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To SEP 1915

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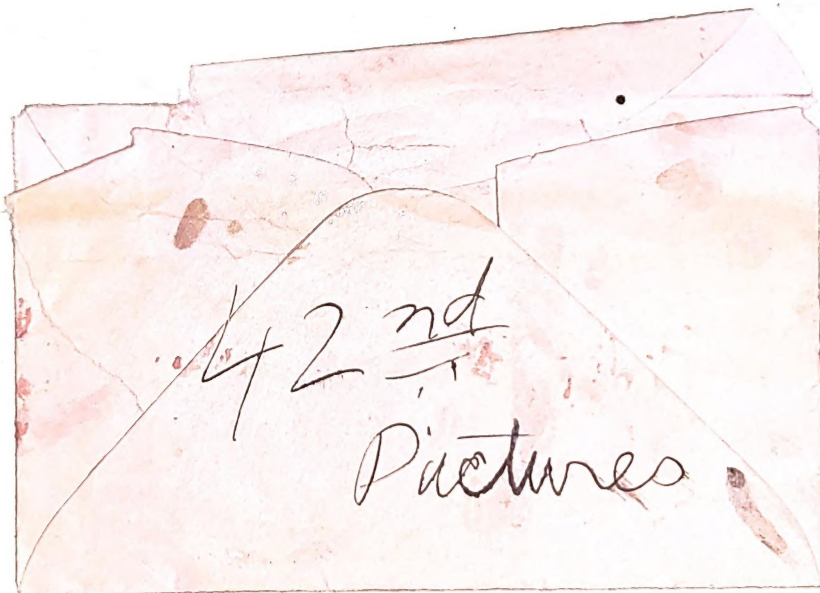
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1915

Book 1.

A. C. Evans

Important events of War
and
cartoons



42nd
Pictures

52
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156

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THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.B.) OF CANADA
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B.I.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL WAR NEWS
and events + cartoons
from May 12th 1915 to Aug 1st.

pages 1-39.

PART A. CANADA

SECTION 2.

CONTAINS NOTHING

B.

LAND SITUATION ^{by neutral}

EXCEPT STATE OF

C.

CHRONOLOGY OF WAR.

AFFAIRS AT END OF
1ST year OF WAR.

pages 39-60.

Put in by (all) Aug 2nd 1915.

SECTION 3.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

events, pictures and cartoons

60-140

from Aug 31st to

SECTION 4.

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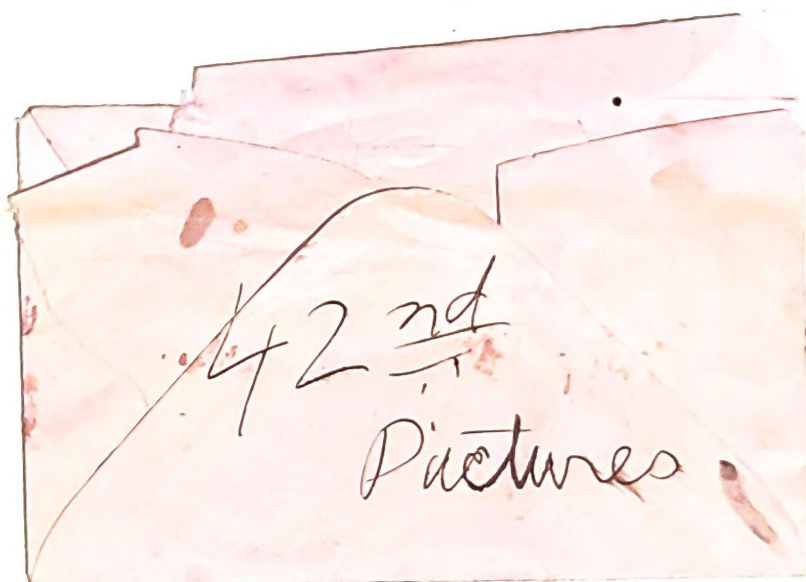
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Book 1.

A. C. Evans

Important events of the war
and
cartoons



52
3
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PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.B.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

God save our gracious King.
 Long live our noble King.
 God save the King.
 Send him victorious,
 Happy and glorious,
 Long to reign over us—
 God save the King.—Amen

It was this pin that
 I used to fasten
 10 shillings note to
 20 letter to
 on my birthday.
 from Shorncliffe
 camp. Kent England

SIX BRAVE BROTHERS.



[H. Dowden, Bootle.]

ANGLESEY MOTHER CONGRATULATED BY THE KING.

Six brave brothers, sons of Mrs. Williams, of Gledfryn, Dwyran, Anglesey, have a fine record of service for King and country. One of them, alas! Mr. John Sydney Williams (marked with a cross in our picture), was killed on the 10th March in France, during an attack on the German trenches. Prior to that sad event the King sent his congratulations to Mrs. Williams upon having six sons in the Army and Navy.

Our photograph shows Mrs. Williams surrounded by her boys.

Mrs. Williams is the widow of the late Rev. John Williams, C.M. minister, Dwyran, Anglesey. One of her sons, Arthur, has been fighting under General Botha in South Africa. Another son, John, recently received the U.S.A. gold medal for distinguished bravery at the wreck of the steamer Oklahoma when he was second officer of the steamer Gregory. He afterwards served in the 5th King's Liverpool Regiment, and met his death as recorded above. The third son, T. H. Wynn Williams, holds a sub-lieutenancy in the 20th Hussars, and is now the military officer at Barry Dock. Her son Griffith is a private in King Edward's Horse, Goronwy in the R.A.M.C., and the sixth son, Oswald, is a sub-lieutenant on H.M.S. Duke of Cornwall. Private Griffith Williams met with an accident recently. He pluckily stopped a pair of runaway horses attached to a brake at Watford, and was dragged some distance along the street.

On Friday May 7th 1915 a German submarine
sunk the British liner ~~Lucia~~ Lusitania a few miles
off Ireland. many prominent mountebanks on board.

WANT UNMARRIED MEN TO VOLUNTEER

Resolution Passed by Business
Men of Nottingham to be
Sent to Government

Nottingham, May 12.—At a meeting
of business men held last night to ad-
vance recruiting a resolution was
passed calling on the Government to
issue a compulsory notice to all un-
married men of military age to report
at the nearest recruiting office within
seven days.

CANADIANS' GLORY.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 25.
—The first move of the Germans in their new try
at Calais was to use asphyxiating gases.

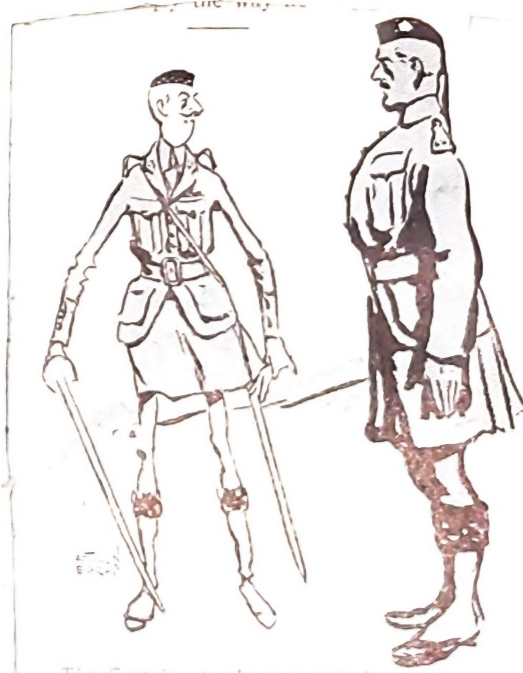
They threw vast quantities of the poison into
the air. Apparently it was a powder. The
fumes were blown against both French and
the Canadian trenches, and the effect was felt
a mile and a half behind the trenches.

The German soldiers rushed into the fumes
unharméd. A number of German prisoners
were captured who had wads of cotton wool in
their pockets. They said that they had been
told to put this cotton wool in their noses when
they charged after the gas.

From a hill five miles from Ypres I saw the
gigantic opposition which General French's
Army is making against the Germans.



TOMMY (C) ATKINS



The Captain to the new recruits: WE
MUST ADD A GREATER GLORY TO OUR ANCIENT
UNIFORM BY EARNING THE RIGHT TO WEAR
IT. KEEP THIS ALWAYS BEFORE YOU

WHAT WILL SAMUEL DO?



President Wilson—"Samuel, you must be calm. Peace is a healing and elevating influence and strife is not. There is such a thing as being too proud to fight."
Uncle Sam—"That may be so, but in the meantime he's tramping all over me, by gum!"

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

from

Life

May 13, 1915

cartoons drawn
by ?.



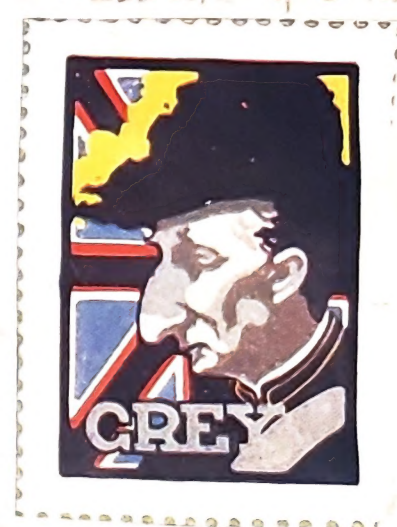
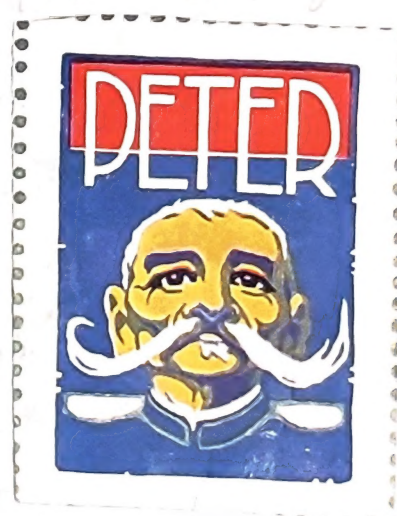
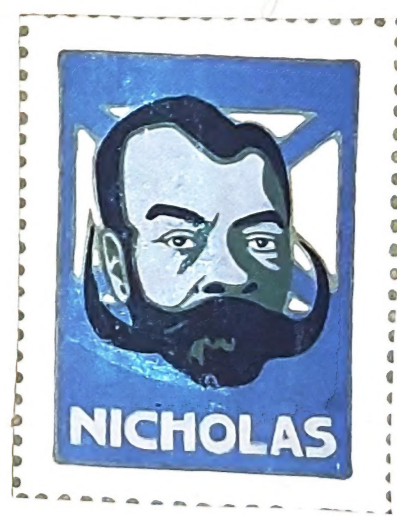
King of England



King of Belgium



President of France





"THE LITTLE HUN"
Wounded "Tommies" in a London hospital recently amused themselves by modeling statuettes such as this striking one of the Crown Prince, in competition for a prize to be given for the best so called "Hun" model.



HINDENBURG





With the effective help of the Navy, the Allied Forces under Sir Ian Hamilton have landed on both sides of the Dardanelles under excellent conditions. Hard fighting is going on, but the Turkish attempts to beat back the invaders have failed. This map shows the Straits and the forts which defend them. It was on the Gallipoli Peninsula that a large number of the troops were landed.

A PLEA FOR THE CLEAN-SHAVEN OFFICER.

ALTHOUGH BEARDS ARE VERY NICE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NICE BEARDS,
AN ORDER LESSENING SHAVING IN OUR ARMY MIGHT NOT, ON THE WHOLE,
IMPROVE ITS APPEARANCE



THIS IS HARDLY
'SMART'



THIS ONE HAS
DONE HIS BEST



WHAT ABOUT
THIS?



OR THIS?



WE MIGHT GO
TO SOMETHING
THIS SORT

AND IF WE ARE
NOT TO INTERFERE
WITH THE HAIR ON
THE FACE - WHY
TOUCH THE HAIR
ON THE HEAD?



Many people are suggesting that officers ought not to shave at all on the ground that "beards are more manly." Perhaps so; but are they neat, and do they suit modern faces?—(By Mr. W. K. Haselden.)

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

It is not difficult to know God, so long as we do not try to define Him.—Joubert.

PUBLIC WARNING

The public are advised to familiarise themselves with the appearance of British and German Airships and Aeroplanes, so that they may not be alarmed by British aircraft, and may take shelter if German aircraft appear. Should hostile aircraft be seen, take shelter immediately in the nearest available house, preferably in the basement, and remain there until the aircraft have left the vicinity: do not stand about in crowds and do not touch unexploded bombs.

In the event of HOSTILE aircraft being seen in country districts, the nearest Naval, Military or Police Authorities should, if possible, be advised immediately by Telephone of the TIME OF APPEARANCE, the DIRECTION OF FLIGHT, and whether the aircraft is an Airship or an Aeroplane.

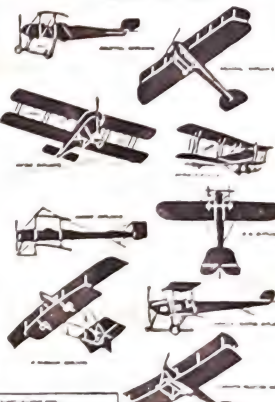
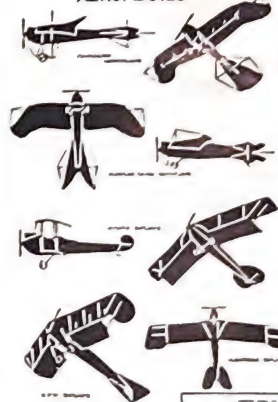
GERMAN AIRSHIPS

BRITISH AIRSHIPS



AEROPLANES

AEROPLANES



TO TELL FRIEND FROM FOE

When the Briton discerns an aircraft in the sky, he hastily consults this poster issued by the government, and goes on about his business or dives into a cellar, according to the nationality of the flier.



WHAT RANK IS HE?

The distinctive sign of an officer's rank is generally shown on the sleeve.
 One crown and two stars indicate a Colonel.
 One crown and star indicate a Lieutenant-Colonel.
 One crown indicates a Major.
 Three stars indicate a Captain.
 Two stars indicate a Lieutenant.
 One star indicates a Second Lieutenant.

WHAT THE ARMY DOES FOR THE "SLACKER."



WHAT THE WILD WAVES ARE SAYING

MAKING HAND GRENADES.



Old tobacco tins come in very handy at the front, as they are largely used by the engineers in the making of hand grenades. They are seen "mixing medicine" for the Germans.



These dogs have "lifebelts" during "abandon ship" drill.

24TH BATTALION ARRIVES SAFELY.

Word has been received here from Ottawa that the Cameron has arrived in England with the following military units on board:—

Colonel Landry, of Quebec and his staff; Lieut.-Colonel Gunn and the Twenty-Fourth Regiment, of Montreal; the Bermuda Rifles and others. The Bermuda Rifles comprise 200 soldiers from Bermuda, and are not to be confused with the Canadian garrisoned



H.M.S. IRRESISTIBLE. 7

Naval Losses to Date.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ALLIES.

BATTLESHIPS (SIX BRITISH)

Date of Loss	Name	Displacement Tons
Oct. 7, 1914	Aboukir	21,000
Nov. 3, 1914	Barham	21,000
Jan. 1, 1915	Formidable	15,000
Mar. 4, 1915	Ironclad	15,000
Mar. 4, 1915	Queen	12,500
May 13, 1915	Gothic	12,500

(ONE FRENCH)

Mar. 19, 1915	Bouvet	12,200
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CRUISERS (TEN BRITISH)

Aug. 4, 1914	Amphion	3,450
Sep. 7, 1914	Pathfinder	2,040
Sep. 20, 1914	Pegasus	2,135
Sep. 22, 1914	Alcock	12,000
Sep. 22, 1914	Cressy	12,000
Sep. 22, 1914	Elgar	12,000
Oct. 15, 1914	Harke	7,350
Oct. 31, 1914	Hornet	5,500
Nov. 1, 1914	Good Hope	14,500
Nov. 1, 1914	Monmouth	2,500

(ONE FRENCH)

Apr. 24, 1915	Levi Gambetta	11,410
---------------	---------------	--------

(TWO RUSSIAN)

Oct. 11, 1914	Palada	7,775
Oct. 28, 1914	Jemchug	3,650

(ONE JAPANESE)

Oct. 17, 1914	Tokachiho	3,700
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GUNBOATS (TWO BRITISH)

Sep. 3, 1914	Speedy	510
Nov. 11, 1914	Niger	510

(TWO RUSSIAN)

Oct. 29, 1914	Fabianetz	1,300
Oct. 29, 1914	Daneta	1,300

(ONE FRENCH)

Oct. 28, 1914	Zele	650
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DESTROYERS (TWO BRITISH)

May 1, 1915	Beetle	880
May 4, 1915	Moor	1,035

(ONE JAPANESE)

Sep. 4, 1914	Shiratsuyu	280
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(TWO FRENCH)

Oct. 28, 1914	Monard	260
Feb. 29, 1915	Dague	450

SUBMARINES (FOUR BRITISH)

Oct. 13, 1914	E-3	725
Nov. 2, 1914	D-5	550
Apr. 8, 1915	F-15	725
May 3, 1915	Unknown	520

(THREE FRENCH)

Dec. 14, 1914	Corle	204
Jan. 17, 1915	Saphir	200
Mar. 18, 1915	Unknown	200

TORPEDO BOATS (THREE FRENCH)

Oct. 9, 1914	247	98
Oct. 9, 1914	248	97
Dec. 15, 1915	Unknown	..

(ONE JAPANESE)

Nov. 11, 1914	30	110
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AUXILIARY CRUISERS (FIVE BRITISH)

Sep. 6, 1914	Osborne	7,833
Oct. 30, 1914	R-101	4,740
Oct. 14, 1915	Viktor	2,500
Oct. 10, 1915	Alger McNaughton	4,955
Oct. 11, 1915	Byzance	5,548

(ONE RUSSIAN)

Oct. 1914	Prat	6,500
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Forty-eight vessels of about 238,000 tons.

GERMANY AND ALLIES.

BATTLESHIPS (ONE TURKISH)

Date of Loss	Name	Displacement Tons
Dec. 18, 1914	Messudireh	10,000

CRUISERS (EIGHTEEN GERMAN)

Aug. 27, 1914	Magdeburg	4,550
Aug. 28, 1914	Koeln	4,550
Aug. 28, 1914	Mainz	4,550
Aug. 28, 1914	Arling	2,670
Sep. 13, 1914	Hela	2,040
Nov. 3, 1914	Yorck	9,050
Nov. 4, 1914	Cormoran	1,604
Nov. 4, 1914	Geler	1,604
Nov. 9, 1914	Finden	3,600
Dec. 1, 1914	Friedrich Karl	9,050
Dec. 8, 1914	Scharnhorst	11,600
Dec. 8, 1914	Gneisenau	11,600
Dec. 8, 1914	Nurnberg	3,450
Dec. 8, 1914	Leipzig	3,250
Dec. 1, 1914	Koenigsberg	3,400
Jan. 24, 1915	Blucher	13,500
Jan. 28, 1915	Gazelle	2,645
Mar. 14, 1915	Dresden	3,600

(TWO AUSTRIAN)

Aug. 16, 1914	Zenta	2,300
Nov. 4, 1914	Kaiserin Elisabeth	4,000

(ONE TURKISH)

Apr. 3, 1915	Medjidieh	3,432
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GUNBOATS (NINE GERMAN)

Aug. 9, 1914	Moewe	650
Aug. 17, 1914	Trinitat	168
Aug. 17, 1914	Hedwig von Wissmann	190
Aug. 17, 1914	Vaterland	168
Oct. 15, 1914	Komet	..
Nov. 6, 1914	Tiger	900
Nov. 6, 1914	Ibis	900
Nov. 6, 1914	Jaguar	900
Nov. 6, 1914	Lochs	900

(ONE AUSTRIAN)

Oct. 22, 1914	Temes	440
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(ONE TURKISH)

Oct. 31, 1914	Bursak Reis	500
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DESTROYERS (NINE GERMAN)

Aug. 28, 1914	V-187	650
Oct. 6, 1914	S-126	487
Oct. 17, 1914	S-119	420
Oct. 17, 1914	S-118	420
Oct. 17, 1914	S-117	420
Oct. 17, 1914	S-115	420
Oct. 29, 1914	S-90	400
Nov. 4, 1914	Taku	280
Nov. 23, 1914	S-124	420

SUBMARINES (NINE GERMAN)

Aug. 9, 1914	U-15	250
Oct. 24, 1914	Unknown	250
Oct. 30, 1914	Unknown	270
Nov. 23, 1914	U-15	650
Feb. 28, 1915	Unknown	250
Mar. 4, 1915	U-8	250
Mar. 4, 1915	U-7 Type	250
May 10, 1915	U-12	250
Mar. 28, 1915	U-29	800

(ONE AUSTRIAN)

Oct. 17, 1914	Unknown	..
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TORPEDO BOATS (TWO GERMAN)

May 1, 1915	Unknown	..
May 1, 1915	Unknown	..

(TWO TURKISH)

Apr. 29, 1915	Unknown	..
Apr. 29, 1915	Unknown	..

AUXILIARY CRUISERS (NINETEEN GERMAN)

Aug. 5, 1914	Koenigin Luise	945
Aug. 27, 1914	K. Wilhelm der Grosse	5,321
Sep. 12, 1914	Sprenck	2,414
Sep. 14, 1914	Cap Trafalgar	5,654
Sep. 14, 1914	Beuthen	4,248
Oct. 1, 1914	Boha	165
Oct. 1, 1914	Kiblos	150
Oct. 1, 1914	Roden	150
Oct. 1, 1914	Markomanna	2,540
Oct. 1, 1914	Gracia	1,697
Oct. 17, 1914	Ophelia	1,133
Nov. 6, 1914	Robin	..
Nov. 6, 1914	Berlin	3,831
Nov. 6, 1914	Karnal	1,497
Nov. 8, 1914	Locks	1,020
Feb. 20, 1915	Boiger	5,300
Apr. 6, 1915	Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,650
Apr. 26, 1915	Kronprinz Wilhelm	5,162
Apr. 26, 1915	Macdonia	2,779
Total	seventy five vessels of about	122,800 tons.

ARRESTED PARROT WHEN IT SHOUTED "DIRTY GERMAN"

The Echo Belge, now published at Amsterdam, relates a story of a parrot which German authorities in Liege "arrested" on account of its patriotic demonstrations.

The Kommandantur had received anonymous letters, according to which a certain family living in Rue du Pont d'Avroy, in Liege, were teaching their parrot to say: "Sale Boche!"—"Dirty German."

This denunciation created a big stir among the Germans, and a warrant was immediately signed by the commander ordering the immediate arrest of the head of the family as well as the seizure of the offending parrot.

Three German soldiers appeared at the house of the Rue du Pont d'Avroy, and were not a little incensed by the parrot greeting the spike-helmeted soldiers with a most ironical "Sale Boche!"

The proprietor of the bird was taken to the military headquarters and heavily fined, though he had undertaken to prove to the Germans that the parrot had been bought years ago in Alsace, and that it pronounced "Sale Boche!" and similar compliments long before the Belgian owned it.

The parrot was ultimately returned to its proprietor but the latter had to undertake not to allow it on his balcony or before the window lest its cries might, in the German commander's words, "lead to anti-German demonstrations."

The whole city of Liege is laughing over the incident.



The pig and his saviour.

Like his comrades in the Army, the British sailor yields to no man in his love of animals. No more striking illustration of this fact could be found than in the subject of the above photographs. This sailor dived into the sea and saved a pig which had been in



The pig is quite at home now, and has a splendid appetite.

the water for two hours after we had sunk the great favourite on board the British battleship. In the other picture

the Dresden. The German pig is now a battleship. In the other picture

Sunday May 23rd 1915.
Italy enters war on side of
Triple Entente.



"I WOULDN'T MIND GETTIN' KILLED,
CHARLIE, IF IT WASN'T SO D—D PERMA-
NENT"

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS A TRANSPORT.

Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, June 3.—A Bri-
tish submarine has sunk a
German transport in the Sea
of Marmora.

London Hears Canadians Have Made Splendid Gain Over Bavarian Guards

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 3.—News was received in London to-day that the Canadians, in the last few days, have captured eight hundred yards of trenches at the point of the bayonet in a position where there had been, up to that time, no gains since October. The Bavarian Guards made a counter-attack, which was repulsed, but with serious losses to the Canadians.

The Canadians, this report adds, have driven the enemy back nearly five miles.

GERMAN GAS.

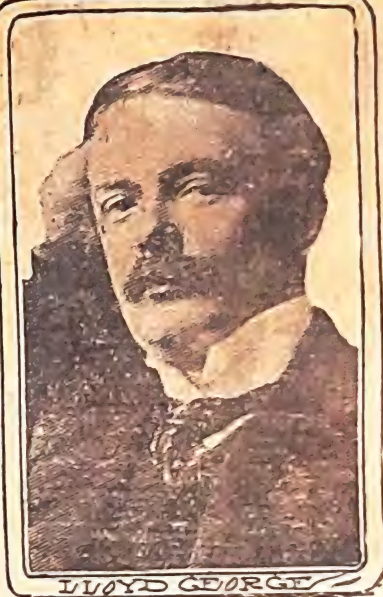


Germans are adepts at using poisonous gas. Our artist depicts some of their methods—in the trenches, in America, and in Germany. Apparently, however, the only place where their "gas" is swallowed with anything like success is in Berlin.

Some Of The Members of The New British Cabinet



MR. ASQUITH.
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.



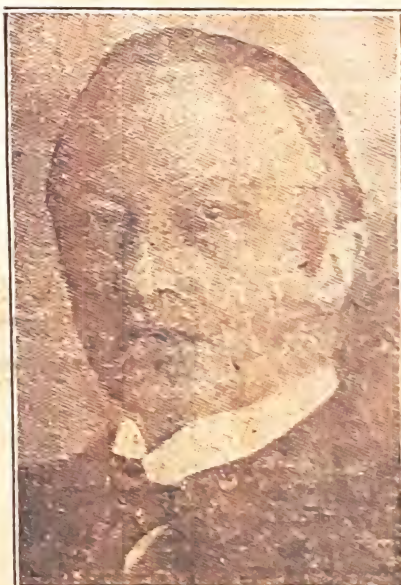
LLOYD GEORGE
Minister of Munitions.



ANDREW BONAR LAW,
Secretary for the Colonies.



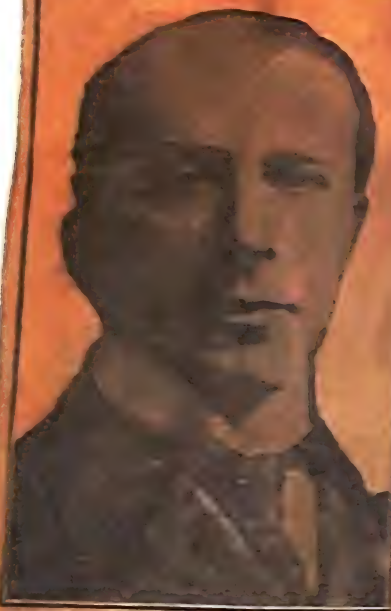
LORD LANSDOWNE,
Minister without Portfolio.



LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
Lord Privy Seal.



SIR EDWARD GREY,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs



MR. REGINALD McKENNA,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.



J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,
Secretary for India.



LORD KITCHENER,
Secretary of State for War.

Reorganized British Cabinet Strong Body

Government Announces the Personnel of the New Ministry
in Which a New Portfolio, That of Minister of War
Munitions, is Taken Over by Mr. Lloyd George—Op-
position Well Represented

London, May 26.—Lord Kitchener
resigned the post of Secretary of War
in the Coalition Cabinet, which has
remained the approval of King George.
The new First Lord of the Admiralty
will be Arthur J. Balfour. Mr. Chamber-
lain, former head of the Admiralty,
is given the portfolio of Chancellor of
the Exchequer. Mr. Asquith
retains the Premiership and Sir Ed-
ward Grey the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs. Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor
of the Exchequer in the old cabinet,
will be Minister of Munitions in the
new one. The constitution of the new
cabinet follows:—
Prime Minister and First Lord of the
Treasury—Mr. Asquith.
Ministry without portfolio—Lord
Lansdowne.
Lord High Chancellor—Sir Stan-
ley O. B. Macdonald.
Lord President of the Council—Lord
Crewe.
Lord Privy Seal—Lord Carson of
Inchiquin.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Reg-
inald McKenna.
Secretary of State for Home Affairs
—Sir John A. Simon.
Secretary of State for Foreign Af-
fairs—Sir Edward Grey.
Secretary for the Colonies—Andrew
Bonar Law.
Secretary for India—J. Austen
Chamberlain.
Secretary of State for War—Lord
Kitchener.
Minister of Munitions—David Lloyd
George.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Arthur
J. Balfour.
President of the Board of Trade—
Walter Rutherford.
President of the Local Government
Board—Walter Hume Long.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancas-
ter—Mr. Churchill.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Augustus
Birrell.
Secretary for Scotland—Thomas Mc-

Kinnon Wood.
President of the Board of Agriculture
—Lord Selbourne.
First Commissioner of Works—Lewis
Harcourt.
President of the Board of Education
—Arthur Henderson.
Attorney-General—Sir Edward Car-
son.

The Official Announcement.

The official announcement on the
new Cabinet says:—

"A place in the Cabinet was offer-
ed to Mr. John Redmond (the Irish
National leader), but he did not see
his way to accept it.

"The Prime Minister has decided
that a new department shall be creat-
ed, to be called the Ministry of Muni-
tions, charged with organizing the
supply of munitions of war. Mr. Lloyd
George has undertaken the formation
and temporary direction of this de-
partment and during his tenure of of-
fice as Minister of Munitions will vac-
ate the office of Chancellor of the
Exchequer.

"It is understood that Mr. Hender-
son will assist the Government in
matters relating to labor questions,
especially those arising out of the
war.

"The King has been pleased to con-
fer upon Lord Haldane of Cloan



ARTHUR J. BALFOUR,
First Lord of the Admiralty.



LIEUT. A. MCGOUN

Of the 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment, wounded by gunshot on March 25. He was educated in Montreal and is a son of David M. McGoun, of the Standard Life Assurance Co.



LT. H. G. EVAN-JONES,
WELSH REGIMENT.

SWEPT OFF THE SEAS.

LAST GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED.

Melbourne, Tuesday.—Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, announces that a British warship has captured the German trading steamer *Elfiède*, believed to be the last German vessel in the Pacific.



LIEUT. G. M. DRUMMOND,
13TH BN. CANADIAN TRENCHERY.

(the retiring Lord High Chancellor) the Order of Merit."

The Cabinet is composed of twelve Liberals, eight Conservatives, one Laborite, Arthur Henderson, and one non-partisan, Earl Kitchener. Thirteen members of the old Cabinet remain in office. Of these, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Earl Kitchener, Mr. Runciman, Mr. Birrell and Mr. Wood retain their old portfolios.

The promotion of Sir Stanley Buchmaster, whose greatest activities during the war have had to do with the management of the Official Press Bureau, to the high honor of Lord High Chancellor, and the acceptance by Mr. Churchill, formerly head of the Admiralty, of the merely nominal duties of the Duchy of Lancaster, are two distinct surprises.

German Aero Brought Down

Paris, May 26.—A German aeroplane was brought down today at Braine. The pilot of the French machine which defeated the German aircraft was awarded the military medal for his achievement and the officer observer was promoted.

CANADIANS FOUGHT ALONGSIDE INDIANS

**Germans Reached Trenches,
but Were Quickly Routed at
Point of Bayonet**

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, May 27.—The Canadian and Indian troops on Tuesday night successfully repulsed at the point of the bayonet, a vigorous German attack near Richebourg. Having destroyed the British wire defences by means of a terrific artillery fire, the enemy launched a strong attack and succeeded, despite severe losses suffered in the open, in reaching our trenches. Here, says a Central News message, they were met with an inferno of rifle and machine-gun fire before which they wavered. Then the Canadians and Indians leapt from their trenches and met the German reserves with the bayonet. As the latter swarmed up to strengthen the thinned first line of Colonials, fighting with terrific vigor, the attack of the enemy was simply paralysed, and he was pursued into the open.

Our losses were heavy, but the defeat suffered by the Germans was severe, both morally and materially. The progress made justifies the belief that the German hold on the region of La Bassée will very soon become untenable and necessitate his withdrawal to a new line of defence.

The Departing Troops

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—I have had occasion lately to see some of our Western troops leave the port of Montreal for overseas service, and I have been considerably impressed with the lack of opportunity afforded them for saying farewell to any eastern connections or relatives, in some cases even their next of kin. The difficulty recently found in the despatch of the 24th Battalion from its home port of Montreal is unlikely to occur in the case of western troops, whose relatives will have to make some sacrifice of time and money to meet them at any given point. It should be possible to so arrange the transportation of such troops that those most nearly concerned can be informed when and where to meet them, for a very short time before they leave Canada; even the poor privilege of addressing them through the window of a halted car is better than nothing, or a chance to shake hands in the wharf enclosure at the docks.

The men who are going to the front are, we must remember, volunteers, often of high civil position; men who believe they are going to assist in the suppression of militarism. It is rather rough on such men to be forbidden the small concession of a chance to say good-bye to those who make a considerable effort to come near them.

J. C. GWILLIM.



JELICO.

INTERNEED GERMAN SAILORS GO CRAZY

**One Man Thought he Was the
Kaiser and Gave Orders for
Battle in France**

New York, May 27.—Several of the German sailors on board the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamships which have been docked at Hoboken since the beginning of the war have become mentally unbalanced and have been placed in the Hudson county jail in that city. Three of the sailors became so violent that it was necessary to take them from the German steamships and place them under observation.

One of the men from the Barbarossa of the North German Lloyd Line on returning from a trip asserted that he was Emperor William and issued orders directing a battle in France. Afterwards a blacksmith on board the Vaterland threatened to sink that steamship because she would not carry him back to Germany. Yesterday a steward of the Barbarossa was sent to jail after becoming too vehement.

Dr. George King, the county physician attributed their strained mental condition in part to enforced idleness, melancholia and home sickness.

MEN DO NEED AMMUNITION

**Duke of Rutland Knows It to
Be a Fact**

London, May 18.—The Duke of Rutland claimed certain knowledge that the troops at the front are actually suffering from a want of ammunition in a speech he made today at Leicester. He said that the "hopeless forgetfulness of the military authorities" is to blame and added that one-tenth part of the high explosive shells necessary is being supplied.

In some instances he remarked, remnants went into the trenches with a couple of dozen hand grenades, which in a conflict would be of about as much use as so many peashooters.



THE LAW AS TO PIRATES

This announcement came out in Montreal Star ~~July~~ 3-4
1915.

42nd. BATTALION ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA

Additional Company Now Authorized
100 MEN WANTED

Apply at once, 429 Bleury Street

D. A. Kittermaster,
Lieut. and Adjutant.

131 2

ORDER OF THE GARTER
FOR K. OF K.



FIELD MARSHAL EARL KITCHENER, to whom has been awarded the rare honor of a Knighthood of the Garter.

BAUMGARTEN HOME IS ACCEPTED BY THE GOV'T FOR SOLDIERS

The Minister of Militia has accepted on behalf of the Government, the offer of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baumgarten, placing their residence, 84 McTavish street, at the disposal of the authorities as a convalescent home for Canadian soldiers.

The house will be placed at the disposal of the Government in a furnished state. It is admirably suited for the purposes of a convalescent home for soldiers. It has many bedrooms, large reception rooms, a most extensive salon, and is furnished with an elevator and every device that good taste and ingenuity can provide.

3rd
June.

WORDS! WORDS! WORDS!



William the Thug (to Jagow the Scribe): That's right, Jagow, humbug them as long as possible with "scraps of paper" while I continue torpedoing their ships and killing their women and children.

Little San Marino in State of War

Amsterdam, June 3, via London, 3 p.m.—An agency despatch received here from Lugano, Switzerland, says that San Marino, the little republic on the Adriatic, but entirely surrounded by Italian territory, has officially approved the Italian attitude toward Austria, and has declared itself to be in a state of war.

San Marino is on high land, a few miles from Rimini. The fact that the republic has joined with Italy in the war makes it impossible for Austria-Hungary to make use of its territory as a neutral point.

San Marino has an area of twenty-two square miles. It is situated on a high mountain nine miles from Rimini and dominates the Adriatic.

German Official Statement

Berlin, June 3.—(Via London, 10 a.m.)

21

**COULD U FIGHT
IF U HAD TO**

**A TRAINED MAN
IS WORTH TEN
UNTRAINED MEN**

YOU

**Can be Worth Ten Men
to Your Country**

**COMPLETE INFANTRY TRAINING
WITHOUT ENLISTMENT**

McGILL C.O.T.C.

For Particulars See Posters or Apply
425 Sherbrooke St. West

single killer **LIEUT. WARNEFORD GETS THE LEGION OF HONOR TODAY**

**Daring Young Aviator is
Anglo-Indian, Not
Canadian**

**RELATIVES IN
NEW BRUNSWICK**

**Is a Member of the Imperial
Merchant Service
Guild**

**By Special Cable to The Montreal
Star From Our London Corre-
spondent. (Copyright.)**

LONDON, June 9.—Friends of
Lieut. Warneford, who on Monday
destroyed a Zeppelin and its crew
single-handed, cannot understand
how he came to be called a Cana-
dian. He was born in Cooch Behar,
India, in 1892, and is a member of
an old Wiltshire family in posses-
sion of a beautiful estate at Warne-
ford Place. His father is now in
India. His mother is a daughter of
Capt. A. Campbell, D.S.O., of the
Indian Marines.

Lieut. Warneford is a member of
the Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
and was in the service of the British
India Steam Navigation Company on
the Indian coast.

He is regarded as a very smart of-
ficer. He came to England in 1913.
Before the war he served on the
transport steamer Somali, of the P.
and O. Line.

GETS LEGION OF HONOR.

The French Minister of Marine to-
day conferred the Legion of Honor
decoration upon Lieut. Warneford.

The latter was honored at the spe-
cial request of Gen. Joffre, who tele-
graphed his request from French
headquarters at the front.

The Minister of Marine also sent a
special message of congratulations
to the young lieutenant, who yester-
day was awarded the Victoria Cross
by the King.

WINDERMERE.

HAS COUSINS IN CANADA.

Special to The Montreal Star.

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 9.—Lieut. R.
A. J. Warneford, the hero of the
aerial battle in which he destroyed
a Zeppelin, has two cousins residing
in New Brunswick. These are Dr.
H. P. Warneford, of Hampton, and
the Rev. C. A. S. Warneford, Angli-
can rector at Johnston, Queen's
County.

Although Lieut. Warneford has
been hailed as a Canadian, Dr.
Warneford said that he was not ac-
quainted with him and did not know
of his ever having been in Canada.
The family here is of English de-
scent, but he had not been in touch
with the family history and his re-
lations in the old country, and could
not speak definitely. He had two
uncles in England who are military
men, and the lieutenant, he said, was
the son of one of them.

CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA WORSE THAN EPIDEMIC OF LAST SUMMER

Paris, June 12.—A despatch from
Udine, Italy, dated Friday, and sent by
the correspondent of the Havas Agen-
cy, says:

"Bosnian deserters who have ar-
rived here declare that the cholera in
Austria is much worse than the out-
break of last year. A great panic, it is
asserted, has been created in Vienna
by the epidemic."



THE GERMAN SPY RECENTLY SHOT AT THE TOWER THE LATE
CARL LODY (ON THE LEFT) AS A TOURIST GUIDE, AT BERGEN.

DARING EXPLOIT OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE IN SEA OF MARMORA

**Stopped Transport, Let Crew Go Free, Sank Transport and
Travelled on Sinking More Ships and Demoralizing
Turkish Traffic in Sea of Marmora**

Constantinople, June 2.—Of the tor-
pedoing of the Turkish transport
Stamboul in Constantinople harbor by
a British submarine the following
story was told by an officer who was
an eye-witness of the attack:—

"At dawn the quartermaster re-
ported that a periscope had been seen
making for the Golden Horn. An of-
ficer saw the periscope revolve and
then observed two torpedoes making
surface runs. One of them struck the
Stamboul amidships, destroying her.

"The shore batteries fired on the
periscope, much to the danger of
shipping, but did no damage. The sub-
marine periscope was last seen mak-
ing for the Bosphorus, where the
Goeben lies in an inlet."

The same submarine sank the Turk-
ish transport Nagara, which carried
a six-inch gun destined for the Dar-
danelles batteries and some ammu-
nition in her hold.

An American newspaper correspond-
ent from Chicago (Mr. Wing of the
Daily News) was on board. He
said:—At daylight a submarine sud-
denly came awash alongside the Na-
gara. Five men appeared on her
deck, one of them firing a rifle across

the bow of the transport until the
latter's engines were stopped.

The captain of the submarine, a
large, ruddy-faced man in the white
sweater, hailed:—"Who are you?"

I replied, "I am from Chicago."

The submarine officer answered:—
"I'm glad to meet you, but what I
want to know is what ship is that?"

"The Nagara, a Turkish transport,"
was the reply.

"Well, I am going to sink you," he
warned.

"Can we get off?" I queried.

"Yes, and be mighty quick about it,"
he sang out.

In the ensuing panic the Nagara's
crew swamped two of the boats while
lowering them, but managed to bail
them out with the fezes of the Turk-
ish sailors. All got off safely.

The captain of the submarine made
an inspection of the hold of the trans-
port. The submarine then backed off
and fired. There was a double ex-
plosion and the Nagara blew up and
sank in a cloud of orange-colored
smoke.

The submarine then proceeded to
Rodos, where it sank another trans-
port at the quay. These exploits have
demoralized the Turkish transport ser-
vice in the Sea of Marmora.



SPOLLING FOR A FIGHT.

Immediately war was declared the British fleets made quickly out into the North Sea, eager to try conclusions with the enemy. The German fleet however had planned to postpone the great sea fight.

C. M. S.

Levi Evans

CAMPAIGN ON THE ISONZO



The thick black line in the above map indicates the extent of the Italian advance up to yesterday. Since it was made, further official announcements show that the Italians have advanced five miles and captured the important fortified town of Gorizia (Goriz), a strategic position of the greatest value. Advances have also been made further north. From Monfalcone it is possible for the Italian gunners to see the fortified positions outside Trieste their present goal.

O R, again, where will you match Harry Wykeham-Musgrave's record—a mere child of fifteen only a few days out of school, and then appointed to the ill-fated cruiser *Aboukir*? The boy woke from sleep to an awful crash that autumn morning in the North Sea. The great cruiser heaved and heeled, struck by a torpedo.

There was no time to dress. The boy slid down the side and struck out through a dreadful, drowning throng over to the *Hogue*, the equally ill-fated consort of the *Aboukir*.

But the same submarine was still in lurk. Two torpedoes sank the sister-ship. The shivering lad took to the water again, and was now hauled up the steel sides of the *Cressy*. Panting after his long and ghastly swim, young Wykeham-Musgrave was not five minutes on the *Cressy's* deck before the third of our great cruisers received the first of the torpedoes that spelled her death also. Was the young cadet to be drowned, after all?



HARRY LAUDER'S SON WOUNDED IN ACTION: THE FAMOUS SCOTTISH COMEDIAN WITH LIEUTENANT J. LAUDER, OF THE 8TH (ARGYLLSHIRE BATTALION) ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

Photograph by T. H. Mason.

since killed

No. This was not a plank, and as the vast deck came a wash, he took to the sea once more, sharing his means of salvation with a seaman. The lad's marvellous spirit and strength were fast ebbing, however. Dutch sailors on the *Titan* hauled him out unconscious, and quite nude.

