nacration, a t would run es Garget in

officials de-

ntries. and one rarly career in

mporary," he pect from a ago hawking donkey, and et that?" . but in his ollowing: s that five g from door an ill con-He is quite donkey has

ss in allow-

appealing at ehalf of the . Toronto. ospital's exeated within in-patients: grand total ildren gives for little lon of On-Last mitted from of Toronto. 210 places

last year and 1,067 department 264 were Poit's disd curvature tubercular wrist and isis, 8 wry

world lasts, armies of child life. daughters on, but of back dis. es that as-

iren as the back Ger-. the eneliberty. rous people ose so mear to beds and

as of old, ley rememer rear for or the chilits war for

riend, and uires help. harity that a Ontario. ches' the il's m rey

kindness in joins the miseries mother's calls voit

lindness to spital may lo to the on, Secra

TEON.

Trustees

**BUSS FORCES** WILL ATTACK

Their Next Drive Against Invading Germans Will be Gigantic.

### WELL HOUSED

and Splendidly Equipped for Winter, They Now Hold the Lines Intact.

At the Russian front, via Petrograd, Cable The next forward movement of the Russian armies will be in numbers of millions, not army corps, according to the statement of a high army official. The armies are in better shape than for many months, said this official, and quite capable of moving forward at any point. But the new broad plan of campaign contemplates much more than the taking of towns and territory by drives at this point and that.

The Russian staff is well-satisfied with the net result of the strategy during the past summer, and, it is as asserted, is willing to bide its time for the inception of the new campaign. A contented army, well fed, clothed and housed, and weakly steam-cleaned, is the first Russian army as seen by the Associated Press correspondent during a ten days' visit to the positions slong the eastern front. The army is in snug, permanent winter quarters, and is ready at an hour's notice to march.

WELL HOUSED.

Within a mile of the firing line and firing is kept up intermittently day and night, both from the trenches and by the batteries-are thousands of men camped in half-underground cabinets of 10gs, covered with sod and soil, proof against cold, and almost bomb-proof. Abundant forests furnish pienty of material, and the men are ciever at cutting and constructing. There are quarters for the officers and for the men, officers' clubs and mess quarters, and strangest of all, steam baths, in which the men take turns in squade at being thoroughly steamed and scrubbed. 'I ney are then

furnished with tresh undergarments. In one section inspected by the correspondent, 2,500 men were camped in a patch of woodland 20 acres in extent, but the impression gained on a drive through the camp was of onetenth of that number. An enemy airman would have difficulty in locatio at an.

The bathhouses are of log construction with a tight compartment containing a stone stove or furnace. Shelves range around three sides on which the bathers lie. Water thrown on the hot stove provides a dense steam. After an hour perspiring in such an atmosphere and scrubbing by men detailed for the service, the soldiers come forth parboiled, but thoroughly cleansed.

In the officers' club room tables are arranged for the seating of 40 or 50. At a special breakfast recently given an orchestra of 20 pieces, recruited from among the enlisted men, played airs from the various operas in excellent style. A chorus of a dozen soldiers alternated, with Russian

folk-songs. Food is plentiful, not only is there a variety, but certain delicacies are served at the officers' mess. Three pounds of bread are served per man, a liberal quantity of meat and 'kasha" or boiled buckwheat.

The men are all provided with long nisters, lamb's wool caps, good woolen underwear and stout boots.

The correspondent was struck by the universal good humor of the men. On the way to the front train after train was passed filled with soldiers. Most of the trains were composed of freight cars fitted with bunks. At the doors and windows smiling faces appeared, the men chaffing one another and hurrying out with little tea kettles for hot water, which is provided in quantities at every station of consequence.

The trenches at one point visited were scarcely 200 yards from those of the Germans. There was a labyrinth of deen passages intercenting one another, braced by stakes. Soldiers stood at the nort-holes, alert for the least sign of a movement across the way. and kooning up a desultory fire day and night Overhead at intervals whistled challe from the Russian and German hattaring

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable-The official communication says: "An enemy bivouac reported yesterday on the left bank of the Dvina, near Sonnenhof farm, between Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, was subjected to a heavy fire by our artillery. The Germans, completely surprised,

fled, leaving behind a hundred killed or mounded. "Ca the left bank of the Styr the enemy was driven back towards the southwest of Khriask. The rest of

the front is without change." MERCER'S CALL TO ROME.

