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DE WET'S FORCES DEFEATED

Enemy in German South-West Africa Uses Dum-Dum Bullets in Conflict With Loyalists

A despatch from London: says An official despatch from Lieut.-Col. Dirk Vandeventer concerning the defeat of a force of Germans and Boer rebels at Zandfontein, near the southern border of German south-west Africa, has been received. According to the report, the Union forces inflicted a loss of 120 killed or wounded and captured 25 men. The Union loss was 12 men killed and 11 wounded.

"Our officers and men who were killed," the report says, "with some exceptions, were shot with dum-dum bullets, and suffered frightful wounds."

The news was received from Pretoria to-day that the rebel general, Chris. Muller, was captured in a farmhouse, where he had hidden after being wounded. He is a prisoner in Pretoria.

An official Pretoria despatch received by Reuter's says that Gen. Louis Botha came into contact with the rebel General de Wet's commando 24 miles east of Winburg, Orange River Colony, after a forced night march. The rebels were severely defeated, 250 being taken prisoners.

Gets Seven Years as a German Spy

A despatch from London says: Seven years' penal servitude was the sentence imposed in the Old Bailey Court on Ernst, the barber found guilty of serving as a spy in the employ of Master Spy Steinhauer at Potsdam. Working at his trade in Holloway, Ernst often attended the wardens and officers of the neighboring jail. According to the evidence he got in touch with Steinhauer through another barber and added a pound monthly to his income by acting as agent by forwarding letters containing information.

Ernst pleaded that he had long ago quit the business of supplying information to Steinhauer, but it was clear from the evidence that he had paid special attention to sending reports on espionage cases and naval matters. The accused was alleged to have conspired with Steinhauer in getting a man named Ireland, of the H.M.S. Foxhound, to communicate information prejudicial to the interests of the State. Ernst is a British-born subject of German descent, and is married to a German woman. He was one of the first aliens arrested after the declaration of war, but obtained his release as a British subject. After the authorities had been watching his correspondence he was arrested again on the charge of being a spy.

ANTI-BRITISH PAPERS.

Order-in-Council Makes it a Criminal Offence to Possess Them.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The order-in-Council, making it a criminal offence to circulate or possess seditious anti-British and German papers, which are coming into Canada from American cities, will be rigidly enforced. The matter is to be taken up by the Postmaster-General, and special officers appointed to enforce the law. The penalty is $5,000, or two years' imprisonment. There is said to be a heavy circulation of such papers in Montreal.

BRITISH LOSSES 57,000.

Britain Not Able to Estimate Losses of Other Nations Involved.

A despatch from London says: The British casualties in the war up to October 31 were approximately 57,000 men of all ranks. This estimate was given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons in reply to a question by Edward T. John, member of the House from East Denbighshire. Premier Asquith gave the British casualties, and added that he was not in a position to estimate the losses of the other allied powers or those of the enemy.

SOONER THAN SURRENDER

Ship Went Down and Those on Board Cheered and Sang the National Anthem

A despatch from Petrograd says: A graphic account has been received here of the end of the Russian transport Pruth, which the Russians sank sooner than surrender her to the Turkish cruiser Goeben. When called upon to surrender her captain headed the Pruth for the shore, opened the valves and blew a hole in the bottom of the vessel. Lieut. Ragowsky perished while attempting to fire a second charge of explosives. Part of the crew got off in boats, while the others jumped into the water and were picked up by the Turkish ships.

The ship's chaplain and a handful of men were left aboard. As the ship went down the chaplain was seen on deck giving his blessing to the men, who remained about him, cheering and singing the national anthem.

THE LATE LORD ROBERTS.

DEATH OF LORD ROBERTS

Had Gone on a Brief Visit to France to Greet the Indian Troops

A despatch from London says: The Official Press Bureau issued the following announcement:

"Lord Kitchener announces with deep regret, which he knows will be shared by the whole army, that he received the following telegram from Sir John French, the commander of the British forces in France:

"'I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.'

"Lord Roberts was on a brief visit to France in order to greet the Indian troops, of which he is colonel-in-chief. He contracted a chill on Thursday, and succumbed after a short illness to an attack of pneumonia."

Age a Contributory Cause.

His age—he was 82 on last September 30—was a contributory cause of death, although he had been in his usual health lately, which was exceptionally good for a man of his age.

A despatch from Paris says: It is learned here that the end of Lord Roberts was glorious, that, although he had contracted a chill almost immediately after his arrival in France, he insisted on going to the front to see the troops. He shook hands with the men, and in moving about crossed what is now a veritable bog. An affection of the lungs developed, and Lord Roberts returned to Boulogne. "I don't expect to recover," he is quoted as saying after his arrival at Boulogne, "but I am glad to die near many of my old comrades." When the news of his death reached the trenches many of the veterans sobbed. The French nation regards Lord Roberts' end as the most inspiring historic incident of this war.