"Will you come over to Holland?" the master asked the boy.

"No," he said simply. "Over to England; they'll be wanting me there!"

He was transferred to one of our own destroyers, and landed at Harwich little the worse for the strangest, swiftest chapter of horrors that the sea records.

42ND HIGHLANDERS SAFE IN ENGLAND

Lt.-Col. Cantlie's Regiment,
With Other Canadian Corps,
Landed Saturday

LEFT MONTREAL JUNE 10

Striking Scenes Attended Last
March and Embarkation of
Battalion, but No Descrip-
tion Was Published

Word was received here yesterday that the Allan liner Hesperian had arrived in England safely with the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada and other reinforcements for the Canadian troops at the front. The brief cable gave little further information save the comforting two words, "All safe." Owing to the necessities of military secrecy, no information was given as to where the troops were landed, or where they were going.

In addition to the Montreal Highlanders, the Hesperian carried reinforcements from the 25th Battalion, Winnipeg, drafts from the 12th, 10th and 14th Canadian Mounted Rifles, going as infantry, one aviator, one veterinary officer, and a detachment of the 10th Battery, Douglas Reservists. The latter were going immediately to the front, proceeding from England by the way of West Coast to their camps with the Belgian troops.

It was on the morning of Thursday, June 10th, that the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada left Montreal. Although the departure of this, one of the finest Highland regiments ever organized in Canada, was known to many in the city, the movement was kept out with military secrecy, and all the Montreal newspapers refrained from publishing anything about it.

In order to avoid the exciting scenes that marked the departure of the 74th Battalion, it had been arranged that the 42nd should go early in the morning, and the men started in a short time after four o'clock at the armory on Bleury street. At 6:30 a.m. was ready, and the regiment, 140 strong, accompanied by its own pipe band, with the brass band of the 5th Royal Highlanders, started on its last full parade through Montreal streets.

Heeded by the ranks, with Lt. Col. Cantlie and several officers of the 5th Highlanders, the 42nd marched on Bleury to Sherbrooke, to Union avenue, thence to Dorchester and down Beaver Hall Hill to the wharves, where they embarked on the Hesperian.

Despite the early hour, the departure of this, the second regiment of Montreal Highlanders to go to the front, was witnessed by immense crowds. The whole route of march was through crowded streets, the progress of the regiment being heralded by a wave of enthusiastic cheering. Many persons had stayed up all night, owing to the official secrecy as to the exact time of departure, and the scene at the entrance to the docks was a remarkable demonstration, with thousands packed outside in the early morning sun and almost as many relatives and friends inside the walls, waiting for a last farewell. Once in the sheds everything went with military precision, and at eleven o'clock the Hesperian sailed with her big cargo of the Empire's fighting men.

June 19th 1915

42nd Bn C.E.F.

This was on a Saturday night. Mother & Dad were out at Mrs. Whitehead's house in Dorchester

house in Dorchester

Mrs C. Kirk & I were in

325 Peel. 8 people it

is known that the boat

(Hesperian) had

arrived at Plymouth with

safety. From Plymouth

they went to the shore

on Kent on 3.5 west

of England, &

from their to shore

where they are now camping

from much

IRISHMEN TAKE FIRST POSITION

Won Lead on Saturday in Re-
cruiting Competition
for 60th

VICS DROP TO 3RD PLACE

Veteran Who Did Recruit Drill
41 Years Ago Nearly Got
by—Wants to Avenge
Father

Capt. Fred. Shaughnessy's company, "The Vics," with the 60th Battalion for active service was badly beaten on Saturday, dropping to third place. The competition between the four companies to get their ranks up to strength first has become so keen that it has been proposed to put up a trophy for the winner. For several days the Vics, held first place and the Irish Rangers, under Capt. Knox Leet, were last. The latter, however, were doing a lot of quiet work, and suddenly sprung up, jumping with a rush to second and then to first place.

Lt.-Col. Gascoigne's battalion is now well on its way past the half distance, with over 550 officers and men when recruiting closed on Saturday. The different companies measured up as follows:

A Co. (Vics)	123
B Co. (Gren. Guards)	122
C Co. (Irish Rangers)	120
D Co. (Westmounts)	126

These, with officers and staff, bring the total strength of the regiment to over 550.

where they are now camping (29th/7/15)
much

making and had
practice in trenches
at Shorncliffe.
15/3/15. W.S.
In Oct. they went
to France where they
still are.

Dr. Bruce Taylor at Goldera Green.

Captain the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, D.D., is working at present as chaplain with the Canadian troops at Shorncliffe. Many of his London friends welcomed the opportunity of hearing him on Sunday evening at St. Ninian's Presbyterian Church, Goldera Green. At the close of the service he was occupied for half an hour conversing with them. In the khaki uniform of his Highland regiment, Dr. Taylor is a gallant and soldierly figure. Wind and sun have bronzed his face, but he looks not a day older since he left St. John's Wood. Known in earlier years as an all-round sportsman, and especially skilled in yachting, he is ideally fitted for the life of camps. His straightforward extempore talk at St. Ninian's was founded on the words, "The saints which are at Ephesus," and among these saints he counted the men of our new armies. They may not be in all respects conventional Christians, but they have offered their lives as a sacrifice for their country. Dr. Taylor dwelt on the meriment in the camp at Shorncliffe. "Amid the pouring rain of Friday night," he said, "when the men were literally lying in the wet, I went round to see how they were getting on. Not a word of complaint was heard. They were singing and as cheery as possible."

* *

An Optimist's View.

Dr. Taylor sharply condemned grumblers at home, and especially "the elderly gentlemen in the clubs who spread pessimistic reports." It is true, he said, that there is a shortage of munitions, but the defect has been noted, and will be remedied. He referred to the glorious work of our Navy, and to the safety with which our immense Army has been carried over to France during the year. At Deal, the other day, he counted no fewer than eighty-one ships of various sizes.

It has been no easy matter for the heroic Canadian troops to separate themselves from wives and children, and to cross the ocean to play their part in this deadly war. Dr. Taylor described the farewells on the quay before the transport started. "After that we felt that the bitterness of death was past."

* *

Changes After the War.

The war, in this chaplain's opinion, will cut sharply across our civilisation. Many changes must follow: (1) After the war, he said, young people will be more ready to marry on small incomes, even at the price of some financial anxiety. The old demand for "security and settlements" will vanish. (2) Large families will again come into fashion. (3) Women will have to be admitted to the full rights of citizenship.

* *

The Chaplain's Day.

An interesting life is that of a chaplain at Shorncliffe. It begins with reveille at 5.30, and is filled with a crowd of miscellaneous duties. From 9 to 9.15 p.m. family prayers are held. These are greatly appreciated by the men, who choose their own hymns and enter heartily into the worship. At the parade service on Sunday morning nearly 4,000 men were present. Captain Taylor speaks with enthusiasm of the new soldiers whom Canada is sending into the battle line. They are

worthy of their glorious comrades, and more cannot be said.

In the first roll of honour of his own church at Montreal, about seventy out of one hundred were Canadian born. The officers of the Canadian armies were nearly all born in the Dominion, though among the rank and file there are many who emigrated from the old country. The men live under good conditions at Shorncliffe, training busily during the day, and at night enjoying concerts in the recreation tent run by the chaplain. They have behind them the fixed resolve of the great Dominion to spare no effort and grudge no sacrifice that may be necessary for the overthrow of German power. "We have no pacifists among us in Canada," Dr. Taylor remarked in conversation. Enormous quantities of munitions are already being turned out by Canadian factories.



The Rev. Bruce Taylor, D.D., pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, was notified by the Minister of Militia yesterday of his appointment as chaplain of the 42nd Bat., which is now being raised by the Fifth Royal Highlanders. The congregation of St. Paul's has already granted Dr. Taylor leave of absence in order that he may accompany this regiment to the front, and the assurance of the Minister of Militia that arrangements will be made by which he will be attached to it instead of to a division removed the last obstacle to the fulfilment of Dr. Taylor's desire. Dr. Taylor is among the most eminent and most respected of Montreal clergymen, and is extremely popular with the men of the Fifth Royal Highlanders, of which regiment he has been chaplain during the four years of his residence in Montreal.



A PROUD MOMENT FOR THE FATHER OF SERGEANT O'LEARY, V.C.: THE INTREPID IRISH GUARDSMAN SHOWING HIM THE "BIT O' BRONZE."

The return home on short leave of the popular Irish Guardsman hero, Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.C., who "practically captured an enemy's position by himself," killing eight Germans single-handed and taking two others prisoners, at Caisinchy, on Feb. 7, did not pass unobserved. The King sent for him to Buckingham Palace and pinned the Cross on his breast, with the Queen and Princess warmly congratulating the Sergeant; Cork gave O'Leary an ovation as he drove through the city with the Lord Mayor. We see him here at his cottage home at Inchigeelagh, near Macroom, Co. Cork, with his father, to whom Sergeant O'Leary is showing his Cross.—[Photograph by C.N.]

MAJOR LONG FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Major John Long has been appointed Senior Major and Adjutant of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, now at Valcartier, under Lt.-Col. Ryan, in Col. Smart's brigade. Major Long has left for Valcartier to take up his new duties, and he will go to the front with the 6th C.M.R. It is expected that the whole of Col. Smart's brigade will leave for England before long when they will continue their training as dismounted cavalry at Bourges before going forward to France.

Major Long is an old soldier, who has seen much service both in England and in Canada. He served in the ranks in England, and took a commission on coming to Canada. On the formation of the Composite Battalion, under Lt.-Col. Schneider, he was appointed Major, and has put in a lot of work organizing that battalion for guard duty during the past ten months. He was always keen for active service, and lost no time in going forward to take up his new work with the 6th C.M.R. at Valcartier.



NOW REFLOATED AND REPAIRING IN A RUSSIAN DOCKYARD: THE TURKISH CRUISER "MEDJIDIEH," MINED OFF ODESSA.

The Turkish cruiser "Medjidieh," sunk by a Russian mine off Odessa on April 3, has been refloated by the Russians, and is to be repaired. She will form a useful addition to the Black Sea fleet. On being mined, the Captain of the "Medjidieh" apparently lost his coolness, and headed the ship in for land, with the result that the vessel went down in shallow water, as seen in the photograph, where salvage work was easily possible.



A TURKISH CRUISER RAISED FOR RUSSIA! ONE OF THE "MEDJIDIEH'S" GUNS BEING BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE DURING THE SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

The Russians at Odessa lost no time in availing themselves of the opportunity for making a valuable prize which the sinking of the "Medjidieh" in shallow water, within fifteen miles of the port, offered them. The "Medjidieh's" consorts, among which, on April 3, were the "Goeben" and "Breslau," alarmed at the apparently unexpected disaster, went about at once, and, leaving the doomed vessel to her fate, hurried back into the Bosphorus. The Russians promptly removed the guns and gear, both below and above water, and lightened the hull, whereupon divers stopped the hole made by the mine explosion, and the vessel was bumped clear and floated sufficiently to be towed into dock. Complete repairs, it is stated, can be made satisfactorily within a short time.

FULL SPEED AHEAD? NO, THIS BRITISH CRUISER IS STANDING STILL



The apparent bow wave indicating speed is really the effect of white and green paint on her sides. This photo was taken 72 miles off Sandy Hook. At a distance the deception is said to be complete.

British Undersea Boat's Feat Was an Important One

The latest exploit of a British submarine in sinking a German transport in the Baltic is of great importance in connection with the German operations in Courland.

The vessel was conveying soldiers from Germany to Libau for assistance to the hard-pressed army. The military critic of the Novoe Vremya emphasizes this fact because as a result of the British boat's feat the maritime conveyance of German reinforcements may either cease or become extremely cautious.

A statement issued by the Admiralty relative to operations in the Black Sea says:

"Our sailors destroy Turkish vessels because they carry coal and petrol materials of war, but take every measure to save the crews. The vessels are cannonaded only when they fall to halt after they are signalled."

"In those cases where sailors prefer to regain shore by swimming in order to avoid capture they never are shot. All who surrender are taken aboard warships and transported to Sebastopol."

ENORMOUS BLACK SEA HAUL

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea continue their devastating work upon the flotilla carrying supplies for Constantinople. Altogether, nearly nine hundred enemy vessels have been burnt or sunk since the beginning of the war, among the number being several large steamers and a dozen sailing ships of one thousand tons each.

Most of the vessels were, of course, small coasting craft, which counted on their insignificance to escape the vigilance of the Russian scout boats. Some were sunk at sea, but the majority were burnt at anchor or within easy reach of shore.

Cure has been taken to destroy all boat-building yards along the coast so that this small vessel trade, upon which Constantinople is largely dependent for necessities, may now safely be regarded as having been extinguished.

copy cakebroom.

Lieut. P. C. Evans.

C. Company. 42nd Battalion

Royal Highlanders Canada

St Martin's Plain

Shorncliffe.

Very many happy returns all well

Alfred Evans

DAD was in Montreal on the 15th July 1915 when he sent above cable to Dad. The rest of family at Mrs Black on this date. ~~with~~ I write this on 16th July 1915. Dad's birthday he is just 20 years.
(Alfred).

CONAN DOYLE CHARGES RUPPRECHT WITH DEATH ORDER

Cites Affidavits Accusing the
Bavarian Prince of Hav-
ing Prisoners Shot

SOME BEATEN TO DEATH

"The Story of British Prison-
ers" a Terrible Arraign-
ment Based on German
Testimony

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote the preface and compiled the annotations for "The Story of the British Prisoners," recently published by the British Central Committee for National Patriotic Organization, which sets forth that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is responsible for the orders that resulted in the execution of British prisoners.

In regard to the execution of British prisoners by the Germans, or rather Bavarians, it says: "The following despatch, dated The Hague, April 28, has been received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from Sir Alan Johnstone, His Majesty's Minister at The Hague:

"I have the honor to transmit copies of declarations by J. Martin, editor of the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad, and N. J. van Dittmar, press correspondent, of Rotterdam, regarding the shooting of British prisoners of war by the German troops, which I have received from His Majesty's Consul General at Rotterdam.

"The first declaration, made at Rotterdam on April 26, before the British Vice Consul, is as follows:

"I, Johannes Martin, editor of the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad, born the 9th of November, 1886, at Leiden, son of K. Martin, professor at the University of Leiden, hereby declare that on the morning of the 16th of March a deserter from the German Army, a certain Richard Lorenz, native of Braunschweig, and belonging to the 208th Regiment, appeared at the office of my newspaper and made the following statement. He began by calling the Bavarian soldiers 'Schweine' (hogs), and abused them for killing unarmed men, with their hands up and anxious to surrender, and also of shooting British prisoners of war.

FORTY PRISONERS BURNED.

"He stated that the Bavarian regiments under Prince Rupprecht had received formal orders to make no British prisoners and that those soldiers who made them were severely punished. He heard from fellow-soldiers how, once about forty British prisoners were burned alive in a hangar, and that the men who committed this atrocity received a medal for it. He stated that this order was only directed against British soldiers and existed exclusively in the Bavarian Army. This interview was published in the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad in the editions of March 18 and 19. The killing of British soldiers was not reported. A blank space was left in order to avoid local difficulties.

"I made further inquiries regarding the killing of British prisoners, and on March 18 another German deserter called on me. He was a certain Friedrich Kuller, born at Ludwigshaven, Bavaria, 22 years old, belonging to the Twenty-second Regiment, Fifth Company, Third Machine Gun Section of the Second Bavarian Army Corps. This man struck me as being an essentially stupid creature, and it was impossible that he would have sufficient intelligence to invent the following thrilling story. He did not know whether my paper was pro-German or anti-German, and he gave the following account in reply to my questions and not of his own initiative.

SHOT FIVE BRITISH SOLDIERS.

"On my asking him whether they ever made British prisoners, he said that the Germans did so, but they were not sent to Germany, but killed, the Bavarian regiments having received formal orders to kill every British prisoner of war. The following were his exact words in German: 'Wir hatten Befehl empfangen, sämtliche gefangene Engländer abzumachen.' I cross-examined him on the subject, but he maintained his statement, and said that he himself had shot five British prisoners a few days before he deserted. On my question as to whether the Bavarian soldiers shot these unarmed men on their own initiative or under orders, he stated that they were brought up to be shot by a section, under the command of an officer. He made this statement as a mere matter of fact which did not interest him much. The interview appeared in the Rotterdam Nieuwsblad of March 20, and a blank was left in lieu of the above-mentioned fact, for the same reason.

A Daily Hint for Recruiting

Did you ever hear about the doings of the German missionaries at Madras, India? One of these apparently saintly persons was caught carrying a bomb into the cordite factory up in the hills; and when asked how he reconciled such an act with his conscience as a minister of religion and a man accepted as a friend by all his English neighbors, replied: "I am a German soldier first, a pastor afterwards." The excellent Bala Mission, run by Swiss, had some German employees, one of whom is said to have signalled to the Emden from the top of one of the factory chimneys.

The following day, March 19, another deserter came to see me, August Kahlmann, born at Karthaus (near Danzig), 25 years old, and belonging to the Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry, Fifth Company, Seventh Division. His statement was practically identical, viz., to the effect that an order, signed by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, had ordered the whole Bavarian Army to take no British prisoners in future, and that all had to be shot. He stated that they were brought to the quarters with their hands bound behind their backs, and with bandaged eyes, and that they were not told they were to be shot. They were executed under the supervision of the commanding officer. I asked him if there were any wounded among them, and he answered that nearly all were wounded, and that as long as a British soldier is able to fight he will not surrender. This interview was published in the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad of March 22, and with the same blank as before. Both Kuller and Kahlmann stated that they did not approve of this order very much, and that they were quite aware that Bavarian prisoners were not treated in the same way by the British. They added that they did not hate the British, but were very much afraid of them and praised them as very gallant fighters.

GERMANS STARVING IN TRENCHES.

"Kuller stated that he first fought at Rheims, but afterward he was sent to Ypres, where he stayed for three months. Kahlmann fought on the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude, and in the neighborhood. They stated that the principal reason for their desertion was the rough treatment

ENGLAND'S SMALLEST SOLDIER AS A RECRUITING OFFICER



Young Cash, aged 5 years, the mascot of the Fourth Regiment of the City of London, leading his regiment in the great recruiting march through London in connection with the London Territorial Association's campaign.



A GERMAN MUG

52

ERSKINE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

MONTREAL

IN Christ's name we bid
you welcome to this House
of God, to its work and its
worship, its comforts and its
peace; within these walls
let no one be a stranger ::



Minister : REV. GEO. HANSON, M.A., D.D.

WELCOMES
THE
24TH BATTALION, VICTORIA RIFLES
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SABBATH, JANUARY 31ST, 1915.

meted out to them by their officers and the lack of food. It appears that the soldiers were practically starving in the trenches.

"Some days after these interviews, Kuller disappeared in a curious manner. Being short of money, he went to the German Consulate and stated that as he was a German he thought they must help him there. Kahlmann tried to persuade him not to go, but Kuller had not sense enough to understand why he should not do so. There he waited for his friend three hours and a half, but Kuller never appeared. Since that time he has never been seen by Kahlmann, nor did he return to his lodgings, where he had left all his belongings."

The declaration of W. N. J. van Dittmar, which was sworn to at the British Consulate on April 23, is almost identical with the foregoing, except that details are added. It is as follows:

"I, W. N. J. van Dittmar, press correspondent, residing at Rotterdam, hereby make oath and declare that Friedrich Kuller, 23 years old, a laborer, Twenty-second Regiment, Fifth Company, Third Machine Section, Second Bavarian Army Corps (von Kluck's army), informed me that on or about Dec. 2, 1914, twenty-four British prisoners of war were shot by his company. One of the reasons which was given him at the time was that they belonged to a regiment that had blown up the bridge over the Scheldt near Antwerp at a time that a great many German troops were marching over it in pursuit of the then retreating English army. Among the men shot were many officers. All these men were placed against a wall one after another, new German soldiers being called from the ranks for the purpose of shooting various prisoners in turn. In this way nearly every man in the German battalion concerned obtained his turn in practicing shooting at Englishmen."

"On a subsequent occasion one British officer and four soldiers who had surrendered were shot in the Castle of Hellebeke, after a hand-to-hand fight. I have cross-examined Kuller about the above statement on two occasions. Subsequently he disappeared in a most extraordinary manner, after a visit to the German Consulate in Rotterdam. His friend, August Kahlmann, waited outside the Consul's office for him for three and one-half hours without his reappearing. The German Consulate told me over the telephone, in reply to an inquiry, that Friedrich Kuller had never called at that office."

CONAN DOYLE'S OBSERVATIONS.

Sir Arthur cites other instances of German mistreatment of British prisoners of war and wounded British soldiers.

"The conduct of the Germans to our wounded upon the field," he says, "has been on a par with their brutality to their British prisoners. At the battle of Festhubert upon December 19, 1914, when the Germans temporarily occupied some British trenches, an officer described the conduct of his men in this fashion: 'The sight of the trenches and the fury—not to say the bestiality—of our men in beating to death the wounded English affected me so much that for the rest of the day I was fit for nothing.'"

"The writer of this was in the Thirteenth Regiment, Thirteenth Division of the Seventh German Corps. His testimony as to the brutality of our enemy is borne out by the evidence of our own men on numerous occasions, notably at Neuve Chapelle, where several of our wounded, temporarily left behind, were subsequently found bayoneted or with their brains blown out."

"Another extract from a letter referring to this same fight on Dec. 19 mentions that some of the English, being surrounded, surrendered after a most gallant resistance. The writer adds: 'But they got no mercy! The rifle butts were turned around and made the sparks fly. Prisoners were not taken.'"

"Perhaps it is as well," Sir Arthur observes, "that prisoners should not be taken, if prison means the slow torture of the German jailers. But can it be wondered that an ugly spirit is beginning to rise among the Allies and that men's hearts are hardened at the thoughts of what their friends have undergone? If the war assumes a grimmer aspect, can we not turn to the whole world and lay our evidence before them as to who is the prime mover in so shocking a relapse from all that is chivalrous and honorable in warfare?"

CANADIAN HERO MEETS CAPTAIN WHOM HE SAVED

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 1 Cockspar street, London, July 16.—A dramatic reunion occurred in London between Capt. Scrimger, V.C., medical officer of the 14th Battalion, and Capt. H. F. McDonald, of the 3rd Brigade Staff, for saving whom Scrimger won the Victoria Cross.

Capt. McDonald gives me the following account of how that coveted decoration was won:

"I was in the front of the Canadian headquarters staff on April 24, which was the third day of the terrific St. Julien fighting when I was hit in the neck and shoulder. I was dragged into a building, where Capt. Scrimger dressed my wounds. A few minutes later German shells found the building and set it on fire. The staff were forced to abandon the building, and left me there as an apparently hopeless case."

"But Capt. Scrimger carried me out, and down to a moat fifty feet in front, where we lay, half in water. Capt. Scrimger curled himself round my wounded head and shoulder, to protect me from heavy shell fire, at obvious peril to his own life. He stayed with me till the firing slackened, then the stretcher bearers carried me to the dressing station. This, however, is only one of many incidents of Capt. Scrimger's heroism in those awful three days. No man ever better deserved the soldier's highest honor."

WINDERMERE.

MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE

60TH BATTALION EQUIPPED WITH MACHINE GUNS IN FIVE DAYS

In The Star of Monday, July 12th, there appeared a short article emphasizing the value of machine-guns, now so keenly appreciated by the army as a fighting auxiliary of vast importance to every regiment. Incidentally The Star drew attention to the opportunity to give the regiment now recruiting a full equipment of these guns, and we are happy to say the patriotism of our citizens was equal, and more than equal, to the call. In four days the 60th Regiment machine-gun equipment was completed and four guns to spare. Again the public are saying Bravo! to these patriotic impulses. The men and women who have given these guns are worthy of all commendation. Each one has given what is more than fifty recruits for the army.

IN MEMORY OF JEWISH SOLDIERS

The Montefiore Club this morning sent the following letter to Col. Wilson, O.C. of this district:

Dear Col. Wilson:

The members of the Montefiore Club desire to present, through you, a machine-gun for the service of which ever regiment or division you may deem advisable to designate.

In presenting this gun they wish to dedicate its use in honor of the brave volunteers of the Jewish persuasion who have taken their places alongside of our fellow-citizens of all creeds, in defence of the great principles of liberty and justice, for which our Empire and her Allies are now contending on the battlefields of Europe.

Your acceptance of our offer will be followed by a cheque from our treasurer for the cost of the gun (\$750.00), and we thank you in anticipation for your kind interest in facilitating this matter.

Believe us, dear Col. Wilson,

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL HIRSCH, President.

D. KIRSCH, Hon. Secretary.

The Star this morning received a cheque for \$750.00 for a machine-gun from Mr. Fred. Bacon. Mr. Bacon does not specify any particular regiment as the beneficiary and evidently means the gun to go where it will do the most good and do it in the shortest time. Mr. Bacon's letter follows:

To the Editor of The Montreal Star:

Sir,—Enclosed please find my cheque for \$750.00 for one machine-gun.

F. BACON.

THOSE WHO SUPPLIED THE GUNS

Mrs. Mary C. Bennallack, in memory of Corporal Wilfrid Dixon Dawson.

Mrs. Richard Ramsay Mitchell, in memory of Sergeant W. Graham Scott.

Mrs. W. Harry Weir.

The Garth Company.

G. E. Forbes.

Percy Cowans.

F. W. Molson.

E. G. M. Cape.

David Morrice.

E. W. Beattie.

Anonymous.

The Rotary Club.

The Beaconsfield Golf Club.

The Engineers' Club.

PRICE 50 CENTS

CANADIANS ARE BEST FIGHTING MEN IN EUROPE, SAY GERMANS

AND MORE OF THEM ARE NEEDED—DO NOT FORGET WHAT KITCHENER SAYS

Herbert Corey, the war correspondent of the American Associated Newspapers, who was behind both the German and Allies lines, says that "German, French and English officers are a unit in declaring the Canadian to be the best fighting man in the European war."

This is a statement calculated to make every Canadian more than proud of the boys who have gone to the front.

That the Empire needs more of the best fighting men in the European war is a foregone conclusion.

Incidentally the 60th Battalion needs more of these men and needs them right away.

It has already been pointed out that Montreal was asked to recruit the 60th, and so far Montreal has not made good.

Some 400 men are still wanted to bring the battalion up to its full strength. The new recruits will be sent to Valcartier right away to join the other boys who are already on the ground and write home: "This is the life."

One of the hangers-back said yesterday: "Why should we bother about going when England has 3,500,000 men in arms?"

Who says England has 3,500,000 men? It is only a rumor. For all we know 1,000,000 may be nearer the mark.

The only official utterance is from Kitchener, and he says: "We require more men and still more men."

"The military position of the nation today is serious."

"Make no mistake—this will be a long war."

THOSE DESIRE
TO RECRUIT
MANY CH

Many Battalions
real are Seekin
—The Lis

Here they are! Any
tary age, in good physical
take his choice. Recruit
are to be found at the
of the units any time du
or evening.

69th Battalion (French)

73rd Battalion (High)

60th Battalion.

57th Battalion (French)
41st Battalion

41st Battalion (French
Field Artillery Battalion)

Field Artillery Battery
A Section No. 2 Field

BOY SCOUTS AID RECRUITING TO THE 60th BATTALION



Now a few names have been added to the list of recruits to the 60th Battalion through the efforts of the Boy Scouts. In parties of half a dozen they may be seen in all sections of the city. The placards, "If you don't go, we will have to," have caused more than one to think seriously.

Home Guard Regt.

Route march Wednesday July 21st
 Fall in on McGill Campus
 at 8¹⁵ P.m. sharp.

O.C. Platoon 3 C. 1.

IN THE NEW WAR HEADGEAR AT VALCARTIER

37



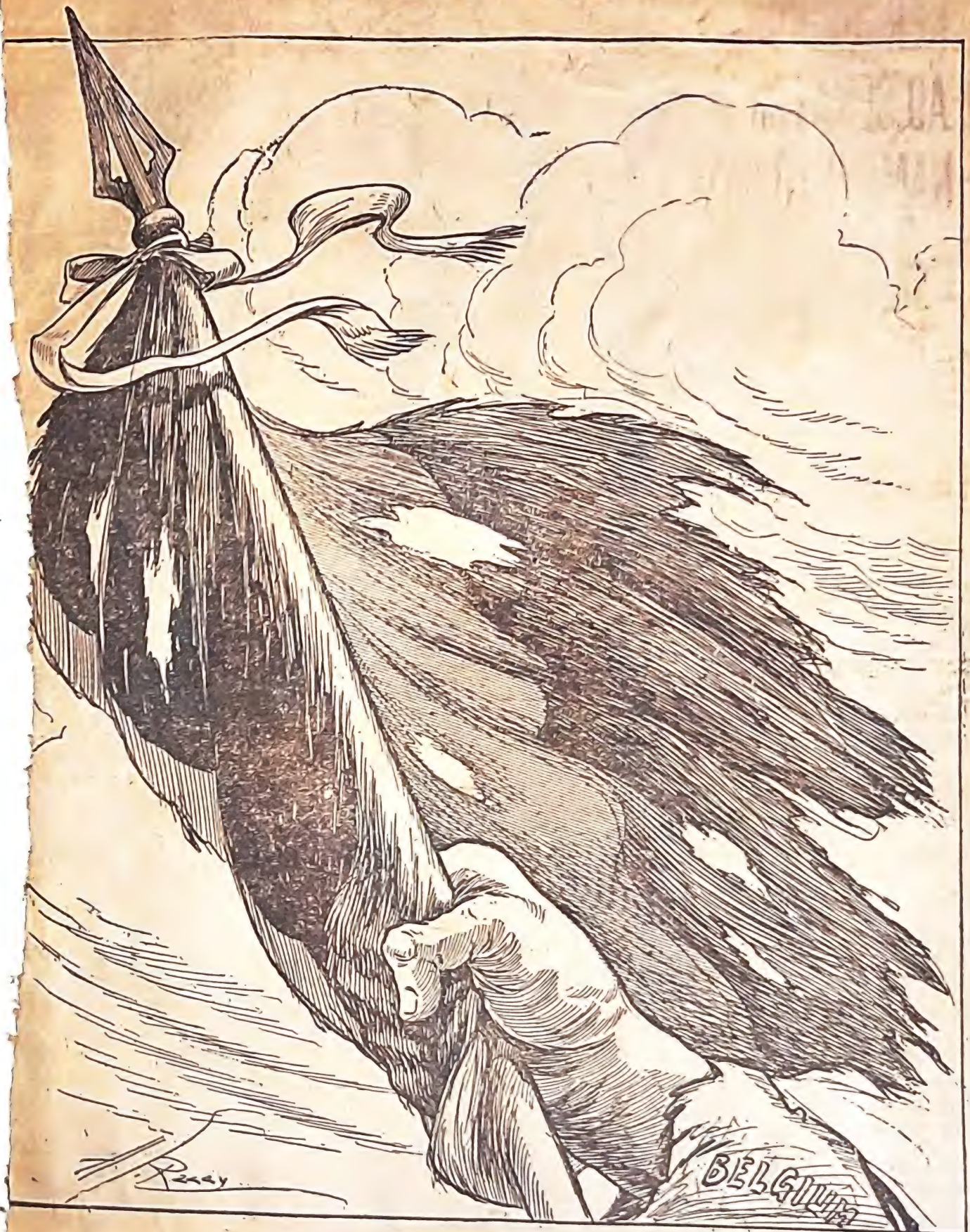
In the recent torrid weather men who are drilling at Valcartier have been equipped with large straw hats. This photograph shows the 60th out on a route march in hot weather array.

A RUMORED POSSIBILITY OF THE WAR



It is reported in Denmark that Germany fears an intrusion through Schleswig and an attack upon the Kiel Canal. The arrows indicate the possible direction and route of such an attack.

INDEPENDENCE



Immortal Liberty, whose look sublime
Hath bleach'd the Tyrant's cheek in every clime,
I follow thee.

—Smollett.

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END OF
SECTION 1.

The service opened with the Belgian National Anthem. The Belgian flag, the colors of which are the same as those of the United States, stood side by side with the American flag. The speaker, who held back the

[illegible]

At a student meeting in the academy, Dr. de Sadeleir told a Star reporter that he was planning to visit to Montreal, but he was obliged to be in the city and attend the celebration. "This is a glorious day in my country," he said, "and in the past it has been celebrated with great festivity. The King and the members of the royal family, the diplomatic corps and the British Government, and all the nine provinces there have been joyous celebrations. Today, alas! though joyful celebrations are not possible here, there will still be celebration, but there will also be sorrow. We will not attempt to stop them, for we must not interfere with their freedom. Although they reviled Cardinal Macdonald improperly, I don't think they will interfere with the church services, I still am a Roman Catholic."

YOUNGSI V. J.
TELLS RECRUITS
AGE IS NOTHING

He Was Only 16 When He
Enlisted and His Soldier
Brother is 17

"You always shouted out at the top of your voice before the war, backed up by any of you not joining," I said to a fellow the other day. "Why don't you join?" and he replied, "I am only sixteen." Well, I was only sixteen when I joined the recruiting office. I told the recruiting officer that I was fifteen years and one month. I didn't look at him when I said it. I was looking at a paper on the wall, having a profound feeling in the Dardanelles, and he is only seventeen. He joined as a man. Doesn't it shame you? Out at the front

CANADA'S PART
IN GREAT WAR

PERIT. CANADA

Canada's Volunteers

The manner in which the men of Canada responded to the call for volunteers is indicated by the following table, which shows approximately the numbers raised in each military Division.

1st Divisional Area Headquarters, London, Ont.	8,000
2nd Divisional Area Headquarters, Toronto	20,000
3rd Divisional Area Headquarters, Kingston and Ottawa	8,300
4th Divisional Area Headquarters, Montreal	12,600
5th Divisional Area Headquarters, Quebec	1,200
6th Divisional Area Headquarters, Halifax and the Maritime Provinces	7,400
10th Military District, Manitoba and Saskatche- wan	24,000
11th Military District, British Columbia	10,000
13th Military District, Alberta	14,200
Grand Total	105,700

[illegible]

SECTION 2 142
STATE OF AFGHANISTAN
END OF 1st YEAR OF WAR

2673 48.195.

On Wednesday next it will have been one year since the fiery cross of Britain's war for freedom and international honor flamed over Canada. The purpose of this article is to review in brief the events of this wonderful year in relation to Canada.

What has Canada done? How did she answer the clamor call of Em-

CANADA'S LEADERS SOUND THE KEYNOTE.

"It is our duty, more pressing upon us than all other duty, at once on principle and on expediency, to liberate the friends and foes of Great Britain, know, that there is in Canada one mind and one heart, and that all Canadians stand behind the Mother Country in her glorious fight for the right of self-determination, for any selfish motive, for any purpose of aggrandisement, but that she is engaged in this war to maintain unflinchingly the honor of her name, to fulfill her obligations to her allies, to maintain her treaty obligations, and to save civilisation from the unbridled lust of conquest and power."

Sir Robert Borden, who followed him, "As to our duty, we all are agreed. We stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain and the other British Dominions in this quarrel. And that duty we should not fail to fulfil as the love of brotherhood demands—not for quest, not for greed of possession, but for the cause of honor, to maintain solemn pledges, to uphold principles of liberty, to withstand forces armed against the world into which this war has entered into the life of the race, and while grivings and of all the sacrifices that they may entail, we do not shrink from them, but, with firm hearts, we abide the event."

IMPT ENLISTMENT.

These were stirring words, and they were true in Britain, for before the outbreak of actual war Premier Borden had cabled to the Imperial authorities offering to send a Canadian army corps of twenty thousand men to the aid of the Motherland. The offer was accepted by the King on August 6, so that by the time the special Parliamentary session began the majority of the men were already enlisted.

The declaration of war on August 4 will be remembered by every Canadian—the stirring scenes of patriotism in the streets, the rush to the armories to enlist, and the pouring in of offers of all kinds, material as well as financial.

On August 5 Major A. Hamilton Gault offered to raise and equip a complete regiment, and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, as they were called, in honor of the Governor-General's daughter, have made a name for themselves which will for ever live throughout the Empire, and have done honor to the colors which were worked for them by the Princess herself.

Sir Robert and his Cabinet wasted no time after the declaration of war—through Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, the Dominion purchased two submarines that were just being completed, offered the British Government a million bags of flour to guard against any distress in the Old Country, took steps for the establishment of a censorship, saw to it that as few alien enemies as possible got out of the country, and seized any German or Austrian ships lying in any of the Canadian ports. At the same time the Government offered to equip and maintain a Canadian hospital in France, and magnificent offers of all kinds were made by the different provinces, cities and municipalities.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT.

The announcement that Canada would send a contingent of 22,500 men was the commencement of an action which created a record throughout the world—the raising, equipping and despatching of an army within a period of six weeks. Farms were purchased in the neighborhood of Quebec, all buildings and hedges were swept away, and the great military training camp known as Valcartier, covering sixteen square miles, was created. The rush of recruits was so great that the number originally asked for had to be exceeded, and instead of 22,500 men being enrolled to serve under the flag, 31,082 was the total of the first contingent that went overseas, with 5,113 more officers and men as reinforcements at a subsequent date.

The Minister of Militia, Major-General (then Colonel) the Hon. S. Hughes, undertook the task of mobilization, and he and his staff have every reason to be proud of that six weeks' work, which brought into being, from a peace-loving and unmilitary nation, a fighting force which, as events were to prove, were the equal of any regular troops on the battlefield. Col. Victor Williams commanded the camp at Valcartier, and the thousands of men were split up into four brigades, commanded by Lieut.-Col. M. S. Mercer, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, Col. R.E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., and Lieut.-Col. J. E. Cohen, respectively. The complete record of where the gallant sons of the Empire came from is not obtainable—they were all recorded as having enlisted at Valcartier, but below is a list of the different battalions and their composition.

The different units named regular militia forces in the 1880s, and the active service were recruited from grouped together in 1897.

1st INFANTRY BRIGADE.

1st Battalion.

1st Hussars, London.
24th Regt., Grey's Horse, Ingersoll, Ont.
7th Regt., Fusiliers, London, Ont.
21st Regt., Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, Ont.
22nd Regt., Oxford Rifles, Woodstock, Ont.
13rd Regt., Northern Pioneers, Parry Sound.
24th Kent Regt., Chatham, Ont.
25th Regt., St. Thomas, Ont.
26th Regt., Middlesex Light Infantry, Strathrol, Ont.
27th Lambton Regt., St. Clair Borders, Sarnia.
28th Perth Regt., Stratford, Ont.
29th Waterloo Regiment, Galt, Ont.
30th Regt., Wellington Rifles, Guelph, Ont.
32nd Bruce Regt., Walkerton, Ont.
33rd Huron Regt., Goderich, Ont.
77th Wentworth Regt., Dundas, Ont.

2nd Battalion.

3rd Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons, Peterboro.
9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto.
Gov.-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa.
14th Regt., Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston, Ont.
15th, Argyll Light Infantry, Belleville, Ont.
16th Prince Edward Regt., Picton, Ont.
34th Ontario Regt., Whitby.
40th Northumberland Regt., Cobourg.
41st Regt., Brockville, Brockville.
42nd Lennox and Renfrew Regt., Perth.
43rd Regt., Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa.
45th Victoria Regt., Lindsay.
46th Durham Regt., Port Hope.
47th Frontenac Regt., Kingston, Ont.
49th Hastings Rifles, Belleville.
51st Regt., The Soo Rifles, Sault Ste. Marie.
56th Grenville Regt., Lisgar Rifles, Prescott.
57th Regt., Peterboro Rangers, Peterborough.
59th Stormont and Glengarry Regt., Alexandria.

3rd Battalion.

Gov.-General's Body Guards, Ottawa.
2nd Regt., Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, Toronto.
10th Regt., Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

4th Battalion.

25th Brant Dragoons.
12th Regt., York Rangers, Aurora, Ont.
13th Royal Regt., Hamilton, Ont.
19th Lincoln Regt., St. Catharines, Ont.
20th Regt., Halton Rifles, Milton, Ont.
35th Regt., Simcoe Foresters, Barrie, Ont.
36th Peel Regt., Brampton.
37th Regt., Haldimand Rifles, York.
38th Regt., Dufferin Rifles of Canada, Brantford.
39th Regt., Norfolk Rifles, Simcoe.
44th Lincoln and Welland Regt., Niagara Falls.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

5th Battalion.

12th Manitoba Dragoons, Brandon.
16th Light Horse, Regina.
27th Light Horse, Moose Jaw.
28th Light Horse, Saskatoon, Sask.
30th Regt., British Columbia Horse, Vernon, B.C.
31st Regt., British Columbia Horse, Merritt, B.C.
35th Central Alberta Horse, Red Deer, Alta.

3rd INFANTRY BRIGADE.

6th Battalion.

18th Mounted Rifles, Portage la Prairie, Man.
20th Border Horse, Pipestone, Man.
22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse, Lloydminster.
23rd Alberta Rangers, Pincher Creek, Alta.
32nd Manitoba Horse, Roblin, Man.
34th Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg.

7th Battalion.

6th Regt., Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver.
11th Regt., Irish Fusiliers of Canada, Vancouver.
88th Regt., Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.
102nd Regt., Rocky Mountain Rangers, Kamloops.
104th Regt., Westminster Fusiliers of Canada, New Westminster, B.C.
Nanaimo Detachment.
Grand Forks Detachment.
Kootenay Detachment.

8th Battalion.

90th Regt., Winnipeg Rifles, Winnipeg.
96th Lake Superior Regt., Port Arthur.
98th Regt., Kenora.
99th Manitoba Rangers, Brandon.

3rd INFANTRY BRIGADE.

13th Battalion.

5th Regt., Royal Highlanders of Canada, Montreal.
73th Pictou Regt., Highlanders, Pictou, Nova Scotia.
93rd Cumberland Regt., Spring Hill, Nova Scotia.

14th Battalion.

14th King's Can. Hussars, Middleton, N.S.
1st Regt., Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal.
3rd Regt., Victoria Rifles, Montreal.
63rd Regt., Halifax Rifles, Halifax.
65th Carabniers, Mont-Royal, Montreal.
66th Regt., Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax.
69th Annapolis Regt., Middleton, N.S.
75th Luneberg Regt., Luneberg, N.S.
76th Colchester and Hants Rifles, Truro, N.S.
81st Regt. Hants, Windsor, N.S.

15th Battalion.

2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, Ont.
12th Scottish Light Dragoons, Waterloo, P.Q.
26th Stanstead Dragoons, Coaticook.
31st Grey Regt., Owen Sound, Ont.
45th Regt., Highlanders, Toronto.
97th Algonquin Rifles, Sudbury, Ont.

16th Battalion.

50th Regt., Victoria B. C.
72nd Regt., Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver.
79th Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg.
91st Canadian Highlanders, Hamilton, Ont.

9th INFANTRY BRIGADE.

4th Battalion.

101st Regt., Edmonton Fusiliers, Edmonton.
Ottawa detachment.

10th Battalion.

103rd Regt., Calgary Rifles, Calgary.
100th Regt., Winnipeg Light Infantry, Winnipeg.

11th Battalion.

