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Two thousand Canadians are wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve towards manning the new ships of the Imperial Royal Navy. Immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

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NO "AS YOU WERE" PEACE POSSIBLE

Lord Rosebery Says Prussian Military Power Must be Eliminated.

A despatch from London says: "In some irresponsible quarters," said Lord Rosebery in a speech at Edinburgh on Wednesday night, "I hear some babbles of immediate peace." Lord Rosebery's reference was presumably to rumors which were current in London recently of a movement in favor of the consideration of proposals which, according to reports emanating from Germany, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg intended making public in the Reichstag.

NO WINTER REST ON SOMME FRONT

Allies' Offensive to Continue Whenever Weather at all Favorable.

A despatch from London says: During the course of an interview with the Associated Press correspondent on Thursday, Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, was asked what he thought of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's statement that the Entente allies could not break through the western front in thirty years. General Maurice replied: "Our recent offensive was not designed to break through. Its purpose was to relieve the pressure on Verdun and kill as many Germans as possible. I will not undertake to say whether it will take thirty years to get the Germans out of France, but the allied strength is constantly growing and the German strength constantly declining. The effect of the allied offensive is accumulative. When the weather permits its resumption the results will be greater than ever. Torrential rains in the past week have prevented actions of any great consequence."

It is no doubt true that the Germans in recent fights have been short of ammunition. During the Winter, with its short days, limiting the use of artillery, they will be able to replenish their stores but, despite the bad weather, we have no intention of letting up on them. Our offensive will continue throughout the Winter when conditions are at all favorable. "From documents recently found on prisoners there is no question but that there is a great deterioration in the enemy's morale and material, although they have been able to maintain the number of their divisions. This has been accomplished by withdrawing regiments from old divisions to form new ones. You see, in defence warfare, eight or nine battalions can form an effective division, whereas eleven or twelve are required for offensive work. On the defensive a smaller number of battalions can hold a great amount of line. This is possible through the use of machine guns, whereas on the offensive the men must be individually armed with rifles."

"I am confident the actual new organizations of the Germans are not more than 10 divisions. Others were formed as indicated by withdrawing battalions from old divisions."

6,011 GERMAN TAKEN IN VERDUN BATTLE.

A despatch from Paris says: A French official statement says that, according to late information, the total number of prisoners taken on the Verdun front since October 24 has reached 6,011. The material captured comprises 15 guns, 5 of which are of large calibre, 51 trench mortars, 144 machine guns, two wireless plants, and a great quantity of rifles, bombs, shells and various other material.

WESTERN FARMERS MAY WORK ON SUNDAY.

Authorities Will Permit Carrying on of Threshing Operations.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, announced on Wednesday that arrangements had been made between the Ottawa Government, the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, and the Attorney-General of Alberta, whereby there would be no prosecutions for work carried on in the provinces on Sunday in connection with threshing operations.

TWO AMERICAN AVIATORS KILLED IN FRANCE.

A despatch from Paris says: Two American aviators have been killed near Nancy, according to a despatch received here from that city. The despatch gives no further details. Martin says that the aeroplane containing the two Americans capsized while flying over Boudonville plateau, near Nancy. The observer fell out and the pilot, who came down with the machine, was crushed to death under the engine.

NO INDIVIDUAL PARCELS TO PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Explanation of the New British Order Has Been Received at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An explanation of the new British order prohibiting the sending of parcels direct to individual prisoners-of-war in Germany has been received by the Government. The new plan has been formulated by the new Central Prisoners-of-War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and the British Government has approved it, to take effect December 1st. The Government here has called for further information as to the effecting of the parcels now being prepared in Canada.

The object of the new plan is to eliminate the necessity of the British censorship by preventing the use of food parcels as a means of conveying information to the enemy, also to coordinate and control the supplies of food for the prisoners. The order will apply to all British prisoners, naval and military, except officers, parcels addressed to the latter being dealt with according to an existing system. Under the new plan supplies will be sent to every prisoner, but only through one central organization, the British Red Cross. The central committee or an organization authorized by the central committee will examine and pack all parcels before sending them to the prisoners. While adequate supplies of food will be sent by their own stores to all prisoners, it will still be possible for persons to send parcels to individual prisoners through the authorized organizations. It is provided, however, that such parcels sent to an individual prisoner must not exceed 30 pounds gross per week, and must not contain bread, cake or tinned food, as such articles are difficult to censor without spoiling. This is an outline of the scheme, full particulars of which are being forwarded by mail.

