

Hints

Hints on various topics including clothing, health, and general advice.

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 Austrian army retreating in Galicia has been caught between two Russian armies and must surrender or accept certain defeat in battle.

NO IRON CROSS FOR THIS GOVERNOR

Admits That Artillery at Tsing-tau Was Completely Overcome by Japanese.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Governor of Tsing-tau, capital of the German concession of Kiaochow, China, sent a telegram to the German Emperor through the Japanese Legation at Peking, in which he says:

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 pick 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 especially 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 repulse, 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."



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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 Ypres, where the points of interest were at first on the line of Hollebecke, Wytchaete and Messines. There have also been severe encounters on the line from Zandvoorde to Frelzinheze. 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 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."

QUEEN PAID VISIT TO WOUNDED MEN

Gladdened Hearts of Soldiers with Gifts of Pipes and Clothing.

A despatch from London says: Queen Mary paid a visit to Paignton in Devonshire, in order to inspect the American Women's Hospital, where some 200 wounded soldiers from the front are being treated. Accompanied by Lady Arthur Paget, Lady Randolph and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, members of the Hospital Committee, and her personal suite, the Queen left London and remained in the hospital for more than two hours, which were passed in visiting the wards, talking to the patients, and distributing among them personal presents of pipes, shirts, cigarettes and warm mufflers. The Queen, who was shown round the wards by Dr. Howard N. Beale and other American members of the staff, which is entirely American, and consists of two American Red Cross units of six surgeons and 24 nurses, was greatly struck by the efficiency displayed, which is entirely due to American effort, the whole sum needed for the support of the hospital being contributed by Americans.



German Crown Prince's Mother-in-Law Has Renounced Germany. The Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mother-in-law of the Crown Prince Frederick William, has renounced her German nationality and resumed the nationality of her birth, which is known as the Grand Duchess Mikalovitch. She is the Czar's cousin and sister of the Grand Duke Nicholas and Michael. She has given her beautiful villa on the Riviera for the use of the wounded soldiers.

FORCING A WAY INTO GERMANY

Russians Wearing Down the Defences of East and West Prussia.

A despatch from London says: A general engagement, on which the fate of German's eastern frontier provinces may depend, is rapidly developing all along the extended line from Stalluponen to Cracow, where the advancing forces of the Czar have come into contact with the armies of the Kaiser, the latter evidently being determined at last to offer a stubborn resistance to the Russian progress. Already the whole eastern and southern border land of East Prussia is ringing with conflict, particularly in the region of the Mazur Lakes, where Slav and Teuton are struggling for the possession of passes, whose relinquishment by either army means serious defeat owing to the nature of the country. The Germans failed in a vigorous offensive up the Vistula into Russian Poland from the stronghold of Thorn. According to official statements from Petrograd, the Germans sought to reach Wloclawek, 30 miles from Thorn, by a simultaneous advance on both sides of the river, but were repulsed by the Russians. The German force in this direction is said to have been strengthened by troops hurriedly transferred from Lyck, where no effort was made to check the Russian advance some days ago. Of the fighting on the Posen and Silesia fronts the Russian general staff merely says that "in the Czenstochowa region the Germans are moving gradually to the Silesian frontier." Unofficial reports passed by the censor and printed in the Petrograd newspapers, however, state that severe defeat has been inflicted on the German near Kalisz, and that the enemy had retreated into his own country after losing twelve heavy guns and leaving many dead on the field.

Bomb For Enver Kills 5 Germans

A despatch from Petrograd says: There has been a revolt of the Constantinian garrison. Five German officers were killed by a bomb in the palace of Enver Pasha, the Minister for War. Enver Pasha himself was unhurt. A letter which was found declared that the bomb was meant for the man who sold Turkey to Germany.

TURK ARMY IN GOOD SHAPE

MUST BE RECKONED WITH IN THE PRESENT WAR.

So Says a War Correspondent—Have Huge Forces to Draw From. The Turkish army has been trained by German officers, but the navy has been built up largely on the advice of British and American officers. Turkey, it is said, can put at least 750,000 trained men in the field, but only a portion of the total effort in arms could be delivered at one time or in one place. The men, and it is not formidable. But unless other nations are drawn into the war to support the allies, the influence of the Turk may prove a very important factor. James F. Archibald, a war correspondent in fifteen campaigns, writing in World's Work, recently said: "Turk as a Soldier. "Turky must be seriously considered in this conflict. Her arms might easily be the balance of power. There is no better fighting force in the world to-day than the Turks. I saw a hundred thousand Turks mobilized in Albania during the revolution before the Balkan war, with as little trouble as would move a brigade of magnificent fanatics, armed and equipped in the most modern manner. These men went down to defeat before an inferior people and an inferior force, beaten, not by the arms of the enemy, but by politics at home. A few weeks ago I saw these same Turks in Constantinople. They carried their old spirit—their equipment was even better, and the useless domains of their empire, which had been a drain on them, had been cut off. A new party is in power, and the Turkey of to-day must be reckoned with in this struggle, both in arms and in diplomacy. There is no better infantry in the world than the Turkish infantry; their abstemious habits, their national temperance, which is a part of their faith, puts them among the best foot soldiers of the world."

ESCAPED AS FIREMEN.