52nd Prince Albert Volunteers, Prince Albert, Sask.
60th Rifles, Moose Jaw.
95th Saskatchewan Rifles, Regina.
100th Winnipeg Grenadiers, Winnipeg.
105th Saskatoon Fusiliers, Saskatoon.

12th Battalion.

23th New Brunswick Dragoons. St. John, N.B.
36th Prince Edward Island Light Horse. Charlottetown.
4th Regt. (Chasseurs Canadiens). St. Anne de la Perade, P.Q.
8th Regt. Royal Rifles, Quebec.
9th Regt. Voltigeurs de Quebec. Quebec.
17th Regt. Levis, P.Q.
18th Regt. Franc Tireurs du Saguenay. Chicoutimi.
53rd Sherbrooke Regt. Sherbrooke.
54th Regt. Carabiniers de Sherbrooke. Sherbrooke.
61st Regt. de Montmagny. Montmagny.
62nd Regt. St. John Fusiliers. St. John, N.B.
64th Chateauguay and Beauharnois Regt. Beauharnois, P.Q.
67th Regt. Carleton Light Infantry. Woodstock, N.B.
71st York Regt. Fredericton, N.B.
73rd Northumberland Regt. Chatham, N.B.
74th Regt. Brunswick Rangers. Sumner, N.B.
80th Nicolet Regt. Nicolet.
82nd Abegweit Light Infantry. Charlottetown, P.E.I.
83rd Joliette Regt. Joliette, P.Q.
84th St. Hyacinthe Regt. St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Regt. St. Germain de Rimouski.
86th Regiment, Montreal.

92nd Dorchester Regt. St. Isidore, P.Q.

In addition to these there were many mounted and other units, the full complement being as follows:

Cavalry, 1,324; artillery, 3,914; machine guns, 137; engineers, 747; signal service, 200; infantry, 20,825; cyclists, 93; supply and transport, 1,614; medical services, 1,523; nursing sisters, 184; remounts, 176; veterinary, 260; ordnance, 15; artificers, 19; postal service, 32; pay and records, 14. A grand total of 31,082, of which about 1,500 were officers. The reinforcements that were sent over, independent of the second contingent, amounted to 5,113 officers and men, of which 3,399 were infantry.

TRAINING AT VALCARTIER.

The training at Valcartier lasted until the end of September, and then, with much secrecy, battalion after battalion slipped down to Quebec at night, boarded some great ocean liner, and disappeared down the St. Lawrence. At that time very few people knew where they were, but when they had safely arrived at historic Plymouth, it was announced that the whole fleet of transports had congregated at Gaspé Bay, and that in the first week in October an imposing armada started on its journey across the Atlantic, and reached its destination without the slightest loss—a mighty tribute to the efficiency with which Britannia was ruling the waves.

The first contingent out of the country did not mean the cessation of the patriotic desire of Canadians to serve their King. A second contingent was started, and although the wintry weather made Valcartier an impossible gathering ground, schools and public buildings were transformed into barracks, and thousands of men exchanged their civilian clothes for the khaki and devoted themselves with splendid aplomb to the task of becoming efficient.

For the Dominion training was almost impossible, but they were ready, when and came, to sail away at the make of navigation, and to continue their training at Shorncliffe.

AT SALISBURY PLAIN.

The first contingent during the winter months had been at Salisbury Plain, and those who were stationed there will never forget that period. The incessant rain did not, however, damp their ardour, but merely whetted their appetite for service, and there were scenes of great rejoicing when, like phantom shadows, they disappeared from the Plain, crowded into small transports and landed in France on or about February 9. It was not long before they got into the firing line, and then came the test of their worth. Sent up into the firing line in company with British regulars they proved themselves steady, and very soon they were paid the high compliment by Gen. Sir John French of being grouped together as the Canadian Brigade, and under the command of Gen. Alderson they have made for themselves a name which will ever be treasured by Canadians. In the hottest attacks they acted with coolness and courage, and when, towards the end of April they played their part in the battle of St. Julien, the world was informed, through official channels, that it was the Canadians that had saved the day.

THE DAY AT ST. JULIEN.

It was the first time the Germans had used poisonous gases, and the death-dealing cloud, sweeping over the French Colonial troops had broken their ranks, and in the words of the official eye-witness had left the Canadian left "up in the air." The advance of the Canadians into the jaws of almost certain death, the recapture of four heavy British guns which had been lost, and the holding back of the hordes of Germans who attacked in what seemed overwhelming numbers are now glorious history. But it might be well to quote here the messages sent April 24 from Gen. Sir John French to Gen. Alderson.

"I wish to express to you and Canadian troops my admiration of the gallant stand and fight they have made. They have performed a most brilliant and valuable service."

And from His Majesty the King: "I have followed with admiration the splendid achievements of my troops, including the capture and retention of Hill 60, and the gallant conduct of the Canadian Division in repulsing the enemy and recapturing four heavy guns. I heartily congratulate all units who have taken part in these successful actions." Other messages were received from Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, from Gen. Sir H. L. Smith Dorrien, Lieut.-Gen. H. Plumer, Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, and others.

The losses of the Canadian Division in that titanic struggle, which lasted from April 22 to April 30, were in the neighborhood of six thousand men, and then followed in quick succession the second battle of Ypres, the battle of Festubert, from May 4 to May 9; the orchard struggle and fighting at the Labrynth. In all these the Canadians, reinforced by many battalions of the second contingent towards the end, nobly played their part, facing death courageously, but holding their positions, and of the first contingent who actually went to the front not a fifth now remain.

THE PRICE OF GLORY.

The total Canadian casualties up this week are between ten and eleven thousand, and it is estimated that of this number over 1,800 have been killed, seven thousand have been wounded, and nearly two thousand are recorded as missing. Several hundred have been reported, from one source and another, as prisoners of war, and these are anticipated to total between two and three thousand, but as no totals have been kept by the Militia Department at Ottawa, and no record published as to whether prisoners notified were men who were previously reported missing, or are new men, an accurate estimate of the cost of a year's war in lives is impossible. Authorities, however, consider that twelve thousand men would not much more than cover the casualties to date.

The publication on June 23rd of a long list of officers and men who had been specially mentioned in despatches for "distinguished and gallant conduct in the field" by the Commander-in-Chief, was the aftermath of the great fighting at St. Julien. The list ran well into three figures, and was crowned by the awards of three Victoria Crosses, the recipients being Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger, medical officer of the 14th Battalion; Lance Corp. Fred Fisher, of the Westmount Rifles, and Sergt. Major T. W. Hall, of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles.

THE SECOND CONTINGENT.

The second contingent, which proceeded overseas as independent units to a certain extent, and is under the command of Gen. Steele, consists of just over 30,000 men, with 6,453 officers and men as reinforcements. These are made up as follows: Cavalry and Mounted Rifles 1,096; artillery, 1,525; machine guns, 338; engineers 685; infantry, 19,741; cyclists, 221; supply and transport, 1,927; medical service, 1,793; nursing sisters, 392; remounts, 469; construction, 523; dental corps, 103.

The second contingent were mobilized as follows—the towns where the regiments were raised are not necessarily the same, but the points of mobilization give an indication of the province in which the troops were enlisted.

Divisional Mounted Troops, 1st C. M. R. Winnipeg.

1st Battalion, Brandon; 2nd, Victoria; 3rd, Medicine Hat.

Artillery—13th, 14th and 15th Batteries, at Toronto; 16th, at Guelph. Ammunition column—Toronto.

Heavy Battery, 2nd Divisional Artillery and ammunition column,

Halifax; Gordon Machine Gun Battery, Montreal; Eaton Machine Gun Battery, Toronto.

Engineers—Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Companies, Ottawa.

Fourth Brigade of Infantry—18th Battalion, London; 19th, Toronto; 20th, Toronto; 21st, Kingston.

Fifth Brigade—22nd Battalion, St. Johns; 24th, Montreal; 25th, Halifax; 26th, St. John, N.B.

Sixth Brigade, Headquarters Winnipeg—27th and 28th Batteries, Winnipeg; 29th, Vancouver; 31st, Calgary; 36th, Hamilton; 39th, Belleville; 42nd, Montreal; 43rd, Winnipeg; 48th Victoria; 49th, Edmonton.

The reinforcement drafts were the 2nd University Company, the 40th, 44th, 45th, 50th, 51st, 36th, 46th, 34th, 37th, 47th, 38th, 33rd, 52nd, 53rd, 47th, 41st, and 55th Battalions.

The Divisional cyclists were raised as follows:—No. 1, Halifax; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Toronto.

Supply and Transport, headquarters St. John, No. 6 Montreal; No. 7 Winnipeg; and No. 8 Vancouver.

Divisional Ammunition Column, Toronto.

Reserve Park, Montreal; Railway Supply Detachment, Toronto; Depot Units of Supply, No. 5, 6 and 7, Montreal; Field Bakery and Butchery, Toronto.

Medical Service—Field Ambulance, No. 4, Winnipeg; No. 5, Toronto; No. 6, Montreal; No. 2, Casualty Clearing Station, Toronto; No. 3 Stationary Hospital, London; No. 4, Stationary Hospital, Montreal; No. 5, Kingston; No. 2, General Hospital, Montreal; No. 4, General Hospital, Toronto.

Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps—St. John.

Sanitary Section—Montreal.

Dental Corps—Ottawa.

Mounted Rifles—2nd C. M. R. Brigade, headquarters Sherbrooke; 4th, Toronto; 5th, Sherbrooke; 6th, Amherst; 7th, London; 8th, Ottawa; 9th, Lloydminster; 10th, Regina; 11th, Vancouver; 12th, Calgary; 13th, Pincher Creek. (Several of these regiments have gone to the front as dismounted troops.)

Artillery—Fifth Brigade, headquarters Winnipeg; 17th, 18th and 19th Batteries, Winnipeg; 20th, Lethbridge; Ammunition Column, Winnipeg.

7th Brigade, headquarters Ottawa; 24th Battery, Ottawa; 26th Battery, Kingston; 27th Battery, Montreal; 28th, Fredericton; 29th, London; 30th and 31st, Toronto; Ammunition Column, Ottawa.

No. 1 Heavy Brigade Artillery depot, headquarters Halifax. Recruiting centres at Charlottetown, Montreal and Cobourg. No. 2 Heavy Battery, Prince Edward Island.

MORE RECRUITING.

The despatch of the second contingent saw the dawn of further recruiting efforts, and at the present moment a third contingent is being formed. Several of the regiments are complete and are in training at Valcartier, which has been put in shape by alien enemies who have been interned by order of the Government, and are thus assisting the soldiers of the King to become efficient to gain victory over their countrymen. The battalions which are being raised at present, to form part of the third contingent are:

32nd, London; 34th, Guelph; 35th, Toronto; 37th, New Ontario; 38th, Ottawa; 40th, Halifax; 41st, Montreal; 44th, Winnipeg; 45th, Brandon; 46th, Regina; 47th, New Westminster; 50th, Calgary; 51st, Edmonton; 52nd, Port Arthur; 53rd, Prince Albert; 54th, British Columbia; 55th, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; 56th, Edmonton; 57th, Montreal; 58th, Toronto; 59th, Ottawa; 60th, Montreal; 61st, Manitoba; 62nd, Alberta; 63rd, British Columbia; 64th, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; 65th, Saskatchewan; 66th, Edmonton; 67th, Victoria; and 68th, Manitoba.

Field Ambulance No. 1, Winnipeg, Victoria, and Calgary; No. 2, Montreal, Toronto, and London.

And when these have all gone, and if the war is still going on, and more are needed, a fourth contingent will be raised in similar manner—to the last man and to the last dollar.

In addition to these forces there are over eleven thousand troops on guard duty at canals, granaries, munition works, etc., and there are also Canadian forces at Bermuda and at St. Lucia, making a grand total of 150,000 men.

PATRIOTIC WELFARE WORK.

With so many thousands of men leaving the Dominion the thoughts of the people at once turned to the dependents they had left behind, and the Canadian Patriotic Fund was inaugurated, of which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is president. Many generous contributions were poured into the fund, some of them running to over a hundred thousand dollars, and committees, appointed throughout the country, worked voluntarily and laboriously to inquire into the circumstances of every family where the wage-earner had answered the call of patriotism. Within a very short time the applications of everyone had been investigated and docketed, and payments were being made. The estimated gross amount required to maintain a family was put at \$45 a month, and the Patriotic Fund, taking into account the Government separation allowance of \$20 per month, made up the difference, whilst the soldier was compelled to assign a portion of his pay to his dependents, although this latter sum was not taken into consideration in making up the total of \$45. The total receipts of the Fund, to date, including interest, is \$4,641,421.54, and the expenditure has been \$2,459,814.64. Montreal heads the list of contributions, having the great railway centres and bank contributions included in her total of \$1,400,000. Most of the Patriotic Fund associations became associated with the National Patriotic Fund, and all their moneys are dealt with by a central organization. At the present moment there are 14,615 families receiving assistance through the fund, supporting about 45,000 individuals, and the average relief works out at \$18.71 per month.

In addition to this the citizens of the Dominion have done splendid work in supplying the soldiers at the front with all kinds of necessities, and even luxuries—the members of the Red Cross Society, the Daughters of the Empire, the Soldiers' Wives' League, and similar bodies have labored continuously, and week after week great cases of goods have been sent across the ocean. The Khaki Leagues have also done fine work in looking after the soldiers while on this side of the Atlantic.

In addition to all the work on behalf of the soldiers at the front the public-spirited people of Canada have not forgotten those who are returning broken and wounded by the fighting, and the Government has received offers of seventy convalescent homes, many to be fully equipped by the donors, in which the soldiers may regain their health and strength. There will be a large home at Quebec, which will act as a clearing house in which all returning "casualties" will receive first treatment after landing from the ships, and subsequently be distributed to the different homes in the districts from which they enlisted.

Many handsome gifts have been made to the different regiments on active service, and at the present moment the movement to increase the number of machine guns in each battalion from four to twenty is receiving enthusiastic support. Over a thousand guns have now been subscribed for or promised, and the battalions forming the third contingent will go forward as well equipped in this respect as any regiments of the enemy.

THE WAR AND FINANCE.

How has the war affected Canada financially? Figures, given by the Minister of Finance, the Hon. W. T. White, in his two budget speeches of August and February, indicate some of the burden which the Dominion has willingly taken upon its shoulders in order to do what it loyally recognised was its duty in this great world struggle. On August 20th, Mr. White asked the House to vote a sum of \$50,000,000, and in order to raise the interest on this sum, which was to be borrowed, and to meet the decrease in revenue in other directions, a comprehensive schedule of war taxes was introduced, dealing with both excise and customs, from which it was anticipated an additional revenue of seven millions of dollars would be raised. At the same time the Dominion Notes Act was amended, increasing the amount of notes that may be issued against a 25 per cent. margin of gold from thirty to fifty millions.

In the second week in February the Hon. W. T. White introduced his second war budget, and this showed that the revenue for the previous ten months had declined nearly thirty millions of dollars compared with the corresponding period of the previous years. The expenditure for war purposes was estimated to total another hundred million dollars, and it was decided to meet this by borrowing. In order, however, to meet the interest and other charges upon it, and to provide for the further deficiency in revenue caused by the war, a number of new taxes were imposed, including the one cent stamp tax on letters, and telegrams, two cents on all cheques, money and express orders, bills of lading, proprietary and patent medicines, non-sparkling wines, and additional taxes of 25 cents per pint on sparkling wines and champagnes. In addition, there were taxes imposed on loan and trust companies, banks, insurance companies and others, and from all of these it was anticipated that a sum of \$8,000,000 would be raised.

MR. WHITE SUMS UP.

The situation, from a financial standpoint, is summed up by the Finance Minister as follows:

"Following the outbreak of war there was a period of severe dislocation in Canada. We had been borrowing at the rate of a million dollars a day, principally in Great Britain. The proceeds of this borrowing provided, for the expenditures upon capital undertakings of Federal, Provincial, and municipal governments, for the construction of trans-continental railways, and for the building activities which prevailed throughout the Dominion. The cessation of that flow of money interrupted at once all those industries, hence the falling off of railway construction, building activities, and, to a considerable extent, loss upon mortgage securities. The cessation of capital in these lines affected many of the industries connected with the building trade, and the supply firms who were kept going by these trades. For several months after the outbreak of war there was a paralysis of business in many lines. This was counteracted, in Canada, by the large orders placed last fall by the Governments of Canada, Great Britain, and the Allies for supplies of all kinds, and for clothing and equipment for the Canadian troops. This kept the mills of Canada busy during the period of dislocation. In addition to that the government maintained its programme of public works, giving employment to hundreds of thousands throughout the Dominion.

The position now is that the period of severe and acute dislocation came to an end some months ago, and we are now getting on a different basis. Canada can borrow as formerly for her railway and industrial enterprises. The loan of \$45,000,000 was oversubscribed in New York last week. That is a fine compliment to the credit of the Dominion and will have an important stimulating effect upon the market for all Canadian securities.

The war expenditures of the Dominion may amount to as high as \$150,000,000 a year, so the Dominion Government is therefore bearing by far the greatest proportion of strain, because the conduct of the war devolves upon it and not upon the provinces or municipalities. The policy of the Dominion during 1914, which was a somewhat slack year, before the war, was to maintain a large programme of public works. After the war had been in progress for a few months it was possible for the Dominion to adopt a very conservative policy towards its expenditures upon public works, the vast expenditure in Canada upon war much more than taking the place of the increased expenditures upon public works which would have been made had there been no war.

As illustrating this the expenditures of the Dominion Government for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, were \$135,000,000. In 1913 they were \$143,000,000, and for the year ending March, 1914, \$180,000,000, with about the same figures for the year ending March, 1915. At the present time, with these public works limited to undertakings under actual construction, the Dominion expenditure, including its war expenditure, which may aggregate \$150,000,000, will amount to considerably over \$300,000,000, or about a million dollars a day, excluding Sundays."

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Speaking of the business tone the Finance Minister expresses the opinion that it shows a decided improvement over the tone of a few months ago. This is due, in large measure, to the fact that readjustment of industry has proceeded satisfactorily, to the improved financial position, the banks being especially liquid, and above all, to the crop prospect throughout the country, which is the best in years. If the crop expectations are realized Canada will have for export many hundreds of millions of dollars more than ever before, and the balance of trade will be greatly in her favor. This will mean that Canada's savings and national wealth will increase, and she will be able to finance in much larger measure than in the past her own industrial and other enterprises. There will be no difficulty in financing the western crop, for not only have they their own re-

sources, but the Finance Act will enable them in case of need to obtain Dominion currency, against grain receipts and other securities.

The placing of war orders in the Dominion by the British and allied Governments has resulted in a substantial change in the position of the balance of trade. Previous to the war the balance of trade was always against the Dominion—more goods were imported than were exported, but with the filling of contracts for munitions, clothing, equipment, horses and food stuffs, the exports have far exceeded the imports, and for the first quarter of the present fiscal year—that is from March till June—which is the period when actual returns from orders would be obtained, was thirty-five millions, exclusive of imports and exports of bullion. In that period agricultural exports increased by seven millions of dollars, and manufactured goods by forty millions. Animal products increased by five millions, and mine products by a million. The imports showed a decrease of \$28,000,000 for the three months. The total imports for the fiscal year were valued at \$629,444,894, and the exports \$490,808,877.

The Government has expended from ten to twelve million dollars in assisting agriculture, and the area under cultivation is 25 per cent larger than ever before. The effect of the war on mining has been varied. Coal, spelter, zinc, copper and nickel have been developed, but the lumber trade has been badly crippled. The removal of so much manpower from the country must have its effect, but it is not anticipated there will be any shortage of labor in handling the harvest, especially as the Government will allow those soldiers who are in training to return to their home districts during the period of the harvest.

THE COST OF WAR.

The war is costing Canada in the neighborhood of \$500,000 a day, and it must be remembered that the Imperial Government is for the present providing all the food supplies to the Canadian troops, and that this will be an additional charge on the country when the war is concluded, as the offer of the Canadian Government was to raise and maintain a Canadian force.

But Canada is reaping a benefit which will amount to millions of dollars in the execution of war orders. Factories which were temporarily closed down at the outbreak of war have been transformed into works for the manufacture of munitions of war, and hundreds of thousands of shells have been turned out weekly by the 160 factories at present engaged in their manufacture. Formerly all these were merely the empty shells, which were transported to Britain and there filled. But recently the British War Office have notified the Canadian authorities that the shells must be "fixed" in future—that is completed ready for the firing line. This has reduced the output somewhat for the time being, but steps are being taken to meet the new requirements. Big orders have been placed by the Shell Committee for the British army, while several large plants in Canada have secured orders from the Allies which run into millions of dollars.

WAR ORDERS IN CANADA.

As an indication of the trade that has been brought to the Dominion by the war the following list, although incomplete in many respects, show some of the orders that have been placed. Eighteen steamers have been detailed by the British Admiralty for the purpose of transporting these supplies across the Atlantic, and practically no loss has been sustained, through the activities of the enemy in submarine warfare.

Orders placed by the British Government:
1,000 sets saddlery; 3,600 sets artillery harness; 18,600 saddle blankets; 10,000 sets saddlery; 10,000 saddle blankets; 25,000 pairs wire traces; 800 miles cable; 61 tons copper rod; 17,500 artillery harness; 15,000 double sets artillery harness; 17,500 saddle blankets; 100,200 gross tons oats; 80,344 gross tons hay.

Orders placed by the French Government:

458,200 army blankets; 16,000 complete sets saddlery; 15,000 saddle blankets; 5,000 complete sets saddlery; 5,000 saddle blankets; 20,000 sets artillery harness; 20,000 long driving whips; 10,000 felt numnahs; 20,000 saddle blankets.

Orders placed by the Russian Government:

20,000 sets saddlery.

The above list may be supplemented by the following list sent out by the Colonial Office and showing other orders placed for the British Government in Canada:

170 tons acetone; 1,000,000 Ross bayonets and scabbards; 1,900 tons cordite; 4,500,000 fuses; 16,500 tons sulphuric acid; 100,000 Ross rifles; 125,000 18-pounder high explosive shells; 125,000 18-pounder shrapnel shells; 78,000 sets accoutrements; 42,267 ammunition boxes; 25,000 bandoliers; 150,000 brass brushes; and 200,000 shaving brushes; 5,000,000 pounds paraffin candles; 257,700 mess tins; 267,000 pickaxes; 50,000 picketing posts; 200,000 picketing pegs; 120,000 shovels; 108,000 fir sleepers; 3,000 aluminum stock pots; 15,900 doses tetanus anti-toxin; 3,000 crossing timbers; 500,000 water bottles; 11,624,924 pounds bacon; 15,483,573 pounds cheese; 20,446 tons flour; 78,968 pounds fowl; 177,236 lbs of oats; 4,636,332 pounds of preserved meats; 3,120,000 pounds of dried vegetables; 2,000,000 bags of oats; 2,500,000 boot laces; 103,145 treat coats; 500,000 jackets; 500,000 trousers; 25,000 coats, sheepskin lined; 512,000 yards white flannel; 1,000,000 cap comforters; 1,040,000 Cardigans; 100,000 cholera belts; 500,000 cotton drawers; 1,600,000 woollen drawers; 150,000 fingerless gloves; 80,000 pairs woollen mitts; 200,000 pairs leather mitts; 950,000 pairs worsted socks; 25,000 pairs lumbermen's socks; 50,000 pairs long socks; 200,000 woollen undervests; 20,000 pairs rubber boots; 1,086,500 flannel shirts; 100 pairs shoe packs; 200 tons brass strip; 259 travelling kitchens; 2,000 waggons; and 50,000 horse collars.

The value of war orders placed in Canada is estimated at about \$300,000,000, and it is anticipated that during the next six months this sum will be more than doubled, as, daily, factories are being equipped to turn out war supplies. Shell orders to date have amounted to \$152,000,000.

WAR AND LABOR.

The effect of the war on labor is indicated by the returns of the trade unionist organizations, which show

in the outbreak of hostilities at the end of the year, 3,451 recruits and 417 reservists went to the front. Since that time there have been two further contingents raised and it is safe to assume that in the neighborhood of 10,000 trade unionists have joined the colors in one capacity or another. Of the union members in the first contingent Toronto supplied 652, Winnipeg 454, Montreal 321, Vancouver 244, Calgary 162, Edmonton 155, Victoria 139, Ottawa 92, and Quebec 81, the remainder being split up among a number of other districts. The membership of trade unions decreased by 9,636 during the year, owing to the effect of the war on Canadian trade, and at the end of 1914 the total membership was 165,152.

That the provision of war contracts and the enlistment of thousands of men for active service did not entirely relieve the unemployment problem is evident from the fact that recently a deputation of mayors waited on the Government at Ottawa and discussed with the Ministers what could be done to mitigate the evil. This unemployment, especially in the western provinces, was caused largely by the shutting down of work on the three transcontinental railways and the drifting into the cities of the men thus thrown out of work. A commission has been appointed by the Government to inquire into the whole thing, and it is probable that another conference may be held on the same subject in the near future.

Some relief was accorded the industrial situation by the decision of the Government to intern all alien enemies who might be a potential danger to the country. The Germans of the more dangerous class are detained in barracks at Halifax, Kingston, and Esquimaux, and similar places. The Austrians, who, with but a few exceptions, have given no trouble at all to the authorities, are being held in internment camps at Spirit Lake, and Kapuskasing in the east and in other areas in the west, where they are engaged in clearing operations and the laying out of model farms. It is anticipated that after the war is concluded those aliens who desire to remain in the districts where they are now interned will be allowed to do so, and will be given fresh tracks of land to clear and cultivate for themselves. At present they get their food, clothing and tobacco and 25 cents a day, and are guarded by soldiers from the composite regiments of the different military districts. In all there are sixteen camps, and the total number of alien enemies interned is 5,400, of which 900 are Germans, and a very few Turks.

THE WAR AND POLITICS.

Finally what effect has the war had on the political situation in the Dominion? There has been more or less of a truce between all parties during the past year—sometimes there have been outbreaks of criticism which exceeded the bounds of what might be termed a truce, but speaking generally the political leaders have each gone their own way, and the Borden Cabinet has had the responsibility of carrying through a number of measures for which they had no precedent to guide them, and which has undoubtedly done an enormous amount of good in cementing the bonds of the Empire. The province, but a short time ago, of Sir Robert Borden at a meeting of the British Cabinet was heralded throughout the Empire as the first step towards an even closer Imperial unity, and the subsequent announcement that no peace terms would be settled without consultation with the Dominions added to the feeling that, no matter what sacrifice Canada and the other parts of the Empire have made, the result will be beneficial beyond measure to the Empire as a whole.

Politically, industrially, and imperially things can never be the same again in Canada and throughout the Empire as they were on that opening day of August when the German horde, tearing up the sacred treaty which they regarded as a mere "scrap of paper," set out to make a world empire. The Huns have accomplished their object, but the Empire they have welded together is not one that will ever be under the heel of Prussian militarism, but one that will ever enjoy the glorious freedom of the British flag.

It is not within the purview of this article to deal with what has been done by other parts of the Empire—except in so far as one brave country pays tribute to the courage of the other. Suffice it to say that the naval services rendered by Australia and New Zealand, in aiding to clear the seas of the German commerce raiders, and the gallant work of their land forces in the Dardanelles and other storm centres, are known and appreciated by all the Allies. The glorious work of General Botha and his Union troops—not so very long ago ranged under a different flag to the Union Jack—who have added to the British Empire a stretch of country considerably over 300,000 square miles in extent, larger by over a hundred thousand miles than the German Empire in Europe, and taken away for ever the corner-stone of the German scheme of colonial expansion in that country, has been acknowledged publicly by resolution of the British House of Commons, while the story of the fabulous offers of treasure and men made by the Rajahs of India, who would not be denied their desire for personal service on behalf of the Great White King-Emperor, has been paid tribute to. It has been the same throughout the Empire—they are all in this war—to the last man and to the last shilling.

The Grim Courage of the Canadians

Col. E. W. B. Morrison, of Ottawa, now in command of the 1st Artillery Brigade in France, in a letter home, says:—"As I study the psychology of the Canadians under the strain of this war there is much of the red Indian in their cold-blooded courage and philosophic fortitude. They are grim, silent fighters, and they repress their feelings to the point of apparent callousness. There is no fussing over the wounded and dying beyond fixing them up with 'first aid,' and the latter are grimly content to be let alone. If a wounded man is lying under fire and can be got at an officer or N.C.O. orders the nearest man to bring him in. The man ordered does it as a matter of course and with about as much theatric emotion as he would evince in doing a chore at home."

AIDING ENEMIES IS CRIME CHARGED

Inspector Rioux Arrests Three Huntingdon Men and Makes Strong Case

MARKED MONEY IN SAFE

Principal Confesses to Magistrate That He Has Aided 111 Teutons to Leave Canada

What is believed to have been the largest organization for the purpose of smuggling enemy aliens out of Canada has just been broken up by energetic action on the part of Inspector George Rioux, of the Dominion Police, who has just returned to Montreal from Huntingdon and Valleyfield after making some sensational arrests. Three men were arrested by Inspector Rioux, aided by Special Constable George Porteous, of the staff of Mr. C. G. Ogden, K.C., registrar of enemy aliens. One of the prisoners is J. B. Francoeur, alias Hart, who is believed to be the ring-leader of the gang which sent the Austrians and Germans over the border line from Huntingdon, and who has confessed that during the summer he has assisted 111 Austrians other two men arrested are Alex. C. and Johnny Lefebvre, brothers, who were working for Hart. The unearthing of the plot and the effecting of the arrests were the result of a well planned plan, in which an Austrian, marked money, and wild automobile trips about the border played a part. These were followed by detective work in Huntingdon to help in securing the necessary evidence.

Hearing of strange doings on the borderland in the neighborhood of Huntingdon, Inspector Rioux, accompanied by Constable Porteous, left Montreal last Friday night, and at Huntingdon enlisted the services of Joe Proboska, an Austrian. This man was told to go to Hart and to tell him that he wanted to get over the border, and that he would pay \$20 to be taken there. The inspector handed Proboska the money, all the bills being carefully marked and the numbers taken, as well as all other marks of identification. The Austrian was carefully primed for his part in the affair. He went to Hart, and told him, according to his story, as reported back to the detectives, that he wanted to go to the United States. Hart

LOOKING BACKWARD

- HAS SENT TWO
ARMIES, IS SENDING
A THIRD, AND WILL
SEND MORE IF
REQUIRED,

- IS BUILDING
IMMENSE NEW
FACTORIES FOR THE
DUPLICATION OF MILLIONS
OF DOLLARS WORTH OF
ORDERS,

- HAS SHOWN
THAT HER SONS
ARE EQUAL TO THE
BRAVEST IN THE
WORLD,

- HAS ESTABLISHED
IMMENSE INDUSTRIES
FOR MANUFACTURE OF
WAR MUNITIONS, SHELLS,
MACHINE GUNS, ETC.

- HAS RAISED
AN IMMENSE PATRIOTIC
FUND FOR THOSE DEPEND-
-DANT ON HER BRAVE
SOLDIERS,

- HAS
HER FACTORIES
WORKING 24 HOURS
A DAY,

- HAS BEEN
INVITED TO PARTICI-
-PATE IN THE MOTHER
COUNTRY'S PRIVY COUNCIL
DELIBERATIONS,

- HAS PLANTED
THE LARGEST CROP
IN THE DOMINION'S
HISTORY,

- HAS RECEIVED
RUSH ORDERS FOR
\$400,000,000 WORTH
OF EVERY PRODUCT MAN-
-UFACTURED IN THE COUN-
-TRY, FOR EUROPEAN
CONSUMPTION,

- AND IS
ASSISTING TO NAIL
THE EMPIRE'S GRAND
OLD FLAG MORE
FIRMLY THAN EVER
TO THE MAST.

“GOD SAVE THE KING”

In one year Canada has firmly taken her place with the Empire in the

SECT.
PART. B.

W A R

THE SEA

ADMIRALS WHO HAVE ADDED TO BRITAIN'S NAVAL FAME



ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicOE.
The Commander of the British Grand Fleet.

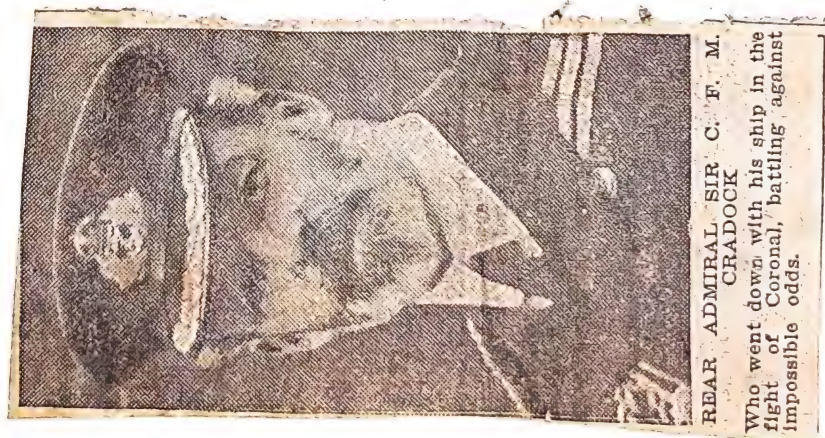


VICE-ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY
The victor of the battle of Heligoland Bight, when the Bluecher was sunk



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR F. C. D.
STURDEE

The victor of Falkland Islands, when
von Spee's fleet was destroyed.



during the year of war just ending, naval engagements have been far fewer than the magnitude of the vast armadas massed for this mighty conflict have led a waiting world to expect. And yet, it is wholly safe to say that no year since the dawn of history has seen such unprecedented and spectacular effects in the conduct of naval war. Great Britain's "Grand Fleet"—the largest in number and power the world has ever known—has tugged its anchors in some secluded port, but its tense quiescence has been that of the lion quivering for its spring. Held at bay by it and under the protection of submarines, mines, fortifications, and stone walls, Germany's great ships—the second in strength of the world's navies—have lain inert, their existence marked only by minor and infrequent raids, all ineffective militarily and some of them disastrous materially.

The nature of the few actions which have occurred between capital ships and Germany's harassing policy of attempting to wear down her foe by submarine warfare, have had, each in its own way, momentous effects on the naval architecture and fleet tactics of the future. These swift changes have been startling to sea officers who cherish the memories of past days. Stately line-of-battle-ships no longer advance, slowly and majestically in column formation, to grapple fiercely in the end at point-blank range. Instead, enormous armored vessels have charged at express speed in a running and decisive fight over wide stretches of sea, firing effectively at unprecedented distances from guns which are still below the sea horizon of their foe. Under cover of darkness or fog, or in coast waters, the submarine has shown—for the first time on an extended scale—its deadly power against slow or careless ships. Soaring above, the aeroplane has scouted to detect it, and, by wireless, the dirigible has guided fast cruisers on their raids. To meet such results as these—some predicted, others unforeseen—from the mighty enginery of naval war, the sea officer of our day must make new applications of the principles of strategy, and, to some extent, re-cast his tactics. His recent problems are without precedent.

I.—THE SILENT FLEETS

On August 1, 1914, three days before Great Britain declared war against Germany, its Home Fleet, now the "Grand Fleet," sailed for a publicly unknown destination, presumably in or near the North Sea. It consisted of 463 vessels, as follows: 60 battleships, 12 battle cruisers, 54 armored and light cruisers, 12 mine sweepers and mine layers, 184 destroyers and other torpedo craft, 9 tenders and repair depot ships, 74 patrol boats and 58 submarines. Opposing this vast aggregation were the German "High Seas" and Reserve Fleets, composed of 33 battleships, 3 battle cruisers, 30 armored and light cruisers, 180 destroyers and torpedo boats, 28 submarines, and various auxiliaries, such as mine layers and repair and depot ships—a total of more than 275 vessels of all classes.

Supporting the British force in the Channel and the Atlantic, there has been a French fleet of 7 armored cruisers, numerous auxiliary cruisers, and 140 torpedo craft. The operations in the Mediterranean, except those at the Dardanelles, have been also chiefly in the hands of the French, who, for eleven months with a force of 4 dreadnoughts and 5 pre-dreadnought battleships, attended by cruisers and destroyers, have maintained a close blockade in the Adriatic Sea against the entire Austrian fleet of 15 battleships, 11 cruisers, 77 torpedo craft, and 11 submarines.

There has been much adverse and uninformed comment on the seeming quiescence of the still silent British Fleet. That the battleships of the greatest sea-power on earth—on whose navy during the last decade \$1,940,631,000 have been spent—should lie for a year of war without firing a shot, has seemed, naturally enough, incomprehensible to the lay mind, used to prompt and visible results from adequate expenditures for their attainment. The fundamental principles of grand strategy give full answer to this criticism. For the offensive, concentration at the decisive point is the cardinal principle. Years before this war, in his work "Naval Strategy," Admiral Mahan wrote:

"It is an interesting fact that we now see the British Navy concentrated up to 85 per cent. of its battleship force just where the English Navy had to cling in the early days of Cromwell, and for the same reason . . . the rise of a new maritime power (Germany) near to the home shores. The position of Great Britain relative to the commercial approaches of Holland . . . gave her a strategic advantage over her enemy of that day, precisely similar to that which by position she now enjoys over Germany."

ENGLAND'S FATAL DELAY OF SIXTY HOURS.

Napoleon's dictum, "War is a business of positions," was never truer than in Anglo-German naval strategy today. The British Fleet, by far the stronger of the two, concentrated and acting on secret information before the declaration of war, assumed the offensive promptly, occupying the commanding strategic position which the geographic location of the British Islands gave it. After its sailing, the delay in declaring war—due to peace seekers in the British Cabinet—allowed the German High Seas Fleet—then in the Norwegian fiords—to find shelter in home harbors. This fatal delay of 60 hours is primarily responsible for the year's impasse in the North Sea, for the silent battleships, the grim scourge, the harassing blockade.

For once behind its barrier of mine fields, of mined sandbanks, of breakwaters, and under the protection, not only of submarines, but of massive guns ashore, the German fleet laughed—as well it might—at its foe. Winston Churchill idly talked of "digging them out"—but how? What the mine and the submarine at close quarters can do in swift, death-dealing, the world knows only too well now. As to coast guns, Mahan says: "Unless you have ships to burn, a match between ships and forts is unequal"—a principle which the, at first unsupported naval attack on the Dardanelles has proved once again and very fully.

But, despite its seeming inactivity, the British battle fleet has reached the ultimate goal of all naval war—which is to gain and hold command of the sea. There are three ways of attaining this end: by either the destruction capture or blockade of the enemy fleet. Barred from the first two, the British have carried out the last with full efficiency. The naval strength of Germany has chafed in leash for a long year now, and that leash is simply the tremendous power of the—as yet mute—guns borne by the intercepting fleet which, eager for battle, hovers off the coast.

The critics of those long-waiting ships should remember that there is also another silent fleet. What of German naval inaction? Mere inferiority in strength does not inevitably imply defeat. In war as in business affairs, it is the improbable, the wisely daring stroke, which, by the very improbability of its success, has often won. If every fighting force, military or naval, is to attack only when it is superior—when it is betting on a certainty—then all our treatises on the Art of War and the Science of Strategy will have to be re-written. Such an assumption would disregard wholly the personal equation. But, fighting men are not mere pawns in the great game of empire and their leaders are not all cast in one standard mould of dull and mediocre efficiency. The most brilliant work of great commanders on the sea has been done with the odds against them. Those odds, this disparity, but stirred red blood and nerved stout hearts.

A SERIOUS WEAKNESS OF THE GERMAN BATTLE FLEET.

In justice to Germany, two considerations of grave weight should be noted. First, she has, not one, but two coasts to defend—that on the North Sea from the British and that on the Baltic from Russia. It is true that, in the war with Japan, the bulk of Russia's modern ships was lost; but with the remnants and additions since, she had at the outbreak of this war a not inconsiderable fleet in the Baltic of four pre-dreadnought battleships, six armored cruisers, eight protected cruisers and scouts, eighty destroyers, fourteen torpedo boats and thirteen submarines.

Second, the ships of the German battle fleet—while unsurpassed in armor, secondary armament, and propelling machinery—are, many of them, outclassed in main battery power by British ships of the same date. This is due to two reasons; inferior caliber (diameter) of guns and the disposition of the group of gun-turrets. The smaller the caliber, the more rapidly the gun can be fired, the greater the volume of projectiles per minute, and normally the less range. For years, German designers sought thus to increase the volume of fire by mounting guns of less caliber than those of the British. Now, when extreme ranges prevail, they find their shots fall short.

Again, ships may fight end-on or broadside. If the turrets are set in one central line or en echelon (diagonally), all of the guns can be fired on either broadside. If, on the contrary, the central group of turrets is a rectangle, the two starboard turrets of the group are, for fire to starboard, in front of the two port ones and mask the fire of the latter to starboard, and vice-versa. This arrangement, however, gives a stronger end-on fire, and, seeking this, German ordnance officers adopted it for eight of their sixteen dreadnoughts. Hence, in these ships, only two-thirds of the main battery guns can be fired on either broadside, and, owing to this and small gun caliber, some of these ships have only 8,600 pounds weight broadside, as compared with the 12,500 to 15,000 of British ships of the same date.

A PROBABLE REASON FOR GERMAN NAVAL INACTION.

In my view, however, the reason for the inaction of the German navy does not lie wholly in its inferiority in numbers and battery power. While its officers and men have had little opportunity, they have shown, in most of their few engagements, ability of a high order and courage of a most dauntless kind. The story of the Emden reads like an epic of the days of chivalry; the strategic skill which gathered from the Seven Seas a superior force to entrap the hapless Good Hope and Monmouth off Coronel, in Chile, is unsurpassed; and when von Spee and his men, fighting to the last, went to death in the desolate waters off the Falklands, they maintained to the full the best traditions of warfare on the seas.

The conduct of every war governed by both military and political considerations, and, time and again, the latter have mastered the former. Germany began this war, trusting to British neutrality. When that foredoomed hope failed, she knew well that she could save neither her sea-borne commerce nor her overseas possessions—that, if her fleet ventured to range the seas, it would find, like Noah's dove, no place of refuge and support the wide world over. Her vital fight is now unquestionably on the land. With decisive victory there, her fleet would doubtless emerge to try conclusions with England. But, until her armies triumph, the attempt to win victory on the North Sea would seem like hazarding all on a single throw of the dice. The—almost sure—defeat might destroy the morale of her troops and break the hearts of her people. So, political considerations and strategy in its most prudent form may demand that she keep her fleet behind its impregnable defenses, for the time at least. And, at the worst, if all else should fail, it would still be there—a mighty asset—when enforced peace came. These, however, are but pure speculations as to a war which, from its outset, has been one of surprises.

II.—WHAT COMMAND OF THE SEA HAS GIVEN THE ALLIES.

When war broke out, there were 150,609 officers and men in the British Navy and 63,846 in that of France. When we compare this relatively small force with the millions now filling the trenches in the various theatres of war, the story of its achievement during the year of conflict seems almost incredible. And yet, it is but the story of the "silent force" of sea power, when fitly handled, in all ages.

First, while a Franco-English sea force has made the Mediterranean

an Allied lake, the British battle fleet has kept not only England but the northern coast of France from invasion. Indeed, from the beginning, those silent ships have been the dominating factor, strategically, in the western theatre of war. The London Times says with full warrant:

"In 1804, the positions of the British battle squadrons and the nature of the duties they were carrying on were almost unknown to the public. Yet, as Admiral Mahan has pointed out, while bodily present before Brest, Rochefort and Toulon, strategically the British squadrons lay in the Straits of Dover, barring the way against the army of invasion." If it (the British fleet in this war) had not existed or had been overwhelmed, the seaboard of France would have been at the mercy of the enemy. Large forces might have been landed, which would have gravely embarrassed the French armies. No British troops would have been available to stem the first German onset, and—steadily reinforced—to have co-operated powerfully in hurling back the invaders and holding them fast at a long distance from their objective—Paris.