THE LAST SHOT DID THE TRICK

THE HEROISM OF A BOY WHO DISLIKED NOISE.

And His Mother Whispers Gently, "He Never Was a Noisy Boy."

It was the custom of his mother to boast mildly to friends that Georgie had never been a "noisy" boy, and the assertion had a firmer basis of truth than the statements of most adoring mothers, writes W. L. R. in London Mail.

As an infant he cried pitifully at the sound of a steamer's whistle; as a youngster he held in abhorrence the toy pistols with percussion-caps which gave his companions such thrills of joy; thus those who delighted in the arts of teasing were able to inflict upon him fiendish tortures. The bursting of an inflated paper bag, for example, close to his ear would make him tremble and grow pale—a fact which could not be lost sight of by the nervous bullies of the school.

This nervous trouble stayed with him as he grew up, loud and sudden sounds causing him acute suffering, and when the war broke out he was faced with a difficulty negligible by most normal men. He was patriotic enough; he wanted to enlist; he did enlist. But war meant guns. And guns, modern ones especially, meant deafening noise. So this young man, victim of some trifling kink in temperament or brain, did something for which the term heroic might scarcely be an exaggeration; sick of his life-long weakness, determined to conquer it, he joined the artillery.

WAR ON ANCIENT GROUND.

Places That Marked the Beginning of History.

The great war thrusts its tongues of flame into scenes that mark the beginning of human history and the foundations of religions and empires. In this moving picture our attention has been called to the traditional site of the Garden of Eden, to rivers that are supposed to have watered the earthly paradise, to Mount Ararat, Mount Sinai and Mount Lebanon, to relics of the Assyrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, Parthian and Roman empires, and to places that are closely connected with the rise of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and the Mohammedan religion. It is a little world, and war can be traced on ancient ground, not long ago we were reminded by the fighting at Ctesiphon, on the Tigris, that there the Parthians defeated Trajan, and now comes the mention of Trajan's Wall in the Druzbija as a battle line, with the Russians and Rumanians on the north and the Germans and Bulgarians on the south. It was in the year 101 that Trajan led his legions forth from Rome to conquer the Dacians, whose country comprised the provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia and Transylvania, which the Rumanians are now endeavoring to reunite under one sovereign. Dacia's warrior king, Decebalus, defended his land so well that Trajan had to start a second campaign four years later before Dacia would acknowledge Roman rule. The wall that bears the Emperor's name is an earthwork extending from the Danube above Cernavoda to Constanza on the Black Sea. It is no great rampart, being just an earthen ridge from eight to fifteen feet high, but the Turks defended it against the Russians in 1854, and it may be useful in the present Druzbija fight. Other traces of Trajan are still to be found in the military road he conducted along the banks of the Danube, including a commemorative tablet and the piers of a bridge he built across the river near Orsova—the important point from which the Rumanians have driven the Austrians back into their Banat province. And there the war now bridges more than 1,800 years.

THE LAST SHOT.

The end of the day was swift and merciful for his comrades. Death came to them blindly, but ah, so accurately, with one shattering report that missed the gun but sent steel and stones flying all around. He fell, he struggled, staggering, to his feet. He