Rome Cable - The Osservatore Romanoff, the official organ of the Vatican, says that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, was called to Rome, as Pope Benedict desired him to participate in the formation of the new congregation which will have under its jurisdiction all seminaries and ecclesiatical studies throughout the world. This congregation has now been formed, and been entrusted to cardinal Bisieti, who has been appointed by Pope Benedict, its prefect.

There is no place like home to the man who hasn't any.

Authority Says Britain Will Not Accent German Doctrine

London Cable - Thomas Gibson Bowles, an authority on maritime law, in a letter to the Times commenting on the debate in the House of Lords Wednesday on the Declaration of London, says:

"Lord Lansdowne is still apparently unaware that other documents injuriously affecting our sea power are now as dead as the Declaration of London. The Declaration of Paris, of 1856, and The Hague Convention, of 1907, were one and all inadvertently destroyed by the order-in-council of March 11, and it would be well that Lord Lansdowne should inform him-

self of this fact. "Meantime, the Government, at the bidding of the Foreign Office, which throughout has shown itself as tender to the enemy and to enemy property as it is in some respects, unlawfully severe to the neutral, has so interfered to prevent the execution of its own order-in-council as to order the fleet to release, without any such submission to a prize court as that order prescribes, more than onehalf the number of suspected ships

brought in by our cruisers." In conclusion, Mr. Bowles declares that the British people will never accept the German doctrine of freedom of the seas, nor the establishment of any international prize court "to override or set aside the decisions of their own courts, without a stiff fight."

The Times editorially supports Mr.

## ITALIAN FORCE FOR GALLIPOLI TO AID ALLIES

And if Necessary to Help Foil Any Attempted Invasion of Egypt.

### SERBIAN STAND

Are With Allies to the Bitter End -Will Never Surrender to Huns.

Rome Cable - In addition to the official announcement in the Italian Parliament yesterday that Italy had not to consider a separate peace, detention camp. Baron Sydney Sonnino, the Foreign NOTHING TO DO WITH NEU Minister, made the definite statement that Italian military aid would be sent to Serbia, and hinted at a much greater activity on the part of the

Mediterranean. operations. Already a detachment of Italian troops has been landed at Av-Iona. Besides, she will co-operate with the Entente powers "in the Eastern Mediterranean," which means an expedition to the Dardanelles, operations on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic, or even eventual aid against the invasion of Egypt.

This position of the Italian Government was set forth to-day by Foreign Minister Scanino in Parliament. At the outset of his declaration he announced that Italy formally signed on Monday the agreement Judge Howe's charge, which he to act jointly with the Allies to the read to the jury just before the ly signed on Monday the agreement

atic." ranean, thus forecasting impending morrow. events due to the extension of the Balkan war

as a naval base and as a point from the motions. which to initiate and reinforce an in-

WILL NEVER CAPITULATE. distress. She is preparing to aid that of Dewey at Manila for what he heroic country," was one of the out- termed a parallel and a vindication of standing points in Baron Sonnino's the acts of his clients.

speech. Allies or die fighting," the statement ust, 1898. said: "In a short time Serbia will be "Dewey's ships needed coal and

against our enemies. port of capitulation in Serbia. The ish port of Hong Kong-Jackson and word 'surrender' is not known there. Evans, I think it was-loaded the coal Serbians are confident that they will and supplies and provisions on British soon be supplied with funds and ammunition by the Allies."

### GOT HIS DESERTS.

Sarnia report: A German from the American side who spat on the uniform of a returned soldier here yesterday was promptly knocked down by another veteran. The German was picked up and taken to the ferry dock and placed on the ferry for Port Huron. Citizens here declare that persons of German birth residing in Port Huron are given too much freedom in this city.

## FREEDOM OF SEAS ENEMY AGENTS FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Hamburg-American Men Convicted of Plotting to Defraud the United States.

### MAY BE JAILED

Defence Used British Course When Dewey Got Coal for His Fleet.

