

LAURIER'S LONDON SPEECH

British Freedom Contrasted With Prussian Militarism

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at the banquet of the Ontario Liberal Club Federation at London last week, compared the tactics of Britain and Germany. "We must win this war," he said. "We have made every possible sacrifice, and we are ready to do more if need be. We have loaded ourselves, we have sent our boys to the front, where they have fought on the battlefields of Europe and on the soil of France with the same bravery which characterized their ancestors. They have shown that the blood which flows through their veins is still the same as that which was poured upon the soil of France.

"We await with confidence the outcome of the war. We know that it must end in victory. But after victory, what? Shall a new militarism arise in England? As a British Liberal I say, 'Let England remain true to herself and to her glorious past. Let her become more powerful and more radiant than ever.' Germany must be fought relentlessly, but when victory comes let the better angels of our nature assert themselves again and govern us.

"What comes after peace must depend upon the extent of our victory. It is not revenge but justice that we seek. The Germans are to-day under the ban of civilization on account of the atrocities which they have committed; the sinking of the Lusitania and the murder of little babies with Zeppelins. Yet the only people to be held responsible are the German military authorities. On the day of victory they will be called to answer by severe judges. It is unfair to hold all the German people responsible for the conduct of the nation in the war.

Dealing with affairs in the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid declared that the civil expenditure was "going on as merrily as if we were in the piping times of peace," whereas it was the bounden duty of the Administration to reduce such expenditure to the lowest possible notch. He objected to the retention of money votes when the Government had no intention of spending the money during the current year. For this he blamed the patronage system.

Austrians Lose 28,000 Men

Italian Gains on Mt. Pasubio—Capture Battery

Italian troops in the Trentino last week made further progress in their advance towards Mount Rote, according to the Italian official statement issued Sunday. In the region of Cosmagnon an entire Austro-Hungarian battery, composed of four guns, and a large number of ammunition wagons, were captured. The text of the statement says: "On the slopes of Mount Pasubio further enemy attacks were driven off by our troops, who in turn, as the result of a vigorous counter-attack, were able again to progress towards Mount Rote. In the Cosmagnon area a whole enemy battery, composed of four mountain guns, as well as a large quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands. In the Posina Valley enemy forces surprised one of our advanced positions west of Tovo, but as soon as reinforcements arrived the enemy was completely driven out. On the rest of the front there were only artillery actions. Our batteries bombarded billets at Predazzo, in the Arisio Valley. The enemy fired a few shells into Cortiz."

Link Collapses

In a terrific storm, which broke over the city about 10.30 Monday night, the Olympic rink, a large corrugated iron building situated on Ferry street, was blown to the ground, and an advance party of twenty soldiers of the 176th Battalion had a miraculous escape from serious injury. The men had just gone to bed when the crash came. They scrambled out from underneath the debris, all of them more or less bruised and scratched, but no lives lost.

Three Years For M.P.P.

Edward J. Devine, M.P.P. for Kingston, was sentenced by Judge Hannan on Regina last week to serve three years on each of three counts of forgery. Devine, addressing the court, said that he had paid back to the Government not only the money he had received from the frauds, but also the money which J. P. Brown had received from frauds in which Devine participated, totalling \$6,000.

Kingstonian Safe

The British steamer Kingstonian, reported as among those torpedoed by a German submarine off Nantucket, is safe in port, according to word received by John M. Thomas of Boston, local manager of the Leyland Line, which owns the steamer. Mr. Thomas said his information showed that the Kingstonian was thousands of miles from Nantucket when it was reported sunk.

Canadian Casualties

Up till October 11 the total number of casualties among officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces was 23,028, according to figures compiled by the Casualty Record Office. The number is made up as follows: Killed in action, 8,134; died of wounds, 3,120; died of sickness, 483; presumed dead, 1,009; missing, 1,273; wounded, 37,939.

Woman Commander

A woman has been commissioned by the Government of Wurttemberg as second in command in charge of a small gunboat on Lake Constance which is employed on guard duty at Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are located. She has been given the rank and uniform of a Lieutenant.

Five hundred more Army Service men are asked from Canada by the War Office, being needed in connection with transport and supply work.

Harrison Proctor, of Newmarket, who spent his lifetime of ninety-two years on the homestead, died while milking a cow on his farm.