England would have been daily expecting invasion, with an unemployed population clamoring for food."

The few German naval raids which have apparently disputed this dominance, have been farces, militarily. "It is easier to get out of a blockaded port than into it," says Mahan—especially when submarines keep the blockading battleships at a distance and the raiders are swift battle cruisers, steaming at utmost speed through the mists of a dark and stormy night.

Again: "The British Navy set free the whole military forces of the empire." From England, through the submarine—and mine-infested waters of the Channel, huge transports went, for a time almost daily, bearing a total of not less than 800,000 troops to France—and without the loss of a ship or a man. This is true also of the overseas transportation of British reinforcements, which, when the number and distances are considered, has no parallel in history. Lord Brassey, in his "Naval Annual," tells of the Australian convoy of 60 ships crossing the Pacific and of "the great Canadian convoy of 40 ships with its protecting squadrons, and the regular flow of large Indian convoys of 40 and 50 ships sailing in company both ways."

GERMANY'S COMMERCE AND COLONIES GONE.

Again, the cruisers of the Allies have swept German and Austrian commerce from the seas. Hamburg and Bremen are, commercially, but cities of the dead, although Lubeck, the great Baltic port of Germany, seems to be enjoying a boom trade in food-stuffs and war-supplies with Denmark and Sweden. The total of Germany's commercial losses is stupendous. Up to May 15, the tonnage of Germany's commercial merchant shipping, sunk or captured by the British navy was 314,465, and this total does not include the German ships lying in British ports when war began. There are now 278 German merchantmen imprisoned in French harbors, and recently the Italian government confiscated 57 Austrian and German steamers having a total tonnage of 216,770 and a value of more than \$20,000,000. In 1912, the aggregate export and import trade of Germany was \$4,715,000,000—much of it sea-borne and all of it now lost. Her two great steamship companies cleared, during their last fiscal year of peace, \$27,000,000 above operating expenses. This huge profit has now been replaced by a large deficit caused by the care and maintenance of mammoth liners, rusting at home or interned abroad. Warring against superior sea power seems to be the most costly business on earth, for, not only does the nation, inferior in its battle fleet, lose all of its sea-borne trade, but, as in this war, it must perforce leave the markets of the world open to its enemy, whose ships can go and come as they please. The latter feature of this conflict is, in the present ammunition-crisis, a vital asset of the Allies.

the Allied campaign has been the dissipation of a wide empire. Three times the risk of war, the "mailed fist" has been raised to obtain overseas possessions—for that commercial and military stronghold, Kiaochow in China, for the Caroline and Marshall groups in the Pacific, and for German Samoa. Now they, the colony in Southwest Africa, and probably that in East Africa as well, are gone. Germany's colonial expansion has vanished.

While there have been a number of minor clashes, only three important naval engagements have occurred during this war—that on November 1 off Coronel, Chile, when the British armored cruisers Good Hope (14,100 tons) and Monmouth (9,800 tons) were destroyed; the action off the Falkland Islands on December 8 when the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau (sister-ships of 11,600 tons), the protected cruiser Leipzig (3,250 tons) and the scout cruiser Nürnberg (3,450 tons) were sunk by a British squadron; and, finally, the running fight off the Dogger Bank in the North Sea on January 24, when the German armored cruiser Blücher (15,500 tons) was destroyed.

In all these engagements, superior speed and heavy, long range guns were the dominating factors. This is true especially on the performance of the battle cruiser, a dreadnaught, which—at the sacrifice of some armor protection—is the incarnation of these qualities. Its brilliant results possibly foreshadow the shedding by the battleship of much of its protective coat—as the suits of armor of the Dark Ages have been replaced by the khaki of today—or, at least, the transfer of some of its belt armor to the decks, to withstand the plunging, almost vertical fire of long-range shell. It may also sweep away the tactical

doctrine of "column formation" (line ahead) for ships in action—two parallel lines, fighting broadside to broadside—which has prevailed since the battle of the Texel in 1673. This formation may be superseded by attack in "line abreast"—ships side by side, like soldiers in company front—or by a running action, in which the weaker fleet will show its sterns only, a lesser mark, to the enemy.

Air-craft have been of marked service, less in reconnaissance than in the detection of submarines. The destroyer and the destroyer-catcher—like the British Arethusa (3,520 tons)—by their speed and manoeuvring qualities, have been the deadliest enemy of the submarine and the most effective ships for close blockade. Our highest semi-official authority, the Army and Navy Journal, notes: "Of the 105 war vessels of all nations lost, the submarines, in just short of five months of the war, have destroyed only eight." During the whole year, they have sunk about ten British warships. Their chief military function has been to keep blockading battleships at a distance from the coast. The gun, however, is still, by long odds, the primary weapon, and the battle ship is still the backbone of the fleet.

As to the four months of operations on the Dardanelles, the unsupported naval attack of the first two months on these massive fortifications, protected by mines and submarines, was a mistake, possibly inevitable, but due, it is charged, to civilian mismanagement of the British Admiralty. The history of naval war has fully foreshadowed such results, and the forts at the entrance were reduced only with heavy losses. The Anglo-French land forces are now gaining steadily, and, relieved by Italy in the Adriatic, the Allied fleet will doubtless gain Constantinople within a reasonable time, and open the straits for Russia's war munitions, its wheat and oil.

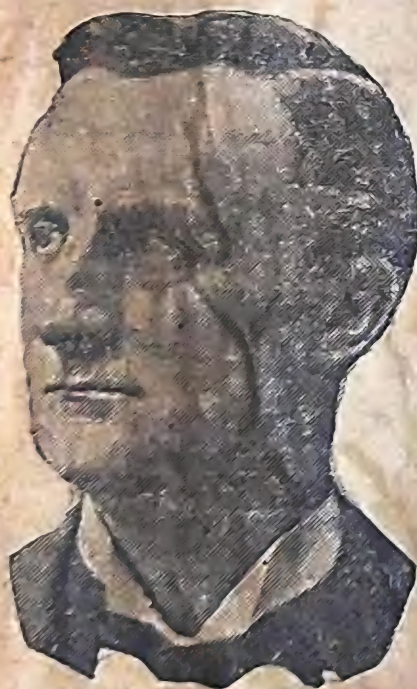
Seeing that many women are offering give pieces of their skin to be grafted wounds of our soldiers, does it not conclusively prove that all women are not "skinny things"?

Flying machines can be "turned out" in the United States and in Canada, as well as in Great Britain, says a war correspondent. The Germans should note that when planning their raids.

ALLIES DETERMINED TO FIGHT UNTIL VICTORS

By Associated Press.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has given the following authorized statement to the Associated Press:



"I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war.

"The reasons which led Great Britain to declare war and the ideals for which she is fighting have been frequently set forth. They are fully understood in America. I do not feel, therefore, there is any need to repeat them now. I am quite contented to leave the rights and wrongs of the causes and conduct of the war to the judgment of the American people.

"The United Kingdom, and the entire Empire, together with their gallant Allies, have never

been more determined than they are today to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion, which will result in honorable and enduring peace based on liberty, and not burdensome militarism."

By Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, July 31.—The following statement concerning the conclusion of the first year of the war was prepared for the Associated Press by M. Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War:

"My opinion in a few words, after one year's duration of this war, unprecedented in the world's annals, is as follows:—

"The enemy is strong and cruel, and that is the very reason why Russia and her heroic Allies must continue the war—should it last for several years—until the enemy is completely crushed.

(Signed) "ALEXEI ANDREIEVITCH POLIVANOFF,
"Minister of War."

A dramatic sequence of the sea has a command of German- flung colonies each at

The purpose of this review is to summarize briefly the main military phases of the first year of the war. To do this it is perhaps simplest to accept the unity supplied by the three major campaigns, those of Germany against France, of Russia against Austria, and, finally, of Germany against Russia, which is still going forward. A fourth division may be found in the attempted offensives of the Allies in the west, so far unsuccessful in the larger view, at the Dardanelles, and in the fields now invaded by Italy, where again the results are as yet without real meaning.

The effort will be made here to show what was in the minds of the high command of the armies making the several bids for decision, the extent of the success or failure, and the causes, so far as they are yet set forth in any official or unofficial but trustworthy comment. Save for the battle of the Marne, which is, so far, the only clearly decisive engagement of the whole war, little attention will be paid to individual engagements.

1. GERMANY AGAINST FRANCE.

The first phase of the world war was comprehended in a tremendous effort of the whole German military establishment, save for perhaps 250,000 troops sent to hold back the first Russian columns in the east, to crush French military power, take Paris, remove the French as a factor in the present war, achieve a decision exactly similar to that won in the Franco-Prussian War and obtain it in the same time. It was of prime importance to win quickly, because there was a perfect realization in Berlin that Austria-Hungary could not permanently deal with the Russian armies single-handed.

Since the French frontier from Luxembourg to Switzerland was fortified strongly, German military chiefs recognized that it could not be forced without delays that might make it possible for Russia to dispose of Austria before France had been put out. Accordingly, the invasion of France by way of Belgium was decided upon, and at least 1,000,000 men were sent in three armies through Belgian territory, while three more of about equal strength were employed through Luxembourg, Lorraine and Alsace.

The Germans had but two things in mind, to destroy French armies utterly and to do this within the first six weeks of the war. The capture of forts, cities, the success in incidental engagements, was of no real meaning if the great decision was not to be had. The German strategy aimed at annihilation, expected to achieve it, and conducted the operation with a disregard of all expense of life and equipment which was only conceivable as the price of a supreme success.

Conversely, the sole problem of the French in this same period was to keep their armies in being, save Paris and escape the annihilation planned by their great foe. To meet the German advance they had a little more than half as many troops, with British supports, which were, however, insignificant in numbers. The French were also handicapped by the fact that their mobilisation was based upon the assumption that Germany would come through Alsace-Lorraine and not through neutral Belgium, and plans of mobilisation could not be changed after it had begun. Thus it was necessary for France to execute a complete reconcentration of her armies after the campaign had opened. But it is necessary to recall here that the single necessity for the French was to survive the first avalanche. This was Joffre's problem, as that of von Moltke's was to annihilate the French. On these terms it is possible to estimate pretty exactly the results of this first campaign, the greatest the world had ever seen in numbers, in the size of battlefields, and in the losses that were suffered by all contestants.

The Belgian Phase (Aug. 4-22).

The first shots on the Belgian frontier were fired on August 4. The next day German troops reached the forts of Liege. The army was commanded by Gen. von Emmich and numbered about 30,000 picked troops. Despite the contemporary impression, the Belgian resistance while heroic, was ineffective. Liege was occupied on August 7. For a week the Belgian commander, Gen. Leman, held one or two of the forts west of the Meuse, but these were destroyed by the first shots of the German heavy artillery on August 14 or 15.

In the meantime German mobilization was completed, concentration took place and on August 15 the German masses were setting out on their dash to Paris. All this time there had been steady skirmishing between the field forces of the Belgians and the screen of German cavalry, which was preparing the way for the coming of the armies.

Once the German advance was begun, it swept irresistibly forward. One force under von Kluck moved straight on Brussels; a second, under von Buelow, crossed the Meuse at Huy and advanced upon Namur, and a third came through the Ardennes and struck at the line of the Meuse above Namur. Brussels fell on August 20, the Belgian army fled to Antwerp and the German army, having passed the capital, started south for Paris. The Belgian phase ended on August 22 with the abrupt fall of Namur and the opening battles between the German armies and the Anglo-French forces of the north.

French Disaster (Aug. 4-18).

While the Germans were coming through Belgium the French had attempted to invade Alsace-Lorraine, had been successful at the start, and then heavily beaten east of Metz and driven into French territory about Nancy. A second French offensive across the Meuse into Belgian Luxembourg had met with another defeat. At the moment when the German forces of the north struck the Allied armies along the Sambre and the Meuse from Mons to Givet the French armies from Switzerland to the Belgian frontier were retreating.

To meet the German advance through Belgium the French and British took their stand in the angle between the Meuse and the Sambre rivers. The position was naturally strong, but was based upon the Belgian fortress of Namur. To the utter amazement of the world Namur fell within a few hours, the British about Mons were struck in front and flank by overwhelming forces and the French were driven out of their positions west and south of Namur.

The opening battles of Mons and Charleroi were between some 300,000 Allied troops and 750,000 Germans. Both battles were broken off before they reached a decision, both were Allied defeats and they opened the way to the possible destruction of the whole Allied forces in the north at the moment that the French armies in the east were retreating after having been routed.

The Great Retreat (Aug. 22-Sept. 6).

On August 22 the German armies advanced from Switzerland to the Sambre. The great problem was now whether von Kluck could destroy the British army on the extreme left, interpose between Paris and the whole Allied battle front, cut off the retreating armies and roll them up in such an envelopment as had won the war of 1870. For the Allies the single effort was to escape the net, get south to a point where they could again put a line in front of the Germans.

All this week the German army occupied the danger point, was almost enveloped, escaped only by retreating day and night, lost heavily, but finally escaped after fighting a number of splendid rear guard battles. The French armies, on their part, retreated with greater deliberation and were never in great danger.

By September 1 the French and British were once more in line from the Vosges to the walls of Paris, but all Northern France was now in German hands and a victorious German army was assailing Nancy. It was no longer possible for the Allies to retreat without abandoning Paris, and the Germans, still on schedule time, were within sight of the outer forts of the French capital.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE (SEPT. 7-10).

At the opening of this great battle the French held a line from Paris to Verdun, curving deeply to the south. On this line Joffre had been concentrating his forces since the opening defeats. Now the Germans were in turn threatened with envelopment from Paris and from Verdun, and about Paris a new French army had been collected, which energetically struck east upon von Kluck's flank.

But the decisive point in the Battle of the Marne was about La Fere Champenoise, and the first heavy blow was struck here by Gen. Foch. On September 9 the whole French line, after two weeks of steady retreat, suddenly struck back, defeated the Germans in a number of terrific engagements and drove all the German armies from Lorraine to Lagny back in a complete defeat which amounted to a rout at certain points. At the moment when Berlin was waiting to hear of the fall of Paris all the German armies were in retreat. France was not to be overwhelmed. In this battle more than 3,000,000 were engaged, the losses were not less than 500,000 and the battle front was nearly two hundred miles long.

The French then made a desperate effort to turn the Germans out by attacking their right flank and turn-

Just before this surrender the British had been taken out of their trenches along the Aisne and sent north to fill the gap between the French battle line and the sea. Their objective was Antwerp, but the fall of this town ruined their plans and they were again left to face an overwhelming attack by new German armies, supported only by the beaten Belgian army, which had escaped from Antwerp and come south through Ostend to the Yser River north of Dunkirk.

German effort to crush France had failed. There remained the chance of capturing the Channel ports, Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk; straightening the western front and shortening it, preparing the way for submarine and Zeppelin campaigns against England and completing the conquest of Belgium.

In sum, then, the first German offensive was decisively beaten at the Marne. France was neither destroyed nor seriously crippled. Her losses in captured and killed and wounded personnel probably equalled those of the Germans, who, as the outcome of the battle showed, were not a million men were put out in this opening phase. But at the end the Germans had won only a few thousand square miles of territory in France, they had failed to take Paris or the Channel ports and they could no longer afford to neglect the Russian menace. From November 15 to July 25 the western campaign from the German side had been defensive, save for local attacks. It has become a mere war of trenches.

Russian mobilization being slower than German, Berlin had calculated that it would be at least six weeks before Germany need fear any attack upon the east, since the Austrian armies might be expected to hold back the first advances of the Russians. The Russian problem was to dispose of Austria before Germany could get back from her great campaign in France. Thus all the efforts of Russian high command were at first directed against Austria. But the opening successes of Germany in France led to the appeal for Russian intervention against Germany, which modified both German and Russian plans and not improbably contributed to the ultimate failure of both.

In the opening days of the war the Austrians sent their main forces to Galicia and attempted to invade Poland from Galicia with one force, while holding the Galician front east of Lemberg with another. Their operations were handicapped by the terrible defeat they suffered at the

TANNENBERG (SEPT. 1)

The defeat of Tannenberg unquestionably contributed to the success of the Allies at the Marne, since the Germans were compelled to recall troops from the west and divert reinforcements. In the operations East Prussia was devastated and the refugees fled as far as Berlin. On the other hand, Russia lost one of its best armies and a large amount

LEMBERG (SEPT. 1).

Thus, while the Germans were falling in their grandiose effort for a decision in France, the Russians were achieving what now appeared to be a real decision over Austria in Galicia. Coupled with the Serbian victory at the Jedar, the Lemberg disaster seemed to promise the speedy disintegration of the heterogeneous Austrian armies. With her French hopes turned to ashes, Germany had now to face east to save her ally.

German attempt to save Austria took the shape of a sudden drive at Warsaw, through Central Poland. Russia had made two great efforts, the chief endeavor directed against Austria, which had succeeded, the second against East Prussia, which had failed. But in doing this she had left Central Poland bare of troops, and Germany now struck straight through the unguarded centre at Warsaw in an attempt to seize this great fortress town before Russia could get back from Galicia a sufficient force to check the thrust. This drive began in the first days of October, was directed by Hindenburg and almost succeeded. German troops actually reached the suburbs of Warsaw, and its fall was expected. But Russian reinforcements arrived in time, the German flank was turned and a speedy retreat was necessary. Without any real battle the

**Brilliant Feat, Single-Handed,
by British Squadron Com-
mander Off Ostend**

"The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that Squadron Commander Arthur W. Bigsforth, R.N., destroyed, single-handed, a German submarine this morning by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked and sank off Ostend.

In the case referred to above, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron Commander Bigsworth was performed in the immediate neighborhood of the coast in occupation of the enemy, and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German despatcher."

Germans swiftly and succinctly flowed back across their own frontiers. Momentarily, however, they had achieved their purpose in relieving the Austrians. The Russians, having sent corps to Warsaw, were compelled to retreat behind the San. Przemyśl, which had been besieged, was relieved, and for the moment Austria was saved.

LODZ (NOV. 19).

The pause in the Gallician campaign, however, proved only momentary. While the Germans were retreating from Warsaw, the Russians renewed their offensive, recrossing the San, reinvaded Przemyśl, penetrated to the suburbs of Cracow and approached and even passed the Carpathian barrier, sending Cossack raiders over into Hungary. A new effort to save Austria was inevitable.

The second effort was far more considerable. It began in the early days of November and was made by a great German army, many corps being recalled from the west, where the battles of Flanders were ending and the whole campaign falling to trench war.

Russian forces, pursuing the Germans retreating from Warsaw, had approached the Posen and Silician frontiers and were across the Wartha. Hindenburg now gathered up his armies, which were facing the Russians west of the Wartha, moved them rapidly over strategic railroads to the north and sent them in upon the Russian flank in a desperate effort to cut the Russians off from Warsaw, envelop them and either surround them or drive them south away from the railroads.

Again the Germans almost succeeded. At one time they actually interposed between the Russians and their base, cutting the railroad, north-east of Lodz. For days a desperate struggle went on about Lodz. In the end, after suffering terrific losses, the Russians were saved by reinforcements brought from Warsaw, and were able to get back behind the Bzura-Rawka Rivers west of Warsaw and there to repulse all German attacks. By December 1 the front in this sector had become fixed on lines it was to hold until July.

PRZEMYSL AND THE CARPATHIANS (DEC. TO MAY).

Once more the Russian armies in Galicia had been compelled to retire in consequence of a German offensive in Poland. But this time they came back only to Tarnow and took up a strong position behind the Dunajec-Biala Rivers. Henceforth their main effort was directed at forcing the passes of the Carpathians and breaking into the Hungarian Plain. To do this it was essential to reduce the fortress of Przemyśl, which commands the main railways and roads of Galicia. From January 1 to May 1 the Gallician campaign was marked by a slow but steady advance of the Russians toward and through the mountains, halted frequently by desperate Austro-German offensives, for German troops and officers were now sent to stiffen the shaken Hapsburg forces.

Austrian resistance was materially strengthened also by the recall of three corps which had been despatched to Serbia to share in the invasion of that kingdom. This invasion had passed Belgrade and seemed about to crush Serbia, when the recall of Austrian troops made possible a new Serbian offensive, and the Austrian invading forces were terribly beaten in the first days of December about Valievo and driven out of the kingdom.

Przemyśl fell on March 22, and immediately thereafter Russia made her

final bid for a decision in the east. The surrender had eliminated 125,000 Austrian troops and freed many more Russians. In the opening days of April the whole Russian battle line along the Carpathians swept forward. For four weeks the fighting was terrific and the progress favorable to the Russians. But by May 1 they were brought to a complete halt, having still failed to enter the Hungarian Plain. Their hope of a decision had also failed. They had been unable to crush Austria, as Germany had failed to crush France. It was now time for a new German effort.

To complete the review of events in the east it is necessary to mention the German victory in the Mazurian Lakes region on February 10, which terminated a Russian counter-offensive in East Prussia, designed to relieve Russian armies in Poland and Galicia by recalling German troops.

All hope of a decision in the west ended with the repulse of the Germans in Flanders in November; in fact, it had practically terminated when the beaten German masses had retreated from the Marne. Germany had undertaken to dispose of France at one blow, and France had escaped. Belgium and the industrial regions of Northeastern France remained in German hands, a rich prize, protected by the strong defensive lines which the German armies held from Switzerland to the sea. But there was no longer any prospect that a new German offensive could reach Paris or crush the Allies.

On the other hand, it might still be possible to win the war, if Russia could be eliminated. If Germany, while holding all of her western conquests, could dispose of Russia as she had hoped to dispose of France, there was still time to win a great triumph, make peace on terms which would be wholly advantageous, if not as favorable as had been hoped for in August, 1914.

While the world was talking of a spring drive of the Allies Germany was steadily preparing for a great offensive of the combined Austro-German forces, which should relieve the Russian menace to Hungary, clear Galicia, take Warsaw and, if possible, crush Russian military power so completely that Russia would ask for peace or cease to be a factor for many months.

The long series of French offensives in the west in the late winter and spring had demonstrated that the German lines would hold. The failure of the British to provide the ammunition necessary for a successful advance offered the new chance. In April Germany turned her attention to Russia with the same purpose and the same possibilities that led to the earlier offensive against France.

GALICIA (MAY AND JUNE).

At the opening of the great German offensive against Russia the armies of the Czar in Galicia were in the Carpathians, their flank toward Germany protected by strong defensive works behind the Dunajec-Biala rivers.

The first operation was directed against this flank, which was suddenly struck by a huge army under Mackensen provided with an enormous artillery train. In a few days the entire front crumpled up, uncovering the rear of the armies in the Carpathians. Along the Dunajec the Russians suffered a real disaster, losing thousands of prisoners. In the first stages of their retreat more thousands were captured and the whole Carpathian army was threatened in front by the Austrian armies coming from Hungary, in

flank and rear by the German troops coming east in Galicia.

Efforts to stand at the Wislók, the San and at the Grodek lakes failed. Although the Russian resistance steadily stiffened, the German advance could not be checked, Jaroslavl, Przemyśl and finally Lemberg were recaptured and the Russians were driven north into Poland and east toward the Bessarabian frontier. All but a thin strip of Galicia was reconquered, after having been occupied by Russia since September.

Russian disaster was explained by the lack of ammunition and by the great superiority of German artillery. Probably this explains the rapidity of the debacle, but the Russians were clearly outnumbered and outgeneralled.

THE THIRD DRIVE AT WARSAW (JULY).

Once Galicia was cleared the full extent of German purpose was revealed. Glance at the map and it will be seen that Russian Poland extends into German and Austrian territory, which grips it something like a pair of jaws. Warsaw, the westernmost fortress of the Russian defensive line, is outflanked by German East Prussian territory and by Austrian Gallician districts.

Very shortly it became clear that the plan of the Austro-German commanders was to attack Warsaw in front, along the familiar Rawka-Bzura front, and at the same time to attack the defensive lines that covered the railroads from Kiev, Moscow and Petrograd to the Polish capital. If these lines in the rear fell before Warsaw was evacuated all the Russians west of the closing jaws would be cut off, surrounded, ultimately captured; the greater part of the Russian military strength would be eliminated.

If Warsaw were evacuated in time the Russian front would be thrown back from the Vistula to the Bug, the Austro-German allies would gain a tremendously strong defensive line, having conquered most of Poland, and they might expect that Russia would seek peace, or at least be compelled to conduct a relatively harmless defensive operation far within her own territory for many months.

The main object, of course, was to dispose of the Russian armies by enveloping and capturing them. This has failed. The Russian armies have held and apparently been able to withdraw men and munitions safely to the new line. Germany again has missed the great decision.

IV. ALLIED OFFENSIVES.

The first campaign in the west ended with the battles of Flanders on November 15. It left the Allied armies victorious, to the extent, that they had parried the great German design to dispose of France. It left them holding lines which had endured the shock of terrible attack, but it left them shattered and to some extent disorganized. The first British expeditionary army had disappeared in casualties. France had lost at least three-quarters of a million of men. It was necessary to re-organize all the Allied armies, to attempt to overtake the Germans whose preparation and foresight had almost won them the decision.

Once this re-organization was achieved and preparation began to go forward it was necessary to attempt offensive operations not alone to get the Germans out of France, where their hold upon the mineral and industrial districts was crippling the French, but also to relieve the pressure upon Russia and thus assist the great Russian offensive in Galicia. These attempts stretch from January to July and are, with one exception, an uninterrupted series of local successes, yet wholly barren of any but the smallest local advantage. Great as is the place they have occupied in the news of recent months, tremendous as have been the losses to the forces engaged, they have left the battle lines hardly changed and require no detailed examination.

FRENCH OFFENSIVES (JANUARY TO JULY).

The main effort in the west has, of course, been made by the French. In the past six months a sustained attack has been made in each sector. Thus in January the first offensive broke out north of the Alsace bridges and the French were obliged to evacuate not only the ground gained, but the ground held by the British in the early days of the general Allied advance after the battle of the Marne. This was the one complete failure.

In February a new effort was made in Alsace and French troops broke out of the Thur Valley below Than and touched the Alsatian Plain. Their advance was checked within sight of Mulhausen and they were crowded back to the hills. The operation terminated with real gain to the French, but they failed to gain a foothold on the plain.

A third effort in Champagne led to much more severe fighting and to terrific losses on both sides. Not less than half a million men fought for nearly a month on the narrow front between Rheims and the Argonne, the French striving to get hold of the railroad, which supplied the German front west of Vouziers. Slight progress and actual failure to attain the object marked this effort. A fourth venture about St. Mihiel brought back only insignificant profits.

The most successful French advance was made in May, north of Arras, and resulted in the capture of the Lorette heights and a number of villages west of Lens. But once more the main objective was not attained. The city of Lens did not fall and the German lines were not broken. In fact, the Germans were able to organize a counter-offensive and win back considerable lost ground. These various offensives cost the French not less than 750,000 in casualties and achieved no material advantage, necessary as they were.

BRITISH EFFORTS (NOVEMBER TO JULY).

As to the British efforts since the battles of Flanders, they may be comprehended in the simple statement that the British army has not accomplished any serious offensive result since the middle of last November. The single ambitious bid for success at Neuve Chapelle in March, ended in an expensive local victory, but the gain here was offset by loss of trenches under gas attack in the Second Battle of Ypres in April. A determined effort to support the French operations about Arras failed because of lack of ammunition.

Since March the British, now numbering perhaps half a million, have held their ground with little but trench fighting, in which their losses have been heavy. Not less than 300,000 British have now been killed, wounded or captured in the western field. But the failure of the Government to provide ammunition has halted, and still holds up, any British offensive.

THE DARDANELLES (FEBRUARY-JULY).

Three circumstances produced the Allied offensive designed to take Constantinople, by forcing the Dardanelles. Turkey's entrance into the war in November had closed Russia's Black Sea ports. Winter was sealing up the Arctic and Pacific ports. Russia's need for munitioning was plain. This was the chief circumstance. Again, Turkish troops were undertaking an offensive against Egypt which threatened British power at the very keystone of the imperial arch. Finally, the fall of Constantinople was bound to exercise a profound influence upon Italy and the Balkan States.

The first attempt was made by the Anglo-French fleet without land forces. The operation began on February 19, was marked by initial successes, and was completely checked by the sinking of three battleships on March 18. What many critics had foretold had now happened; it had again been demonstrated that a naval operation of this sort without the help of landing forces could not succeed. It was necessary to have recourse to a new expedition; the Turks were warned in advance of what was coming and Allied prestige in the Balkans was severely shattered. On the other hand, Italian participation was hastened and Turkey's attack upon Egypt ended.

A month later an Anglo-French expeditionary army was landed on the Gallipoli peninsula, after an engagement which brought heavy casualties to the invaders. For many weeks thereafter land forces were unable to make any advance. The support of the fleet was hindered by the operations of a German submarine, which scored on two more battleships. Only in recent weeks has there been progress by the Allies, and they have not yet reached the first permanent position of the Turks.

The failure of Germany to take Warsaw, or even in taking Warsaw to capture the Russian armies, if followed by the fall of Constantinople, would mean that the German attempt to dispose of Russia had terminated, for once the Dardanelles are forced Russia will be able to munition and equip her millions, who are only waiting for arms. The fall of Constantinople will necessarily settle the attitude of the Balkans, certainly bring Greece into the anti-German line, and probably Roumania. Allied defeat, on the contrary, will mean, if not a disaster, an irreparable repulse. At the close of the first year Warsaw and Constantinople are the critical points in the situation.

Italian Operations (May 23-July 23).
Italy declared war upon Austria

on May 23. The nature of her frontier, hemmed in by the Austrian mountains from the Isonzo to Switzerland, her northern provinces open to attack from the fortified places of the Austrian Tyrol, made it inevitable that her efforts for many months would be confined to attempts to clear her own frontiers of the Austrians and close the gateways leading to her own regions and held by her foes. Such offensives as she could undertake in addition would naturally bedrooped at Trieste and the Italian-speaking districts east of her frontiers.

At the close of two months of war Italy is still striving to penetrate into the Trentino fortress of Trent, to cut the railroad lines serving the Austrian Tyrol by the Pusterthal, to surround and reduce the whole Tyrolean salient south of the Brenner Pass. So far she has made slight but unimportant progress, and is still outside the first lines of Austrian defence in the Adige Valley, along the Pusterthal and south of the Stelvio.

Between the Julian Alps and the sea, on the front from Tolmino to Nabresina, Italian troops have in several places passed the Isonzo, have taken Montfalcone and Gradisca, and are now pressing in upon Gorizia. Here Italian troops have encountered the first line of Austrian defences, and have for many days been engaged in a severe and expensive conflict. It is not yet clear whether the Italians have made the progress their bulletins claim; if they have, then the fall of Gorizia and the capture of Trieste are at hand.

But it is well to recall that these successes will not have any serious effect upon Austrian defence, and the road to Vienna will still remain barred by many forts and mountains, while, until the Trentino salient is reduced, Italy will always have to fear a German offensive from the Brenner. As yet, then, the Italian campaign has but begun, and the difficulties of the territory make it unlikely that Italy can exercise any great influence upon the whole combat for many weeks to come. Certainly she has not been able to force the Austrians to recall their masses from the Warsaw drive.

Summary.

Of the four major efforts described above, the first the German attack on France, failed to dispose of France. Its initial successes were due to the violation of the Belgian frontier, and when the French army had been reconcentrated it outfought the German, heavily defeated it, but in its turn failed to force the Germans out of a large district of Northern France, which had been occupied in the dash from Belgium.

The French achievement was wholly unexpected to the Germans and remains an enduring monument both to French soldiers and to the French command. In this campaign the British part was slight until the Battle of Flanders, but here the British won a remarkable triumph against great odds and saved the channel ports. German failure was not due to bad generalship or incidental mistakes; it was due to the amazing French rally and to the fact that what had been attempted was beyond the capacity even of Germans. But the nearness to victory seems to have justified the risk taken.

The Russian offensive failed because of the ability of the Germans to reinforce their ally. Whenever the Russians had only the Austrians to deal with they were invariably successful, and in September were on the point of crushing all Austrian military strength. But against the Germans they proved inferior troops, successful only in defensive lines. The final disaster and retreat from Galicia were due in large part to the failure of their supplies of ammunition and their lack of heavy artillery. But it is necessary to point out that it was the Germans who finally defeated the great Russian effort to crush Austria.

Of the Allied offensive in the West little need be said. The simple fact seems to be that the trench fighting has shown the extreme difficulty of making a successful advance; the Germans have simply dug themselves into Northern France, and are able to supply the men and ammunition to meet any offensive. The greatness of the French losses and the concomitant failure of the British to feed their guns explain Allied failure in this field, and there is no present promise of a change.

Of the fourth major campaign, that against Russia, it is only possible to say that it is still going forward, and that in its earlier stages it has been as successful as was the advance on Paris before the battle of the Marne. It is chiefly noteworthy now as demonstrating the enormous resources of Germany in men and munitions.

In its first year the Great War has been Napoleonic in character, but no Napoleon has appeared. Germany has displayed the same ability to meet Europe in arms that France displayed from 1792 to 1814. All prospect of early peace seems to have been disposed of by the absence of any really decisive result in any field. Only a tremendous Russian disaster can now modify the general expectation that the war will continue one or two years.

GREAT WARS' COST IN LIVES AND MONEY.

Wars—	Duration in days.	Loss of life.	Cost in money.
England-France, 1793-1815.....	8,168	1,900,000	\$6,250,000,000
Crimean, 1854-56.....	734	485,000	1,525,000,000
United States Civil War.....	2,456	656,000	3,700,000,000
Franco-German.....	405	290,000	1,580,000,000
Russo-Turkish, 1877-78.....	334	180,000	950,000,000
United States-Spanish, 1898.....	101	2,910	*165,000,000
Boer, 1899-1902.....	962	90,898	1,000,100,000
Russo-Japanese, 1904-05.....	576	555,900	2,250,000,000
Balkan Wars.....	302	145,500	200,000,000
The Great War (to date).....	865	2,000,000	16,500,000,000
*United States only		(Estimated)	

Unofficial estimates place the combined casualties at about ten millions. The British losses are 330,995, of which 61,384 were killed—about one-fifth. This proportion is assumed in estimating the loss of life at 2,000,000.

After many months' service, Lord Stanley, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, is on leave, and is staying at Knowsley. By leave, I exclaim, "On, Stanley, on!"

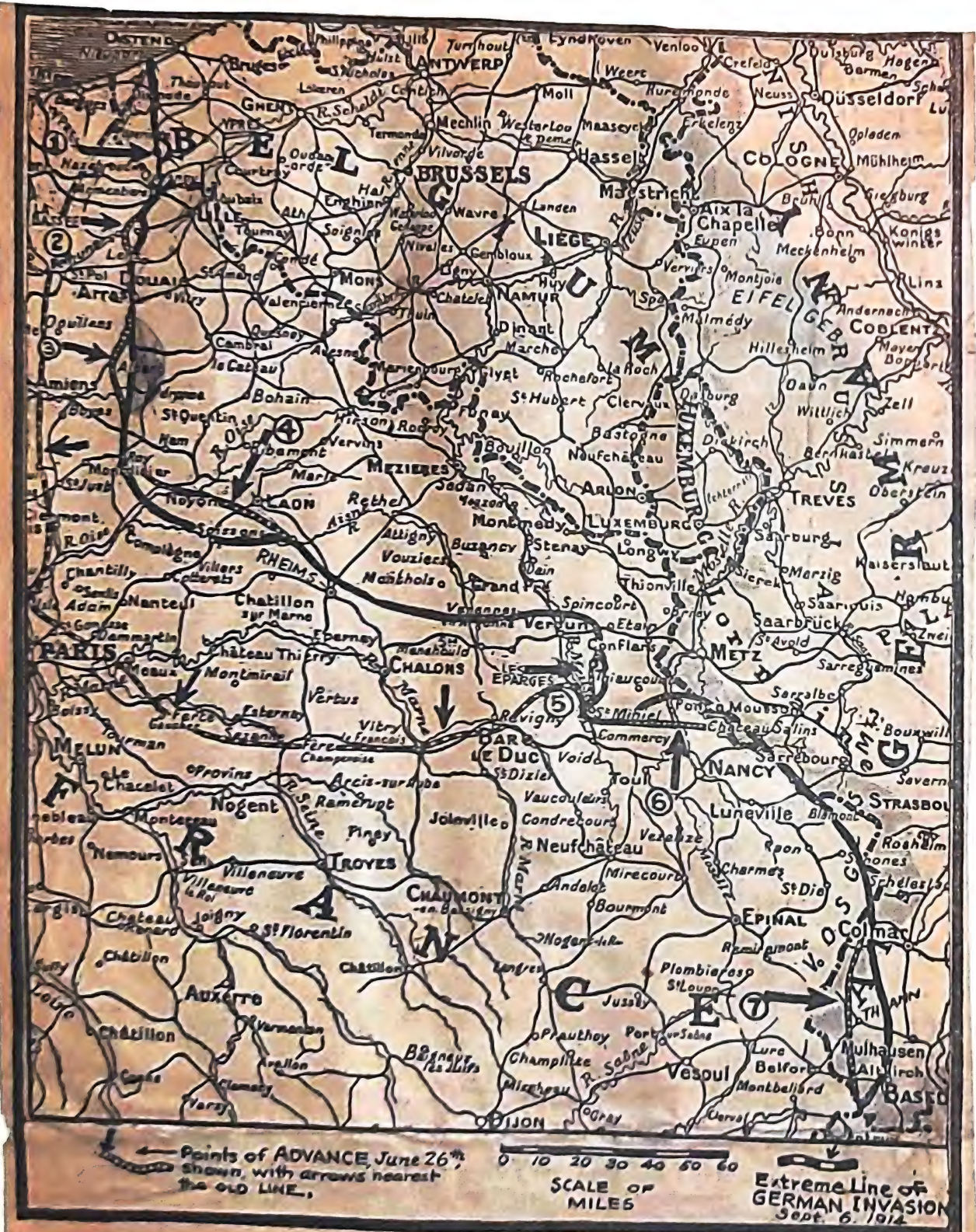
GAINING GROUND IN THE DARDANELLES.



Today's despatches indicate important gains, notably on the northern flank. New landings of troops have been made at Karichali, on the Gulf of Saros, and near Sari Bair, as indicated by the arrows. At Sari Bair the Australians have stormed the crest of the hill and near Krithia the Allies have gained ground. The apparent object of the new raids on the Gulf of Saros is to attack the Turks in the rear and flank.

WESTERN FRONT AFTER 1 YEAR

57



The Western battlefield, showing the farthest German advance and the present line. How the drive on Paris was broken and forced back.

EASTERN AREA
AFTER 1 YEAR



The Eastern area, showing the various invasions, the recent battle, and the probable line of the new Russian retirement from Warsaw.

1914.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

June 28—Archduke Frabs Ferdinand and morganatic wife assassinated at Sarajevo.

July 23—Austro-Hungarian note to Serbia.

23—War declared by Austro-Hungary.

31—State of war in Germany.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia.

3—German ultimatum to Belgium.

7—Germany declares war on France.

4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.

10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

12—Great Britain declares war on Austria.

13—Fall of Liège.

16—British expeditionary force landed in France.

20—Brussels occupied by the Germans.

23—Japan declares war on Germany.

24—Germans take Namur.

26—Louvain destroyed.

26—Battle of Tannenberg.

28—British naval victory off Heligoland.

Sept. 2—Russians take Lemberg.

6—End of retreat from Mons to the Marne.

7—Germans take Maunberg.

15—Battle of the Aisne begins.

16—Russians retreat from East Prussia.

17—Austrian army in Galicia routed.

22—British warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy sunk by submarines.

26—Indian expeditionary force lands.

Oct. 4—Antwerp occupied by Germans.

11—Battle of Ypres-Argentines opens.

15—British warship Hawke sunk by submarine.

16—Canadian troops arrive in England.

21—State sale of alcohol in Russia vetoed.

27—German rush in France stemmed.

28—De Wet's rebellion in South Africa.

Nov. 1—Naval action off Chile; British fleet destroyed.

3—German cruisers fire on Yarmouth.

4—Great Britain declares war on Turkey.

7—Telegrams taken by Japanese and British.

23—Failure of struggle toward Calais.

Dec. 23—Bombardment of Zeebrugge.

3—Austrians capture Belgrade.

7—South African rebellion collapses.

8—Naval battle off the Falklands; German fleet destroyed.

14—Serbians recapture Belgrade.

16—Germans bombard West Harlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, killing 127 civilians.

17—Turkish suzerainty over Egypt ended.

18—Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha appointed Sultan; Abbas Hani Pasha deposed.

26—British airmen off Cuxhaven; German aeroplane near Sheerness.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battleship Formidable torpedoed and sunk.

2—Russians defeat Turks in Caucasus.

19—German submarine attack in Norfolk; six towns damaged.

24—Naval battle of Doggerbank; Bluecher sunk.

30—German submarines in Irish sea sink three merchantmen.

Feb. 2—Turks defeated on Suez canal.

17—Zeppelins 1, 2 and 3 wrecked.

18—German blockade of England commanded.

25—Entente allied squadron shells forts at entrance to Dardanelles.

Feb. 2—Russian victory at Przemyśl announced.

4—German submarine U-8 sunk off Dover.

5—Zeppelin L-8 wrecked near Triermont.

8—Smyrna forts silenced by British squadron.

10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

13—Three vessels of the allied fleets in Dardanelles sunk by mines.

22—Fall of Przemyśl. Russians take 124,000 prisoners and 700 big guns.

26—German submarine U-29 sunk.

27—French captured Hartmannswillerkopf in Vosges.

28—Falaba torpedoed.

29—German offensive movement west of the Niemen checked.

April 9—Russians hold the Carpathian summits.

14—Zeppelin raids nine British towns.

17—British take hill 60.

21—French line is advanced in St. Mihiel area.

25—Entente allied forces effect a landing on both shores of the Dardanelles.

27—Leon Gambetta torpedoed.

May 1—Two German torpedo boats and one British destroyer sunk off the Dutch coast. American oil tank vessel Gulfight torpedoed.

3—Battle of Dumajec; Russians retreat in Western Galicia.

6—French established between Lizerne and Het Sast, near the German bridge head at Steinstrasse.

7—Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by German submarine near Queenstown; 1,214 perish.

7—Germans occupied Libau, on the Baltic coast.

10—German airship raids South-end, Leigh-on-Sea, and West-cliff.

11—German attack on Ypres fails.

12—British warship Goliath torpedoed in the Dardanelles.

13—United States' note to Germany re sinking of Lusitania sent; demands safety at sea for merchant vessels.

16—Russians admit retirement to the line of the San and from Carpathian passes.

21—Austrians cut all communications between Italy and Austria.

23—Italy declares war on Austria.

24—Austrian air craft attack arsenal at Venice, but are beaten off.

25—Official list of the new British Cabinet is issued.

26—British battleship Triumph torpedoed off Gallipoli peninsula.

27—British battleship Majestic torpedoed by a submarine off Gallipoli peninsula. British auxiliary ship Princess Irene destroyed by explosion off Sheerness.

