

NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

KERNELS CULLED FROM THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS.

STORIES FROM OVER GLOBE

Items From Happenings of World Arranged in Their Briefest and Most Succinct Form for the Busy Reader.

Washington

All information reaching governmental departments at Washington indicates that the gloom and depression which overtook business enterprises in the United States when the war storm burst in Europe is slowly drawing aside and glimpses of present and coming prosperity are visible.

At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1914, the cost of the Panama canal stood at \$153,559,049.69, according to the annual report of Col. George W. Goethals, governor of the Canal zone, made public at Washington.

The figures include the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the canal, and the return to the treasury of more than \$6,250,000.

The population of the United States today is more than 100,000,000 and the money in circulation totals \$1,419,000,000, while \$1,475,000,000 of the thrifty inhabitants have \$1,475,000,000 in savings banks, the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the department of commerce at Washington.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Scott was selected by President Wilson to be chief of staff of the United States army of observation next Monday at Major General Gotherop. The vacancy of major general created by General Gotherop's retirement was filled by the nomination of Brig. Gen. F. Punston.

The state department at Washington takes the attitude that it is bound to look after the neutrality of American states with regard to the belligerents, but that it is a matter between the belligerents and the belligerents that it is a matter of neutrality. This stand was expressed in view of reports that Great Britain had presented to the United States and indicated its responsibility for alleged violation of neutrality by Ecuador and Chile.

European War News

An official announcement given out in Berlin says that the German attacks in Flanders are progressing slowly, but that in the Argonne the Germans have obtained further important successes.

The house of commons at London voted unanimously to provide £1,000,000 more soldiers and an additional credit of \$1,125,000,000 to carry on the war.

Two men who saw the British superdreadnaught Audacious lying helpless in a heavy sea some twenty-seven miles northeast of Lough Swilly shortly after she had struck a mine at New York, the British admiral in New York from Liverpool. One statement they made was that the Audacious might have been floating today had she not been blown up by the British cruiser Liverpool on the day she was disabled through striking the mine.

The price of wheat arrived at the front in France from London. He has joined the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French. The prince paid his homage in the name of King George V to the memory of Lord Roberts, "father of the British army."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger estimates of the Belgian losses at Dixmude at 6,000 men killed and 5,000 wounded. The newspapers say that the Belgians fought with the utmost desperation.

The latest German official report on the German attacks are progressing. It follows that the German army in the year canal at Neuport our machines have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and have taken 700 prisoners. During our attack on Ypres another 1,100 prisoners have been taken. France French attacks west and east of Soissons have been repulsed.

The seventy-fifth list of Prussian casualties contains 10,000 names, and the last actions referred to were those fought in northern France between October 2 and 14. Hitherto German lists have contained 535,000 names.

The London Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says that it is reported that Cracow will be defended. The German colony fled to Berlin and Bavaria and the population generally is fleeing to the interior of Austria.

It is officially announced in Vienna that the Russians have occupied Tarnobrzeg, Jaslo and Krosno, and in Galicia, on the way to Cracow. The Galicians have occupied Rzesow, and the Lwow district and Przemysl in again invaded.

Emperor Nicholas in a recent reply to a deputation of Moscow merchants, says the London Telegram declared before the fear, as to the possibility of there being peace negotiations before the enemy was completely crushed.

Passenger train at Portland, Me., from Halifax, N. S., the warlike attitude has increased in that city since the defeat of the British squadron off the coast of Canso. This is so in both naval and military circles.

THE LONDON OFFICIAL PRESS

The London official press bureau made public three successive lists of officers received from headquarters under dates of November 4, 9 and 7. These lists give 56 officers killed, 108 wounded and 47 missing.

The official government staff and the members of the chamber of deputies of France will return to Paris to re-establish the government.

News has reached London that part of Cracow is still held by the Germans on the north and is expected to fall immediately. The inhabitants are fleeing.

Belgians worked around to the south of Dixmude and cut another dike, which flooded the German position in an impassable ditch, marooning the occupants of the town. Supporting columns of German infantry and machine gun detachments were driven back to the westward by the flood, and thousands of lives were lost in the withdrawal.

The left bank of the Yser has been cleared entirely of the Germans and the French war office reports a telling defeat was administered by the allies in contact with invaders on the right bank. On the right bank the force of the allies' offensive was directed against the annual report of the committee admits Dixmude is still held by the Germans.