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern \$1.91 1/2; No. 2, \$1.89 1/2; No. 3, \$1.87 1/2; No. 4, \$1.85 1/2; No. 5, \$1.83 1/2; No. 6, \$1.81 1/2; No. 7, \$1.79 1/2; No. 8, \$1.77 1/2; No. 9, \$1.75 1/2; No. 10, \$1.73 1/2; No. 11, \$1.71 1/2; No. 12, \$1.69 1/2; No. 13, \$1.67 1/2; No. 14, \$1.65 1/2; No. 15, \$1.63 1/2; No. 16, \$1.61 1/2; No. 17, \$1.59 1/2; No. 18, \$1.57 1/2; No. 19, \$1.55 1/2; No. 20, \$1.53 1/2; No. 21, \$1.51 1/2; No. 22, \$1.49 1/2; No. 23, \$1.47 1/2; No. 24, \$1.45 1/2; No. 25, \$1.43 1/2; No. 26, \$1.41 1/2; No. 27, \$1.39 1/2; No. 28, \$1.37 1/2; No. 29, \$1.35 1/2; No. 30, \$1.33 1/2; No. 31, \$1.31 1/2; No. 32, \$1.29 1/2; No. 33, \$1.27 1/2; No. 34, \$1.25 1/2; No. 35, \$1.23 1/2; No. 36, \$1.21 1/2; No. 37, \$1.19 1/2; No. 38, \$1.17 1/2; No. 39, \$1.15 1/2; No. 40, \$1.13 1/2; No. 41, \$1.11 1/2; No. 42, \$1.09 1/2; No. 43, \$1.07 1/2; No. 44, \$1.05 1/2; No. 45, \$1.03 1/2; No. 46, \$1.01 1/2; No. 47, \$0.99 1/2; No. 48, \$0.97 1/2; No. 49, \$0.95 1/2; No. 50, \$0.93 1/2; No. 51, \$0.91 1/2; No. 52, \$0.89 1/2; No. 53, \$0.87 1/2; No. 54, \$0.85 1/2; No. 55, \$0.83 1/2; No. 56, \$0.81 1/2; No. 57, \$0.79 1/2; No. 58, \$0.77 1/2; No. 59, \$0.75 1/2; No. 60, \$0.73 1/2; No. 61, \$0.71 1/2; No. 62, \$0.69 1/2; No. 63, \$0.67 1/2; No. 64, \$0.65 1/2; No. 65, \$0.63 1/2; No. 66, \$0.61 1/2; No. 67, \$0.59 1/2; No. 68, \$0.57 1/2; No. 69, \$0.55 1/2; No. 70, \$0.53 1/2; No. 71, \$0.51 1/2; No. 72, \$0.49 1/2; No. 73, \$0.47 1/2; No. 74, \$0.45 1/2; No. 75, \$0.43 1/2; No. 76, \$0.41 1/2; No. 77, \$0.39 1/2; No. 78, \$0.37 1/2; No. 79, \$0.35 1/2; No. 80, \$0.33 1/2; No. 81, \$0.31 1/2; No. 82, \$0.29 1/2; No. 83, \$0.27 1/2; No. 84, \$0.25 1/2; No. 85, \$0.23 1/2; No. 86, \$0.21 1/2; No. 87, \$0.19 1/2; No. 88, \$0.17 1/2; No. 89, \$0.15 1/2; No. 90, \$0.13 1/2; No. 91, \$0.11 1/2; No. 92, \$0.09 1/2; No. 93, \$0.07 1/2; No. 94, \$0.05 1/2; No. 95, \$0.03 1/2; No. 96, \$0.01 1/2; No. 97, \$0.00 1/2; No. 98, \$0.00 1/2; No. 99, \$0.00 1/2; No. 100, \$0.00 1/2.

ITALIANS RENEW OFFENSIVE TAKE 4,731 MEN IN ONE DAY

Strong System of Defences Captured on the Height East of Gorizia.

A despatch from Rome says: The Italians resumed their march on Trieste on Wednesday in two directions, and the first day's operations netted 4,731 prisoners, six cannon, numerous machine guns and large quantities of other booty. Strong systems of defences on the heights east of Gorizia and on the Carso east of Vallone were wrested from the enemy and remain in Italian possession despite the most desperate counter-attacks. With the advent of clear weather Gen. Cadore launched his infantry across the rain-soaked terrain against the Austrian lines, which were penetrated at several points south of the Oppachiasella road. As a result of the fighting in the Gorizia region the Italians on Thursday occupy the eastern slopes of Tivoli and San Marco, as well as the heights east of Sober. On the Carso plateau the Italians at points advanced almost a mile. East of Segit two-thirds of a mile of strong positions were won. The brunt of the Carso fighting was borne by the Eleventh Army Corps. Here the wooded slopes of Velki were stormed and Kribuch and Hill No. 875 carried. This latter height dominated Monte Pecinka, a strong Austrian position, from the east.

SWEET LAVENDER.

Lively Scenes in a Y. M. C. A. Hut at the Front.

In the language of the British army, says Mr. G. A. Birmingham in the Cornhill Magazine, the building is called "Sweet Lavender." It is a Y.M.C.A. hut, but hardly more like the hut of civil life than it is like the flower from which it takes its name. The walls are of thin wood. The roof is corrugated iron. It contains two long, low halls. Glaring electric lights hang from the rafters. Inside the halls are gathered hundreds of soldiers. In the one that we enter first the men are sitting, packed close together, at small tables. They turn over the pages of illustrated papers. They drink tea, cocoa and hot milk. They eat buns and slices of bread and butter. They write those letters home that express so little and that to those who understand mean so much.