28—French successes toward Souchez. Berlin admission of a reverse at hands of Russians on the San.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

May 23—Russian offensive south of the Dniester; 7000 prisoners taken.

German reply to American note re Lusitania delivered; seeks further negotiations.

31—Zeppelin raid on London; six people killed.

June 1—French captured the sugar refinery at Souchez. Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Bari, Brindisi and Molfetta, killing four people.

2—Crossing of the Isongo by Italian army announced. Austrian defeat at Mikalofow, on the Dniester. Germans captured three forts at Przemyśl.

3—Przemyśl retaken by Teutonic allies; advance on Lemberg.

6—Zeppelin raid on the east coast of England; twenty-four people killed and forty injured.

7—French captured two lines of trenches at Hebuterne, southwest of Arras; and at Moulin-sous-Touvent, north of Amiens.

8—Resignation of Bryan. Whole of Neuville St. Vaas in French hands.

9—Second note from United States regarding the sinking of Lusitania sent to Berlin.

10—Monsalconc captured by the Italians.

10—German and Austrian troops which had crossed Dniester at Zuvavno driven back over the river by Russians with loss of 10,000 prisoners.

10—Wilson sends "humanity first" rejoinder to Germany.

11—German attack on Moselsk repulsed by Russians with great loss.

12—Italians bombard the fortress of Malborghetto, in Carnic Alps. Teutonic allies again cross Dniester at Koloman.

13—Austro-German successful attack on Russian front from Moselsk, north to the San.

14—Teutonic allies advance to Jarrow, north-west of Lemberg.

15—French airmen bombard Karlsruhe; 130 projectiles dropped with reported great loss of life. Zeppelin raid on north-eastern coast of England; sixteen persons killed and forty injured.

16—French advance in Vosges along heights commanding valley of the Fecht.

19—Austro-German offensive against Grodek line; retreat of Russians in front of Lemberg.

20—Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska captured by Austro-German forces.

21—Metzeral, in Alsace, captured by the French.

22—Recapture of Lemberg by Second Austrian army under Gen. Bohm-Ermolli. General Austro-German advance. Austrians defeated near Nizlow and thrown back across Dniester.

24—German attack with asphyxiating bombs and burning liquid in region of Calonné trench, in heights of Meuse driven back.

25—Russians fight delaying action at Babrka, eighteen miles southeast of Lemberg.

26—Gen. Sukhomlinoff, Russian Minister for War, resigns. Gen. Polivanoff to succeed him. Germans gain footing on sunken road between Abblain and Angres, on western front.

27—Germans capture Halica. Russian retreat from line of Dniester to the Gnla Lips. Austro-German army advancing to River Bug. French aeroplane drops bombs on Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen.

28—French recaptured part of sunken road between Abblain and Angres. American freighter Argenian sunk by German submarine off Cornwall; 29 lives lost.

29—Walter Long introduces national registration bill in House of Commons.

- 1-193,000 Russians during June. Army of German Crown Prince repulsed in Verdun region.
- 2-German mine layer Albatross destroyed in battle in Baltic Sea. Teutonic allies capture Zamosc fortress in Poland.
- 3-Civilians flee Warsaw as Teutonic forces advance.
- 4-Russians driven to last lines of defense in Galicia; trap Austrians during 15,000.
- 5-Russians check drive of Teutonic allies toward Lublin Railroad. Arras Cathedral fired by shells.
- 6-Germans transfer 240,000 men from eastern to western front. Italian cruiser Amalfi sunk by Austrian submarine.
- 7-German second Lusitania note published; considered rebuff to Wilson. All German forces in South Africa surrender to Botha.
- 8-Russians drive back on Mackensen, taking 15,000 prisoners.
- 9-French carry heights looking on plain of Flanders; Germans lose 100,000 in ten-day battle.
- 10-German cruiser Königsberg wrecked by British monitors in East African river. Germans drive French from Souchez Cemetery.
- 11-German Crown Prince's army again driven back in Verdun operations.
- 12-Austria protests against American war traffic with entente allies. Germans hurl French back in Argonne region.
- 13-Germans occupy Przasnysz, forty miles north of Warsaw.
- 14-Austrians cross Dniester at several points in operations against Warsaw.
- 15-French loss in recent fighting around Arras put at 78,300.
- 16-Battle in Russia extends 1,000 miles; 7,000,000 engaged.
- 17-Germans occupy Tukum and Windau in Courland. Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi torpedoed by Austrian submarine.
- 18-Teutonic allies reach Blonie, seventeen miles from Warsaw. Italians reported repulsed on Isonzo River.
- 19-Russians complain of inactivity of their allies; Muscovite force defeated west of Warsaw; falls back into Ivan-gorod.
- 20-Wilson sends final note to Germany on sea warfare.
- 21-Austro-German forces sustain terrific counter attacks by Russians, losing many prisoners and guns. Germans attacking French in Le Pretre Forest are repulsed with heavy losses.
- 22-Germans attack on Russian Baltic provinces suddenly develops great strength. Berlin press at white heat over United States note.
- 23-Northern point of Austro-German "pincers" forces its way across the Narew River. German submarines renew their activity in British waters, sinking a number of trawlers.
- 24-Austro-Germans, failing to seize Lublin-Chelm Railway, centre main offensive north of the Warsaw salient; across Narew River on a 40-mile front, they force Russians to retire toward the Bug.
- 25-Austro-Germans fall in attempts to envelop Russian armies defending Warsaw. Nine trawlers sunk by German submarines off Scottish coast.
- 26-Russians continue to offer stubborn resistance to Austro-Germans around Warsaw and in Kovno and Courland Provinces. Premier Asquith in great speech in Parliament declares triumph of Allies is inevitable.

Petrograd despatches indicate Russia's decision to evacuate Warsaw and whole of Polish salient. Sir Robert Borden, receiving freedom of City of London, declares British Empire's unflinching determination to conquer.

Russians begin evacuation of Warsaw and Polish salient. Grand Duke Nicholas and his armies retreating in perfect order and fighting heavy rear-guard actions. Heavy fighting in the Vosges. Italians continue advance in Austrian territory.

British prisoners of war in Germany are allowed to have a band concert once a week. German bands! And yet it is said prisoners of war in Germany are not punished!

oh dear
oh dear

DECLARES ALLIES HAVE EVERY REASON FOR CONGRATULATION

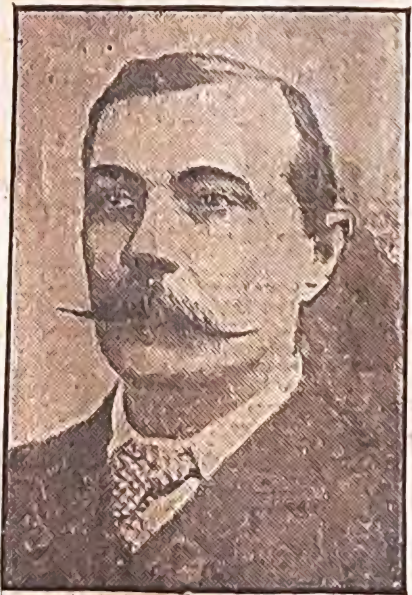
*Great Britain Enters the Second Year of the War
Greatly Strengthened in Every Way, Says Conan Doyle*

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. (Written Especially for the United Press.)
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LONDON, July 31. — Much may happen between this date (July 2) and the anniversary of the war, but taking things as they are, the Allies

merical superiority of men actually available, and a huge preponderance of howitzers, high explosive shells, machine guns and other necessities of modern warfare. A power which KNOWS that war will break out at a certain date has that certain advantage over powers which only fear that it may come sooner or later. Yet by some miracle the Germans were stopped after a month of great success, and from that the balance has gradually come more level.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE



Noted novelist, who is convinced cause of Allies must succeed.

This would have occurred sooner had it not been that Great Britain did not get her slow ponderous strength to bear at once. But under the stimulus of foolish Zeppelin attacks and bombardments of watering places, with the murder of fishermen and merchant sailors, there has come a temper in this country which has never been seen before, and which enables us now to bend our whole energy to the task without recourse to those methods of compulsion which are hateful to our conceptions of freedom. The war would never have been taken so seriously by our easy-going people had it not been for the mistakes of our enemy in indulging in these senseless brutalities which have frightened no one, but which have exasperated every one, so that any government which suggested a compromise would not live for a day. The scandalous treatment of our prisoners (now greatly ameliorated) has helped to the same end.

have every reason for congratulation. No one can deny that when war broke out Germany had a great nu-

The result is that Great Britain will enter the second year of the war greatly strengthened in every way, with her navy unimpaired, her army ten times larger, and her people united in fighting to an absolute finish, cost what it may. That the cost will be heavy in lives and money no one doubts, but the end is as sure as tomorrow's sunrise.

WAR RAGING OVER THREE CONTINENTS AND ACROSS SEAS

Strenuous Fighting in
Supposed Cradle of
Human Race

BRITAIN'S FAR FLUNG LINE OF BATTLE

Empire Wrested From the
Huns in Southern
Africa

Starting as an aggression of Austria-Hungary on Serbia to revenge the murder of her Crown Prince and Princess by Slav assassins, the war spread to the high seas of both hemispheres and to all three continents of the Old World.

In a score of regions there has been fighting which would have held worldwide attention were it not for the mighty battle lines in France and Poland.

Serbia's own war was a greater trial to her than either of the two preceding Balkan struggles. Assisted by Montenegro, the little Slavic nation twice threw the hosts of Franz Josef beyond her borders and inflicted losses of about 350,000 men, but she suffered severely herself.

The Austrians invaded Serbia in great force about August 15, and penetrated to the Jadar River, where, on August 17, a great five-day battle ended in the rout of the Teutons.

The Austrians returned soon in stronger force than ever. They reached Valjevo, where, on November 17, the Serbians met a defeat. The sufferings of the invaded districts were horrible. The country was turned into a desert, villages and farmhouses were razed and many women and children were tortured and murdered.

With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted, the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew six army corps for reinforcements against the victorious Russians in Galicia.

Shells and English tars with naval guns reached the Serbians and on December 5 they turned on the Austrians. The three-day battle which followed was a great disaster for the Austrians. The invaders were cut to pieces. No less than 60,000 men were taken prisoners, with an enormous amount of war supplies, rifles and guns. Belgrade was re-entered on December 15, and King Peter celebrated a mass of thanksgiving in person.

While the Austrians did not return a third time, they left behind them in Serbia an enemy even more dreaded. Typhus and other diseases killed uncounted hundreds of thousands before the war came.

Both battles were broken off before they reached a decision, both were Allied defeats and they opened the way to the possible destruction of the whole Allied forces in the north at the moment that the French armies in the east were retreating after having been routed.

The Great Retreat (Aug. 22-Sept. 6) On August 22 the German army advanced from Switzerland to the Sambre. The great problem was now whether von Kluck could destroy the British army on the extreme left interpose between Paris and the whole Allied battle front, cut off the retreating armies and roll them up in such an envelopment as had won the war of 1870. For the Allies the single effort was to escape the net set south to a point where they could again put a line in front of the Germans.

All this week the German army occupied the danger point, was almost enveloped, escaped only by retreating day and night, lost heavily, but finally escaped after fighting a number of splendid rear guard battles. The French armies, on their part, retreated with greater deliberation and were never in great danger.

By September 1 the French and British were once more in line from the Vosges to the walls of Paris, but all Northern France was now in German hands and a victorious German army was assailing Nancy. It was no longer possible for the Allies to retreat without abandoning Paris, and the Germans, still on schedule time, were within sight of the outer forts of the French capital.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE (SEPT. 7-10).

At the opening of this great battle the French held a line from Paris to Verdun, curving deeply to the south. On this line Joffre had been concentrating his forces since the opening defeats. Now the Germans were in turn threatened with envelopment from Paris and from Verdun, and about Paris a new French army had been collected, which energetically struck east upon von Kluck's flank.

But the decisive point in the Battle of the Marne was about La Ferme Champenoise, and the first heavy blow was struck here by Gen. Foch. On September 9 the whole French line, after two weeks of steady retreat, suddenly struck back, defeated the Germans in a number of terrific engagements and drove all the German armies from Lorraine to Lagny back in a complete defeat which amounted to a rout at certain points. At the moment when Berlin was waiting to hear of the fall of Paris all the German armies were in retreat. France was not to be overwhelmed. In this battle more than 2,000,000 were engaged, the losses were not less than 500,000 and the battle front was nearly two hundred miles long.

ON THE AISNE (SEPT. 13-OCT. 9)

In the opening days of the second week in September there was hope in Allied capitals that the Germans might be driven out of France, but it proved vain. Between the Marne and the Aisne the Germans rallied. The fall of Maubeuge freed a German army which came south and reinforced von Kluck. Allied advance was stopped at this stream and in the next few days the Germans established a line from the Oise at Noyon to the Argonne. All Allied efforts to drive them failed.

The French then made a desperate effort to turn the Germans out by attacking their right flank and turning

FAST POWER BOATS LATEST METHOD OF ATTACKING "SUBS"

Britain Building Up Great
Fleet of Little
Craft

CARRY GUNS AND
HALF-DOZEN MEN

Sure Death to Any German
Undersea Boats
They Meet

Hundreds of fast armed motor boats are now being used by Great Britain as German submarine "detectors." Orders have been placed in the United States for many more of these diminutive warships.

Just as in land struggles the final argument between the allies and the Germans is almost invariably decided by hand-to-hand combat, so the question of the right to the mastery of the seas may be settled by the campaign of motor boat versus submarine.

A New York ship designer, one of the few foreigners ever permitted to take a course in naval architecture at the British Royal Naval College, in discussing the submarine warfare, said recently:

"While England is building up a huge fleet of swift motor boats with which to run down German submarines, I have no doubt that her Admiralty has other plans afoot for the purpose of dealing with the underwater craft which, in spite of the destroyers, the 'detectors,' nets, traps, etc., continue busy. We all recognize now that the supremacy of the air will have to be decided aloft, aircraft against aircraft. Perhaps the present naval struggle will be brought to a decisive conclusion by British and German submarines fighting it out to the death beneath the waves."

SUBMARINE CRUISERS.

There has been a lot of talk of submarine cruisers, vessels of considerable size and power, which will be able to manoeuvre at will either on or below the surface. An idea was put forward over two years in the Rivista Marittima of a torpedo battleship. The writer of the article in which this idea was embodied was the late Gen. Cuniberti of the Italian Naval Construction Staff. His "Ideal British Battleship" dream materialized in the Dreadnought and subsequent ships.

development of the

ne warship from the "wooden wall" type of sailing ship up to the 32-knot battle cruiser, and down the scale again to the motor boat, is interesting. First of all came the vessel driven by steam and slightly protected with a thin sheet of armor. Then came the iron vessels, which were quickly followed by those of steel. Big ships were believed to be the most desirable type, so the displacement gradually grew from 5,000 tons to 32,000 tons.

In the meantime the torpedo was invented and the torpedo boat designed to fire it. Destroyers were built to fight the torpedo boats, and in time Britain came along with the fast light cruiser, which has been called "the destroyer of destroyers." Now the submarine has upset the calculations of many of the experts in all the navies of the world.

In protecting the troopships that ply every hour of the day and night between England and France, Great Britain has used "screens" of destroyers. These, working with submarines and seaplanes, have succeeded beyond all expectations in keeping the German submarines away.

MOTOR BOAT ADVANCEMENT.

Now Britain has concluded that the best way to run down these pests is to mobilize a fleet of fast motor-boats armed with guns firing three-pound shells, which are heavy enough to smash through the conning towers of the submarines and even through their sides.

In this war of attrition the game seems to be to do the most damage to the enemy at the minimum cost.

Now Britain hopes to clear the war zone of the submarines by hunting them down with 5,000 motor-boats armed with one gun and manned by not more than half a dozen men.

The submarine "detectors" that are being built in this country are, it is said, to be provided with steel-shoe beaks or rams, so that after they have broken the periscope of an enemy submarine they may attempt to ram it. According to reports the British Government placed contracts for a number of these motor boats—variously stated at from several hundred to a thousand.

A FURTIVE RAIDER.

After all the German submarines are little more than furtive raiders. They are not going to smash the British Navy; neither are they going to exterminate the British merchant marine. Of 20,000 vessels that sailed to or from Liverpool during the first five months of Germany's "war zone" campaign only twenty fell victims to submarines. England is building new ships faster than Germany can sink them.

Last year the United Kingdom built 621 steamers (1,674,358 tonnage) and thirty-five sailing vessels (9,191 tonnage). All the other countries combined built 437 steamers and 19 sailing vessels. At the end of last December there were under construction, including a number of vessels already launched but not completed, fifty-seven vessels of between 6,000 and 10,000 tons, seven of between 10,000 and 15,000 tons, ten of between 15,000 and 20,000 tons, four of between 20,000 and 40,000 tons, and one of 47,000 tons. It is known that at all the shipyards on the Clyde, the Wear, the Tyne, and at Belfast, and at every other shipbuilding centre, there is more activity in the shipyards now than ever before. Germany's output of new steamers last year aggregated 387,194 tons.

Whether it be true or not that a German submarine navigated from the North Sea around the coasts of Scotland and Ireland and through the Straits of Gibraltar to the Dardanelles, it is certain that it would be possible for a flotilla of German submarines to cross the Atlantic and maintain itself off the coast of America.

The Duma was opened this week, but the Russian Ministers spoke not of peace, beyond giving the Germans a piece of their mind calculated to disturb the peace of the enemy.

BOMBAST ANNIVERSARIES (No. 1)



August. 5, 1914—"I will dine in Paris on August 15th."—The Kaiser.

German submarine activity is rapidly bringing the war to a close (says a Boston paper), averaging five victims a day, at which rate it will take only about twenty-three years to wipe out the entire British merchant marine.

BATTLE OF YPRES & St. Julien.

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By Perceval Landon, in London Daily Telegraph.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France.

On Oct. 31 and Nov. 11, 1914, the two critical phases of the first battle of Ypres were fought. The story of that fortnight-long fight sent a thrill through the civilized world, and even in thousands of saddened homes there was a flush of pride that those who would never be seen again had at least died on the greatest of modern battlefields, and in a struggle of one against four had done their duty in that day as England expected them to do it. No one could then have believed that before the new year was four months old there would have been another, and in one terrible distinction a more awful battle round that impenetrable salient of Ypres where the Kaiser had just wasted the blood of his finest soldiers with a recklessness and an ill-success which recalled the sick and tired petulance of Napoleon at Waterloo.

Yet so it was to be, and no better preface could be found for this retelling of one of the noblest of our struggles than the words spoken a month later by Sir John French, in addressing one of the brigades which fought in the second struggle:

"I see before me famous regiments, whose battle honors show that they have upheld the British Empire in all parts of the world in many famous battles, but I tell you that the battle you have just fought will rank higher than any that your regiments have to show on your colors." But others than those famous regiments played their part in it, and I may be pardoned, perhaps, for recalling an incident of fifteen years ago.

At a dinner given soon after the Paardeberg fight Colonel Otter returned thanks for the toast of the Canadians in the following twenty words:

"You have had some of our blood already and you may have as much more of it as you need."

It remains in my memory as being the most moving speech I have ever heard, and the small audience, which had listened with enthusiasm and acclamation to the soldierly and simple phrases of Lord Roberts, the wise and shrewd comments of Lord Milner, and the wit and brilliance of Mr. Kipling, paid Colonel Otter instinctive recognition by remaining silent while one might count twenty. That promise of Colonel Otter's has been remembered in our hour of need, and has been redeemed with full Canadian generosity.

Magnificent as was the First Battle of Ypres, and all-important as its issue was upon the high strategy of the war, the second battle, besides displaying a gallantry as great and a resolution as unconquerable, will always possess, compared with the previous struggle, the sinister interest of having been the field upon which the last rag of chivalry was stripped from the German Emperor's shoulders. The spurs were hacked from his heels by his own hand upon the ridge of Gravenstafel; the subsequent lowering of his banner in the chapel of the greatest of all Orders was but the reluctant endorsement by the English of his own self-proclaimed sentence of expulsion from Christian knightliness. "Before that day," as was said by a serious Frenchman, "we would regretfully have allowed him to be sent to St. Helena. Since that day, we would fight the very English to prevent it."

Throughout the early days of April the fighting round the Ypres salient had been comparatively quiet. The capture of Hill 60—a mound of redish excavated earth dumped down beside the track of the railway that runs from Ypres to Lille—had been decided upon as a tactical necessity by General Bullfin as early as February. His division—which is hereinafter chiefly referred to as the Central Division—was, however, transferred in April from the southern side of the Ypres salient to the north-eastern corner and eastern side in order to relieve some French troops. The work was in consequence done by another division—marked "C."

The hill was mined and carried by storm on the 17th of the month. Repeated counter-attacks by the Germans were repulsed, but there was no special activity at the north-eastern corner. Afterwards the enemy—who for many weeks were ashamed to confess in their messages that asphyxiating gas had been used by them in defiance of their Emperor's solemn oath—admitted that even before our attack upon Hill 60, the poisonous gas had been prepared along the Ypres salient, and that only a favoring wind was awaited for the launching of the lung-scorching stench. They had collected some 140,000 men to push home the attack to be opened by the gas, their force being composed of the 26th, 27th Divisions, and a reserve division of the Prussians the 16th Corps from Alsace, a strong contingent of Bavarians and a marine brigade, and corps troops.

At last the wind shifted into the north-east, and the attack opened about 5.30 p.m. on April 22.

Our line was then composed in the following way. The French troops between ourselves and the Belgians to the north held Steenstrate on the Yperlee—one mile below the lock by which the Yser Canal is held up at Het Sas, four miles to the north of Ypres—and thence extended eastwards through Langemark, terminating half-way between that place and the little village of Keerselaere. At this point the British line began. On the extreme left was a Canadian brigade; on its right, half a mile north of the N. E. corner of Crossways Wood, another Canadian brigade continued the defence up the eastern slopes of the Gravenstafel ridge and along its crest in an easterly, south-easterly, and ultimately in a southerly direction, crossing in its course the Passcherdaele road and the Ypres-Roulers railway. The Canadian line ended a quarter of a mile north of the road-crossing at Broodseinde. From here the Central Division extended the line in a southerly direction (with a touch of west in it) to the Polygon Wood. From the S. E. corner of the Polygon the C Division guarded the trenches in a W. S. W. direction towards and over the crest of Hill 60. The map will explain this distribution of the Allied troops round the dangerously prominent salient of Ypres.

THE SCENE.

There is little satisfaction and less profit in working out the phases of a battle from a written account, unless besides the position of the troops, some idea is constantly borne in mind of the nature of the ground. In the case of the battle of Ypres there is, fortunately, a means of realizing the surroundings in which it was fought that is quite independent of any description on paper. One of the most popular cinematograph films exhibited in London during the last few years has represented the extraordinary equestrian feats of the Belgian Cavalry in ascending and descending apparently impossible, almost perpendicular slopes, and otherwise defying the ordinary limitations of

horsemanship. These films were taken within the salient of Ypres, and the favorite declivity down which the horsemen upon the screen flung themselves and their horses at breakneck speed is to be found inside the Polygon Wood. These pictures will give a vivid suggestion of the kind of ground over which the second battle was fought, though it is necessary to remember that for the sake of theatrical effect the steepest hills and the thickest woods were selected for the display of this Belgian haute école. But the back-grounds of the films will excellently suggest the alternate woods and deeply cultivated folds of Western Flanders, with occasional farmsteads showing their red roofs among the quadrangles of poplars.

The weather throughout the terrible three weeks during which the battle lasted was unchangingly fine. Before dawn the faint skeins of night mist were dissipated, and throughout nearly every day there was full sunshine, or at worst a grey, translucent sky that scarcely veiled the sun. It was not extremely hot in the day, and it was cold at night. The moon was full on April 29, so that there was a fair amount of light at night from April 24 to May 3, the period of heaviest fighting.

The centre of the salient may be taken at about Frezenberg, a village placed a trifle over two miles alike from Keerselaere, from the outer corners of Polygon Wood, and from Zillebake. Three miles in rear of Frezenberg lay Ypres, then a recently-shelled but still unmutated town. The tall tower of St. Martin's Cathedral—technically it ceased to be a cathedral in 1801, when the bishopric was abolished; but it is still always called the cathedral by the inhabitants—rising from its clustered roofs, was a landmark for many miles round, and the long and exquisite facade of the Cloth Hall of the fourteenth century was still hardly more than bruised. To the northlines of poplars stretched towards the sea over ever-flattening country, and southward the first folds of the low foothills of La Bassée and Lille asserted themselves. The last note that need be made about the topography of the salient is that all the good roads within it radiate from Ypres. The tracks shown in the map as cutting them at right angles are, with the exception of the main Langemark-Zonnebeka highway, narrow and unmetalled. In consequence, the defenders of the salient were at that time under the considerable disadvantage of having to bring the bulk of their supplies and reinforcements through Ypres before distributing them to their respective sections of the trenches. This was not only liable to cause delay and congestion in Ypres, but presented a target for the German guns, of which they were not slow to take advantage. This defect has, of course, been since modified.

"If we don't win this war there will be no votes for English women or English men," says Mrs. Mansel. Then it will be a Man-sell as well as a woman-sell.

THE OPENING.

On April 22, at about a quarter past five, according to the general evidence,* the Germans opened the cocks of their long-boarded gas cylinders along the southern side of the salient. It was, therefore, against the French that this new and ghastly means of warfare was first used. The shock of the gas was felt almost immediately after the first appearance of the poison in the form of a greenish vapor. Its direction, and the rate of its advance were, of course, entirely decided by the wind. It so happened that the sunset breeze of the 22nd was precisely suited for the German purpose. It was a fairly steady N.N.E. wind. The volume of the gas was not dissipated; it advanced in a fairly consistent cloud, and the effect upon the unsuspecting Frenchmen was immediate and terrible. They had had neither experience nor antidote. The burning suffocation caught them in throat and lung with a wave of fire. Some few died on the spot. More turned and fled. The extent of the gas field was still fairly well defined, and the quickest way to pure air led some of them to the rear of the Canadian lines, though by far the greater number made their way across the bridges of the Yser Canal to Vlamertinghe. The Canadians have told me of the sense of utter amazement which overtook them at the sight of their tried Allies running away from trenches which at the moment no man appeared to be attempting to assault. Some, however, of the left company of the Dominion men caught the outskirts of this fog of death, and the bad news was quickly passed down the English line.

LAUNCHING THE GAS.

The retirement of the French continued, but, despite a belief to that effect their poisoned trenches were not at once occupied by the Germans. It seems clear from the consistent narratives of prisoners, that the utmost terror prevailed among the men who were ordered to use the gas. Some of them, when captured, were in possession of as many as three respirators.

After launching the poison, not a German dared for some time to advance to the emptying trenches. At last, however, when it was clear that the French had been dislodged, a rush was made, and the position of the Canadian left became serious. Two-thirds of the left Canadian brigade were then retired half left to prevent the Germans from enfilading their trenches. About the same time, Colonel Geddes, of the East Kents (Buffs) was commissioned to get together a force by hook or by crook, in order to hold the enemy in check in the open space which had been left between the canal and the wood to the west of St. Julien—that is, between the unpoisoned French and the Canadians. It was one of the most heterogeneous brigades ever collected in a moment of emergency. It was composed of the two battalions of Canadians, who had been in reserve near Wieltje, and detachments from several British battalions. After nightfall an advance was made, and the wood, which lay on the extreme left of the newly formed Canadian line, was taken by assault. In it were four 4.7 in. guns, which had been lent to the French right. The utmost gallantry was displayed; but it was found impossible to crown the counter-attack by bringing away the weapons, which were, however, rendered useless. On the face of it it might seem impossible that Geddes's small composite brigade should have been able to stem the now full flowing onrush of the Germans. But once again the indecision of the enemy after having obtained its immediate objective, stood us in good stead, and the gap in the line was actually stopped for the time.

force under Geddes was still all that intervened between the retired left wing of the Canadians and the canal. Moreover, the fighting had been going on all night, and all the gallantry of the Canadians and the East Yorks had not succeeded in holding the wood, in which the enemy had strengthened his position. But the Canadian line was intact, and the Germans, after having experienced the remarkable assistance of their gas, were in on mind to advance without its help. All depended upon the suitability of the wind. The Canadians had not long to wait.

Between half-past three and four on Friday morning the cloud of greenish-yellow vapour was seen again issuing from the German trenches, which were here hardly more than 150 yards from those of the Canadians. These, it will be remembered, were now bent back, and, in consequence, presented a dangerously easy target for enfilading purposes, of which the Germans took advantage as soon as the vapour was seen approaching the Dominion line. The effect of its arrival was terrible. The 48th Highlanders and the Royal Highlanders of Montreal bore the brunt of the foulness. Under the stress of the fumes the former retired courageously attempted to reoccupy them. The Royal Highlanders stood firm, and as soon as the poisonous wind had drifted by, sick and dizzy as they were, they held their own all the morning, and though sorely thinned in numbers, beat off all the assaults of the enemy. But although the re-formation of the left wing of the division had saved the situation until reinforcements could be brought up, the fire was too hot, and, as the afternoon closed, the brigade received orders to retire slowly from the wood. They still covered the village of St. Julien, which it had held since midnight.

To the west Col. Geddes—who was killed on the following Monday, just when his invaluable work was successfully completed and his men were returning to their old battalions—manfully held his own, though from time to time the concentrated rushes of the Germans picked brigades came perilously near to breaking through his thin lines, which had become even more heterogeneous by the arrival of the Grenadier company of the "Fifth," the cavalry came to his relief in the evening, and a fresh brigade took up its place between the canal and the Pilsen road as night fell. The fighting on the 23rd was probably the most hazardous of the battle, as the reinforcements were rather arriving. When the Canadians—who had borne the unexpected horrors of German devilry in a manner that won the admiration of all—were physically exhausted, and divisional reserves were non-existent, as nearly all had been sent up to form Geddes's composite force.

The French, however, had re-established their line so as to hold the larger part of the canal from the eastern bank. Llerne and Steenstraete had been captured by the enemy, but Het Sas, which had shared the same fate, was quickly retaken, and the French line was already creeping down past the railway bridge over the canal towards the left flank of Geddes's men.

The first light of the 24th saw the bombardment, which had been continuous during the whole of the previous day, renewed with deadly accuracy. A few minutes later there was another gas attack. Under the stress of this the left Canadian Brigade received orders again to retire, this time evacuating St. Julien, and taking up a line between that place and Fortuyn, where they were soon reinforced by the arrival of a mixed brigade of Scottish and Irish battalions.

*An eye-witness, writing in the Ologne Gazette of May 27, describes in detail the long waiting of the German gas engineers, and the release of the poisonous fog at a little before 5:30 p.m.

THE NEXT MORNING.

The position before dawn on the 23rd was beset with difficulty. A French army corps was indeed known to be advancing to our help, and the Cavalry Corps was coming up west and north of Ypres. But the line had been broken, and the perilously

At the north-eastern point of the salient, now sharper than ever owing to the falling back of the Canadian Brigade, reinforcements of Durham Light Infantry and Hampshire were expected hourly, and arrived in time to support the rest of the Canadians in holding to the last permitted moment the promontory against which, though assailed at times from three sides, the German rushes broke themselves vainly.

The retirement of the left Canadian Brigade from St. Julien created for the sister brigade—as the official Canadian chronicler points out—exactly the same emergency which the retreat of the French had previously created for the left brigade itself. Its brigadier adopted the same tactics, and, abandoning Crossways Wood, he swung back his left battalion to join up with the brigade in his left rear.

This made the point of the salient acuter than ever, and it was clear that the tenure of Gravenstafel Ridge, which had been the shield of our operations for reinforcements for the past two days, was now merely a source of certain loss. On the night of the 24th a retirement was therefore ordered, and during the evening of the 25th the Canadians carried out in orderly retreat to the Hannebeck stream. On the 26th they unhesitatingly obeyed an order to advance again to their old trenches till nightfall, but that evening the whole of the division was withdrawn, and their places taken by a North-Country Territorial and the B Divisions.

The Canadians' behaviour throughout, in the face of a new and terrible weapon of war, had reflected glory not only upon themselves but upon their great Dominion, and though they had suffered severely, their willingness to face any odds and undergo any punishment for the old country was now stiffened by a determination to avenge their comrades slain by the perfidious brutality of the Germans. This is not the first time that Canada has stood forward and claimed the right of bearing the brunt of a danger on our behalf, for it will be remembered that in 1900 Colonel Otter asked for and was granted the right of leading his men to the attack which blotted out the memory of Majuba Hill. Splendid work the Canadians did during these days of anxiety and continual struggle round Ypres. It was a battle fought through to success by the courage and endurance of the rank and file—a soldiers' battle if ever there was one. And not the least pleasing part of their share in it has been the old-world modesty with which the Canadians, in referring to their own work, prefer rather to praise the steadiness and unflinching pluck of the Territorial battalions which came up to their support across the exposed rear of the trenches, in daylight and under a devastating fire.

Canada and the Empire have lost sorely, but on the field of Ypres they gained far more than they have lost.

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (C.B.R.) OF CANADA
RECONSTRUCTION MUSEUM

THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

In their places the divisions already mentioned were sent forward. They prolonged the British line from Fortuyn to the east, and more than one desperate attempt was made by them to recapture St. Julien. At this time the central division, who side by side with the Canadians and with equal and unswerving courage had shared the thick of the struggle with them, had retired from the south-eastern crest of Gravenstafel ridge. They occupied the Crossways for some hours. After leaving it, they succeeded in holding the Germans at bay while they dug a protecting trench across from the Ypres road to the Zonnebeke road, under cover of which heavy shell-fire was poured into the wood, which was now swarming with the enemy. But it was essential that the line should be straightened if St. Julien were not recaptured and all our efforts in that direction had been unavailing. Late on the 26th the B Division retired to the southern bank of the Hannebeck stream. Our line then ran almost east and west from the Pilkem-Ypres road to Zonnebeke and it remained there till the evening of May 2. The central division held practically their original position (except that Broodsynde was in the enemy's hands), with the extreme left of the division turned round Zonnebeke to the west.

It is hard to overstate the services that General Bulfin's men rendered during these fateful days. The battalions of his division were in the forefront of the fighting from first to last, their losses were very heavy, and they were still ready for anything that was required of them at any time. When, on May 13, the division was relieved by the Cavalry Division General Bulfin had only one lieutenant-colonel left—Colonel Marden, of the Welsh Regiment. All the other battalions, with one exception, were commanded by captains. The Suffolk Regiment, which went into action between 500 and 600 strong, came out of it seven men! The Yorkshire Light Infantry also lost severely. The division, in the phrase of one who should know better than others, was fast fading out when a laconic despatch came asking it to "hang on" at all costs. The request was received with a cheer, and "hang on" the division did, though again and again its trenches were simply blotted out by high-explosive shell. Their imperturbable pluck is well illustrated by the answers returned by Colonel Marden. The general sent to know if he could hold out any longer. The reply came that the Welsh regiment were outflanked, but that they

were doing very well. After a time a second message was sent. The answer was that now the Germans were well in their rear, and had a machine turned on, but that they were all right, and could and would hold out. **WONDERFUL ENDURANCE.**

Such was the tone throughout the entire force, and if less space must be devoted to the gallant activity of all the other divisions it is only because the first brunt of this unequal fray was borne by those who were actually in the trenches when the German assault developed.

Of the C Division on the right it is but just to record the unwearied steadiness from beginning to end. It was, indeed, to a brigade of this division that Sir John French addressed the words quoted at the beginning of this article. Among them the invidious task of selection may be neglected. From Princess Patricia's attached battalion, on the extreme left, shoulder to shoulder with the Yorkshire Light Infantry of the centre division to the Leinsters on the right, they were all called upon to endure with fortitude that most terrible experience of modern war, perpetual shelling by high explosives. Among their ranks distinction of valor was impossible. All alike played their part in the stubborn resistance which preserved intact the line of our defence.

The shelling of the enemy, who possessed an enormous superiority in artillery, continued for five days after the reconstruction of our front in the manner just described. But as the supply of gas had again been temporarily used up, the Germans did not make another assault upon the trenches. Heavy fighting, however, continued along our northern front, where brigade reliefs of another division, marked D, had been carried out on April 30. The line was extended to the east by the North-Country Territorial and B Divisions as far as Zerencote, where the Central Division took up the work as usual.

More poison was obtained by May 2, and the enemy at once assumed the offensive. But the first advantage was no longer obtained by the Germans. The gas was now known, the call for half a million respirators had been answered from England by the voluntary effort of two days, and the casualties were chiefly on the side of the enemy, against whom a fickle wind drove back some part of the asphyxiating fog.

It was felt, however, that the awkward projecting point towards Zonnebeke was a source of weakness, and on the following day an order was given to retire to a new line of prepared trenches. To cover this operation, the B Division retired, and the A Division took their place. At a place aptly named "Shell-Trap Farm" there was a series of assaults chiefly intended to conceal from the enemy the real intentions of the general, and the self-devotion of the 2nd Essex in immolating themselves for the last of many times near this wrecked and shell-ridden building was amply repaid by the swift and casualty-less retirement which the entire line was able to make on the approach of night.

THE NEW LINE.

In connection with this re-formation of the line the story must be told of the self-devotion of the surgeons. Under the directions of Col. Fergusson, R.A.M.C., a detachment of London doctors, among whom was the well-known Dr (now major) Waggett, determined to help in bringing in the wounded themselves. This was not a wanton exposure of most valuable lives. If the wounded had not been taken in that night they would have had to be left to the Germans. So successful was the work that no less than 780 were recovered from the field and treated as well as possible in the cellars of Zonnebeke, chiefly by the aid of candles stuck in beer bottles. Seventy-six motor ambulances had been thrust up almost to the very firing line in order to bring the men off, and the whole enterprise went off without a mishap.

Even more extraordinary was the success of the retirement of the fighting force of the Central Division. Leaving a few picked shots to simulate an occupation of the trenches, Gen. Bulfin drew off the whole of his men to the new position without losing a single man. In connection with this operation an amusing story is told of one sharpshooter of the Cheshires, who was forgotten when the others at last retired.

Isolated by the traverses of the trench from his companions, he believed that he was still supported by them, and continued cheerfully to pour shots into the enemy's position till 1:30 a.m., long after the others had gone. His unconscious defiance of the entire German army single-handed was not without value, for the enemy's gunners continued for a long time to shell the deserted trenches. It was not, indeed, until broad daylight that the Germans realised the truth, and by that time the new alignment was strongly and effectively held. Its course, describing rather more than a half-circle from the bend on the canal to the north-west of Zillebeke on the south, with its centre at Potyde, may be seen on the accompanying plan. The new trenches were held on the north by the "A" Division, and afterwards by the cavalry corps. To the east the old Central Division still faced the enemy from a much reduced sector, and the "C" Division continued the line along the south-east stretch.

THE CAVALRY AT YPRES.

Except for persistent bombardment and some fine work on the part of the Central Division on the 8th and 9th, events around the Ypres salient remained without change until the night of May 12, when the Central Division, after having withstood the utmost effort of the enemy, both in legitimate and in illegitimate war, were withdrawn, and the cavalry corps took their place in the centre of the shortened salient of Ypres. The exchange took place in the dark hours, and was apparently unsuspected by the Germans, who had made preparations for another desperate assault against the sorely thinned ranks which had held them at bay for so long. As soon as the first grey light of dawn on the morning of the 13th enabled the enemy's observers to mark the effect of the fire, a furious shelling began against the English trenches.

A British correspondent, in his report, speaks highly of "the Turks' clean methods of fighting." When the Kaiser reads that he will be undecided whether to pray "Gott strafe the Turks" or to send an Iron Cross to the Sultan.

Taking over trenches is always an occasion of some little discomfort and uneasiness, however well swept and garnished their previous occupants have left them, and however well they may have been improved and deepened, as experience has shown to be necessary. The trenches now occupied by the cavalry were dug in a moment of emergency, and naturally offered few of the conveniences that lines of longer standing possess; in addition, some part of them had been somewhat drawn back from what may be called their Frenenberg position four days previously, and the advantage of a certain amount of "dead ground," which the more advanced line enjoyed owing to the Frenenberg ridge, had been lost. Moreover, a certain time is always required to accustom men to the proper defence of new trenches. The cavalry were thus taken at especial disadvantage, and the concentrated bombardment with which they were received before dawn was in consequence more seriously effective.

THE ARMORED CARS.

The point selected by the Germans for this preparation by shell was the point of connection between the right of the cavalry line and the C Division. It will be remembered that this concentration of fire upon points of junction has played no inconsiderable part in the German tactics on the West, and had been illustrated early in this battle on our left. On this occasion it was so successful that the trenches held by the right brigade were reduced to mere depressions filled with earth and clay, among which the defenders, half buried in the debris, still struggled to hold their position against the redoubled storm of shell and bullets with which the havoc caused by the first German salvoes was at once followed up. The line was here beaten in, but never broken through, and one of the features of a day of sudden stress and terrible loss was the repeated charges made by the remainder of the brigade, with the help of a brigade hitherto in reserve, to win back the original line held by them. To their help there suddenly emerged two or three of the naval armored cars. The vision of these little, moving forts slowly moving along the Menin road towards the sorely beset front was one that must be included in any proper conception of this great stand against the latest and, in some ways, the most serious assault of the Germans during the coming battle of Ypres.

Uncouth by necessity, and more uncouth still by reason of the singular khaki which armored cars don, these steel-clad tortoises made their

at about the time of the diversion temporarily caused by the advent of the naval cars, the reserve cavalry brigade made a most gallant attempt to recover the wasted and filled-in trenches which the night before had sheltered the advanced brigades of their division. Their success was for a time complete, but the ground they regained could not be held, and the evening fell on a scene in which regret for the losses which had been suffered by every unit engaged was tempered by the knowledge that the line was still intact, that the work of defence had been tried and had been found wanting nowhere, and that our men, of every rank and nature of service, veterans and novices alike, had once more lived up to the high standard that has been set daily by every unit engaged from the beginning of the war to the present day.

The work of the "A" Division during these last strenuous days was at

least as fine as at any time since the 25th, when they began the long struggle by their attempts to recapture St. Julien. The division was generally entrusted with the defence of the northern section, and reference has already been made to the gallantry of the Essex in their repeated assaults upon a strong position of the enemy immediately before the reformation of the line on May 3. But amid the incessant acts of bravery and resourcefulness which marked their handling of the great charge committed to them, it is curious that the exploit of Captain Railston in bluffing the enemy by means of three or four men well distributed along a trench was repeated by Sergeant Belcher of the same brigade.

With the 16th—as it is necessary to choose somewhat arbitrarily the moment for the end of a chapter dealing with a still unended struggle round the Ypres salient—the second battle of Ypres may be said to have terminated. The German shell and rifle fire has never relaxed from that day to the present.

Looked at as a test of British endurance, resolution and pluck, the second battle of Ypres may be said to hold a place inferior to none in the annals of our fighting chronicles. Looked at from the strategic point of view, though actually of less urgency than the previous struggle on the blood-soaked curve, its value in enabling an all-important combined operation to be forced home cannot even yet be fully appreciated. As a proof of the steel flies which bind together the freemen under the Crown, its lesson is perhaps deeper and more significant still. And, in conclusion, the second battle of Ypres was the grave in which the Great Calais Delusion was once and for ever buried.

It is predicted that some day the sun will be a red star, with a spectrum of bands. The Kaiser, who ~~was~~ red, a local correspondent contends, is positive that they will be German bands.

In payment for their vegetables, the Dutch peasants refuse German banknotes. They have no confidence in German "scraps of paper."