The British dreadnaught Audacious, one of the great sea fighters launched in 1913, has struck a German mine off the coast of Ireland. Only the presence near by of the White Star liner Olympic saved the vessel's 1,000 officers and men from death by drowning. The warship sank in shallow water.

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LORD ROBERTS DIES AT FRONT

Famous British Field Marshal Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia.

GREAT BATTLESHIP IS SUNK

Audacious, One of the Most Powerful of British Ships, Destroyed—Italian Newspaper Tells of Destruction of Cracow by Fire—Rains Affect Operations in Belgium.

London, Nov. 17.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died Saturday night in France of pneumonia.

A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read:

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

Britain Loses Battleship. New York, Nov. 16.—Two men who saw the British superdreadnaught Audacious lying helpless in a heavy sea some twenty-seven miles northeast of Lough Swilly shortly after she had struck a mine on October 27, arrived here today on the steamer New York from Liverpool.

They confirmed the stories of the loss of the warship that had previously reached here and added numerous details. One statement they made was that the Audacious might have been floating today had she not been blown up by the British cruiser Liverpool at 9 p. m. on the day she was disabled through striking the mine.

The Audacious was a 25,000-ton first class battleship. It was commissioned in 1905.

French Official Statement. The text of the statement given out in Paris follows:

"To the southeast of Ypres canal, from Neuport to Dixmude, the fighting was limited to artillery exchanges. The unattended territory now stretches to the east of Dixmude to a point three miles north of Bixchoote.

"The forces of the enemy, which endeavored to cross the canal between Dixmude and Bixchoote, were driven back beyond the bridges. A German regiment was completely destroyed at a point to the south of Bixchoote.

"To the southeast of Ypres canal, other German attacks were repulsed. On our part we have taken the offensive and reconquered certain points of support.

"In the Argonne, the town of St. Hubert again has been attacked by the Germans, but without success. In the region of St. Mihiel a surprise attack by the French on the enemy against Apremont resulted in failure."

Denies Losses in Argonne. A semi-official note from the French command in the forest of Argonne was given out in Paris. It said:

"The fighting line has not changed perceptibly in the last two months. The French and German trenches are separated at some points by a distance of 500 to 600 yards. The French are constantly going on, while all the expedients of siege operations are being utilized. Daily engagements occur, resulting sometimes in bending back the French or the German lines back for a distance of 50 yards.

"The casualties have been heavy for both armies, but the French losses have been greater than those of the French."

This explanation was brought forth by the publication in the German press of the statement to the effect that the French had been driven out of the Argonne, while the sieges of Verdun was proceeding. Regarding the statement that the French had been driven out of the Argonne, it is declared that the French are advancing.

HISTORIC TOWN IN FLAMES

Italian Official Journal Publishes Report That Cracow Is Burning and Inhabitants Fleeing.

Rome, Nov. 17.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes a dispatch from Venice which says that news has been received there that Cracow, capital of Austria, is burning, and that its inhabitants are fleeing.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—That the German armies have stemmed the Russian tide all along the eastern frontier and have administered severe defeats to the forces of Emperor Nicholas in East Prussia, is the gist of an official statement issued today.

In the fighting of the last few days it is stated that more than twenty thousand Russians have been taken prisoners and that many machine guns and cannon have been taken into the hands of the Germans.

"The fighting in the east continues. Yesterday our troops operating in East Prussia repulsed the enemy in the region around the town of Gumbinnen. Troops from West Prussia successfully resisted the advance of Russian forces at Soldan, and after a successful battle drove them back in the direction of Plock.

KAISER WILHELM AT THE FRONT

Emperor Visits Front Lines, Inspects Troops, and Encourages Soldiers.

Kaiser Wilhelm, at the right, and a group of his officers, photographed on a pontoon bridge over the River Meuse.

Berlin says there was only slight activity because of the snowstorm. Paris announced that the Germans, in attempting to cross the canal near Dixmude, were thrown back by the allies, recaptured several strategic points, repulsed two German attacks southeast of Ypres and destroyed a German regiment south of Bixchoote.

The Germans are now adopting the new open formation when attacking. Possibly this reduces casualties, but as well as some cannon, the number of which has not yet been ascertained.