Ten Officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm Break Parole.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company of London from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, says that ten officers from the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which was destroyed early in the war by the British cruiser Highflyer, who were on parole, have made their escape in a Dutch steamer, disguised as firemen. The men had been lodged on a German steamer moored in the harbor at Las Palmas.

FEAR FAMINE IN GOATS.

French Animals are Being Fed to British Indian Soldiers.

Advice reaching here to the effect that the British Government is feeding its Indian troops in the field on French goats are worrying glove importers in this country. There promises to be a shortage in goat skins for glove manufacture, not because the Indian troops eat the entire goat, but because they are using the skins as mats to lie on in the trenches. To make sure that by no chance should the meat served offend the religious scruples of the Hindus, the British Government has been serving goat meat. The information is that the Indian troops are consuming between five and six thousand carcases a day, or five hundred dozen goat skins. Assuming that the war lasts only six months, a most conservative assumption, these troops will consume approximately ninety thousand dozen goats. Because of this destruction of the goats there is likely to be a shortage in French kidskins.

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 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.

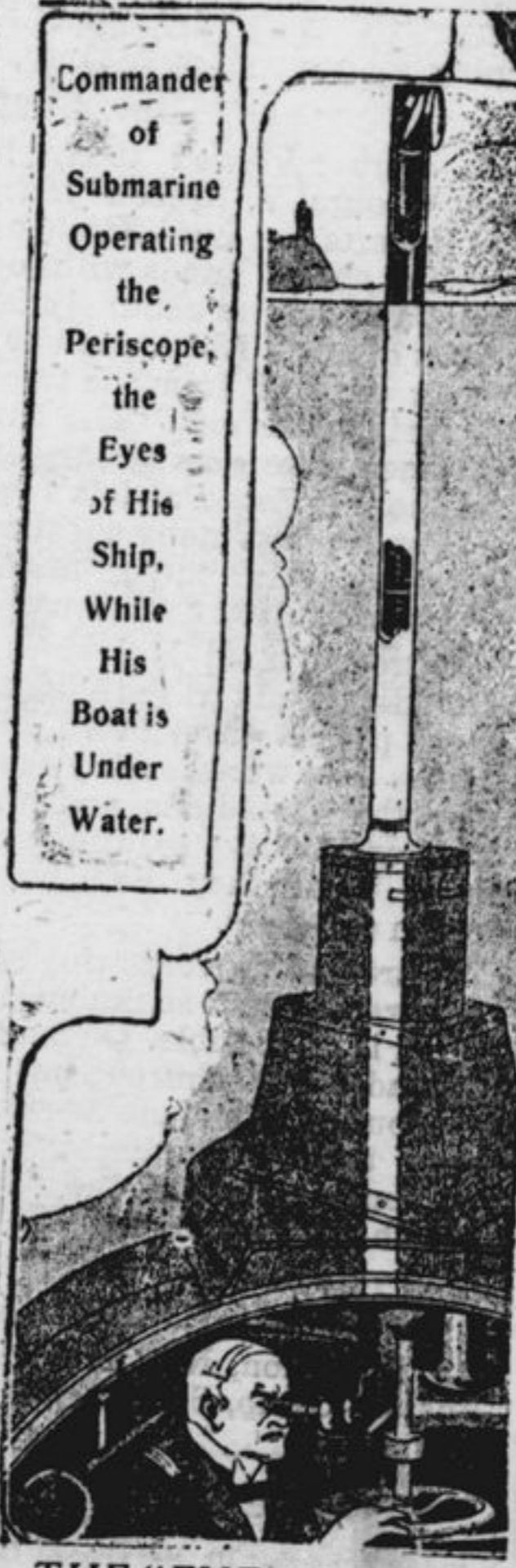


BUCKNAM PASHA. Admiral Ransford D. Bucknam, born in Nova Scotia, who is now in supreme command of the Turkish navy, which is operating against Russia.

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 flight 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.



THE "EYE OF SEA"

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 sore 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.

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.

Retrieved Losses.

Turkey suffered overwhelming losses in the first Balkan war, and this was reflected in the general political situation at the opening of 1913, when the Union and Progress party ousted the Cabinet. Conspiracies continued, and in June the

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 warden 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

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.

To Visit Indians on Firing Line

A despatch from London says: Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar is going to France. The official announcement making this fact public says the famous general is going into the war zone "to see the Indian troops." Lord Roberts was born in Cawnpore, India, eighty-two years ago.

Commander of Submarine Operating the Periscope, the Eyes of His Ship, While His Boat is Under Water.

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.

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 Vandeyter 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 150 killed or wounded and captured 45 men. The Union loss was 12 men killed and 11 wounded. "Our officers and men who were killed and wounded," 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 Reuters says that Gen. Louis Botha came into contact with the rebel General de Wet's commando 84 miles east of Winburg, Orange River Colony, after a forced night march. The rebels were severely defeated, 250 being taken prisoners.

So It's All Right.

She was very much in love with him, and one evening, while they were alone, she asked: "Frank, tell me truly; you have kissed other girls, haven't you?" "Yes," replied the young man, "but no one you know."

The Vital Question.

Examining—Now, William, if a man can do one-fourth of a piece of work in two days, how long will he take to finish it? William—Is it a contract job or is he workin' by the day?