73RD BATTALION MADE RECIPIENT OF USEFUL GIFTS

A motor car, drums and pipes for the band, and a machine gun are the latest gifts to the 73rd Battalion.

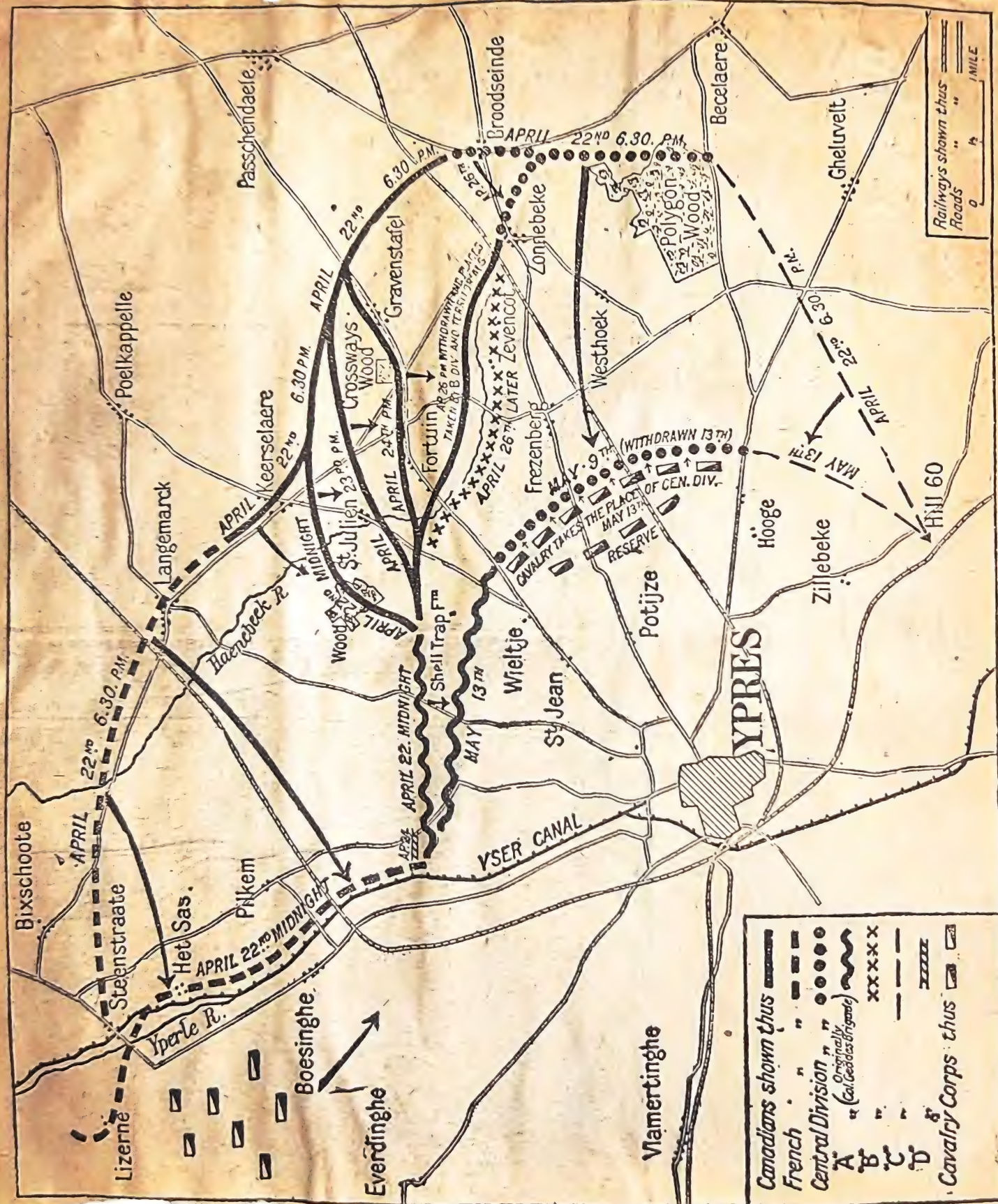
The motor has been given by the honorary captain and paymaster, J. B. Patterson, of the unit. The drums and pipes are the donation of Lieut. T. S. Gillespie, of the 5th Royal Highlanders. The machine gun, the second given, is from "two lady friends," who made the presentation anonymously through Col. E. W. Wilson. The drums will be decorated with the crest of the battalion and then will be placed on exhibition.

The special cloth for the jackets and caps of the battalion has arrived, but it will be some time before the material for the kilts is ready. Early in September, it is hoped, the uniforms will be ready and active recruiting can then be begun. Meanwhile the training of the non-commissioned officers is going ahead splendidly and when the time for the enlistment of the men arrives, the non-coms. will be ready to step in and put the men through their drill like veteran instructors. Six officers will leave for Halifax on Saturday to take the qualifying course there.

A German attack, says a report, "enabled the enemy to occupy the cemetery." A good place to leave him to dig himself in.

way at once to the spot where they were most needed. At last they actually reached the point at which the road pierced the trenches, and there they halted and poured in a perpetual and devastating fire from their machine guns from the enemy's position. Short of a direct hit by a shell, the cars were practically fireproof, and they had need to be, as they at once became the target for a driving sluice of German rifle bullets, which drummed upon the armored sides as fast as their own machine fire, or faster. The moral support afforded by them was admitted by everyone, and though the persistent efforts of the German gunners to obtain their register made it impossible for them to remain in such an exposed condition, the cars were able to illustrate in the happiest way the peculiar use to which they may be put on special occasions.

MAP SHOWING DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE BATTLES OF YPRES AND ST. JULIEN



PIERCED SHIELD OF WESTMOUNT GUN

German Shell Missed Crews
and Sergt. Eastlake Was
Scratched by Splinter

SAW ENEMY ACROSS CANAL

In Letter to Brother Artillery-
man Describes Terrible
Fighting Towards End
of April

How a shell from a German howitzer came through the shield of a gun he was serving is graphically described in a letter from Sergeant J. E. Eastlake, 21st Westmount C.F.A., 5th Battalion, 2nd Brigade, in a letter received yesterday by his brother, Mr. W. H. Eastlake, 46 Cathcart street, Montreal.

Sergeant Eastlake, writing under the date of April 30th, after confessing his inability to describe the terrible fighting, says in part:

"On the 20th our battery was informed that we were to go in reserve and accordingly that night the right section (only one section moves at a time), left the position we were in, the left section intending to follow the next night. The night of the 21st, as you know, was the time the Germans made the great attack and with thousands of shells falling they could not get out and found themselves fighting for their lives with a section of another battery to complete the unit. In the meantime we were billeted about four miles from the scene of this conflict, although well within the range of all their guns, and believe me, it was pretty hot.

"At noon next day, while having lunch, and wondering whether we were going to get in on the battle a message arrived to move. That was exactly at 1.10 and at 2 o'clock we were on the road—pretty good work we thought. At 4 o'clock we found we were to be attached to another battery which had come into position just before us, and who had their telephone lines laid. The horses had barely been unhitched and were not out of the field before we were firing and, believe me, we threw some number of shells into the Germans. I never imagined there was so much artillery in the world and the din of our guns and the bursting of shells was terrible.

ON RIDGE OVER CANAL.

"The Germans were on a ridge across the canal in plain view and we used our telescope sights—the first time I have heard of their use since our arrival. What was left of one of the Canadian infantry brigades, as well as a great number of French infantry, were in front of us, and the next 72 hours saw counter attack after counter attack, our troops making progress at great cost on account of the gases used by the enemy. I might say that we have had experience with these shells but not in sufficient quantity to affect us. We were almost continuously firing, and in the off moments we hastily constructed dug-outs. There was no sleep for anyone for 48 hours, and on the night of the 26th we were glad to snatch a few hours.

"The news came up next day that our sergeant-major had been wounded (he was with the other section)—the first casualty of our battery. This day saw many French guns brought up, also more English artillery and the whole place was thick with guns. I wonder that anything could have lived in the terrible fire of our guns, the bursts of the many shells being plainly visible. The Germans got our range very nicely that evening, and we were not surprised for the flashes of our guns were clear to them from their lines.

SHELL PIERCED SHIELD.

"The next morning they opened up on us with shrapnel and high explosive, and things were hot, but not a man flinched, and we kept up a continuous fire. Everyone had close shaves and the first casualties occurred about noon when the sergeant on the next gun to mine was killed and two men wounded.

PTE. WILLIAM LONSDALE.



Of Leeds, Eng., who was sentenced to death for striking a German guard in a concentration camp. He is quite cheerful, although he has 770 Sundays to serve.

KAISER'S CAPTIVE FROM LEEDS, ENG., QUITE CHEERFUL

Has Only 770 More Sun-
days to Put in, He
Writes

LEEDS, July 24 (by mail). — It seems apparent, from a letter just received by his wife in Leeds, that Private William Lonsdale, the tramway conductor, who was originally sentenced to death for striking one of his guards at the German internment camp at Doeberitz, is now undergoing a term of fifteen years' imprisonment.

The last news of him was that his reduced sentence of twenty years' imprisonment had been revised and he was again sentenced to death.

The letter which has been allowed to come through from the prison at Spandau, and is the first received for several months. It is wonderfully cheerful in tone.

He writes: "Just a line to let you know I am still living and in good health, considering the circumstances and conditions of life. Pleased to say I received your letter dated June 20, also your postcard dated June 29.

"Since I wrote to you last Sunday I have also received a postcard from Miss —, so write and tell her. But I am sorry about the parcels she has sent. I have not seen them yet, and I don't suppose I ever shall, as I am not allowed to receive them while I am in here, as I am in prison now. That means punishment and no privileges.

NOT LONG—FIFTEEN YEARS.

"I have not seen anything of Miss —'s parcel or Mr —'s, so there are plenty of parcels of good food floating about for me somewhere. I am not allowed to have them, but am compelled to live on this stuff—prison swill—or starve.

"Well, never mind, it is only for fifteen years—not long when you say it sharp.

"Now, I wrote a postcard to you on the morning of June 21. Then in the afternoon, when I heard my verdict, I wrote a letter to you. My next letter to you was last Sunday (July 4). Have you received them or are they like the parcels—not allowed.

"I came here on June 22, so I have been here three weeks come Tuesday. My word, it has been sharp. My fifteen years will soon pass away. Only another 770 Sundays—not many I only count the Sundays. I have not time to trouble about the weekdays, too busy working.

"Remember me to all friends, give my love to mother and all at home. Kiss my children for me, and never let them know that their father is such a bad man that he is doing fifteen years for striking a man one blow in self-defence.

"Tell Mr. — he can meet me at the station with his motor when I come home."

ASSUMED KILTS OF POPULAR SCOT TO GET RECRUITS

History of Black Watch
Full of Interesting
Incidents

GREATEST HONOR
FOR BATTALIONS

How Canadians are Linked
to Historic Soldier
Body

"At this period the regiment was held in such respect and young men so readily enlisted into it, that recruiting parties of other regiments, in order to allure the Highland youths, frequently assumed the dress of the old Highland regiment, for which they affected to be recruiting."

This is from the official records of the Black Watch, and was written over 100 years ago. Since these days the regiment, both the 42nd and 73rd Battalions, have brought higher honors and greater glories to their colors. No regiment has won more for the Empire from the days of the early Georges down to the record of Mons and the Alsne. A Canadian Black Watch Battalion, with the number of the original battalion formed 100 years ago, is now in England, chafing to get across to France. In Montreal today, another Black Watch Battalion is being formed. It carries the number of the famous original second battalion, the 73rd, which was formed in 1758.

Immediately on organization the second battalion sailed for the West Indies, and the next year took part in these actions, which were commemorated 150 years later by the addition, by Royal Warrant of the words "Martinique" and "Guadeloupe" to the glorious names already on its colors.

The 73rd then came to North America, were at Oswego, it met the first battalion for the first time. Both took part in the second expedition against Ticonderoga, but it was the lot of the first battalion to attack and capture the stronghold.

In the following year both battalions took part in the capture of Montreal. The men in their dark kilts, wandered over the rough roads that then were the streets, looked up at Mount Royal, wandered down by the river, and made friends with the brave French who were fighting so valiantly to carve a living out of the wilderness that then surrounded the little settlement.

Mr. BONAR LAW stated on the 15th ult. that 450,000 square miles out of the 1,200,000 square miles included in Germany's Colonial Empire before the war were now occupied by the Allies. Two great tracts of African territory—the Cameroons and German East Africa—remain to be conquered. In the first-named British and French forces are co-operating in a campaign which promises to lead to an early and final success. The occupation of East Africa will be a more difficult job, but the conclusion of operations in South-West Africa may lead to the reinforcement of the British forces in that colony.

As it is, the coast is blockaded by the British fleet, and the German troops are cut off from all supplies and ammunition.

A STIRRING BATTLE STORY.

THERE has been no more stirring tale better told since the war opened than that of Sir Ian Hamilton—the story of the landing of the British Expeditionary Force on the shores of the Dardanelles on the 25th of April. It has been said of Sir John French that he was the best of all the war correspondents in the West. The same high tribute is due to Sir Ian Hamilton in the East, for his despatch depicts most graphically the desperate character of the undertaking that was so brilliantly executed, and at such a cost in killed and wounded, by the men under his command. The General took nothing for granted. He found himself confronted by all the difficulties that precipitous cliffs, small open beaches, Turkish and German ingenuity in warding off attack, hidden batteries, wire entanglements, and every natural defence accentuated by the application to it of all the known death-dealing devices that military science could devise—a cluster of difficulties without precedent, "except possibly in the sinister legends of Xerxes," and he mustered all the forces under his command, naval and military, to the effort. How they succeeded his opening despatch details in a succession of painfully vivid paragraphs that are one long tale of heroism and of slaughter. No finer feat of arms, Sir Ian declares, was ever accomplished. The Turks had been enthused to make their resistance absolute and unyielding. In "an eloquent hortative" their fiercest ardour had been inflamed. The invader was to be utterly destroyed. "We shall not retire one step, for if we do our religion, our country, and our nation will perish. Soldiers! the world is looking at you! Your only hope of salvation is to bring this battle to a successful issue or gloriously to give up your life in the attempt!" The incidents are too many to tell. The Dardanelles is rich in battle story right back to the days when Xerxes threw his bridge of boats across the Straits in 480 B.C., and Alexander the Great crossed them in 334 B.C., but there never was such a day's work as this known to the historic waterway before. The killed were 2,167, the wounded 8,209, the missing 3,593. The Turks lost very heavily. Once they were fairly on the run, "and had it not been

for these inventions of the devil—machine-guns and barbed wire—we should not have stopped short of the crest of Achi Baba." "Those inventions of the devil!" The words fit right into General Sheridan's "War is hell!"—*Ayrshire Post*.

Simply per

In 1762 both battalions went to the West Indies and assisted in the capture of the Windward Islands, of Havannah, and then the regiment, there were only men enough left for one battalion, returned to North America, and for four years was employed against the Indians. In the Province of Quebec today there are many men in whose veins runs the courageous blood of the old 73rd. Many of the members of the regiment who completed their term of service while here, elected to remain in Canada. They married, and their descendants, bearing good Scotch names, are to be met with.

STAYED IN IRELAND.

From 1767 to 1775 the regiment was quartered in Ireland. Then, after an absence of thirty-two years, the Black Watch returned to Scotland. Its stay there was not long. The Revolutionary War in the United States was raging, and on May 1 over 1,000 men embarked at Greenwich on several ships.

A storm separated these, and one, cut off from the convoy, was captured by the Americans, and a prize crew put on board. The officers and men of the 42nd, however, overpowered their captors, and brought their vessel into port, only to be again captured by the Americans. Throughout the rest of the war the remainder of the regiment fought valiantly. Then the regiment was stationed at Halifax. Meanwhile, the 73rd, which had been recruited up to strength, was stationed in India.

This unit had been sent to Bombay in 1782, on the outbreak of trouble with the French. The following year they took part in the capture of Mangalore, and later in the defence of that place when besieged by the Sultan Tippoo Sahib with a large French and native army. For three months they kept the besiegers at bay, until peace was declared. Thus "Mysore" and "Mangalore" are to be seen on the colors of the 73rd.

For the next twenty years the regiment was in India and Ceylon, aiding in the final defeat of Tippoo Sahib, in an expedition against the Dutch in Ceylon, capturing the colony, and finally returned to England in 1806 with the great glory and their banners sprinkled with the names of the victorious fields upon which they had fought.

The next move was to Australia, and the regiment returned in time to play a big part in the defeat of Napoleon. The Canadian 73rd, loyal to tradition, will soon be fighting for liberty and honor.





3

1. A PRIVATE OF THE BLACK WATCH.

3. A MAJOR OF THE

4. A PRIVATE OF THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

In the course of the war, the German troops have had good reason to acquire a wholesome respect for all the British regiments who have been opposed to them on the battlefield, but in particular, it is understood, they fear the prowess of the Highlanders. They have learnt the mettle of these warriors of the North in many a battle. Our illustrations

2. NOT, IN THIS CASE, A HIGHLANDER: A DRUMMER OF THE ARTISTS' RIFLES. SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

5. A PIPER OF THE BLACK WATCH.

are from drawings by the famous French military painter, M. Georges Scott. One of the figures, the drummer of the Artists' Rifles, does not, of course, represent a Scottish regiment, but, as all the rest do, our general heading, Highlanders, may perhaps be allowed to stand.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



HIS GERMAN PRISONER.

6

VISIT OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR R. S. BADEN-POWELL.—The Boy Scouts of East Denbighshire have been kindly invited by Mr. Arthur Evans to Bronwyfya for next Monday (August Bank Holiday) afternoon, and together with a party of London Scouts, there will be present over 360 Scouts, who will give displays of Scoutcraft. The Chief Scout, Lieut.-General Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, who is to be accompanied by Lady Baden-Powell, will review the boys. The Lord Lieutenant, Col. Cornwallis West, President of the Denbighshire Scout Council, and Mrs. West, also Col. Sandbach, Acting County Commissioner, and others interested in Boy Scouts have promised to be present. The boys meet at the Beast Market, Wrexham, at 12.30 and march through town, leaving by train to Legacy station for Bronwyfya at 1.25 p.m. Keen competition is expected in the scouting obstacle race for a magnificent flag, kindly presented for annual competition by Mrs. Arthur E. Evans. The Rhosddu and Acton Band, who are playing selections during the afternoon, will play for dancing after 6.50 p.m.



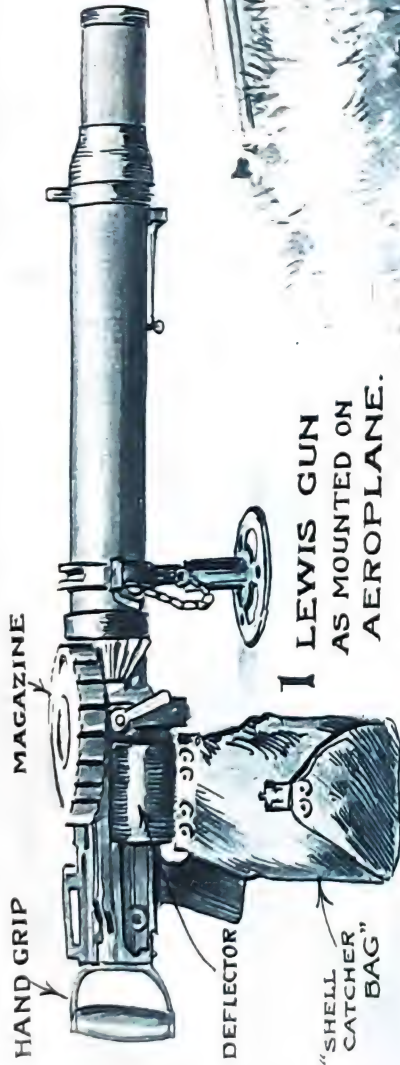
THE SERGEANT (*sternly*): Nah then, yer young blighter, you ain't larfin' at *me*, are ver?

THE YOUNG BLIGHTER: Oh, no, sergeant; no, Sir!

THE SERGEANT (*more sternly*): Then what the 'ell else is there on parade ter larf at?

A "ONE-MAN" MACHINE-GUN: THE AUTOMATIC MACHINE-RIFLE.

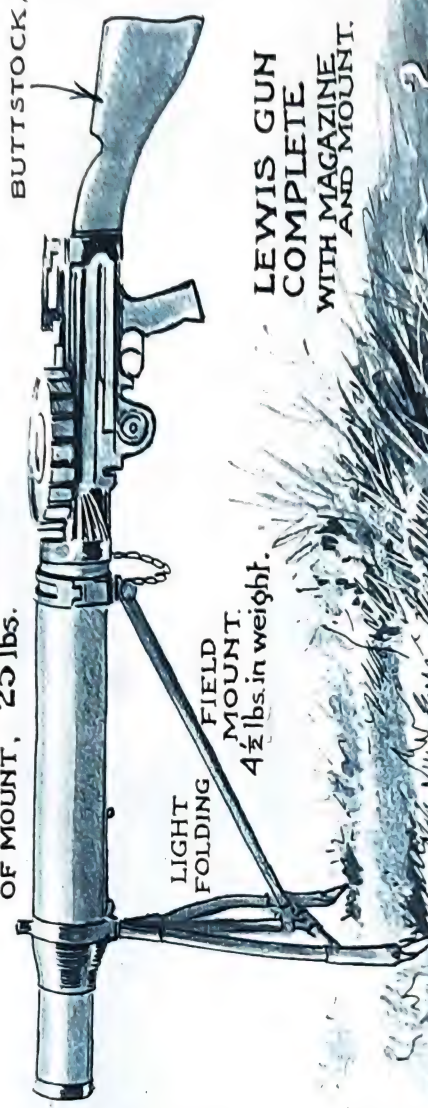
IN COURTESY OF HOTCHKISS AND CO. AND THE LEWIS AUTOMATIC GUN MANUFACTURERS



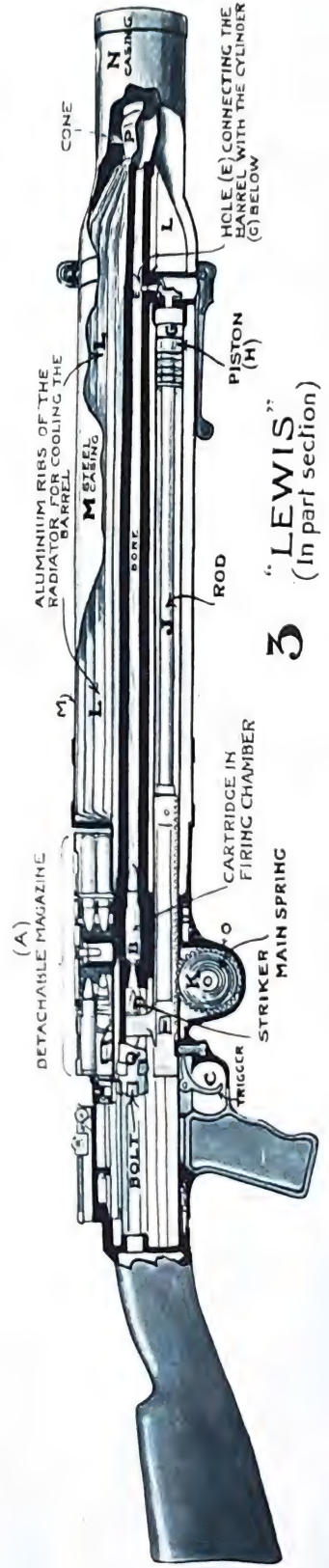
1 LEWIS GUN AS MOUNTED ON AEROPLANE.



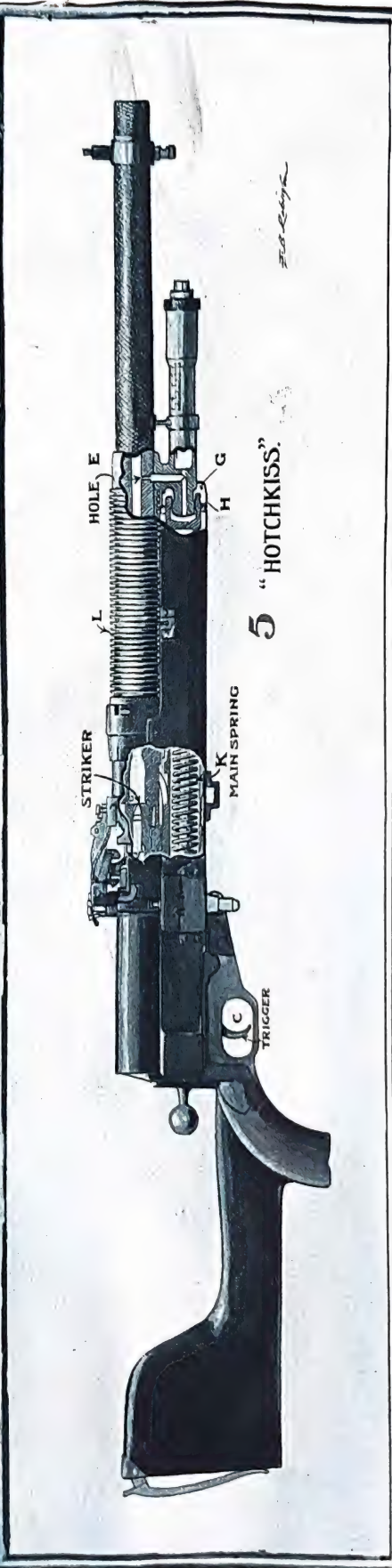
WEIGHT OF GUN EXCLUSIVE OF MOUNT, 25 lbs.



2 LEWIS GUN COMPLETE WITH MAGAZINE AND MOUNT.



3 "LEWIS" (In part section)



WEAPONS THAT FIRE HUNDREDS OF ROUNDS A MINUTE, AND CAN BE USED BY ONE MAN: TWO TYPES OF AUTOMATIC MACHINE-RIFLE - THE LEWIS AND THE HOTCHKISS.

The machine-gun proper, whose vital importance in the present war has been lately emphasised, is used for the most part for defensive purposes. The machine-rifle is a lighter and more portable weapon, which a strong man can even fire from the shoulder. Consequently it can be used, not only for defence, but for attack. It is especially useful in trench-warfare, and in close-range fighting. Its mechanism and use are fully

described in an article on another page, dealing with two of the best weapons of this type, the Lewis Automatic Machine-Gun, and the Hotchkiss "mitrailleuse portative," which is used by the French Army. These two models, illustrated above, act on the same general principles, though they vary in details of mechanism. The Lewis machine-gun attains a rate of continuous fire of as many as 440 rounds a minute.

73RD BATTALION LOOKS BACK UPON A GREAT HISTORY

The Black Watch Has Seen
Service On Many
Continents.

To be a member of the "73rd" means belonging to a unit which has every cause to bear itself proudly, which had a tradition which stretches back over a period of a century and a half, and marked only by deeds of great glory which have brought honor to the name. For the 73rd in English history is a Black Watch regiment, a regiment that has seen service on every continent, and which has more than once turned the tide in favor of Britain's arms in the stress of battle. The Canadian 73rd, which is now being organized in Montreal under Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson is also a Black Watch regiment and it shares in the glory of the original unit.

One hundred years ago Europe was drawing a long sigh of relief at the conclusion of the greatest series of wars the world had then known. In the defeat of the great Emperor, the 73rd had no small share.

The regiment did not take part in the continental wars until 1813. The second battalion was stationed in England and Scotland, the first had been playing an important part at the outposts of Empire until then. But in that year the second embarked from Harwich to aid the Swedish army in Pomerania. A few weeks later it was detached and sent to join a force in Hanover under Count Walmoden.

To accomplish the reinforcement of this army the 73rd performed one of the most remarkable feats in history. By forced marches of thirty miles a day, threading a hazardous path between various French armies, it joined the Hanoverian force near Ghorde. The last night of marching had brought them within sound of the guns and they knew that in all probability they were needed. As it turned out, their allies were on the point of giving up. The line was nearing the breaking point. The 73rd charged the centre of the French line. It broke. The English uniform was the last that the enemy expected to see. They were more than surprised. They became panic-stricken. The right wing gave. The victory was won.

After the battle of Ghorde, the battalion remained in various parts of Holland and Belgium, taking part in the capture of Antwerp. No important engagement was fought, however, until the great victory, Waterloo.

The 42nd Battalion came up in time, as a part of Alten's Division to turn the scale in favor of the British at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, two days later it suffered very severely. Eleven times the French cavalry charged that sturdy line and eleven times they fell back from the line for their magnificent behavior. Artillery was brought up but still the 73rd hung on.

The two Black Watch regiments, the 42nd as well as the 73rd, were at Waterloo. The 42nd received special mention by the Duke of Wellington for their magnificent behavior.

69TH BATTALION HAS 140 RECRUITS

Expected That Uniforms Will
Be Distributed to Men
Today

ROYAL HONORS FOR 73RD

H.R.H. Approves Designation
"Royal Highlanders of Can-
ada"—3rd University to
Attend St. Andrew's

A total of 35 recruits was secured for the 69th French-Canadians yesterday at the various recruiting offices, all the men being passed by the medical examiner and sworn in. This made a good showing for the day, and Lt.-Col. Dansereau expressed himself as well pleased with the week's work. Although regular recruiting only started on Monday, already 140 men have been passed and sworn in. This is a record equal to that of most of the battalions that have been raised in Montreal during the past six months. In addition to this, it was stated yesterday evening by Major F. Bissonnette, second in command, that a large number of men were waiting their medical examination by Capt. R. Tessier, and would present themselves this morning.

It is expected that uniforms for at least 100 men will be received from ordnance stores this morning, when the recruits will be outfitted. If a sufficient number of uniforms and kits can be arranged for during the day, the men will have a route march tomorrow under Major Bissonnette. It is hoped by Lt.-Col. Dansereau that all the men will be uniformed and equipped as fast as they are sworn in, which will greatly assist in the recruiting.

The class for N.C.O.'s for the 69th opened last night at the battalion headquarters, at the Shaughnessy Building, with about 25 men in attendance, the first class being taken by Lt.-Col. Dansereau, who gave the men a talk on the sort of work the battalion would have to undertake.

Most of the officers so far appointed are attending the Provincial School at McGill College, but it is expected that later on a special qualifying class for the 69th will be arranged.

Regular drills are being held now, and yesterday morning and afternoon 75 men reported for duty. They fell in at the McGill street headquarters, and were marched to the Champ de Mars for recruit drill.

A brief talk was given to the recruits yesterday afternoon at the regimental headquarters by Col. J. A. Currie, who went there to call on Lt.-Col. Dansereau, his old adjutant with the 15th at the front. Col. Currie addressed the men in French. He expressed pride at the manner in which his French-Canadian fellow citizens were enlisting, and urged them to bring their friends along, and work hard for the success of the 69th, as men were badly needed.

The men were very surprised at an officer from Ontario addressing them in French, and gave a hearty cheer for Col. Currie as he left.

ROYAL HONORS FOR 73RD.

Notification was yesterday received by Col. E. W. Wilson, O.C., 4th Division, that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught had been graciously pleased to approve the designation "Royal Highlanders of Canada" for the 73rd Battalion, now being organized by Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson. This is the second Montreal battalion for overseas service to be honored in this way, the previous one being the 14th Royal Montreal Battalion.

The 3rd University Company, under Capt. Eve, will attend divine service tomorrow morning at St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall Hill. The company is now up to strength, and it is expected it will turn out 250 strong. The service will be conducted by Rev. N. McLeod, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

WEARERS OF THE KILT.

The kilt is a style of dress that is immensely old. The soldiers of Assyrian kings are said to have worn a sort of kilt, while, as we all know, the mountaineers of the Balkans regard it as indispensable. It seems to have been worn in Scotland from prehistoric times, and, according to some authorities, was at one time only the plaid worn across the shoulders. Kilted regiments are comparatively modern, as the first Highland troops, the Black Watch, were recruited in 1725, and were called by their now historic name owing to the sombre colour of their tartans—black, blue and green. When they were originally raised each company wore the tartan of its commanding officer, and when banded together in one regiment a special one was designed to prevent jealousy. The Seaforths wear the Mackenzie tartan, the Argyll and Sutherland the Campbell, and the Gordons and Camerons the same as their name.

GERMAN NERVOUSNESS.

WHILE a feeling of confidence is steadily growing amongst the Allies signs of depression and nervousness are becoming increasingly noticeable among their opponents. The most striking of these indications is afforded in a speech the Kaiser is reported to have delivered when he addressed a large number of Landstrumers at Frankfurt as they were leaving for the front. The Emperor, who was described as looking aged, nervous and grey, is reported to have said:—"We have staked all. If the enemy is victorious Germany will no longer exist. Perhaps the war was a mistake on our part, but the present is not the moment to speak of it. We must save our country." Prisoners, recently taken both in France and in Russia, frankly admit that the fortune of war has gone against their arms, and state that it may be necessary to leave Austria to the fate of a hopelessly defeated Power, and to concentrate all the energies of the German people on the maintenance of the territorial integrity of the Empire.

AFTER ONE YEAR OF WAR.

THE war is a year old and seems only now really beginning, and events have been such as to change the aspect of affairs and convince the world that it is a more titanic conflict than had ever been believed possible; holding as it does half the civilized nations in its grip. The end is far from being in sight—years possibly will glide by ere it is finished. The cause of this has only well on towards the end of the first year developed—the lack of ammunition on the side of the Allies, which means want of preparation for such cataclysmic operations as have been witnessed. It is only now, after a year's war, that the opponents of the great aggressor are beginning to mobilize their industrial forces to supply the lack of the needful. The direct results of the lack of ammunition have been seen in two arenas of the war. In the west the need has been shown for high explosives to batter down the trench defences of the enemy by the Allies, without which no secure advance was possible. Still the Allies have attacked the lines of the enemy, but suffered in consequence incalculable losses—exhausting their immediate supply of explosives, at least that was the case with the British, the French having been better supplied, but still the purpose of the French Commander-in-Chief is to conserve the lives of his soldiers as much as possible. Hence the much-heralded big drive has not come off—though there may be other reasons for not hastening this than even the mere lack of ammunition. These reasons may, however, soon be justified by the next move of the Allies.

In the meantime Germany has intrenched and fortified her western "boundaries" in Belgium as well as in Germany likely according to the modern evolution of defence, which necessitates underground fortresses and the discard of defences above ground. In the same way the French have been creating new defences underground. Verdun, and other similar situations, are likely honeycombed with tunnels, galleries and underground accommodations. So also will the Germans create a line of such defences on their "new" eastern boundary to which they have advanced, and the task of dislodging them will therefore be rendered all the more arduous, tortuous and hard. After the war, should it become evident that this is not to be the last war, it is likely that all military nations will set themselves at once to refortify their boundaries upon the modern system by continuous underground works where neither shell nor bomb can burst through nor destroy.

Now that the Kaiser may be able to enjoy the glorious gratification of a "State Entry" into Warsaw, whose evacuation seems imminent, he may after the ceremonies of the same sit down and beguile himself once more with his war maps and exult at the extended area in which he finds himself the centre; and in which he may stretch his expanding wings! He may, too, spread his hand on the map and find each of his finger-tips pointing to five cities into each of which he would certainly want to make a spectacular "State Entry"—Petrograd, Constantinople, Rome, Paris, London.

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Against which of these fated cities will he make his next supreme effort? A short time will show. In the meantime, with the suspense created by the fateful lull in the west and also in the Dardanelles, it is evident that something startling is brewing. The Kaiser promises to make "Europe tremble" with his next move; and certainly the Allies will have to be prepared for the unexpected. Of the five points suggested it would appear that, as in the Kaiser's mind Russia has been paralyzed for six months, he will make his next greatest effort in the west, and again attempt to break through to Calais, which word he has evident graven deeply on his heart: for Calais is, after all, the critical point in this war.

With it Germany might be in the position she wants to be to hurl her most sublimated frightfulness against the shores of Britain, which would involve the British Navy and so perhaps in the German mind bring about the equalization of the rival fleets, and so make a sortie of the German High Seas Fleet a gala day excursion, after its long strategic inactivity. For, could this be effected, the march to Rome and Paris would be child's play, and Constantinople would be relieved, by the arrival of the German Fleet in the Dardanelles—after the British Fleet had been, of course, annihilated and Gibraltar been reduced! It is a fine vision the Germans have—but their visions have been like the dissolving clouds in the past, and they have yet to do the impossible, as it is believed, which is to reach their primary destination, Calais.

The next spectacle, then, the world may expect to see will be the picture of the Kaiser stretching his hand over and beyond his iron cage and trying to reach out his itching grasp for the Channel port, with the familiar expression on his tearful face—"He will never be happy until he gets it!"

After these twelve months of war the observers and critics of neutral nations have been busy summing up the gains and advantages secured by each side. Germany's are most easily stated—she has "gained" a vast increase of territory on either side; extended her prison walls and given herself more room in which to turn; but she still is held tight; she has not been able to raise a finger to save her colonial possessions, which she had been aiming to extend. Her merchant marine is bottled up, liable to be seized should she make "serious" trouble with the United States. Her navy has been reduced to a condition

of innocuous desuetude—impotent for offence or aggression. On the other hand, the silent dominance and power of the British Grand Fleet has swept the German mercantile and naval flags off the seas, has prevented any fatal attack by the German submarines upon itself or the transport service, has rendered the coasts of France and Britain itself immune from the possibility of invasion or attack, has enabled the commerce of the world to go on with triding impairment. The British Fleet still floats where it will, ready to deal with the enemy's any time it may deem it safe to emerge from its safe hiding. But for this silent government of the seas the world would now be threatened with overturn by

the Huns. The final result is that—the British Fleet still remains the controlling influence in this war for civilization and humanity.

THE MACHINE GUN

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FIRING ROUNDS AT CLOSE RANGE, INTO A BANK OF SAND TESTING THE MECHANISM OF A MAXIM ON A PERMANENT MOUNT



TESTING THE MAXIM'S "FOOD": LOADING CARTRIDGE-BELTS.



THE FINAL TEST: TRYING A MAXIM, ON FIELD SERVICE MOUNTING, AT A 600 YARDS' RANGE.

£2,000 a Minute.

MR. H. SAMUEL ON COSTS OF WAR.

Speaking at Rochdale on Monday night, Mr. Herbert Samuel declared England would see the war through to triumph for the Allies however long it lasted, and whatever sacrifices it might require. It was costing £2,000 a minute, and through the War Loan, which had been a great triumph for Mr. McKenna, the Government were enabling everyone to help to meet that cost by means of admirable investment for their own profit. He warned his hearers not to be misled by the present prosperity, which must be followed at the end of the war by depression of trade, unemployment, and distress. To meet this he advocated reduced consumption, especially of imported articles.

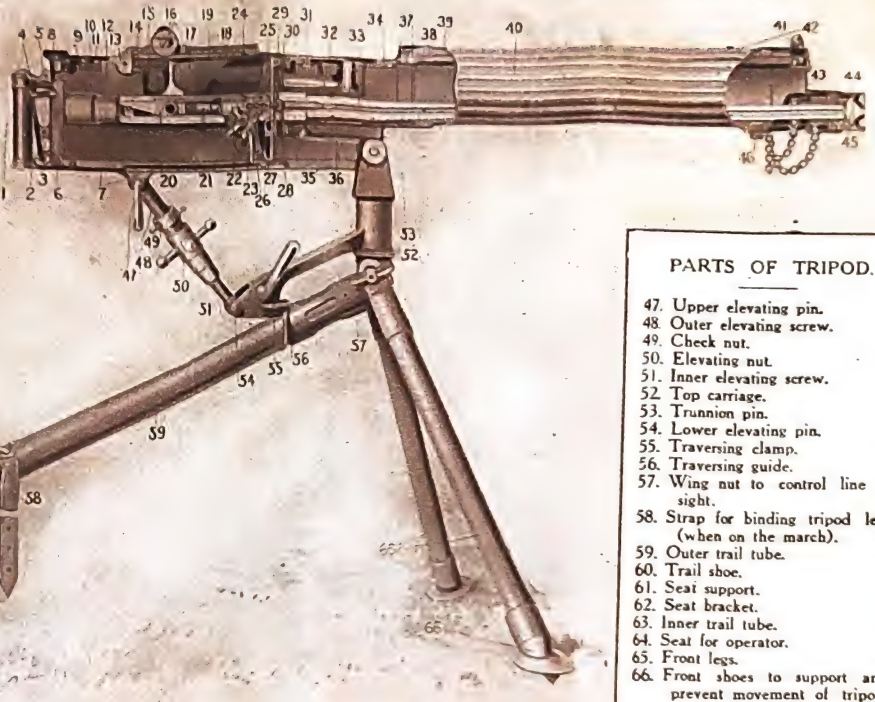


USED FOR REFERENCE: PARTS OF A MAXIM—ALL OF THEM SPECIALLY FINISHED—EMPLOYED AS STANDARDS.

PARTS OF MAXIM AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUN WITH TRIPOD.

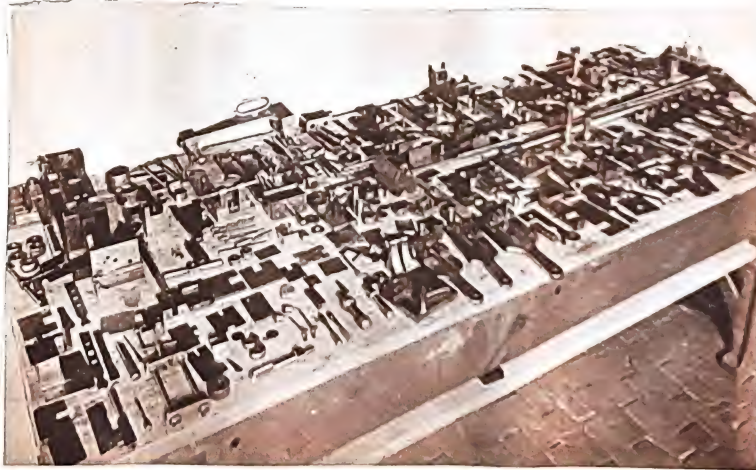
(As Enumerated on the Accompanying Drawing.)

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Handle block. | 16. Rear sight, complete. | 32. Feed box. |
| 2. Firing trigger. | 17. Upper guide block. | 33. Barrel. |
| 3. Trigger pin. | 18. Cover. | 34. Trunnion block. |
| 4. Trigger spring. | 19. Recoil plate, left. | 35. Bottom plate. |
| 5. Safety catch to prevent accidental discharge. | 20. Crank. | 36. Ejector tube spring. |
| 6. Handle block pin. | 21. Crosshead. | 37. Rear plug. |
| 7. Trigger bar. | 22. Tumbler. | 38. Inside slide. |
| 8. Cover catch. | 23. Hand sear. | 39. Outside slide. |
| 9. Cover catch spring piston. | 24. Firing pin. | 40. Water jacket for cooling barrel. |
| 10. Cover catch spring. | 25. Lock frame. | 41. Front sight, complete. |
| 11. Cover catch guide. | 26. Main spring. | 42. Front plug. |
| 12. Outside plate, left. | 27. Lock frame filler piece. | 43. Water jacket cap. |
| 13. Sight rack. | 28. Tail spring. | 44. Nozzle. |
| 14. Sight spring piston. | 29. Gib spring. | 45. Barrel disk. |
| 15. Sight spring. | 30. Carrier. | 46. Water plug for emptying. |
| | 31. Feed box slide. | |



PARTS OF TRIPOD.