New York Report-A verdict of ments," was pronounced shortly after 10 o'clock o-night in the United States District Court by the Federal jury, which since a week ago last in 1898 has become a vice in the case Monday had been hearing the testimony of the Government's charges against the Hamburg-American Line itself, Dr. Karl Evenz, head of the line, and the other Hamburg-American men that they had conspired to defraud the United States before and after war was declared by falsely obtaining clearance papers for a fleet of supply ships sent out by the defendants to coal and provision German warships at sea.

The jury reached a decision seven hours after retiring, an hour of which had been spent dining at a restauant near the Federal building. Besides Dr. Buenz, the other men convicted to-night, a conviction which lawyers and laymen who had followed the trial agreed to-night was the most important of its kind returned since war was begun in Europe, were the engineering superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line, George Koetter: Adolf Hachmeister, purchasing

Dr. Buenz, now 72 years of age, one time German Minister to Mexico, and ! eminent throughout the active part of his life in the Foreign Office of the German Government, and the others convicted to-night may under the law be sentenced to not more than two years in a Federal prison

and fined not more than \$10,000. A fifth defendant, Felix Seffner, supercargo on one of the neutral steamers sent to supply the German fleet, was not brought to trial He was captured by the British while on signed the agreement with her allies present time a prisoner in a Canadian

TRALITY

Government's pointed out in his charge to the jury whatscever skirts are convenient. this afternoon, one having anything Italian army and fleet on the Eastern to do with violation of neutrality Italy will make Albania her base of because they had conspired to obtain Company in the case of other ships, destinations falsely sworn to and by other irregular means, clearance papers for their fleet of at least 12 supply ships. Whether or not the fleet had coaled and provisioned German war craft did not enter into the matter; the sole contention of the Government was that the defendants, all subjects of the Kaiser, had "overridden our laws" by deceiving American collectors of the port with criminal intent, and thus had injured the United States by obtaining false clearance papers on a par with fraudulent pass-

ports. end. Secondly, he asserted that Ital- twelve retired at 2.49 p.m., was acian troops will be despatched to the cepted by the defence as well as by aid of the Serbians and "the Italian the prosecution as a model of imparflag on 'L'alltra sponda' (The Dalma- tiality. In view of the case as pretion shore of the Adriatic) will re- sented by Assistant United States affirm Italian interests in Albania, Attorney Roger B. Wood, it was the whose independence is indispensable opinion of lawyers and laymen after to the strategic defence of the Adri- hearing the charge that it would be difficult under the law for a jury to Thus the Foreign Minister implied bring in any verdict but one of guilty. Italian participation in the forth- Immediately upon the return of the coming operations in Albania, where verdict, William Travers Jerome and the Allies will fight shoulder to shoul- Howard Jans arose to make various der with the remnant of the Serbian motions for the defence. Because of army and the Montenegrins. Baron the lateness of the hour, however, the Sonnino likewise announced Italian judge adopted the suggestion of Mr.

co-operation in the Eastern Mediter- Wood that such motions be made to-Dr. Buenz and the other defendants thereupon were permitted to go home Athens advices, based upon reliable for the night, their bail of \$5,000 each

Albanian port, excellently suited both again to-morrow morning to listen to rates and could do as it wished. This vasion of the little country's interior. COMPARED IT TO DEWEY AFFAIR.

Counsel for the derence went back. "Italy is not insensible to Serio's in his summing up to-day, to the days

"Was this wrong?" asked William Simultaneously with the Foreign Rand, jun. "Was this conspiracy to Minister's speech was the issuance of deceive and defraud the United a statement by M. Ristich, Serbian States? Let's see. Let's go back a Minister to Italy emphatically deny- few years to the time when Dewey ing reports of capitulation in Serbia. sank the Spanish fleet and blockaded "Serbia will win with the aid of the the port of Manila from May to Aug-

in a position to hurl 200,000 men supplies during that blockade. How did they get them? Why, it is no "I am authorized to deny any re- secret. An American firm at the Britsteamers and cleared those steamers for the Chinese port of Macao. And for Macao these ships sailed out of Hong Kong. Their manifests made no mention of supplies. The manifests said these steamers were loaded with

serap iron. "What happened? This so-called scrap iron—these supplies of food and ccal—were transferred to Dewey's thread; the strongest fall with a sudships at sea. The carrier vessels then den crash.—Ovid.

went on to Macao, really loaded with scrap iron, but it was scrap iron leaced from the rains of Cavite, bat-

tered down by Dewey's guns. COAL FROM HONG KONG.