TAIT RESIGNS OFFICE;

BENNETT APPOINTED

Sir Thomas Resigns Questioning Choice of Mr. Murray as Secretary—Premier's Statement

Sir Thomas Tait, Director of National Service, has resigned and R. B. Bennett, M.P., Calgary, has been appointed in his stead. The resignation was entirely unexpected. The incident, which led up to his resignation arose out of his proposal to appoint G. M. Murray, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to the position of secretary of the Director of National Service. An official statement upon the subject, issued by the Prime Minister, says: "All proposed appointments are, in the regular course, submitted to the Government for approval; in order to accept this appointment, however, Mr. Murray resigned in advance his position as secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Objection was taken to the proposed appointment of Mr. Murray on the ground that a circular which he had issued to the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, misrepresented a communication to him from the Minister of Finance, with regard to the use of Canadian products and materials for the equipment of the Canadian forces, while in Great Britain. It was felt that while this circular remained uncorrected the Government could not consistently approve of Mr. Murray's appointment to the position mentioned.

Sir Thomas, in his letter of resignation to the Prime Minister, dated Oct. 12, said: "In view of what has occurred in the case of G. M. Murray who had been offered by me and accepted the position of secretary of National Service, and of that incident as indications of what may be anticipated in connection with the future organization and work of National Service, I feel compelled after serious consideration, to relinquish the position of Director-General of National Service, and therefore do now resign from that position."

Sir Robert Borden, replying on Oct. 13, said in part: "It came somewhat as a surprise, as you had not given me in our interview of last evening an intimation of any such intention. While I do not venture to question a decision which must rest upon your own judgment, you will permit me to say that in my opinion there was nothing in the incident which has occurred that should have impelled you to take so serious and precipitate a decision."

RUSS. STORM TRENCHES

Stubborn Fight Before Kovel—Russ. Successful

After a stubborn battle with German forces, north of Korynitza in Volhynia, on the Stokhod River, the Russians stormed the trenches of the enemy and captured two machine guns. They also took a number of German prisoners. The attack was made at dawn, and it was a complete success. After this advance, the Germans made several fierce counter-attacks with the bayonet, but they made no impression on the Russians. These steadily held their ground and mowed down their opponents. The action was a costly one for the Germans.

The Russians also fought and won a defensive battle with the Germans in the Skorobov region. The fighting was started by the launching of an attack on the Russian first line trenches. This effort was met by a Russian counter-attack and the Germans were severely handled and driven back. Caught out of the shelter of their guns, the Teutons were walked over. The German report these engagements with the Russians as a violent battle on the Stokhod River, Volhynia in the direction of Kovel, and they assert that the Russians were repulsed. In this fighting the Russian troops showed their old-time dash and they were more than a match for the Teutons.

In the Carpathians a heavy battle continues to rage for the possession of the passes to Hungary and Transylvania. The Austrians admit that the Russians have made slight headway but the prospects are that no decision will be reached in the engagement for some time. In the meantime General Brusiloff continues to regroup his forces in order to assist the Roumanians.

Unjustly Shot

The Commission which was appointed to inquire into the shooting of F. Sheehy Skeffington during the rebellion in Ireland last spring has reported there was no good ground for complaints against the action of Lieutenant Morris, who caused Skeffington to be detained and sent to the barracks. The Commission found also that Captain Bowen-Colthurst added to the documents found on Skeffington's body in an endeavor to excuse his action a document entitled, "Secret orders to the military," which the Commission found was a forgery from beginning to end. Apart from the defence of insanity, the Commissioners state: "There can be no excuse or palliation for Captain Bowen-Colthurst's conduct from first to last."

Camp Borden Fire

Early Tuesday morning fire totally destroyed the Headquarters, mess buildings and kitchens. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is thought that the log fire which was burning in the open grate threw sparks which started the blaze. The lounge room to the west was soon enveloped in flames driven by a forty-mile-an-hour gale, and it spread to the kitchens. The building and equipment were valued at \$4,000.

Aeroplane Works at Toronto

The new aeroplane factory which the Imperial Munitions Board will establish in Canada, acting according to an arrangement recently made between the British and Canadian Governments, will be built in Toronto.

At the present time there is not a single convicted murderer in Canada. This is said to be a further evidence of the advantages of prohibition.

Honor Roll

Durham and District

- A Adair, John; Adair, Robin; Allan, Lieut. T.; Allen, Johnston; Atkinson, Herbert; Ayott, Bert.
B Banks, George; Bailey, Michael; Bailey, J.; Bailey, T.; Baker, Chris; Basham, A.; Baker, Richard; Bell, Alex.; Blyth, Cecil; Bolger, John; Borthwick, David; Box, Fred; Bradley, Thos.; Bryon, J. C.; Brown, R.; Bryon, Percy; Bunce, Frank.
C Catton, Victor; Calder, Roy; Campbell, W. A.; Campbell, G. W.; Carey, James; Chislett, Charles; Clark, Campbell; Colville, John; Confrey, D.; Cove, A.; Corkill, Joseph; Connolly, Arthur; Coutts, James; Corbett, Fred; Cross, Roy; Cross, J. H.; Crawford, Chas.
D Daniel, Percy; Darby, Wm.; Darling, C. E.; Derby, John; Davis, J. A.; Davis, Percy; Davis, Cecil; Dewar, A. C.; Dodsworth, H. W.; Donaldson, Alex.; Drumm, H. G.; Dunbar, Lachlan; Dyre, A.
E Eccles, Roy; Edwards, Elmo; Edwards, Ivan; Elvidge, Vernon; Ewen, Robt.
F Falkingham, Wm.; Fluker, Ray; Findlay, Alex.; Findlay, Murray.