- | |
|--|
| 47. Upper elevating pin. |
| 48. Outer elevating screw. |
| 49. Check nut. |
| 50. Elevating nut. |
| 51. Inner elevating screw. |
| 52. Top carriage. |
| 53. Trunnion pin. |
| 54. Lower elevating pin. |
| 55. Traversing clamp. |
| 56. Traversing guide. |
| 57. Wing nut to control line of sight. |
| 58. Strap for binding tripod legs (when on the march). |
| 59. Outer trail tube. |
| 60. Trail shoe. |
| 61. Seat support. |
| 62. Seat bracket. |
| 63. Inner trail tube. |
| 64. Seat for operator. |
| 65. Front legs. |
| 66. Front shoes to support and prevent movement of tripod. |



A SIGN OF PERFECT CONSTRUCTION: THE MANY GAUGES USED TO TEST THE PARTS OF A MAXIM MACHINE-GUN.

In a recent speech, the Minister of Munitions said: "The superiority of the Germans in material was most marked in heavy guns, in their high-explosive shells, in their rifles, and, perhaps most of all, in their machine-guns. These have proved to be about the most formidable weapons in the war. They have almost superseded the rifle, they have almost rendered the rifle unnecessary. . . . The difficulty is that these weapons cannot

be improvised in a short time. The machinery for making machine-guns takes eight or nine months to construct before you begin to turn out a single machine-gun. . . . It is vital for the life of our people, it is vital in order to enable them to retain their position, that every available machine-gun which can be produced should be turned out without the least delay."—[Photographs by Clarke and Hyde.]

SONGS THE SOLDIERS SING WHILE MARCHING TO WAR ARE OF VARIED CHARACTER

*American Airs are Favorites with the British, Who
Cannot Have Enough Mouth Organs Which
They Play Going Into Action*

There are two things which every army of Europe is demanding for its soldiers—ammunition and music—writes Catherine Van Dyke in Harper's Weekly.

"We want bullets and mouth organs" writes Tommy from the trenches, though Tommy knows well enough which he himself prefers. But the demand for music everywhere—as a stimulant to recruiting, to marching, in the trenches and hospitals, is one of the surprises of this war where music is the first luxury to become a necessity to health as well as temperament. Music is no longer a high brow classic or the rag-time element in dancing. It is one of the things that life, turned topsy turvy by the war god, has clung to, because men found that it is easier to live and die by music than a poet would have dared suggest.

Nor is war music the same now, as in the old days of glorified onslaught where the call of the bugle and the beat of the drum, gave a quick thrill to the dash of battle. Today music is used medicinally—a sedative to ease the tenseness of trench life; a bromide in the hospitals where "Sister Suzie's singing songs to soldiers;" a diversion in the internment camps where the boys write home for something to sing or to play on "because music keeps us from getting blue."

The man behind the gun needs cheer more than a sense of duty to keep him at his post, and a good tune makes a spirited fighter where a sermon makes a down-hearted patriot.

You hear music everywhere in the countries at war. The boys dance their farewell at home to it, march out, fight, die or convalesce to music. When they cannot speak clearly under the emotion of defeat or victory they burst out singing. Music is the slang of war. A soldier was trying to describe the retreat from Mons to me. He suddenly broke off and snapped his thumb. "Oh, dash it all," he said and began to whistle Tipperary.

"I can't let my soldiers get sore throats in this morass," said a Frenchman.

"It's all up with them if they can't sing."

"What have you got there?" asked an Italian inspector as he found three Neapolitans each trying to conceal a bulky package.

"They are just mandolins, sir," the men grinned childishly. "But our company has almost a full string orchestra. We want to make a record out there." One of the surprises in capturing the first German trench a Culinchy was to find besides the usual array of mouth organs, combs covered with paper, and tin whistles, an upright piano on which was an open score of Tristan and Isolde. The task of getting a piano from a captured house into the trench was no greater test of German efficiency than of Teutonic determination to have music and good music at that, even though a bayonet attack might bring it to an uncultured conclusion.

Kipling says "the soul of a regiment is in its songs." There is no quicker way to get in tune with the fighting spirit of a country than by its soldier songs. Before you see the lads in the bran span khaki of Kitchener's New Army march down Piccadilly, you know that England has really awakened to the meaning of this war, for the songs have changed from the patriotic airs sung so staunchly last fall they almost kept the tune. Today the boys are singing jolly, robust, songs—the kind some one used to start at a dead-in-earnest game of cricket when the score was tied.

A good war song needs an irresistible swing and a strong emotional appeal. It must make light of the long march and be rich in the "sweetest girl I know sentiment" that always captures the heart of Tommy. Perhaps it is because our American songs furnish the most spontaneous rag-time cheer and have a good beat as well, they are so surprisingly popular. One expects the Canadians to sing them but the British volunteers tramp along to "Oh You Beautiful Doll," you prick up your ear and your foot

goes tippety-tap and you rush out and wave to the boys who wave back again shyly, for its a bit out of order, and there they are grinning like Kowboies because you join in Oh you beautiful doll, you great big beautiful doll

Let me put my arms around you Gee but I'm glad I found you, . . .

So the song goes slipping from one back-home-favorite to another, Alexander's Rag Time Band, Swanee River, Who's Your Lady Love, Everybody Works But Father, these are some of the made in America miscellany that you can join in anywhere there is marching. Darkey songs are favorites, and there is only one thing more enjoyable than a cockneyed coon song, and that is Old Black Joe with a thick brogue.

Sometimes it is hard to realize that "Every Little Movement Has a Meaning All It's Own" when you see rows of soldierly shoulders square resolutely to the tune of "Baby dear, listen hear, I'm Afraid to go home in the Dark." But there is well plotted harmony of words and music when the recruits begin

Everybody's doin' it, doin' it, doin' it, Hear that trombone bustin' apart, Ain't that music touchin' your heart, Come, come, come, come let us start—

Everybody's doin' it.

Marching Through Georgia, John Brown's body, and Dixie are listed with the printed band music for English regiments, though the words are changed. Here is the version of Marching Through Georgia:

We've had enough of trenches and of shifting to and fro

And of waiting weeks together for the enemy to go,

But now he's on the move at last and now for heel and toe

While we go marching through Germany.

The navy snanties smack even more of American tunes which the jolly Jack Tars have picked up on their trips to Uncle Sam. This is their "Dixie."

In Dixie Land I had a gal
Way down in Dixie
Her name it was Jemina Joe
De finest gal as you all must know
Sing a song, blow a long
Away down south in Dixie.

Then there is the shanty of Ranzo, the New York tailor who thought he'd be a sailor, so he shipped on a Yankee whaler, and when he came to California got a bag of gold, a pretty girl and refused to go to heaven.

Of course Tipperary is still the great song of the war. Men march off to its quick, snappy beat; they sing it on the road, in the trenches and it gives them spirit for a retreat. It was supposed to bring bad luck to sing Tipperary after the retreat from Mons where it was chorused day and night, but Tommy won't let it go. New songs have been written with glib words and well accented pulse, but Tipperary still steals among the bellows of the big Jack Johnsons, and when a moment gets tense in a trench, "It's a long, long, way" starts down the line.

I heard the Dutch soldierly solemnly chant it,

"Teen heel eind naar Tipperary" and the complimentary French try to slip around "Eet 'ze lon' lon' way to Tipperary." It was only in the little town of Tipperary itself that no one knew the song that at once set the world dancing, until so many of the dancers have died to it. It is a battle hymn.

It is strange enough to note the tremendous demand for music of every kind from the English whom Germans have always twitted on their lack of harmony, but neither tobacco nor food is as popular a gift from home as some kind of a tin whistle, mouth organ, or any musical instrument.

A letter from a private, R. R. Blackburn says:

"The French were surprised to see us going into battle singing songs and playing mouth organs. Even in the trenches with the shells flying right and left one of our men played a mouth organ to cheer us up."

An ambulance driver writes: "A chap named Arnold made us a couple of one string fiddles out of some small boxes which he had sent out to him containing cigarettes. The bows are especially good, being carved out at the end very smartly. The thread out of his 'housewife' is used to draw the music out of the string. At the time of writing one of the drivers is dragging or tearing what he calls music, out of one of these instruments, but he is only just learning and so are we, you bet. We get a couple of empty petrol cans and make kettle drum of them. Then assisted by mouth organs we have quite an up-to-date orchestra, but I wish we had more mouth organs."

It is nothing new for the Frenchman to turn to music for diversion, and now in battle as in peace he sings his eternal chant of love. The song is a little sturdier if the singer hails from Normandy, sadder if it be a sea chant from Brittany, and more passionate if he comes from the south, but L'Amour is his battle cry until a grand rush calls for the Marseillaise, and then the little 'plouplou' with the wink in his eye, becomes a giant and roars, "On, on to victory."

In all the French trenches there is continuous music. Marie, Fifi, Nanon, are strangely serenaded by Jacques who when he isn't singing to catch a German is sighing for "Un Peu D'amour." Sometimes out of an exalted politeness he tries to sing English words to English songs, but it is as hard a task as when the French tried to translate the English rally, "Are we down-hearted? No," by "Est-ce que nous avons le coeur brisé? Mais non." Before they had finished their grand effort an Irishman shouted back, "It's all right, Frenchy, but you've got to look cheerful or we won't know what you mean."

Few songs of any country celebrate the deeds of present heroes. Ireland alone twangs her harp to chants about her son, Michael O'Leary, who won the first V.C. of the war for capturing two Germans single-handed and killing eight. But these chants are not sung by soldiers, but by Irish girls with shawls about their faces which never change expression through the long verses beginning:

Arrah, glory Mike O'Leary, you're the grandest boy of all,
Sure, there's not a sowl in Ireland from Macroom to Donegal,
But is proud of you, and prouder than a peacock of his tail,
Arrah, bravo, Mike O'Leary, you're the pride of Innisfail.

Occasionally a real soldier-song celebrates a commander's popularity. Here are the new words to the old air of "John Peel."

D'ye ken John French with his khaki suit,
His belt and his gaiters and his stout brown boot,
Along with his guns and his horse and his foot,
On the road to Berlin in the morning.
Yes, we ken John French and old Joffre too,
And all his men to the tricolor true,
And Belgians and Russians, and Italians new,
On the road to Berlin in the morning.

If music be a criterion of the soul of a regiment, none has loftier ideals nor more ingenious simplicity than the German. His battle songs are charming reveries of home life, of doves and maidens, of children with Nina's fair hair, and of little birds that must guard his nest now that the father is away. At Potsdam I saw a regiment march out to a song that sounded gentle enough for a lullaby. The soft rolling melody was Schuman's, and the words were charming as a Valentine greeting. There is no rag time sung in German. The simplest songs have good settings, and the melancholy of the new refrains haunt one with such tender sentiment as "I have lost a comrade." The Russians march to sacred songs, but in this they are unique. A church movement tried to star "Onward, Christian Soldiers" as a hymn for the Tommies, but the men broke down, until some one hit upon the inspiration of the new trench song, "Get out and get under."

Like the Crusaders of old, the Slavs must buoy their souls with canticles. The spiritual Russian peasant goes off to battle with such mighty thunder as "O Lord Save Thy People and Bless Thy Heritage."

Many quantities, both inspirational and medicinal have been discovered in music through this war, but of its socializing power a captain said: "A song is a bully thing. You may not be able to talk about the same home things with your men, and they resent a forced intimacy, but when some one starts to sing, you really get together with them, and so long as a regiment can sing together it can fight together. You see, we all have a country, a home and a girl, and music talks about these things without making you say anything."

FIRST OF TARTAN FOR 73RD ARRIVES

Will Be Immediately Made Up Into Uniforms for High-landers

A large consignment of khaki cloth, both plain and tartan, was received yesterday afternoon for the 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada. This included plain khaki cloth for the jackets, and sufficient tartan khaki for the 1,350 bonnets for the regiment. The tartan for the khaki kilts has not yet arrived, but is expected shortly, as the first shipment has come from the mills at Sherbrooke two weeks before time, much to the delight of the officers. The cloth will go to the manufacturers today, and work will be started without delay in making the jackets and bonnets for the regiment.

As soon as the kilt material arrives, it will be sent on to the contractors, and it is hoped that by an early date in September, the making of the uniforms will be sufficiently advanced to warrant the commencement of active recruiting. The material throughout is made at the same mills, and is identical with that used by the 42nd, under Lt.-Col. Cantile, now in England.

Khaki leather sporans have also arrived and yesterday the N.C.O.'s class of 80 men was supplied with these, which are as yet worn over the regular kilts of the 5th R.H.C. The N.C.O.'s class is making fine progress, with daily drills on Fletcher's Field, which are joined in by a number of the subalterns, anxious to get experience to qualify.

It was stated yesterday by Lt.-Col. Davidson that good progress was being made in the selection of officers for the new Highland regiment, as well as in the training of those who had already volunteered. On Saturday next a party of six officers will leave for Halifax for a six weeks' qualifying course under Major Papineau. They will replace a party of eight subalterns, who have finished their six weeks' course at Halifax, and will return to the city on Monday next.

Another machine-gun was yesterday donated to the 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada, making the second of these weapons presented to the regiment. The gun was presented through Col. Wilson to Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson anonymously, by "two lady friends."

"HORRORS" OF WAR FOR BEER DRINKERS IN GERMAN CITY

The following amusing account of present-day conditions in Munich is a stranger just arrived by rail enters the saloon of one of the big beer cellars in the Neuhauserstrasse. "A quart," he gasps, wiping the perspiration from his brow. "Sorry," replies the waitress, "no beer before five o'clock. May I serve you with lemonade?" Astounded, the traveller goes to the door to convince himself from the surroundings that he is really in Munich, but nothing can alter the cruel decree that he must wait for at least two hours before he can quench his thirst with the staple beverage of the Bavarian capital.

The real native of Munich has long since become accustomed to the new conditions, but it has not been an easy matter for him to give up so many cherished habits. He was prepared for the first increase in the price. But blow upon blow in the shape of restricted measures and increased prices rained upon the devoted head of the prop of the beer cellar. First of all, the white sausages were prohibited. Then the brown. Then the price of beer jumped up another two pfennigs.

But even now the woes of the Munchner were not at an end. At the very moment when the incoming summer made his thirst most obtrusive, fresh orders were issued reducing the output of beer by 40 per cent. The supplies of beer would become exhausted at an early hour, and he would have to go without for the rest of the day. Conceive the feelings of a thirsty native arriving late and being unable to obtain beer, while his more fortunate neighbor would be confronted with two mugs of foaming beer which he had bought as a reserve supply! In order to avoid such contingencies it was decided that no beer should be sold in the afternoon until five o'clock, and this regulation has worked fairly satisfactorily. But the women of Munich are the only people who have a good word to say for the present conditions. Their menfolk come home early.

Kaiser as Messiah.

The Kaiser, it has been announced in the Near East, has embraced the Mohammedan faith, and seeks to defeat the infidel for the glory of setting up Moslemism in the old sacred places of the faith.

It has been announced in his name that in him the more ancient religions of the Farther East will find not only a protector, but also a devotee.

Now, according to the Jewish World, an extraordinary report has gained currency in Russia that the Kaiser, during a visit to Lodz, in Poland, entered the Synagogue, and, raising a Scroll of the Law, told the congregation that he was the Messiah for whom they were awaiting, and that he had been sent by God to save them.

ENGLAND'S NEW FISHING INDUSTRY



The shark fishing industry of 1914-15 has been a great success.

FIFTY GERMAN SUBMARINES AT BOTTOM OF SEA

Army and Navy Journal Makes This Statement on Authority of High British Admiralty Official—Hunting Undersea Boats in Swift Motor Launches Latest British Sport

Special Despatch over The Montreal Star's Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Army and Navy Journal asserts that about fifty German submarines have been destroyed since the beginning of the war. The largest estimates from England—which officially never announces her successes in the submarine warfare, except where the capture of survivors makes it necessary—has been thirty-two.

"We have it on authority which would carry conviction were we at liberty to mention it," the Army and Navy Journal's announcement says, "that nearly fifty German submarines have been sunk, captured or destroyed by the Allies up to the 20th of July."

Col. William Church, editor of the Journal, yesterday told a New York Times reporter that he had written the paragraph quoted, and that he had trustworthy information upon which he based his statement. It came from an official high in the British Admiralty.

Col. Church felt constrained to keep his name a secret, and believed that it would be unwise if more detailed information were made public.

The loss of seventeen submarines was reported to have been the cost of the blockade to Germany up to May 20, and it was said that there had all been lost since February 18, the day the blockade became official.

There have been many reports of individual losses since, and an American arriving recently from Paris told of the successes won by swift motor boats armed with small rapid-fire guns against the undersea boats. Some of these pursuing boats, the American said, would travel fifty miles an hour.

"Potting submarines," he said, "is considered exciting sport among some of the sportsmen I have talked with, who don't mind the danger so long as there is a chance of getting a crack at a periscope."

"Of course, a well-aimed shot from a 3-inch rifle will put a submarine out of business just as effectively as a ton of metal from a 16-inch gun."

The Army and Navy Journal's announcement coincides with a hint conveyed by a well-informed English newspaper man in a letter to a friend here, received a few days ago.

"By the way," the letter said, "if anybody tries to talk submarine to you, just laugh at them. I don't know just how kind the censorship has been to the United States in this respect, but from all I hear you have underestimated the numbers of German submarines sunk, and though they will continue to get a few merchant vessels, there have been probably more German seamen put out of business by their submarines sinking than there have been passengers and crews of their victims."

Sh. Widdin, Wynn, Bart., has organised a private shell factory in Wales. That means a Wynn for the Allies.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MACHINE GUNS TOLD BY SOLDIER

Lieut. Rene Lafond Speaks of the German Methods

FEAR HIGHLANDER SINCE WAR BEGAN

Teuton Never Faces Scottish Warrior if Evasion is Possible

The importance of the machine-gun as part of a battalion's equipment on the western battle front is, according to Lieut. Rene D. Lafond, the big lesson learned at St. Julien and all the fighting in Flanders.

Lieut. Lafond, who will probably join the French-Canadian battalion, was with the 4th Battalion at Langemark, and wounded in the knee.

"The German system," he said, "as applied to trench warfare, is based solely on machine gun superiority. Over a front of several hundred yards, the Germans will have eight machine guns with men operating them, but no infantry. What is the result? A battalion is ordered to attack the fire trench of the Germans, and after very heavy losses has only accounted for eight men and guns. The Germans can very easily replace eight machine guns, but not the same number of men as were lost by the attacking forces."

"Canada has certainly had its eyes opened to this, and it is only fair that the men who go out for their country should meet the enemy on some terms of equality. There is no satisfaction in charging a row of machine guns to find after doing so that the enemy soldier never was there, and has no intention of meeting you hand to hand."

"I can say one thing, that the fear of the German for the Highlander is very real. It began early in the war, when three regiments of Gordon Highlanders braved the machine guns and got into the trenches, where they bayoneted thousands of Germans. The Highlander is recognized as a fiend with the bayonet, and is never faced at close quarters."

Lieut. Lafond was wounded at Ypres, and arrived here on the Corinthian. He is a Montreal soldier.

Recruiting is responsible for a good story from Carmarthenshire. One of the latest accessions to Kitchener's army is a stalwart man six foot two inches in height, from the heart of the country, and on joining he expanded his chest with pride and ejaculated: "Now for the Germans."



The following day he received from London a telegram: "Heartiest congratulations.—Kitchener."

This was duly shown round, but next morning his pride was boundless on receiving the royal message: "The empire is proud of you.—George."

It was not until the third day, when he received a wire, "For heaven's sake keep neutral.—Wilhelm," that he realized a waggish friend had been having fun with him.

BOMBAST ANNIVERSARIES (NO. 3)



August, 1914—"I am triumphantly victorious."—Kronprinz.

A cricket match was taking place near a German internment camp. Many were the comments on the game.

One of the British soldiers who had taken part in the game turned to a German officer, and asked what he thought of the game and the British cricketers.

"Oh," he said, "they're very good, but we Germans can beat you on the battlefield."

"Oh, I suppose you get the most 'runs' there!" said the soldier.

DRAWING NEARER AND NEARER



The reason for all these peace whisperings from a certain quarter.

GREAT BRAVERY FINE TRADITION OF BLACK WATCH

History is Linked Up with
That of Canada
from 1837

GERMAN EMPEROR
PRAISED THE 73RD

Story of Birkenhead Told
as Model of Heroism
on the Ocean

The History of the Black Watch seems to be linked up very closely with that of Canada. Back in 1837 the Black Watch was stationed here and was called out to take part in fuelling the rebellion of that year. But on the whole, these were quiet years for that famous regiment. The stay in Canada was peaceful indeed. Many of the men got their discharge while here and married and settled down. It is the descendants of men such as those that the new 73rd Battalion, affiliated with the Black Watch and now being organized in Montreal, wants to have in its ranks. It is felt that the splendid spirit of those days still lives, and it is known that when the real recruiting for the 73rd begins, the traditions of that regimental number will draw many men to the colors.

And there is no tradition more glorious than that fact of history which has made the 73rd one of the most famous of all regiments.

TEST OF DISCIPLINE.

It was no wonderful victory on the field of battle which brought the highest tribute to the 73rd. It was a harder test than that. It was a test that measured the discipline of the men, and found it high. So high was this standard in fact, that Emperor William I, of Germany, ordered the story to be read to all his soldiers on three parades. Most of the soldiers on the Birkenhead when she went down, were of the 73rd. Everyone knows the story in a general way. But it is one that will always be worth retelling.

After leaving Canada the regiment was stationed in Great Britain for some time, leaving in 1846 for South Africa. On the way the transports stopped at Montevideo and for six months defended the city against a besieging Argentine force. Then they continued their journey. A tribute was paid to the regiment by the Duke of Wellington for the coolness shown by the officers and the men at a time of great danger when a terrible storm was encountered at the mouth of Great Fish River. For the next two years the regiment was employed in assisting in quelling the rising of the Kaffirs. In 1850 there was another rising.

CAN DIE BRAVELY.

The Birkenhead was transporting some 500 soldiers from various regiments to South Africa to reinforce the troops there. At 2 a.m. on February 26 she struck a rock in Simon's Bay. The soldiers were immediately formed up on the quarter-deck and the women and children were passed into the boats. Ten minutes after the vessel struck she broke in two, and finally the captain advised all to jump overboard and swim for their lives. The officers impressed on the men, however, that this would endanger the lives of the women and children in the boats and all stood firm in the ranks while the vessel sank. Three hundred and fifty-seven were drowned. The 73rd suffered fifty-six deaths, the largest number lost by any regiment on board.

That, in barest outline is the story. The men of the 73rd, and the other regiments showed that they could die bravely in those days, that they could stand firm and watch death come crawling up at them.

HOW THE BRITISH FLUNG FOE FROM HOOGE TRENCHES

Terrible Havoc Wrought by
the Artillery Before In-
fantry Got Word

CASUALTIES WERE FEW

But Enemy Must Have Suffered
Terrible Losses in De-
stroyed Dugouts and
Broken Parapets

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, Wednesday, August 11.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at British headquarters in Flanders telegraphs under date of Monday:

"The trenches at Hooge, captured by the enemy on July 30th, were retaken this morning with additional ground, amounting in all to a length of 1,200 yards. The loss of our trenches was an unfortunate episode, but it was confidently expected that the position would be recovered without great difficulty. That expectation kept us on tenter hooks several days, and last night, when at some distance from Hooge, there was a sound of heavy gunfire. There were many men in many billets who listened silently, with a sudden indrawing of the breath, because they knew the work was beginning.

The mystery of Fraulein von Rotten's visit to London was cleared up to-day (says the daily Press). Then it is no longer von Rotten mystery (suggests a Liverpool man).

"On one little spot in Flanders there was a group of people staring up into the sky. Around them for miles was a great panorama of the war zone, with Ypres as a centre, and into the darkness leaped sharp swords of light and bursting stars, which left reddish clouds above the black woods and the fields. Such a bombardment, in a night of infernal beauty and terror, was not the direct attack on the German position on Hooge, but the French artillery on our left bombarding the enemy. The main attack for the recovery of our lost ground began with a preliminary bombardment shortly after dawn, answered by the enemy to the east, west and north of Ypres salient. For many miles and over a wide territory there was the bursting of great shells and storm clouds of shrapnel.

At four o'clock our fire was concentrated upon the lines of Hooge, and from all our batteries at long and short range there was flung forth a torrent of fire. When the foes were frightened the order was given to the infantry to take the trenches. The condition of the enemy's lines must have been terrible beyond words, and their death roll was very heavy in those destroyed dugouts and behind the broken parapets.

"Our own casualties are so far reported as slight for the artillery had done most of the work and overcome the enemy's response.

"The prisoners who were taken—about 150 in all—up to the time of writing, were in a dazed and demoralized condition.

"The enemy has not yet prepared a counter-attack and our men are consolidating their positions after a victory which cannot yet be told in detail.

BRITISH GUNS PAVED WAY FOR DASH AT HOOGE

Early Morning Bombardment
Lasted for Two Hours Before
Trenches Were Rushed

MET A WEAK RESISTANCE

Whole Village Has Now Been
Consolidated—Trenches in
Open Ground to South
Were Rendered Unten-
able to Either Side

Official Statements

British Headquarters in France, August 9, via London, August 10.—By an attack at Hooge this morning the British not only recovered all the trenches which they lost before the flaming German gas attacks on Aug-

ust 1, but more, taking a front of a thousand yards. Altogether this has been the most important offensive action in weeks.

The British guns preceded it by shelling the German positions on a part of the line in the Yser Canal region, north of Ypres, yesterday afternoon, to which the Germans replied in kind, including the heaviest shelling received by the ruins of Ypres for two months. At two-thirty o'clock this morning British guns loosed their thunder on the German trenches at Hooze in front of Ypres. For two hours this continuous roar was kept up. Then, at dawn, the British infantry rushed the German trenches at Hooze.

British officers said the resistance was surprisingly slight and either the artillery preparation was most successful or the German line must have been weakly held.

All through the day the artillery of both sides continued covering the region of Hooze with shells which were visible over the flat country to The Associated Press correspondent, while the British were busy consolidating their gains and preparing against any counter-attack.

The British took 250 prisoners and two machine-guns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 10.—Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British in France and Belgium, in a report given out by the Official Press Bureau, says the British troops have slightly withdrawn from their line south of Hooze, near Ypres, but have consolidated the village of Hooze. The report of Field-Marshal French follows:

"Northwest of Hooze, and in the ruins of the village itself, we have consolidated the ground gained yesterday, repulsing one weak infantry attack during the night. Yesterday afternoon there was no infantry fighting, but there was a violent artillery engagement, as a result of which all the trenches in the open ground south of Hooze became untenable by either side, and we have now slightly withdrawn the position of our line which lay south of the village.

"This makes no material difference to our position.

"The total number of prisoners captured by us yesterday was 150."

In a statement issued yesterday, Field-Marshal Sir John French reported that the trenches at Hooze, which had been captured by the Germans on July 30, were attacked by the British the morning of August 9 and all re-taken. Following up this success, the British commander said, further progress was made north and west of Hooze and the front of the trenches captured was extended for a distance of 1,200 yards.

FRANCE.

Paris, August 10.—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"The day has passed quietly. There have been only artillery engagements in Artois, in the Valley of the Aisne (region of Troyon), on the border of the Argonne Forest and in the Forest of Apremont.

"Four of the aeroplanes which took part in the bombardment of Saarbruecken failed to come back to our lines. One of them is said to have landed in Switzerland, near Payerne, in the district of Vaud."

The French War Office statement issued earlier in the day follows:

"In the Artois district, to the north of the Souchez Railway Station, the Germans last night delivered two attacks in which they made use of bombs. They were driven back to their trenches by our fire.

"In the Argonne, in the eastern part of the forest, last night witnessed a cannonade and rifle firing, but with no infantry engagements. There was also fighting with bombs and hand-grenades at Vauquois.

In the Forest of Le Pretre the enemy, after a violent bombardment, attacked at about 8 o'clock yesterday evening our trenches in the vicinity of La Croix-des-Carmes, but they were checked by a curtain of fire from the French troops. During the night a further attack, accompanied by a bombardment of shells containing asphyxiating gases, also was checked by our artillery.

"In Lorraine a reconnaissance made by the enemy against the station and the Mill at Moncel was easily repulsed.

"The night passed quietly in the Vosges."

"This is my son. He's just left school you know, and wants to get a commission, but he doesn't know what to join."

"Well, if you think it would be any help, I dare say I could get you an introduction to Lord Kitchener. You see, a nephew of mine has joined his army."

THE SNIPER.

HOW HE GOES ABOUT HIS WORK.

A racy description of the methods of the German sniper is contained in a letter written by an officer in the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment.

"In the afternoons," writes this officer, "the Hunnish snipers usually get busy. You will walk behind your parapet, and when you reach a certain spot a bullet will whiz past your napper. Where it came from goodness only knows, for on looking round you can't see any possible point in the German line from which the bullet might have come.

"You see perhaps a bolt of trees or a ruined cottage in the distance, and you have to draw your own conclusions. This, roughly, is how the snipers work. The firing line is never straight for more than two hundred yards or so, but zigzags in remarkable fashion.

"Sniper selects position in tree or house, hidden from the people directly in front of him in British trench. The snipers are cute, and never fire directly in front of them. In fact we in front of them cannot see them because of the tree or wall which hides them.

"They fire fairly long distances to the right or to the left, and drop their bullets into our trenches. In some instances we are fired at apparently from behind our own trenches. Anyhow, there is always a danger. I simply dare not tell you what a Tommy says when he is sniped at!"

Our Soldiers in Armour.

STEEL SHIELDS FOR TROOPS.

WHAT SIR HIRAM MAXIM THINKS.

Remember the officers at the front are very clever men, and know more about it than we do.

Such is the gist of Sir Hiram Maxim's opinion of the current advice to the effect that armour and shields should be used at the front. "I don't know how much steel it takes today to stop a German rifle projectile," said Sir Hiram; "but some years ago I made experiments, using the best nickel-steel, carefully tempered, and the English military rifle projectile.

"I found that a quarter of an inch would stop it at close range every time, but if it was only three-sixteenths thick it was not safe—some shots would go through, some would not.

"The trouble with steel shields is that they have to be so thick in order to stop modern projectiles at short range that they are altogether too heavy for a man to carry. It would have to be 16in. wide and as much as 22in. long and a quarter of an inch thick in order to protect a man's body and resist Maxim gunfire at short range.

"A man could run with one of these plates for 500 yards easily enough. But, on the whole, I think that in active service, where there is a lot of marching to do, the disadvantage of having a shield large enough and thick enough to be of any good would encumber our troops so that the shield would probably be a disadvantage instead of an advantage.

"The Maxim gun, which is so much in use, has a shield thick enough to resist rifle fire at close range, but it is mounted on a tripod, which makes all the difference in the world. As to the suggested big armour plates to be pushed before the platoons, I think you will find that the ground between the trenches is so uneven, and has so many obstructions, that it is extremely difficult to move anything of that size on wheels.

"The Germans have used helmets for many years. They were made originally for warding off blows of swords. Of course, if a spent projectile strikes at an angle it might glance off instead of going through. So it is with a shield. If it is placed at an angle projectiles would glance off instead of penetrating.

"My opinion," Sir Hiram summed up, "is this: that the officers know that a piece of steel thick enough will stop a projectile."

THE RUMOUR.

BY A GLASGOW HIGHLANDER IN THE TRENCHES.

It may be that in future wars the military authorities will issue rumours for the mental and moral sustenance of the troops, just as now they issue biscuits, beef, jam, bread, butter and cheese for their bodily welfare. It is one requirement that has been overlooked.

At any rate it becomes increasingly difficult to tell the truth.

The soldier in the trenches has little to see — an irregular cord of earth knotted with sandbags, a bleak array of stobs with barbed wire looped and festooned about it, the scrag end of a house or two, a row of antlered willows marking a ditch, and long grass waving in the wind. Barring the apprehensions and shocks of the happenings in his area he has little to think about.

The rumour has many origins and forms — "A chap in the Artillery," "The cooks say," &c., "It's in the orderly room that," &c., "I got it good from the cyclist orderly."

Set a man on wheels and immediately he becomes a vender of futile fables, a factor of the skeleton which he will shuffle on to the first man he meets, who fondles it lovingly and in compassion tops it with a head and five senses to find its way about. Kindly thews and sinews are forthcoming for its nakedness, so that in the end this impudent array of dry bones stalks about with an official leer on his countenance, as bold and unashamed as any platoon sergeant.

The rumours turn on a few select and popular hopes:—

(1) "The brigade is being relieved tonight."

(2) "I hear leave is starting on Friday." ("Really—right enough.")

(3) "We do two more nights in the trenches, two in reserve, two in again; then we go down for a long rest. After that we are going to:—(a) The Dardanelles, (b) Malta, (c) Greendyke street, (d) Nijni-Novgorod for garrison duty." "Oh! but that's right, my lad—I got it from the cooks."

(4) "The Second Battalion have sailed for Egypt. A friend of mine in the Machine Gun had a letter from his brother, and they had passed Malta." ("You don't need to believe it unless you like, but it's absolutely genuine.")

And there is the great hallucination, the grand old tale, which survives all disappointments, improbabilities, and many deaths:—

(5) "We are going home."

This swells with the new moon and fades with the old, wearing its rue with a difference. In the late month of June it became very festive and circumstantial. It skited in the air like a giant kite, with a great tall of dates, dinners, drinks and appointments at home, with never a clod of earth at the end to balance it. It ran into betting transactions, and at the end of the month a few francs and a great many I.O.U.'s changed hands. Meantime the July rumour is getting on its things to come out.

There remains among us a dismal man who takes this good-looking imitation in his hand, so to speak, rids it of its skin, pulls out the lathy cooks, artillery chaps and cyclist orderlies from the haphazard bundle, and then crumbles on the road a handful of dry plaster.

But then he has no sense of rumour.

I have read this to one of the cooks. He listened with an astonished expression, his hands playing with a wet dish-cloth. Then he started mopping the lid of a dixie saying, "A canna mak' head or tail o' it."—H

TWO MACHINE GUNS GIVEN YESTERDAY

Sir Thomas Tait Gave One, the
Sons of England
Another

RECRUITS GO TO CAMP

Party of 80 Leave This Evening
to Join 57th at Val-
cartier—Kilts for
73rd

Two more machine-guns were donated for war service yesterday from Montreal. The first was given specifically by Sir Thomas Tait, who sent a cheque for \$750 to Lt.-Col. Gascoigne to be used in the purchase of a machine gun for the 60th. In his letter to Lt.-Col. Gascoigne Sir Thomas said that, not being able to go to the front himself he had taken this means of doing his "little bit" in helping forward the defence of the Empire. "I hope," said Sir Thomas, "that when the 60th encounter the foe this gun may help to prevent some casualties to its gallant men." The gift was received with gratitude by Lt.-Col. Gascoigne.

Montreal Sons of England have also decided to join in this patriotic work of providing the Canadian battalions going to the front with machine-guns. At a meeting of the Montreal Advisory Board of the S.O.E.B.S., held on Thursday night, it was decided to present a machine-gun to a regiment leaving Montreal for the front, name and regiment to be selected later.

MEN FOR MONTENEGRIN CAMP.

A dozen more men are needed for the Army Medical Corps work with the Montenegrin Camp at Three Rivers, under Lt.-Col. Piché. Recruits will be taken on at once for this work by Major F. S. Patch, at Divisional Headquarters. The men will be drilled here, and sent on to Three Rivers by August 1st.

BIG PARTY FOR VALCARTIER.

This evening a squad of 80 recruits for the 57th "French Canadians" will be sent down to Valcartier Camp by the night Canadian Northern train. These are men who have been recruited by Major Scott during the past week, and they will go in command of Capt. J. A. Watters, who has been assisting Major Scott in his recruiting work here, but who will now remain at Valcartier with Lt.-Col. Paquet. This draft brings the present strength of the 57th up to 850, although a company of 250 has already gone forward as reinforcements. Recruiting will still continue at the Craig street Drill Hall for some time, as three hundred more men are needed. Lt.-Col. Paquet, with the other officers of the 57th who came up from Valcartier for the meeting at Sohmer Park, left last night for Quebec by the R. & O. boat.

Twenty recruits were passed for the 67th yesterday, and it is hoped within a week or two to have the battalion complete.

KILTS FOR 73RD HIGHLANDERS.

Khaki tarian cloth for kilts for the 73rd Highlanders has been ordered from Sherbrooke, from the same firm that made the cloth for the 42nd Battalion's kilts. As soon as the cloth is woven the kilts will be made up, and by that time the uniforms and other outfit for the 73rd will be ready, when active recruiting will start.

In the meantime, Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson, who has been authorized to organize the battalion, is selecting his officers, and making the necessary preparations for recruiting. The 73rd will be an exact replica of the 42nd, with the same uniform and composition, although provision has been made for an extra company, as with the 60th, if this is found advisable.

NEW FRENCH-CANADIAN BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Dansereau yesterday started recruiting for his new battalion, with headquarters at the Shaughnessy Building in McGill street. He stated yesterday that already he had received a large number of enquiries, both personal and by letter, from prospective recruits, and that he hoped to meet with success in organizing his battalion.

LIEUT. T. WILLIAMS TAYLOR GAZETTED.

A cable received yesterday announced that Lieut. Travers Williams-Taylor, of Montreal, who has been on General Alderson's staff in France, has been appointed to a 2nd lieutenancy in the 13th Hussars. He will continue his duties with General Alderson, with the rank of Captain, and at the close of the war will continue in the military profession.

CAME FROM GASPE TO JOIN THE 60TH

Newspaper Campaign Convinced
Jerseymen It Was Only
Regiment to Join

A striking example of the effectiveness of newspaper assistance in securing recruits for battalions for overseas service was given yesterday at the 60th Battalion. Two men appeared before Major O'Donohoe, who had come by steamer all the way from Gaspé to enlist with the 60th. Asked why they had not gone with one or other of the Gaspé regiments they said they had seen so much about the 60th in the newspapers that they had concluded it was the only regiment for them, and accordingly they had paid their way to Montreal to join it. Both were stout chaps, accustomed to lumber work. They had no difficulty in passing Dr. Fairie, and left last night for Valcartier.

The two were cousins, both having come from the Island of Jersey. The first, E. LeRossignol, said he had two brothers, who had settled at Toronto, and both had already gone to the front, one with the Queen's Own Rifles, and the other with the 16th Toronto Battalion. The other, F. C. Langlois, said most of his male relatives at home had gone to the front, and he thought it was time he did his share in the work.

"I think I am the last male of fighting age in my family to go to the front," said F. A. Bradley, of Montreal South, who joined the 60th yesterday. "My three brothers are already at the front with British regiments, one as lieutenant with the R. A. M. C., another as quartermaster sergeant with the 55th Brigade, and the third as bombardier with a British artillery regiment. My cousins have all gone to the front, and I am not going to be the only one left behind."

Bradley proved a first-class man, and this morning he is Private Bradley, at Valcartier, on the first lap of his trip to join his relatives in the fighting ranks of the Empire.

Less fortunate was another man who wished to join the 60th. He was a splendid specimen, well set up, and sound as a dollar all through. But he had lost two joints off the big finger of his right hand, and this defect disqualified him, much to his surprise, and disgust.

Word has been received by Major O'Donohoe from the Mayor of Valleyfield that he has 25 volunteers there whom he thinks would prove good men. A medical officer will be sent to Valleyfield on Monday to look them over, and bring back those who qualify.

Authority has been granted the 60th to secure an equipment of portable field kitchens, similar to those used by the British army, and which have been secured by the 24th, and other Montreal battalions going to the front. It has been decided to secure five of these.

Another Advance in Gallipoli.

There was further good news from Sir Ian Hamilton on Friday. On July 12 the forces under his command attacked at daybreak, and carried two strongly fortified lines of Turkish trenches. The operations were entirely successful, except on one small portion of about 300 yards, which still remains in the hands of the Turks. The Royal Naval Division, supported by French artillery, gallantly counter-attacked at a point where the Turks had recaptured some ground. Our French Allies are doing glorious work at Gallipoli. The Paris account of the fighting tells of "a magnificent charge of the Zouaves and the Foreign Legion," and further states that the losses of the Turks were extremely heavy.

The British in Flanders.

Between July 9 and 18 there was no communiqué from Sir John French. The brief report from the Commander-in-Chief, dated Sunday, again indicates very little change. On the 10th the enemy developed a small attack north of Ypres, and gained a footing in our front line. Our local supports, however, immediately recaptured the lost ground. On the 13th the Germans had another slight success on the Ypres-Menin road, but were immediately driven back again. On the same night our line was heavily shelled further north, and a trench was lost, but afterwards recaptured. Sir John French remarks that the feature of this incident was the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells. On Tuesday night Sir John French reported that our troops have gained about 150 yards of the enemy's trenches near the château of Hooge, east of Ypres.

The Argonne Fighting.

Paris issued on Friday a refutation of the German claim that the Crown Prince's Army has won a great victory in the Argonne. "This alleged success," says the French communiqué, "conceals what was really the failure of a new attempt to break our front." It is admitted that by the employment of a great quantity of asphyxiating gas the Germans succeeded in overwhelming the French line at certain points. This news is in itself disquieting, for it seems to indicate that the French Army in the Argonne is not efficiently protected against these gases. Can it be that the Germans have employed some new and more devilish chemical invention? Information on this point will be anxiously awaited. The enemy gained only a momentary success, for the heroic French troops forced them back, and their gains at no point exceeded 400 metres. The week has been marked by artillery actions at various places.

Recruiting Sergeant: "Well, missus, does your man want to enlist?"
 Man's Wife: "Want to enlist! He's got to enlist. But how do these kids an' me stand? Five of us. How much do I get?"
 Recruiting Sergeant: "With four kids you'd get twenty-eight-and-sixpence a week."
 Man's Wife: "Twenty-eight-an'-six a week! 'Nuff said. Rope him in."

DIARIES FOUND ON BRITISH DEAD BY THE TURKS

Pathetic Entries in Notebooks
of Soldiers Who Fell and
Were Buried by Moslems

TELL OF STIFF FIGHTING

One Writer Thought He Bore
a Charmed Life, but Was
Slain—Showed Mental
Strain

Gallipoli Peninsula, June 19 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)

—Many dead British soldiers have been buried by the Turks—usually after a trench has been taken. Before the body is disposed of it is searched for letters or some other means of identification. In the course of this many interesting documents, among them diaries of fallen officers and men, have been found. A number of these were placed at the disposal of The Associated Press correspondent with permission to copy such parts he might care to make use of.

A dozen of the diaries were read. Parts of them are given here. Life in the trenches is pictured as one long round of "fatigue and squadding" and keeping back the Turks, whom nearly all had come to respect and fear.

The diary of Private R. Charlesworth, Eighth Manchester Regiment, 32 years old, is somewhat typical of those kept by men of his station. There is a quaint charm in his simple description of the trip to Egypt and the installing of the regiment in Mustapha Pasha camp, Alexandria. The insects there were a plague, his diary says, and the men were glad when they were transferred to Polymedia camp, in the island of Cyprus.

Then came references to long route marches and much drill. Later the regiment was sent to Cairo. More marches followed. Many men fell out and often officers with humane inclinations would help some poor enlisted youngster by carrying his rifle for him.

The regiment was picked for service in the Dardanelles. It was embarked on the steamer Ionian of Glasgow.