"Has anybody ever been sent to jail for this? The first man has yet to say that in sailing out of Hong Kong with supplies for American warships, these steamers, their owners, agents or shippers committed an offence against Her Majesty the Queen of England.

"What is the difference between that and this? What was a crime in August, 1914, must have been a crime in August, 1898. The laws have not changed. No; it was not a crime then; it is not a crime now; it is simply a question of whose ox was gored." Roger B. Wood, conducting the pro-

was overruled by Judge Howe. Mr.

Wood contended that the situation at Manila in 1898 had nothing to do with Earl Kitchener Attends War Counthe present situation before the court. "It has everything to do with it," replied Mr. Rand, after the court had ruled he might preceed. "It is the same situation. Substitute the German fleet for the American fleet; substi-"guilty as charged on both indict- tute the Black Eagle of Prussia for the Stars and Stripes and there is not cne iota of difference. Shall we say that what we hailed as a virtue in the loyal American citizens at Hong Kong | men to fill the places of men wno enof loyal citizens of Germany at New

York in 1914?" Reviewing alleged participation of Captain K. Boy-Ed, the German naval

attache, Mr. Rand said: "It is only fair to him to say that he has done nothing whatever that is not sanctioned by the laws of nations and by the laws of the United States."

"HIDING," SAYS U. S. ATTORNEY. Mr. Wood reviewed in detail the evidence in the case, especially the assertions on the witness stand of Dr. Karl Buenz, Adolph Hachmeister and George Kotter, three of the defendants, with many years' service in the Hamburg-American Line, that they did not even know what a clearance paper or a manifest was.

"Does anyone believe that?" asked. "I have been challenged to say what I think of Dr. Buenz, and I am here to say I think he lied.

"They knew, all three of them, that ships needed clearance papers. They knew that American clearances were passports unchallenged then on the seas, and they sought by foul and agents for the line, and Joseph Pop- dishenest means to obtain those pap-pinhaus, a Hamburg-Amreican super- ers that would have been withheld had the true destination of the supplies aboard been declared.

"They have told of an agreement with the German Government made in the fall of 1913 whereby these defendants were to send out supply ships to the German fleet. We called in vain for them to produce this agreement. Why didn't they? Where is it? They took it, these defendants, to the German Embassy at Washington, where the United States Government cannot get it.

"Why? I venture to say that in that document are the details of this whole his errand of relief, and is at the scheme, that the plans are laid for obtaining those falce clearances, that the contents of that document would incriminate the defendants.

"Why don't the defendants do as they have challenged us to do, and accusation come out into the open? We have done against them was not, as Judge Howe so-where are they? Hiding behind

"Hiding behind Kutenkamoff in clearing the first ship they sent out; hidlaws. The defendants were convicted ing behind the Berwind-White Coal through manifests falsely sworn to, and hiding, finally, behind the German Embassy at Washington when we want to learn of this agreement they themselves told of first."

Defendants' counsel was silent as to the verdict. Roger B. Wood, the Assistant United States District Attorney, who conducted the Government's case, had this to say:

"This verdict means only one thing that the laws of the United States must be observed by citizens of all the belligerent powers; that if our laws are violated by any one of them and the American Government finds it out they will be prosecuted."

An appeal, it seemed certain tonight, will be made to the Federal Court of Appeals and, in case the verdict is upheld, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

### POSTAGE RATES

On Parcels Sent to Soldiers in England and France.

The Post Office Department, Ottawa, makes the following announcement regarding parcels for our soldiers in France.

