near Bagdad. Latest despatches from that region say the British forces are retreating. There has been fierce fighting at different points on the Dardanelles, in which the Turks claim the advantage. Activities on the Caucasian front have been checked by the snow, which is said to be ten feet deep. Snow has also hindered operations in the Balkans, where winter seems to have set in early, and on the Italian front.

King Peter of Serbia and his government are now at Scutari, in Albania, near the Adriatic coast.

The Canadian Government has called for a war loan of fifty million dollars, and the subscriptions tendered amount to over a hundred million.

Australia, with a population of four and a half millions, has sent three hundred thousand men to the war. Canada, with a larger population, has not yet sent two hundred thousand.

The government of the Union of South Africa has decided to send a military expedition against German East Africa, and General Smuts, Minister of Defence, will be placed in command.

A new Nurses' Home connected with the London Hospital was to have been called the Alexandra Home, in honour of Queen Alexandra; but, at Her Majesty's request, it will now be called the Edith Cavell Home, as a fitting memorial of Miss Cavell.