In the other, the inner, hall there are more men. The evening's entertainment is about to begin. On a narrow platform at one end of the hall is a piano. The pianist fogs the keys, and above the babel of talk sounds some "rag-time" melody, once popular, now forgotten or despised at home. Here or there a voice takes up the tune and sings or chants it. The audience begins to catch the spirit of the entertainment. Some one calls the name of Corporal Smith. A man leaps upon the platform. He is greeted with cheers. He and the pianist consult. A tentative chord is struck. Corporal Smith nods approval; his song begins. If it is the kind of song that has a chorus, the audience shout it, and Corporal Smith conducts the singing with wavings of his arm. Before the applause has died away, another man takes his place on the platform. He is a stranger. But the pianist is a man of genius. Whisper to him the name of a song, give even a hint of its nature, and he will play an accompaniment. He has his difficulties. A singer will start at the wrong time, for a whole verse perhaps will make noise in a different key; the pianist never gives up. Somehow, instrument and singer get together—more or less. There is no death of singers, no bashful hanging back, no waiting for polite urging.

The entertainment draws to its close about eight o'clock. Men go to bed early who know that a bugle will sound the reveille at half past five in the morning. The end is always the same, but always comes as a surprise. We sing a hymn, for choice a very sentimental hymn. We say a short prayer, of which as a rugged and unconfessional as the entertainment itself. Then "The King." In these two words we announce the national anthem, and the men stand stiffly to attention while they sing. At half past eight, by order of the supreme authorities, Sweet Lavender must close its doors. The end of the entertainment is set to allow time for a final cup of tea or at least a glass of milk. The last half hour is a busy one for the ladies behind the counter in the outer hall. Long queues of men stand waiting to be served. Dripping cups and sticky buns are passed to them with inconceivable rapidity. The work is done at high pressure, but with the tea and the food the men receive something else, something they pay no penny for, something the value of which to them is above all measure, with pennies—the friendly smile, the kindly word of a woman. No one will ever know the amount of good those women do, without praise, pay or hope of honors. If "the actions of the just shall surely be rewarded," surely these deeds of love and kindness have a fragrance. After all, the hut is well named "Sweet Lavender."

REGULARITY PERSONIFIED.

The doctor had listened to his patient's head, taken his blood pressure; in short, made a thorough examination of his physical condition. Then he announced his verdict. "What you want is to get more exercise, walk more regularly." "Well, doctor, I don't see how I can do that," answered the man. "I'm a postman."

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The proof of Mother Seigel's Syrup is in the taking. That is why former sufferers, whose vitality was being sapped by indigestion, say it is just excellent for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, they are now strong and well.

IS EXCELLENT FOR

If you are afflicted by indigestion or other disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly for a few days; long enough to give it a fair chance to make its beneficial influence felt. Then note the improvement in your appetite, your strength, your general condition.

HEADACHES, DILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION.


Three times as much as the 50c size.

BRITISH ACTIVITY IN SHIPBUILDING.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Figures received by the Government illustrate the tremendous effort which Great Britain is making to maintain and increase her fleet of merchant ships. An official statement shows that at the close of last month there were under construction in British yards, 469 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,769,054.

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Breads—Cakes—Puddings—Pastries



THRIVING children prefer the bread you make with Five Roses Flour. It is stored with the flavor, vitality and easily-digested nourishment of prime Manitoba wheat.

Nutritious : Wholesome Keeps Well

21 SHIPS SUNK IN A FEW DAYS ACCORDING TO PIRATE'S LOG

Harvest of Three German Submarines in the English Channel—Valuable Cargoes Have Been Destroyed.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The Overseas News Agency reports that three German submarines which recently returned to their home ports sank within a few days twenty-one ships of a total of 28,500 tons, in the English Channel. Among the vessels sunk were the French barque Condor, 700 tons; the French barque Cannelberre, 2,450 tons, loaded with coloring wood; and the three-masted French schooner St. Charles, 521 tons, with 400 tons of fish.

THE WAY OF MAN.

Mrs. Wilkins—Did Fussleugh take his misfortune like a man? Mrs. Williams—Precisely. He blamed it all on his wife.

A wife can overlook her husband's shortcomings if they aren't in his pay envelope.