The Department is in receipt of applications to nave parceis, addressed to our soldiers in France, sent tree military sources. report the landing being continued, and will appear in evidently being an impression that or at reduced rates of postage, there of Italian troops at Aviona, the chief court when judge and jury assemble this Department has control of these is not so, as the question of postage is fixed by international agreement. Under International law, provision is made for the free transmission of parcels for prisoners of war, but this privilege does not extend to parcels for troops engaged in active service. The rate of postage required on parabolition of such measures, establish sim-abolition of such measures, establish sim-abolition of such measures, establish sim-abolition of such measures, establish sim-The rate of postage required on parcels addressed to the troops depends upon the location of the addressee. If the addressee is in England, the rate is twelve cents per pound; if he is in France, the parcels are subject to the rates applicable to parcels for France. The rate of postage required on parwhich are as follows:

1 lb... ... 32 2 lbs... ... ... ... ... .40 3 lbs... .48 4 Ibs... ... ... .64 5 lbs. .... .... .72 6 lbs.... ... .80 7 ilbs... ... ....... .88 8 fbs.. .. ... 1.02 9 lbs ... 1.10 10 lbs ... ... 1.18

11 lbs .. .. ... . . . 1.26 In all cases parcels for the troops must be addressed care of Army Post Office, London, England, but this does not in any way affect the rate of postage which depends entirely upon the location of the addressee.

All human beings hang on a slender

# OF THE NEWS OF THE DA

Gunboat in Egyptian Waters Reported Sunk by German Sub.

### WAR LOAN TOTAL secution, objected to the argument, but

cil, and Later the Cabinet Meeting.

Seven-year-old Harris Wagland, of 195 Boiton avenue, Toronto, was run over and killed by a motor car. The Toronto suffragists' Auxiliary has made definite plans to recruit wo-

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution asking that war contracts be given to employers who are fair to labor.

The output of gold in Ontario increased by nearly \$2,000,000 in nine months, while the value of silver produced shows a decrease of slightly more than \$2,000,000.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the winter quarters of the troops, visited the Soldiers' Convalescent Home and spoke at the inaugural meeting of the 50,00 club in Toronto.

The formation of a 3rd Canadian Division is announced, and the reorganization of the Canadian troops at the front.

Canadian Bankers' Association representatives conferred with the Minister of Finance regarding credits to Great Britain. Miss Maud Lyons, of Windsor, was

appointed County Court stenographer; this must be ratified by the Provincial Government A Canadian soldier at the front de-

clined to receive a parcel sent him by a German prisoner at Fort Henry whom he knew before the war. Rev. George Gray, a Presbyterian minister in Alingly, Saskatchewan,

been liberated with an admonition. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Craig, of Fergus, will have command of the new Wellington Battalion. It is rumored in Ottawa that Parlia-

arrested on a charge of sedition, has

ment will assemble for session on Wednesday, January 12th. The sixty-seventh anniversary of the accession of Emperor Franz Josep to the throne was celebrated through-

out the Austro-Hungarian monarchy Thursday. It is reported in Athens that a British coast defence gunboat in Egyptian waters has been sunk by a German submarine.

Pte. Thomas Smith, a Kingston member of the 2nd Battalion, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans, managed to write home that a pound of sugar in Germany cost him

Subscriptions to the domestic war loan have nearly all reached the Department of Finance, and the grand total is believed to be between \$107,-

000,000 and \$110,000,000. Earl Kitchener Thursday attended a meeting of the War Council and afterwards was present at a Cabinet meeting, at which he doubtless made a report on his trip to the Near East and to Rome and Paris.

The Swedish Government has decided that submarines of belligerent nations shall not remain inside of the three-mile territorial zone except under certain conditions in the Cattegat, says a despatch to Copenhagen from

Stockholm. Gen. Joffre has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the French armies, except those in North Africa, including Morocco and dependent Ministry colonies. President Poincare

### signed the decree Thursday. FRENCH HOUSE

Chamber Buys Merchant Fleet-German Reprisal Camps.

Paris cable: The French Cabinet this morning authorized the Ministers of Finance and Marine to introduce in the Chamber of Deputies, in the name of the Government, a measure authorizing the purchase by the State of a merchant fleet of fifty ships. These vessels are to

contributions. These provinces have not yet concurred in the measures promulgated for the collection of war taxes. Contributions are due on Dec.

### DOING HER BIT

Gen. Bertram Tells of Canada's Shell-Making Work.