G

- Gadd, Wm.; Glover, E.; Goleby, Wm.; Grigsby, Frank; Grigsby, H.; Gray, H.; Grant, Brock; Gray, Thos.; Greenwood, J. W.; Grundy, Wm.; Grierson, Nathan; Gun, Dr. A.; Gun, Gordon; Gun, Cecil.
H Hazen, G. C.; Hazen, R.; Havens, Ed.; Havens, Chas.; Hamlet, Joseph; Hartford, S. J.; Hazen, Wm.; Hillis, Sam.; Hoy, Murray; Hopkins, W. J.; Hunt, R.; Hughes, Jesse.
I Irwin, Duncan.
K Kelly, Fred; Keith, Robert; Knisley, W. H.; Kress, George; Kress, Lieut. H.
L Lake, Wilfrid; Lake, Wm.; Laidlaw, A. N.; Lauder, W. A.; Lauder, T. A.; Lawrence, John A.; Ledingham, John; Ledingham, Ivan; Legge, C. L.; Leeson, Fred; Lindsay, E. G.; Lindsay, R. G.; Lloyd, George; Lloyd, J. A.; Lloyd, Anson; Lucas, J. N.

M

- Marshall, C. A.; Mountain, Lorne; Munroe, Wm.; Morton, Wesley; Mather, T. L.; Matheson, L.; Mort, A.; Murray, George.
Mc McAlister, T. W.; McAlister, W. W.; McAsey, F. M.; McComb, Archie; McComb, Alex.; McConnell, Harold; McDonald, John C.; McDonald, H. H.; McDonald, John; McDonald, Thos.; McDonald, Norman; McDonald, Philip; McFarlane, David B.; McFadden, J. R.; McGirr, Wm.; McGirr, E. J.; McGillivray, Neil; McGirr, Lance; McLraith, Frank; McLraith, J. H.; McKeown, J. J.; MacKay, Frank; McMillan, N. J.; McKinnon, Hector; McKechnie, H. C.; McMahon, J.; McNally, Stanley; McNally, Cecil.
N Ness, George; Newell, Lewis; Nichol, John C.; Nichol, Wilfrid; Nichol, C. W.; Nicholson, Noel.
O Oyns, C. H.

P

- Petty, Wm.; Pilgrim, Chas.; Pinkerton, F.; Pinkerton, John M.; Pollock, H.; Pust, J. A.; Pust, Ezra.
R Ramage, Chas. C.; Ramage, James; Renwick, Edgar; Robb, Robert; Ross, Clarence; Ross, John; Ross, Percy.
S Saunders, Mack; Saunders, Allister; Scheuermann, V.; Seaman, S.; Smith, J. Fred.; Smith, Andrew; Smith, Andrew; Stedman, John; Stewart, Thos.; Stewart, Corp.; Standen, S.
T Torry, Fred; Thompson, David; Thompson, Walter; Thomas, J. E.
V Vollett, James; Vollett, Harold; Vollett, Harry.
W Warmington, James; Warmington, Joseph; Wall, James; Watson, Ferguson; Watson, J.; Wallace, Jas.; died Aug. 30.; Wells, Alex.; Weir, J.; Weir, John; Whitmore, W. N.; White, Alex.; White, B. J.; Willis, Stanley; Willis, B. H.; Wolfe, Capt. C. H.; Wright, J.; Wylie, W. J.

ALLIES TRIUMPH ON WESTERN FRONT

British Hold Schwaben Redoubt Against Counter-attacks—Foch Maintains Ground

Operations of the British and the French on the front of the Somme Monday were again confined to local actions. The French who had gained a footing in Sally-Saillies on the road from Peronne to Bapaume, and held it against a fierce bombardment and counter-attacks, consolidated their positions as far as the cross-road. The British north of the Somme completed the consolidation of their positions in the Schwaben Redoubt. They brought in 68 prisoners including one officer. These were taken in repulsing fierce Teuton counter-attacks. The Germans, as usual, came on in masses as thick as swarms of bees and the British troops did not have much difficulty in driving them back with the intensity of their fire.