Austrian official bulletin, given out here today, says that the Austrian garrison at Przemysl is showing great energy. The Austrians, it is asserted, have made a successful sortie to the north of the fortress.

Russians Near Cracow Dispatch. Rome, Nov. 16.—A special dispatch from Petrograd to the Giornale d'Italia says that the overwhelming advance of the Russian army in the direction of Cracow is overcoming all obstacles, both the difficulty of the passage and the desperate resistance of the Austrians. Cracow is entirely besieged on the northeast.

A sortie from Przemysl has been repulsed by Russian artillery and cavalry, which inflicted severe losses on the Austrians.

Money and Men for Britain. Notwithstanding the fact that the common vote was given unanimously to provide 1,000,000 more soldiers and an additional credit of \$1,125,000,000 to carry on the war.

The vote followed an address by Premier Asquith, in which he declared the present crisis is "the greatest emergency which the empire ever has faced."

He said Great Britain already has 1,200,000 men under arms and that nearly all of the first war credit of \$500,000,000 has been expended. He said the war is costing the nation \$5,000,000 a day.

Eight German Flyers Killed. London, Nov. 13.—Germany has invaded England by airship, according to official announcement in Berlin, received in London by wireless, which states that German aviators have flown over Sheerness and Harwich, Sheerness is a fortress, 40 miles from London, and Harwich, in Essex, is about seventy miles from London.

Large Army for Britain. London, Nov. 13.—The British government will fight the Germans. This number is in excess of the number of men already voted for 1914 and 1915. It does not include the conscription force.

The additional 1,000,000 men will bring the British force up to 2,186,000. On August 5 there was a supplementary vote for 500,000 more men, which on September 9 by 500,000 more of the number of men now called out by the government answer the requirements of the year ending March 31, 1915.

Turkish Troops Invade Russia. Constantinople, Nov. 17 (via Berlin).—The Turkish army, which has invaded Russia and is striking for the port of Batum on the Black sea, according to an official statement issued here today, has advanced three hours' march into Russian territory in the direction of Batum and captured the enemy's barracks at Kuseo.

Fighting Near Suez Canal. Berlin, Nov. 17 (via wireless).—The British government has ordered the Suez canal. Four wagonloads of British soldiers wounded between Iamallia and Suez have arrived at Cairo. The Ottoman troops were reported to have mutinied.

ships and commerce sprung up again as by magic.

The Suez canal was joined to Holland in 1813 this prosperity continued, but when Belgium proclaimed her independence the old treaty rights were repudiated and the conference of London refused Holland's right to stink any ship entering the Scheldt to a right to the right bank of the river.

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MARKET QUOTATIONS WESTERN CANADA'S STRONG POSITION

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce. (There are no live stock quotations owing to the closing of stock yards on account of foot and mouth disease.)

Wheat—Cash—No. 2 red, \$1.12; No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.08; No. 4, \$1.06; No. 5, \$1.04; No. 6, \$1.02; No. 7, \$1.00; No. 8, \$0.98; No. 9, \$0.96; No. 10, \$0.94; No. 11, \$0.92; No. 12, \$0.90; No. 13, \$0.88; No. 14, \$0.86; No. 15, \$0.84; No. 16, \$0.82; No. 17, \$0.80; No. 18, \$0.78; No. 19, \$0.76; No. 20, \$0.74; No. 21, \$0.72; No. 22, \$0.70; No. 23, \$0.68; No. 24, \$0.66; No. 25, \$0.64; No. 26, \$0.62; No. 27, \$0.60; No. 28, \$0.58; No. 29, \$0.56; No. 30, \$0.54; No. 31, \$0.52; No. 32, \$0.50; No. 33, \$0.48; No. 34, \$0.46; No. 35, \$0.44; No. 36, \$0.42; No. 37, \$0.40; No. 38, \$0.38; No. 39, \$0.36; No. 40, \$0.34; No. 41, \$0.32; No. 42, \$0.30; No. 43, \$0.28; No. 44, \$0.26; No. 45, \$0.24; No. 46, \$0.22; No. 47, \$0.20; No. 48, \$0.18; No. 49, \$0.16; No. 50, \$0.14; No. 51, \$0.12; No. 52, \$0.10; No. 53, \$0.08; No. 54, \$0.06; No. 55, \$0.04; No. 56, \$0.02; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00; 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