Was About to Return.

Lord Roberts left England on Wednesday of last week with his daughter, Lady Aileen Roberts, and his son-in-law, Major Lewin. The party had a rough trip crossing the Channel, but the aged General felt no ill-effects and went through with his programme on the Continent. In fact, he was about to return home when his death occurred.

Earl Roberts had motored to the British bases and camps, had reviewed the Indian troops and had conferred with the leading officers. It was not until about dinner time Friday evening that he complained of a slight chill. As he was subject to more or less trifling chest troubles, he followed his usual course and went to bed early. As his temperature increased, medical men were called in and pronounced his condition critical. They relieved the General of what pain he was suffering, and he fell asleep. His death occurred during sleep.

The passing of the great warrior has created profound grief throughout the country. At all churches, and in the camps, where the soldiers are training, touching references were made to his death, and the "Dead March in Saul" was played.

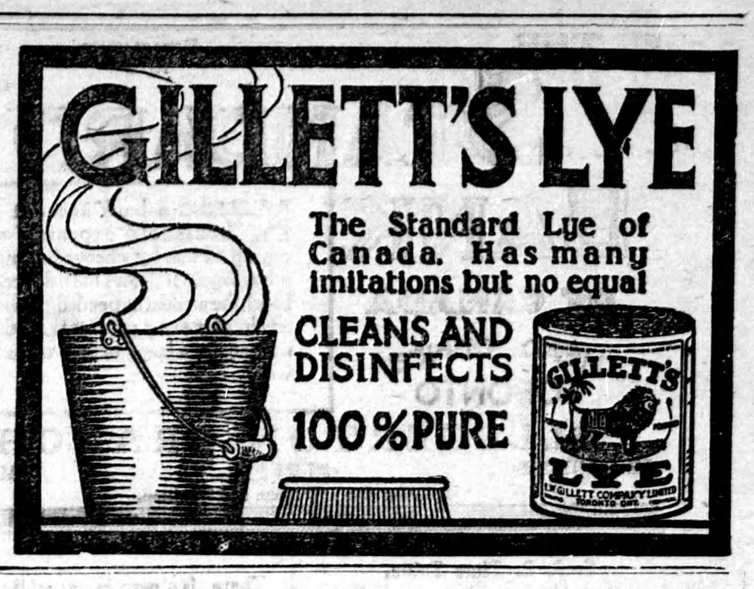
Lord Roberts' Life in Brief.

Born at Cawnpore, India, September 30, 1832; entered Bengal artillery September 12, 1851; commissioned Lieutenant (at relief of Lucknow), June 3, 1857; married in Ireland, May 17, 1859; promoted to Captain, Nov. 2, 1860; breveted Major, November 13, 1860; breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, August 15, 1868; Senior Staff Officer, Lushai campaign, 1871-1872; breveted Major-General, December 31, 1878; commanded Kuram Field Force, Afghanistan, 1878-1879; commanded Kabul Field Force, September, 1879-1880; commanded in Southern Afghanistan, October, 1880; received thanks of Parliament, May 5, 1881; Commander in Chief, Madras, November, 1881-1885; Commander-in-Chief, India, 1885-April, 1893; created Baron Roberts of Kandahar, 1893; created Field Marshal, May 25, 1895; Commander-in-chief, Ireland, October 1, 1895; Commander-in-chief, South Africa, 1899-1900; Commander-in-chief of British Army, 1901-1904; Chairman Imperial Defence Committee, 1905.

PICK OF THE GUARDS SHATTERED

Broke Through British Lines in Three Places, Then Were Hurled Back

A despatch from London says: "A very severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered by a Prussian Guard corps. The enemy made an especial effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped already had been weakened by attacks of infantry of the line. Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced for three hours. This was at once followed by an assault in force, carried out by the first and fourth brigades (probably 12,000 men) of the Prussian Guard corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by the infantry of the line had failed. The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempt to penetrate Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground. An immense loss has been inflicted on the Germans, 700 of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line under direct and enfiladed fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy. The action of our troops on this as well as on previous occasions cannot be praised too highly."



3 WEEKS RAIN OF SHELLS

Defence of Ypres Will Rank as One of History's Greatest Episodes

A despatch from London says: The Official Press Bureau issued the following statement: "The operations during the last few days have consisted mainly of fighting to the north of the Lys, where the points of interest were at first on the line of Hollebecke, Wytschaete and Messines. There have also been severe encounters on the line from Zanvoorde to Frelinzhein.