British Damage Gun Emplacements

At Neuville St. Vaast, north of Arras, the British also varied their raiding tactics by subjecting the German lines to an organized bombardment, doing great damage to the concrete work and gun emplacements. South of the Somme the French continued to improve their alignment by capturing a small wood with two 8-inch guns and one 8-inch field piece between Genremont and Ablaincourt. Foch's infantry and artillery were engaged in a violent action east of Berry-en-Santerre. The Teutons came up in droves to the counter-attack and they were unable to make any impression on the French.

Foch Captures 1,100 Teutons

General Haig's troops have won new successes in the Thiepval region of the Somme front. Here the British are confronted by two great obstacles to an advance—the powerfully fortified Stuff and Schwaben redoubts. After heavy artillery preparations the British swung forward in this sector Sunday and advanced on both positions. North of the Stuff redoubt two lines of German trenches were cleared for a distance of 200 yards. North and west of the Schwaben redoubt the enemy was thrust back a considerable distance. The Germans again adhered to the policy of abandoning ground in preference to losing men in great numbers. About 300 prisoners were swept behind the British ranks in the two movements.

A slight advance was also made by the British Sunday morning to the northeast of Gueudecourt, where

FOE CHANCES LESSEN

Roumanians Rold Out But Crisis Not Passed

The battle is still at a critical stage. Driving through the Torzburger Pass, the invading forces already have penetrated seven miles into Roumania. They are striving for Campulung, at the head of the railway leading directly to Bucharest. But at every other point they have not succeeded yet in crossing the border line. Valiant efforts are being made by the Russians to halt the Teuton offensive. They are sending troops to Bukowina the Rumanian border defences and massing troops in Bukowina, aiming to break through the Carpathian passes and so force a junction with the hard pressed Roumanians.

SENDING TROOPS TO BUKOWINA

The Rumanian situation continues to be serious. Although King Ferdinand's troops have had time to fortify all the border passes, Falkenhayn is battering at the defences without pause. Each hour the Roumanian line holds lessens the Teuton chance of breaking through, for the Allied commands are taking all measures to relieve the pressure. For the moment the greatest danger is in the Torzburger Pass, where the Germans are striking for the railway to the capital. Campulung is only 10 miles beyond their reach and it lies on the edge of the Rumanian plain. Falkenhayn's advance here, however, has produced a deep salient in his line. To the east, along the border, the Roumanians are holding their ground, while to the west they are making slow progress in their counter-offensive.

Unless Falkenhayn can straighten his line an advance out of the pass carries with it a serious threat to both flanks.

In eastern Transylvania the Roumanians have yielded little ground. In the Otuz Valley, where the Teutons had succeeded in forcing their way across the frontier, King Ferdinand's troops threw them back. Only south of Kronstadt and to the east were the Roumanians compelled to give way.

Meanwhile there are indications that the fighting in the Dobrudja will soon be resumed.

Apparently the Teutons have drawn heavily on their forces to strengthen the blow against the Roumanians. Petrograd messages on Monday reported that they had fallen back to Dobrich, in southern Dobrudja. Activity continues on the north wings of the Macedonian front. The battle in which the Serbs, French and Russians are opposing the Bulgars south of Monastir, is still undecided, but the Serbs have made progress in the bend of the Cerna. On the right wing the operations against Seres are developing. French troops have cut the railway south of the town, which is now separated from Demts-Hissar.

British Casualties

In the last week 5,372 British soldiers and 313 British officers, a total of 5,685, were killed in the fighting on all fronts where there are British troops, the War Office announces. The total wounded and missing last week was 24,994, the War Office announces. Of this number 1,023 were officers.

Fly the Atlantic

Nationalidades' Paris correspondent telegraphs that the well known Swedish aviator, Captain Hugo Sundstedt, who for some months resided in Paris, will try to fly across the Atlantic.

The French soldiers are urged to invest their superfluous cash in the new French war loan, in a general order to the army issued by Gen. Joffre.

Many Windsor women are ready to fill positions in factories and offices left vacant by men enlisting.

The Tillsonburg Red Cross will receive over \$200 from a day's collection of rags, paper, etc.

The ONTARIO WIND ENGINE and PUMP COMPANY. Manufacture the Cheapest and the Best Pumping Outfit on the Market. Sold by W. D. Connor, Durham - Ontario. Includes illustration of a windmill pump.

The People's Mills. Sovereign Flour, Eclipse Flour, Pastry Flour, Low Grade Flour, Rolled Oats, Breakfast Cereal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Corn Chop, Cracked Chicken Corn, Crimped Oats for Horses, Barley and Wheat Chop, Mixed Chop. JOHN MCGOWAN, TELEPHONE No. 8 (Night or Day). Includes illustration of a mill building.