Ottawa report: Some idea of the strependous proportions to which the munitions industry in Canada has grown was given to the members of the Ottawa brancho to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers at their monthly lunchcon here to-day by Gen. Alexander Bertram, of the Imperial Munitions Board. At present nearly 190,000 persons are employed on orders amounting in all to 20,000,000 shells. The steel required for the industry from now till the end of next year is 800,000,000 pounds, which will tax the capacity of the Dominion steel plants to the utmost. Nearly 45,000,000 pounds of coper andp brass are used, and 102,000,000 pounds of lead. This is more than Capada can produce of these metals, and the surplus must be imported. produce of these metals, and the surplus must be imported.

Fifteen hundred thousand pounds of tin and 10,000,000 popnds of resin are also required. The value of the shell orders up to now has been \$220,000,000, with additional orders of about \$180,000, wind additional orders of about \$180,000, of shells shipped to England so far has been 3,500,000.

## 115,000 TROOPS SENT OVERSEAS

More Than 75,000 Under Arms Still in Canada.

Details of Composition of the New Division.

Ottawa Despatch—The Government has announced the composition of the third Canadian division, the offer of which, as stated last night, has been accepted by the War Office.

The new division will be added to the Canadian army corps. Its formation calls for a number of changes in the organization and establishment of certain units at the front and the transfer of others which, although at the front, have not been incorporated hitherto into a Canadian army corps. As stated last night, the new division will include the Princess Patricias, hitherto included in a British division, the Royal Canadian Regiment, and the 42nd and 49th Battalions. The first and second brigades of Canadian Mounted Rifles are to be organized into four regiments of mounted rifles of infantry strength fighting on foot. The Royal Canadian Dragoous and the Lord Strathcona. Horse, now in the cavalry brigade under command of Brig.-Gen. J. E. B. Seeley, D.S.O., will be transferred to the ccrps troops, replacing the units transferred therefrom to the new di-

vision. The composition of the first and second divisions remains unchanged. The composition of the third divi-

Seventh Infantry Brigade, consisting of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricias, 42nd of Montreal

and 49th of Edmonton; Eighth Mounted Rifle Brigade, consisting of four regiments of mounted rifles of infantry strength;

Night Infantry Brigade, consisting of four battalions yet to be selected; Divisional troops, consisting of squadron of mounted rifles, cyclists company, divisional artillery, divisional engineers, signal company, machine gun brigade, pioneer battalion. field ambulances, motor ambulance workshop, divisional supply and

transport column. The corps troops will now consist of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcoma's Horse, two engineer fortress companies, and signal units. Included as special units are four siege artillery batteries, three tunneling companies, railway construction corps. and the usual line of communication units, including ammunition supply parks, stationary and general hispitals and various depots.

The total number of troops so far sent overseas is 115,000. The number of troops sent under arms in Canada. including 10,000 members of the active militia called out to garrison coast defences, and to guard public works, bridges, canals, railways, cocks, wireless stations, cable landing places. stores, factories, interment camps, etc., is upward of 75,000. This number is rapidly increasing, and it is expected that in the near future, the establishment of a Canadian expeditionary force and embedied militia will reach the authorized number of 250,000 of all ranks.

### TO BLOCK G. T. R.

New Haven Spent \$120,000 Mellen Admits On Stand.

New York report: Charles S. Mellen. fromer president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Rainead, admitted on the stand to-day that at the trial of the eleven former directors of the read, that some \$129,090 in New Haven iconey had SQUEEZING THE BELGIANS.

Brussels Cable via. London—Under a decree issued by General von Bissing, the German Governor-General of Belgium, the authorities of the provinces of Antwerp and Brabant are called to meet in special session on Saturday to discuss the matter of war contributions. These proxinces have chairman, were indicted under the Sherman law. The indictment was dropped but the carges contained therein form perhaps the most important of the also gations against the defendants in this

### A BRUTAL TRICK.

EARLY CLOSING LESSENS CRIME.

London cable: During the three months that include the period in which early closing of bars has been in effect the Police Court records show a falling off in convictions for non-indictable offences from the preceding quarter. In the three months ending August 31 there were 573 cases, and in the subsequent quarter 427.