"The character of the fighting has been one of frequent and vigorous infantry attacks from the Germans, accompanied by heavy shell fire, alternating with equally vigorous counter-attacks, the general result being the maintenance of our line, not without considerable losses on our side, but with still heavier losses on the other. Six machine guns and over one hundred prisoners were taken by us in one day.

"The German artillery fire was practically a continual bombardment, intended to pulverize the defence preparatory to the advance of the infantry. In the centre the struggle has been at Ypres, the defence of which will certainly be reckoned in history as one of the most striking episodes of the British army.

"For more than three weeks the position, which projects like a bastion into the enemy's lines, has been held under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased by day or night. During this time the enemy has poured successive waves of infantry against it, only to see them break to pieces, one after the other."

The bombardment of Ypres served to absolve the allies of the obligation of looking after nearly one thousand German prisoners. The German shells fell on the railway station, where they evidently hoped to blow up one of the armored trains. At the moment prisoners were awaiting the arrival of a special train to convey them to the south of France. They were killed in appalling numbers, only 284 surviving unscathed. One hundred and sixty-one were wounded and conveyed to the British base hospitals. The others are still unburied at the railway station. The Germans began a night attack and they were well on toward Bethune. The town seemed to be at their mercy. They had met little opposition, for the thin line of khaki had retreated before them and occupied a position on the slopes of a hill. The British infantry opened a terrifying rifle fire which decimated the Germans. In the meantime the latter had brought their artillery forward and in the stampede that ensued after the British fire opened their gun crews and infantry became a panic-stricken mass of humanity. The British guns did their work mercilessly. The Germans were driven back helter-skelter, leaving piles of dead. Their guns were also abandoned, with several rounds of ammunition.

SPREADS TO CHILDREN.

Several Living Near Infected Cattle Found with Sore Mouths.

A despatch from Providence, R.I., says: Fear that the foot and mouth disease had spread to human beings was expressed by Federal and State authorities. Four children of a Providence man who owned infected cattle were found to have sores in their mouths. A boy of fourteen who had taken care of the cows had the most pronounced symptoms. The children have been examined by several doctors, but the nature of the disease has not been determined definitely.

Turks Sent to Fort Henry.

Bound for Fort Henry as prisoners of war a train load of Turks passed through the Toronto terminals from Brantford. This was the first occasion that any citizens of the Ottoman Empire have been placed in custody, and the arrival of the train in Toronto created a great deal of interest. The train was composed of two coaches and a baggage car, which was filled with the effects of the prisoners. The total number of Turks arrested was 120. A full company of the local militia was placed in charge of the prisoners, and while ten men were placed upon the platforms with loaded rifles as guards the remainder were seated in the coaches between their charges.

EMDEN PARTY STILL AT LARGE

Three Officers and Forty Men, with Four Guns, Escaped in Schooners.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., says: The Naval Board here has received details of the fight in which the German cruiser Emden was put out of commission. The Emden arrived at Cocos Island and sent armed launches towing two boats ashore. Forty men with three officers and four maxims were landed in fifteen minutes, and the landing party smashed the wireless instruments and the engines of the plant.

In the meantime the Australian cruiser Sydney was sighted on the horizon and the Emden immediately put out to sea, leaving the landing party, both boats and men, behind. The Emden started the firing, her practice at first being excellent, but afterwards it fell off. She lost two funnels and took fire at the stern within an hour, while the Sydney was scarcely touched.

The landing party, having commandeered two months' supplies, left on schooners belonging to the owner of the islands.

It appears that the presence of the Emden was made known to the Sydney by wireless from the Eastern Cable Company's staff on Cocos Island.

ARMY OF 200,000 ENVELOPED

Gen. Dankl's Forces, Caught in Their Retreat Towards Hungary, Must Surrender

A despatch from London says: It is reported from Petrograd that an Austrial army retreating in Galicia has been caught between two Russian armies and must surrender or accept certain defeat in battle.

The supposition here is that the imperiled force is the command of Gen. Dankl, which retreated up the Vistula from Ivangorod and New Alexandra after the collapse of the Austro-German invasion. Instead of co-operating with the Germans in a withdrawal to Cracow and Czenstochowa, the Austrians appear to have followed their own course in an attempt to withdraw rapidly across Western Galicia and escape through the passes of the Carpathians into Hungary.

The news is partial confirmation of the report transmitted by correspondents in Petrograd that there was a quarrel between Gen. Dankl and the German commander, Gen. von Hindenburg, due to the callousness of the Germans in forcing the Austrians to accept the perils and hardships of a rear guard, while the Germans themselves conserved men.

Apparently the Austrians made good their retreat southward across the upper Vistula, but were not swift enough to escape a turning movement by Russian cavalry which crossed the Vistula from South-west Poland and swerved eastward while a supporting force followed the Austrians from the north.