For about a month Private Charlesworth fought at Sedd-el-Bahr, life being a series of alternate shifts of "work and rests." Then comes the last entry:

On the 26th (May) we finished the trench. On the 27th we moved to the second line of trenches.

"A march past for Sir Ian Hamilton" in Egypt appears to have been the most important event to another, whose other entries, made in a calendar, consist entirely of "on" and "off" duty and similar routine remarks.

cover. It reads:
My will:
Everything I possess to go to my father.
WILFRED HAYES,
6th Batt. Manchester Regiment.

The entries are extremely matter-of-fact.

May 15th. Turks advance.
May 16th. One of our officers shot dead.

May 21st. Nothing doing all day.
May 27th. Not a minute's sleep for three days and three nights.

May 28th. We were obliged to remove to our reserve trench.

May 29th. During the afternoon the 5th B. M. R. (5th Battalion, Manchester Regiment), were digging in a trench, which they had advanced to during the night, when they were surprised by the Turks. They retired, leaving rifles and equipment behind. The artillery and infantry peppered them. The Eighth Essex were to take back the trench, and the Sixth, who were in the reserve trenches, resting after two nights of advancing and trench digging, had to go and support them. The 8th lost heavily, although the 6th had few casualties. The 8th got the order to advance with fixed bayonets, but faked it, so the 8th would not let them stay in the trench, and pushed them over the parapet. Same day a wounded man crawled into our trench and said that a sergeant and four men were the only survivors in a trench. Reinforcements were sent.

May 30th. We are still in the trenches and are getting very worn and tired.

May 31st. Turks attacking. Eighth unable to hold their own; one of our platoons to aid. The 8th began to retire, but the sergeant in charge of the 6th will not allow them to retire.

Then comes the penultimate entry. It reads:

June 3. Cousin Richard killed—only me left out of the three of us. And then the last:

June 4. Preparing to take hill 709 at the point of the bayonet. Twelve o'clock we charge the Turks at the point of the bayonet.

Private William Sykes of the English Battalion, Manchester Regiment, who enlisted as No. 2029, at the age of 17 years and 5 months, had nothing but his letters on his person when found. Most of them were written by his mother, a gentle middle-aged woman, according to her photograph, which the boy carried with him. The letters are addressed to: "Our Dear son Will." There is a photograph that shows Will among his five sisters and there is another taken when he enlisted, showing Will as a chubby youngster with a wondering, innocent stare in his large eyes. He is clothed in a very smart uniform that is a trifle too large. One can almost sense his endeavor to fill it.

The most remarkable document in the lot is that of a Captain F. I. Lynch, regiment unknown. There is some doubt as to the second initial, which may be intended for an "I" or "J."

His diary is well kept, gives the most minute details, and mirrors a mind constantly under great strain. There are in it many allusions to himself as a "lucky man" or a man with a "charmed life."

The captain left Rugby on March 17 for Alexandria. The French he met en route he refers to as "those funny little Frenchmen." His stay in Egypt is given in the diary in bleak notes devoid of interest. On April 21 his ship arrived in Saros Bay. On the same day the Turks fired on the British transport *Manila*, with the result that about seventy soldiers jumped overboard, of which number, sixty were drowned, accord-

ing to the entries in Captain Lynch's diary.

Of the many entries a few will be given here in the exact words of Captain Lynch:

Sunday, April 26—I was the sole survivor out of a company of eighty-five rank and file, the majority of whom were killed outright. In the morning, just before we retired, I bandaged a Sergeant of the R.M.L.I., whose brains were hanging out of the back of his head. A sniper suddenly fired a couple of shots, wounding again some of the wounded. I took a little time to locate the devil, and fired a shot, bringing him down a hill 200 feet above. I took the belt from his rifle and put it in my pocket for a keepsake. I was very much surprised to find him to be a German. I gave him a fine death, about six or eight bayonet thrusts just to finish him off. I didn't try to kill him, (sic.)

On May 15 Captain Lynch speaks of a deserter who had been caught and, as he thinks, will be sentenced to death. Four others, he says, have already been sentenced to death, but sentence had been commuted to ten years' penal servitude. Of the four, one was a sergeant-corporal and three were privates, belonging to the Munster Fusiliers and the Worcester Regiment. There is little sleep to be had, and the Turks give no quarter, says the entry, nor do they permit the care of the wounded and killed, because the German officers are against this. Captain Lynch writes of his own trench as being filled with dead men and accoutrements.

May 19—Turks showed great pluck. We like the way the Turks come up to us in great bundles as the Germans. They fall like ninepins. You can't help hitting the brutes; they simply walk into our bullets.

Saturday, May 22.—Had a very narrow escape. Was unbuttoning my greatcoat. I bent my head to see what had happened, when a bullet hit me a bang on the topknot. Had I not bent my napper I would have been buried by now. My luck must have been in. The bullet was like a ton of bricks falling on top of me. Fighting at its worst at present. The firing is awful.

Tuesday, May 24.—The Manchester Brigade has been split up and sent to different units for discipline, some of them giving us great laughs. Of course, they are only Terriers, (Terriorials).

Saturday, May 29.—Turkish shells are dropping terribly near. Four fragments of German, French, English and Turkish made shells. They are splendidly equipped as regards firearms and ammunition.

Tuesday, June 2.—Digging communication trenches all day long, wishing we were in firing line. Getting messed about something awful. Some strong chemicals have been put in the water to discourage men in drinking it. Wrote Addie another letter.

The last entry reads:
Wednesday, June 3.—Called out last night to go to base, but the order was very soon cancelled. We are not sorry to go to our beds.

Captain Lynch must have mistaken some of the blond Turks, with Georgian and Circassian ancestry, for Germans. An inspection by The Associated Press correspondent of the Sed-el-Bahr Turkish trenches and camps has established that today there are not more than a score of Germans at the front and that up to May 4 none at all were active there.

BRITISH FLEET FAR STRONGER THAN AT BEGINNING OF WAR

**Statement by Premier Asquith to This Effect—
Praises Magnificent Endurance of Russia—
Success of the Allies Inevitable.**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, July 29.—Premier Asquith, in moving the adjournment of Parliament until September 14, told the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that the war situation is quite satisfactory to the Allies.

He eulogized "the indescribably gallant efforts of Russia and the steady advance of Italy," and expressed entire confidence in the results of the Dardanelles campaign. The German submarine campaign, he assured the House, will inflict no substantial injury to British trade. "Latest returns show more recruits are flocking to the colors than at any time since the beginning of the war," the Prime Minister said.

In opening Mr. Asquith remarked that the war had become and was likely to continue for some time, a contest of endurance. He continued:—

"We should be ungrateful and insensitive indeed if we did not recognize at this moment the indescribably gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion, and retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions."

The British fleet today was far stronger, the Premier continued, than at the beginning of the war, and to its quiet and unobserved, but ubiquitous and all powerful activity is due the fact that the seas are clear, or substantially clear.

"For, after all," said the Premier, "this submarine menace, serious as it has appeared to be, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade. The seas are clear. We have our supplies of food and raw materials, upon which we and the rest of the country depend, floating in upon us in the same abundance and with the same freedom; and I may say without much exaggeration, judging from the insurance rates and other matters, with the same immunity from serious hazards and risks as in times of peace."

RUSSIA'S MAGNIFICENT EXAMPLE

I don't think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance of both individual and collective initiative than has been shown by the Russian army in the last seven weeks.

Referring to the fact that next week would see the completion of a year of war, Mr. Asquith remarked that the world never had seen a more miraculous transformation in this country—not in its spirit and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life—than had taken place here in those twelve months.

to the failure of the Government to deal with the question of food supplies, which, he contended, was responsible for the increase in the cost of living.

Sir Arthur Markham said the public had lost all confidence in the War Office, which had proved miserably inefficient in its conduct of the war.

Sir Henry Dalziel did not press his amendment, and Premier Asquith's motion that Parliament be adjourned from July 29 until September 14 was carried.

CAN LAUGH AT

THE INVASION SCARE

"The navy so far has been denied the grim and glorious fight, but it is through its unrelaxing vigilance and the supreme skill with which it has been handled that this country today can laugh at the scare of an invasion, and that we to an extent unknown by any other of the belligerent Powers, are immune from the actual ravages and dangers of war."

Gathering around the House, the Prime Minister remarked:

"This is a slight unknown for a hundred years, this aggregation of members equipped in military garb, but there is not a family represented in the House, and the House is typical of the whole country, which has not given its hostages in sons or brothers."

Speaking of recruiting, which he remarked had been in progress for twelve months with undiminished activity, Premier Asquith said:

"The latest reports are among the best we have had for a long time."

A NOTE OF CAUTION.

The Premier concluded with a note of caution to the country, saying:

"Do not let us suppose that our national duty is discharged either by sending an adequate influx of recruits to the army or to the various industries engaged in the manufacture of munitions. The duty has been cast upon this country, not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas, not only of supplying large contingents of well-equipped men, battlefields and trenches, but also of financing to a large extent, the whole conduct of the war."

"We cannot do that if we continue to import and to increase our indebtedness to their countries, and unless we maintain our great manufacturing industries."

NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE FAINT-HEARTED.

Premier Asquith urged the accumulation of a large reserve of gold and the use of paper currency by householders and employers. He characterized as calumny the statements in a section of the press, which he described as melancholy and notorious exceptions to the newspapers as a whole, that the people of this country had failed to rise to the height of this great occasion and that the Allies did not appreciate the contributions Great Britain was making to the ultimate triumphs of the common cause.

"Don't let us give any encouragement to the faint-hearted and still less to the backbiters who are disheartening us and encouraging our enemies," he said. "Let us, in this House, and in the country at large, with the same spirit of energy and determination which for twelve months has inspired us, continue to persist and persevere to an inevitably triumphant issue." (Loud)

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, moved, and Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire, seconded, an amendment that adjournment should be only for four weeks.

Sir Henry explained that he did this because he was not satisfied with the situation in Flanders, where it had been understood there was to be a great advance during the spring and summer. In the Dardanelles, too, he wanted to know why such notice had been given to the enemy by a bombardment on the part of the fleet without the co-operation of the land forces.

Sir Henry said he could keep silence no longer, as he had not the confidence in the Government that he had nine months ago. He could not understand why the industries of the country had not been mobilized, and he wanted to know whether any one at the War Office had been cashiered for the failure to supply sufficient munitions. He also criticized the Government's delay in using gas against the Germans, and he suggested that the reason for the failure to do this was a break down in the arrangements.

Sir Henry concluded that the discontent among the workers was due

GOOD OLD TOMMY, BON CAMARADE, AIDS IN HARVEST

French Farmers Delighted
Because British Soldiers
Help with Crops

PARIS, July 30.—The Petit Parisien publishes an article headed "Our Friends the British," in which it dwells on the excellent relations prevailing between the British Army and the French population.

It reports a decision of the British General Staff which has just been officially communicated to all the sub-prefects of the districts where British troops are in occupation and which should have particularly happy results. It is to the effect that General Officers commanding various units shall, so far as circumstances permit, place men and horses of the British Army at the disposal of the French farmers for the harvest. The communal mayors who wish to obtain the assistance of the British troops for members of their community must address themselves to the brigadier whose quarters are nearest and come to an understanding in regard to the conditions under which this assistance may be given.

The British soldiers in garrison spend their money freely and pay their way in the most correct manner, adds the Petit Parisien. Their presence in these villages is exceedingly fortunate for local trade. The money expended by the British Army in the Pas de Calais province alone exceeds 2,000,000 francs per month.

"But our friends," continues the Petit Parisien "not only give their money but also their hearts. The British newspapers and British statesmen speak in the highest terms of French efforts, French heroism, while they commiserate with the sufferings of the invaded French departments. Committees are formed to come to their assistance, and now we see Tommy in the intervals of battle turning up his shirt sleeves and gathering in the harvest side by side with our old men and our incomparable countrywomen. Good for Tommy! Bon camarade!"

CONSCRIPT OR VOLUNTEER?

(By HYMAN EDELSTEIN, Editor of the Canadian Jewish Chronicle.)

Let other nations vaunt their might,
With martial tyranny affright
The Sons of Freedom and of Peace;
But England never shall rejoice
To lift the sword and make to cease
The principle of man's free choice!

Let armies gather everywhere—
Our own free spirit shall be there
To drive the foe into the sea
And vindicate our liberty:—
Not driven, a trembling conscript slave
But free as he was born, and brave,
Each man shall rise and arm and stand
To guard the borders of our land:
For Englishmen must ever be
The volunteers of Liberty!

O Britain! show thyself the one—
Constant as the unsetting sun—
To scorn to use the word "compel,"
Though round thy shores burst every hell!—
Let our free spirit now prevail!
Defend the Empire!—if we fail,
And heed not our own Mother's call,
Truth fails, and Justice, Freedom—all!

Ye sons of England there your flag
Beckons to you, and will ye lag?
Wait for the shameful, base decree—
By force to shield your liberty!
Shall it be said that Englishmen
At duty's call, could falter then?
O never name "a conscript slave"
The son of England, free and brave!

But come in armies numberless;
Each act his part, and God shall bless!
Come of your own free will and show
To all the world that Britons know
Their duty to their destiny
As God's own Guard of Liberty!
O let no English lip command
"Britons by force shall serve their land!"
That were worse slavery by far
And worse damnation than all war!
Be true, be true, O England!—then
Shall Heav'n requite, though all earth raves
Let Englishmen be Englishmen
And Britons never shall be slaves!

THE ANSWER.

O never England—Freedom—fall!
God!—I answer to the call,
Answer—I give my life, my all!

It was a French General who sent the message to munition workers to "work hard, and we will strike hard." And that's the sort of strike to which no objection will be taken.

If, as suggested, the name "Flapper" is given to one of our new destroyers, we can rely upon it being "a fast 'un."

WON'T CUT HAIR UNTIL WAR ENDS JUST TO WIN A BET

St. Paul Man Undergoes
Personal Discomfort to
Save Hundred Dollars

PHILADELPHIA, August 14. —William A. Fischbach, of St. Paul, Minn., hasn't had his hair cut since the great European war broke out in August, 1914.

His matted and tangled locks of sandy hue have given rise to many surmises and rumors wherever he goes. Fischbach admitted he had undertaken to wear his hair untrimmed until the end of the war, but denied that the result of the struggle would make any difference.

"I hope the war will be ended soon," he said, "for I will not have my hair cut until it is over."

He hinted at a bet with a friend in St. Paul, but resisted all blandishments to tell the friend's name.

"If I wear my hair unshorn until the war is over he will pay me \$100," added Fischbach. "If I cut it before the end of the war I will have to pay him \$100. I am sure as any one can be that I will get that \$100."

Seaside Landlady (to visitors who have just taken her apartments): "And if there should be an air raid I've a beautiful cellar. But of course it would be an extra."

Eminent Woman Surgeon, who is also an ardent Suffragist (to wounded Guardsman): "Do you know, your face is singularly familiar to me. I've been trying to remember where we've met before."

Guardsman: "Well, mum, bygones be bygones. I was a police constable."

Badly-wounded Tommy: "I never remember such a quiet Bank Holiday, mum. Somehow nothing's brought the war home to me more."

"CELTIC FRINGE" MORE THAN DOING BIT IN STRUGGLE

Dundee Professor Discovers
Scotland Has Sent Most Men

IRELAND AND WALES
NEXT, HE CLAIMS

What is Being Done to Fill
Places of Soldiers

Special to The Montreal Star From
Our Correspondent Resident in
Glasgow.

GLASGOW, July 31. — A Dundee professor has been writin' in some of the London papers to explain that Scotland has done far mair for the war than it has got credit for. He tells o' Hielan' villages, which "were practically depopulated of their men" soon after the war began, an' o' the big proportions o' the men in the towns an' cities that hae enlisted. For Dundee itsel' "which is a woman's town and poor in men out of proportion to other large cities," there hae been mair than double the average of casualties suffered by the nation as a holl in proportion to its population.

The same applies generally to a' Scotland. In proportion to its population it has sent far mair men to the front than any ither pairt o' the kingdom; no' to speak o' the London Scottish, an' the Liverpool Scottish, an' the Scots frae Canada, New Zealand, Australia an' South Africa. Coontin' a' these, the professor reckons that there are three an' a half times as many Scots in the fightin' line, or in trainin', as the proportion frae England, Ireland or Wales.

FROM UNKNOWN SOURCE.

I dinna ken hoo he gets his figures, but he seems to ken what he is talkin' aboot. An' he says that Ireland an' Wales come next to Scotland in enthusiasm, which shows that "the Celtic Fringe" is takin' its share o' the war. There are naethin' like sae money young men no' in khaki in the streets o' Edinburgh an' Glasgow as there are in the streets o' London. A' this seems to show that we arena sae far ahint in the matter o' recruitin' as some folks writin' to the papers wad hae us believe. Hoo big the British Army really is we'll no likely ken until the war is ower, an' just at present naebody no' in Kitchen's confidence can guess nearer than half a million ae way or ither. But this new Registration Act, which is to mak' us a put doon oor names on then 15th o' August, an' explai what we are daen', what spare time we hae, what we can dae, an' what we are willin' to dae in the way o' helpin' to win the war, should gie the Government a fine idea o' what can yet be done in the way o' recruitin'. It will serve that purpose as well as the purposes which it professes to serve.

ARE WILLING.

An' there are lots o' things that mairt o' us could dae if only we had the chance, an' if the wark could be made to fit in wi' oor present ways o' makin' a livin'. It wad ne'er dae for men to throw up regular jobs, an' start makin' shells, if they had to learn the new wark, and wadna mak' a livin' at it, an' sae wad upset the wark they left an' at the same time put those dependin' on them in a condition of poverty. We haena just come to that stage yet. An' as the trouble is that the employers wha need men canna dae anything wi' men wha canna gie their holl time, it isna easy to use lots o' the men who are offerin' themselves for pairt-time war wark.

The school teachers o' Edinburgh, Glasgow, an' ither big toons, hae got ower the difficulty for at least twa months. A big lot o' them volunteered for war work in their holiday time, an' noo there are hundreds an' hundreds—maybe thousan's, for a' that I ken—pickin' berries up in the Perthshire districts. Because o' the war there was a great scarcity o' berry pickers an' there was a danger o' the fruit crop bein' lost. This is the teachers' way o' helpin' the nation, an' a fine way it is, too. As a rule berry pickers arena just the real gentry o' the country. It has been said that they are naethin' great by way o' example to the Perthshire community when they are up there in the season.

But the school teachers are different, an' they are gettin' different treatment. They arena gettin' bigger wages, but they are paid in different ways. They are boarded better, they hae fine dining-rooms an' dormitories, an' they dinna mix wi' the regular han's. They even hae pianos for their concerts at nicht. The regular han's sometimes eat what they can get, when they can get it, an' sleep whaur they happen to be when they are sleepy.

The question is, hoo many o' oor laws o' the Medes an' Persians—which couldna be altered—are to be knocked to smithereens by the war afore it is a' ower. The latest is that as there is a scarcity o' shop men an' shop women, an' as Kitchen's wants a' the shop men that can be spared, there should be a regular dinner oor in a' shops. The point o' this mayna appear just at aince, but when ye min' that because there are

nae fixed meal oors in shops mair han's maun be employed to relieve each ither, sae that they will a' get their meals at some time o' the day, the point will be seen. The idea noo is that if a shop wad fix meal oors, an' close for these 'oors, an' let a' its han's hae their dinner at the sametime, fewer han's wad be needed.

An' what for no, I wonder. Why shouldna shops close when their workers are haein' their dinner as well as a shipyard or an engine shop? Naebody wi' any gumption thinks o' kickin' up a row if he gangs to a business office atween one an' two o'clock an' gets naebody to attend to him. He kens better what to dae next time. He has his ain dinner. Sae the customers o' the shops will soon learn to keep clear o' the dinner 'oors. Already a number o' the bigger Glasgow shops hae started the new plan, an' mair will follow their example. An' likely after the war is ower it will be kept up. It's ower guld an idea to lose min' o' at aince.

WATTIE.

THE IRISH SAVED THE WHOLE THING AT GALLIPOLI

London Soldier Tells the
Story of Great Fight in
Cockney Dialect

SIMPLE SOLDIERS
STORY OF VALOR

Just Does His Bit, Obeys
Orders and Leaves the
Thinking to Others

LONDON, July 25.—Miss Nancy Price, the well known actress, has had a chat with another soldier who has seen and done things in this great war. He was one of those who took part in the great landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Here is his story—

I think that landin' at Gallipoli and the first couple o' weeks there is perhaps one of the most wonderful things us British 'as ever done, and I'm jolly glad I was there, in spite o' it 'avin' given me a fair sample o' 'Ell. You've never 'eard the truth o' it, nor never will, I don't suppose, as there's some things yer don't care to think about let alone talk on, an' I suppose as it's right to decide 'ow much or 'ow little to tell our folks at 'ome. Any'ow, them as knows better than us settles as it shan't be too much.

I did read one account what gave me some vague sort o' idea o' that scene on the V beach and the River Clyde. She was about, sixty tons, and 'er sides warn't bullet-proof, an' lots of men knowed it, too, poor devils. My word, I shan't forget the difference there was the night afore, when them 'olds was jammed with chaps from some o' our finest regiments, an' the night after, when the shells 'ad gone clean through 'er, carryin' men or anythin' else as they came across.

Well, I was a-sayin', you could see their faces shinin' out on yer as we slowly sailed across from Tenedos to the line of battleships. Then we landed straight on shore, and stranded on the sandy beach, Sedd-ul-Bahr at the top of the Peninsula.

TAUGHT HOW TO SPELL HELL.

I don't think any on us is likely to forget that landin'. Things 'appened what none of our fellers thought likely. The 'ills around the bay was full o' trenches, and they taught us 'ow to spell 'Ell for about forty-eight 'ours. I tell yer I've seen some sights, but I never seed anythin' to equal that. I think as we might 'ave 'ad a bit more cover from our battleships, but, there, they knows better than what we does. I think if

I hadn't been for the Maxims what we'd fixed up on the River Clyde it might 'ave been a different story to write 'ome about, an' it's a good job as the Turks only ad point-points on the 'ills and a battery on the Asia Minor coast, or we might 'ave been blowed up. I saw several of the German officers as was killed, but I didn't see no German privates.

The boat as we come out on reminded me of the wooden 'orse as they used many years back at—yes, Troy; that's right. There was 'oles made in 'er for the troops to come out o' on to a gangway round the 'ull. There was a picture of 'er in one of the illustrated papers what showed 'er in the position from which she's never moved. She's now a clearance station for wounded; and there was another picture of the Sedd-ul-Bahr fort, which I well remember sittin' under while they poured shells on the beach from the Asiatic side. There was another poor blighter with me what was killed while 'o was 'avin' a drink out of 'is water-bottle.

VOLUNTEERED FOR THE JOB.

Mind yer, we needn't 'ave been in that job at the landin', but we volunteered for it, bein' keen to start right away like, an' I ain't sorry as we did; but the result seems to 'ave been as we wasn't attached to no one in particular; an' could have vanished like smoke, and never been 'eard of again—funny state of affairs, ain't it?—but we're all right now, and attached to the R. N. D. About time, too, as two of four men is redooed to two boots, both for the same foot, between 'em, and not another article of clothin'.

There was a nice mess up at the Base Post Office, too; 'undreds o' letters for our chaps, and them not knowin' where any of the men was, exceptin' for a few. Well, I suppose as they'll remain there for ever an' ever. I didn't mind sayin' 'as I thinks this is because we've got no representative at the base, and records to say when folks is, an' what 'appens to 'em.

No, it ain't bare on the Gallipoli peninsula; the country is fairly green, and sprouts with young corn, and there is plenty o' fig trees and low scrub, and iris 'crows in plenty, and some wild roses and poppies, which makes us think of 'ome. I tell yer, it don't 'arf give some of us chaps a lump. Some'ow yer remembers thinks as yer never seemed to notice when yer 'ad 'em. There's small villages and isolated farms all deserted an' done for, an' there's a good many wells, which is somethin' pertu'ler, as the water seems all right.

"OT ENOUGH" FOR HIM.

Yes, I was in 'orspital at Alexandria, an' it's 'ot enough there, I can tell yer. I saw swarm o' locusts there one day, like a thick, 'eavy, yellor cloud they looked. They say as we've got to wait until Chris'mas for rain. They enjoys nine months with nothing' but sun an' dust. My word, the air warn't 'arf 'ot. The sun's all right, but I do like a change now and then, 'pecially when yer surrounded by miles an' miles o' sand which, when the wind does blow, drives into every nook an' cranny.

The days are invariable 'ot, but the nights is cold an' damp. The evenin' is the only cool part of the day, when the 'eat is 'idden an' the flies are asleep. When the evenin's finished then comes the nights; cold and damp they is now—it's the 'eavy dew what does it—an' none too pleasant when yer comes to spend 'em in the trenches.

Yet only gits twenty-four hours in the firin' line, then a rest. Yer can't go carryin' the stuff we 'as to carry for longer, it's too 'eavy. Yes, when

yer gits it yer soon gits a lot. Yer throws everythin' an' 'olds on 'ard to yer li water-bottle—it ain't arff place any'ow whether yer or whether yer ain't. Nothin' quid comes amiss.

For instance, there was stream which come from the lines, and up which thousas marched, and in which 'un besides there bein' much t water was poisoned—yet I no chaps as wasn't jolly glad it all the same—that show.

Well, I was tellin' about. It's a queer sort o' feelin' seem to know what it is a

yer realise all of a sudden as no more good at present, feels a bit sick crawlin' b the shells round yer, an' w no once yer was at 'ho mother. Yer see, there ain't comfortable, as yer can gi to, like in France. Yer u until yer right back in the ship, and even then yet ain

I think as no one who 's in a night attack lastin' can imagine what it's like. Bright the moon, yer don't for the day, when yer can as is comin' at yer. The t fire is like a great water-f seems as yer can pour bu shells into the enemy as mu please, an' it don't make r ence to the devils what's

Yes, yer jolly glad ter se side o' a 'orspital when yer th'in' inside of yer what al but when yer begins to gl word, yer don't 'arf git 'specially when nurses are an' the slater's a German—t 'elp matters, though I sup can't 'elp thei'selves, poor they was there afore the w ed. I did 'ear as all the pre was leavin', an' the R.A.M.C in' it over.

The chap in the next be was an Australian. 'E didn't talk much, as 'e got shot th the 'ead, an' was naturally quiet-like. I'd rather fight Australians than talk to 'em. Still that, o' course, is a taste.

WAR AIN'T NO PICNIC.

I can't say as the food w eat was exactly to my ta war ain't no picnic, an' no pects it to be. We got lots o drink, and I'm not much any'ow but when I does 'ave a good old English cow to I don't 'old with no Buffal

Yes, that's what yer want all—somebody to talk to, body as ain't sick. Yer sees yer don't know walkin' up the corridors, an' yer look blinds what's drawn ter l files out, an' yer gits the f The flies ain't no prize-pack yer. I can stand the shell but I'll be blowed if I can lent those flies—they p somethin' awful.

They say as wounded s always cheerful. Mind yer, cos yer only sees them as bad for one thing, an' anoth they can't 'elp thei'selves. funny to see everybody 'eads, necks, arms or feet t see yer pals 'oppin' about an sorts o' strange gymnastics— in' is really a funny thin', can't 'elp fellin' so jolly gl ain't a 'dealer,' an' as yer ter see no more of yer pal fer a bit, an' as yer ain't be defensed by shells an' b a bit, an' there's a nice co feeling, too' as you've done for the present. I dare say seem very heroic, but it's tr

Mind yer, I don't mean ter say as you'd funk goin' back, 'cause yer wouldn't, but it's like crawlin' out o' 'Eil for a bit. You'd go back again if yer know'd that was the only way of pullin' yer pal out—leastwise, yer would if yer were worth two-pennin' o' salt. One of the worst things as 'appens is the feelin' when yer drops off to sleep; yer dreams as yer ought ter 'ave been on guard. That's awful, that is!

As ter the Turks, what I've seen of 'em I should think they're jolly fine fighters, but they nearly always sur-

renders when they sees the bayonets. They'm like the Germans in that. Many o' those I've seen ain't in settled uniforms, but a sort of patch-work rig-out. Their artillery fire warn't much good at the start, but it's a sight better now, an' lots of our fellows knows it, poor blighters.

TURKS BETTER THAN GERMANS

After fights the Turks come out wif flags o' truce, an' takes away their wounded an' buries the deaders, an' they dresses our worst wounded, an' brings 'em up ter our trenches—not so bad for furriners! We, o' course, does the same, but, then, we always does, an' the enemy don't, not by a long chalk, I can tell yer.

I think as this goes ter show as our prisoners won't be so bad treated, though, o' course, one never knows as they won't change their minds, but any'ow, so far as I've 'eard they don't strip our wounded like the Germans does—they only takes field-glasses an' sich-like thin's. Them as surrenders does it in small numbers, an' they seems ter me ter be more like locals what 'as been made ter fight an' don't want ter. I'm one o' them as don't b'lieve in conscription, cos' I think a man as doesn't want ter fight an' is forced to ain't much good; they 'aven't got no 'eart fer their job.

All the mess ups what always 'appens at the start are smoothed out now, but armoured cars don't seem ter be of much use up ter the present; it's all trench warfare. It seems ter me as it would 'ave been better ter wait until we really could be of some use, instead o' getting cars an' men knocked out ter no particular purpose. O' course, there's always a lot of us chaps can't understand, an' most on us thinks we could do a jolly sight better if we 'ad the chance—I don't think!

Yes, I 'ave seen some great things done. Fine things 'appens every minute, yer might say—war seems ter bring out the best an' the worst. One of the chaps from the Munster Fusiliers told me as they lost all their officers, an' the Padre from the Dublins took 'em on, an' died leadin' 'em in a charge. I expect it's true all right.

These are two great regiments. My word, they 'aven't 'arf fought out ther, I tell yer. All the boys are simply bustin' wif stories of 'em. I don't think they knows what fear is, an' they goes on fightin', wounded or not, till they gits done in. I shan't forgit seein' 'em come back—what was left of 'em. They come back ter the River Clyde for water—an' their bayonets were still fixed—I needn't tell yer no more!

One of 'em had been set on by seven Turks, an' was bayoneted in six places, but 'e 'ad the satisfaction of doin' in three on 'em, an' seein' the rest run away. Now 'e's in 'orspital as cheerful as yer like. 'E got up the second day, nothin' would stop him, an' one of 'is wounds was through the back o' the shoulder into 'is lungs. That's a bit of orl-right. I don't mind tellin' yer as it ain't no use tryin' ter make solgers like 'im—you've got it in yer blood, or yer ain't.

Them two regiments was the first ter the front 'ere like in Franco. I don't says as our new army an' the Terriers ain't just as brave, but they 'aven't got that—well—indifference to everythin' an' pretty nigh everybody which the old 'ands 'as, 'specially when 'e 'appens to be an Irishman, an' I don't mind tellin' yer as I believe they saved us at Gallipoli, an'. In a way, the ole bloomin' thing. Any'ow, we know jolly well as we should be in a sight different place now if it warn't for them.

"PIC" IS MASCOT FOR MONTREALERS AT SHORNCLIFFE

He is a Grandson of Caesar,
King Edward's Great
Favorite

HOME FOLKS LIKE CANADIAN BOYS

Physical Fitness is Made
Necessary for Soldiers
Training for Front

LONDON, July 30—A correspondent of the Daily Express writes:—The happiest and the fittest army respond to an Empire's call is housed in the camps scattered round Shorncliffe.

Major-General Sam Hughes made a two days' tour of the string of camps, and was struck by the wonderful condition of the men whom he saw at work and play. Certainly no Minister of Defence has ever visited a more contented army.

All ranks feel that they are but a step from the battlefield on which they are eager to come to grips with the Hun. On a fine day they can see the outline of the French coast, and when work is over they try to figure off how long it will take them to get across the strip of sea.

The men are the pick of Canada's sons. Hundreds are wealthy young fellows, who do not care a rap in what capacity they serve so long as they can fight at the earliest opportunity. In one company, I am told, there are four millionaire privates. A bugler in another battalion threw a post at \$1.10 a month with the Canadian Pacific Railway to enlist.

There is an enormous percentage of young bankers in one unit, and of college students in another. Work at the Royal College of New Brunswick, one of the oldest universities, is almost at a standstill owing to the rush of students to the colors. There are enough lawyers and brokers to run a palace of justice, a stock exchange, and several produce markets.

WOUNDED WANT TO GO BACK.

Cheeriest of them all are men who have already met the Hun face to face in Flanders, and have now recovered from their wounds.

"We are reported fit for action again," many of them told me to-night, "nad we hope it will not be long before we can pay off old scores."

One man, a sergeant from Toronto, pointed to his leg, in which a shrapnel shell made three deep incisions. Part of the metal remains in his limb, forming a ridge in the flesh.

"When next I meet a German," he said, "I shall not hit him in the leg."

A private from British Columbia wore an officer's hat. It had become greasy in battle, and the peak was frayed at the edge.

"At Festubert," he said, "some dirty German threw a grenade at me. I felt a nasty pinch at the side of the head, which did not matter, but it blew my hat clean away, so I picked up this one on the field. It's the only hat I can get that fits me."

There are still some here of the "Dirty Dozen," which is the pet name of the 12th Battalion, who claim to have achieved more honors in the field than any other Canadian unit.

The 12th have captured several lines of trenches, won one Military Cross and seven D.C.M.s, and left more than a hundred dead.

PET OF THE REGIMENT.

The pet of the 12th, who are also known as the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, is Pic, a dignified wire-haired fox terrier, certified to be grandson of Caesar, the favorite dog of the late King Edward.

Pic takes the whole district as his exercise ground, and makes temporary friends with other battalions, but he always returns to the 12th for bones and homage.

He was presented to the "Dirty Dozen" by a lady who met Lieutenant Bowen at dinner in the neighborhood of Piccadilly.

"Are you a real Canadian?" the lady asked the officer. "Born in Canada and always lived there?"

Assured that it was so, she said she would like to present Caesar's grandson, with his pedigree to the 12th as a mascot. That is how Pic came to Shorncliffe, and why they shake hands with him solemnly, and pledge themselves to do him honor on the battlefield.

The Wily Turk:

The Turks may be running short of ammunition, but they are not without a sense of humour. One day a huge cheer was raised by our men, who, instead of charging, popped up on the parapets, all the machine-guns they had and trained them on the enemy, in the expectation that the latter would show themselves in their readiness to meet a coming charge.

But never a Turk exhibited so much as a turban. Instead, a fairly good imitation of a British cheer came from the Turkish trenches, a derisive note in it proving that the enemy had seen through the British ruse.

GRAND FLEET ON GUARD; EVERY SHIP IN HER PLACE; EVERY MAN AT HIS POST

*Archbishop of York Writes of Recent Visit to
Britannia's Great Naval Bulwark and Tells His
Impressions of Men and Their Sacrifices*

(The Archbishop of York, in the
London Times.)

Sailor, what of the debt we owe you?
Day or night is the peril more?
Who so dull that he fails to know
you,

Sleepless guard of our island shore?

Safe the corn to the farmyard taken,
Grain ships safe upon all the seas—
Homes in peace and a faith un-
shaken,

Sailor, what do we owe for these?

These lines (from a poem in the
Times of September 16, 1914), came
into my mind when from the bridge
of a destroyer I saw the Grand
Fleet stretched before me, the grey
ships silent and ready in the grey
light of the northern seas. It may
perhaps serve to enforce the debt
of gratitude which the nation owes
to the officers and men of the fleet
if I give a short account of a memor-
able fortnight which, at the invita-
tion of the Commander-in-Chief, I
was recently allowed to spend
among them. My desire was to bring
them a message of thanks and re-
membrance from the Motherland
and of benediction from the Mother
Church which has the great ma-
jority of them under her care.

It is difficult for them to realize
the value of their long-drawn vigil.
Their one longing is to meet the
German ships and sink them; and
yet month after month the German
ships decline the challenge. The
men have little time or chance or
perhaps inclination to read accounts
in serious journals of the invaluable
service which the navy is fulfilling
by simply keeping its watch; and
naval officers do not make speeches
to their men. I think, indeed I
know, that it was a real encourage-
ment to them to hear a voice from
the land of their homes telling them
of the debt their country owes them
for the command of the seas—the
safety of the ships carrying food and
means of work to the people, sup-
plies of men and munitions to the
fields of battle—which is secured to
us by the patient watching of the
fleet. As for the deeper message in
God's name which it was my main
desire to give them, it is not for me
here to write. All I can say is that
no man trying to speak a word of
God and from God to his fellow-
men could wish for a more ready
and inspiring response.

NOTHING LEFT TO CHANCE.

The arrangements for the visit
were made by the Commander-in-
Chief and the Admirals command-
ing the other bases, whose guest I
was. They were models of careful
organization. They proved that by
the navy, whether in arranging the
visit of an archbishop or in prepar-
ing for a fight, nothing is left to
chance. I wish that the masters of
ecclesiastical ceremonies at home

could learn some lessons from the
flag captains of the fleet. It proved
to be possible to arrange great vol-
untary services on two Sunday af-
ternoons and on a week-day morn-
ing. At the first there were the
Commander-in-Chief and his staff,
the other Admirals, and nearly 5,000
officers and men. The ships of the
fleet were lying around, looming out
of a dull grey mist—it was a most
moving experience to commit that
distant fleet to the care and bless-
ing of God. The scene of the sec-
ond, bathed in sunshine, where about
3,000 officers and men were group-
ed, was very different. The third
service, if less romantic in its set-
ting than the first, was as a spec-
tacle the most impressive of the
three—indeed, I have never seen
anything like it. Nearly 9,000 offi-
cers and men gathered in a vast
dry dock. The weather was beauti-
ful: the acoustics of the dock were
perfect. I shall never forget that sea
of upturned faces, frank and bronzed,
the stillness with which they
listened to every word, the sense of
an unseen Presence in our midst.

There were four Confirmation ser-
vices—two of them in the flag-
ships of the Admirals in command,
attended by hundreds of men. About
180 were confirmed—warrant and
petty officers, artificers, men and
boys, and one or two midshipmen.
One afternoon, wet and squally, I
consecrated a field as a new naval
cemetery. The congregation was
about 1,800 men from the destroyer
flotillas, who sang and listened with
a true naval indifference to weather.
One whole day, in a shelter
extemporized as a chapel, one after-
noon and one morning in churches
ashore elsewhere, I spent with the
chaplains in quiet thought and
prayer. Every day there were visits
to selected ships, to which drafts
of men from neighboring ships were
sent, and there I spoke and gave
God's blessing to crowds of men
standing on deck or sitting among
the turrets in every variety of pic-
turesque grouping. Never again can
I hope to find such keen and ready
listeners. Altogether, during ten
days, I gave over 400 addresses. It
was impossible to feel tired in an
atmosphere of such generous atten-
tiveness and welcome.

As I left the last base the Com-
mander-in-Chief sent me this tele-
gram:

On this eve of your departure
from the Grand Fleet on completion
of a visit which to us all will ever
be memorable, please accept from
the officers and men their grateful
thanks for your self-sacrificing
labors, the result of which will be of
lasting benefit. May I also express
my personal gratitude in all sincer-
ity.

I can only hope that the unfailing
sympathy and support which he and
all the officers and men so un-
grudgingly gave me were not given
wholly in vain.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

Let me try to describe some of
the impressions which this visit has

left indelibly printed on my heart
and mind. It is not easy. The
Grand Fleet is a world apart, with
its own life, its own task, its own
wonderful and incommunicable spirit.
It is difficult to speak of it to those
who inhabit a world so different.

(1) To share the life of the Grand
Fleet even for a short time enables
one to realize the "sacrifices" which
its officers and men have made and
are making for their country. We
are entering the second year of the
war. Let it be remembered that
not for three or six, but for twelve
months the fleet has been enduring
the strain of immediate readiness for
battle. Almost all of its ships have
been constantly at sea. They had no
harbor secure from danger. They
roamed ceaselessly over waste north-
ern and western seas at full speed,
often in mild weather, with the
water covering the decks, in a region
where the winter light lasts only a
few hours, each ship moving hither
and thither in the dark, her hun-
dreds of men shut down below. It
is almost impossible to realize the
perpetual strain of such an experi-
ence. Officers and men have all
the responsibilities of war without
the thrill and excitement of battle.

Day by day they have to be ready
for action. Leave is almost impos-
sible. Many of them have not had
48 hours leave, few of them have had
more, since the war began. No
men have a greater love of their
homes. They have often been with-
in reach, sometimes even within
sight, of them. Yet none can be
spared, week by week they are wait-
ing for a chance which never comes.
Some of them, to the envy of their
comrades, have had their day—in
the Dogger Bank, the Heligoland
Bight, the Falkland Islands, the Dar-
danelles. But for most of them
"the day" is still to come. It is im-
possible to describe the strain of
waiting for it.

THE SPIRIT OF CHEERFULNESS.

(2) Yet in spite of all they are
full of "cheerfulness." Every cap-
tain had the same word—nothing
could be better than the spirit of the
whole crew. On deck you may see
officers wrestling with the mighty
"medicine-ball," and men playing
cricket or quoits and every variety
of ingenious game. Thanks to excel-
lent food, fresh air, exercise, and the
absence of shore temptations the
health of the fleet is admirable.
When I was with the largest sec-
tion, the rate of sickness (including
accidents) was just under one per
cent. The men at work on board
ship are a vision of smartness and
alacrity. They are all splendidly "fit"
in body and spirit.

(3) The "organization" of a great
fleet mobilized for war is something
which cannot be realized until it is
seen. This is the place to mention
with grateful remembrance a class
of men of whose brave services we
at home think too seldom—the skip-
pers and crews of the trawlers who
day by day and night by night are
facing the dangers of patrolling and
mine-sweeping. Their crews are men
with

own powers of discipline, rough, hearty, infinitely patient, devoid of fear. The war has brought the navy and the fleet of coasters and trawlers into a new comradeship. Let none of our people at home forget what they owe to these hardy and fearless men.

(4) I must say one word about the chaplains. There is not an easy place to fill. But in ship after ship I heard expressions of the most cordial esteem and appreciation of the "padre" and his influence in the ship. One of his difficulties in most ships is the want of any place set apart for his use. In some of the large new battleships and battle cruisers a small chapel has been constructed; and I hope that this precedent may be followed. The chaplain is not likely to forget that his ship is his church as well as his parish; but it makes a great difference to his work if he can have a quiet corner within it in which to celebrate the Holy Communion, to hold voluntary services and classes, and to have undisturbed talk with the men. In the navy the difficulties which seem to have beset the army in the way of a sufficient provision of chaplains scarcely exist. Every ship of any size has her own chaplain, who lives in her, shares her life with his comrades, and goes where she goes. Let me commend this work of our naval chaplains to the prayers of my fellow churchmen.

A "BAND OF BROTHERS."

(5) Of the efficiency of the fleet it is not for a mere outsider to speak; but even he cannot fail to be impressed by the all-pervading sense of "readiness." It seemed as if there was one word written on every ship, on every part of her, on every man within her — the word Ready. There was no haste, no bustle, no confusion. Every ship in her place and every man at his post was ready.

(6) I have kept to the last the deepest and most moving impression of all — the splendid spirit of "comradeship and unity" which binds the Grand Fleet together. At dinner or luncheon every day I met all the Admirals, most of the captains, and many of the other officers of the fleet. Of course they have had their anxieties about questions of naval policy which are not within their sphere; but no word has reached the public ear. As for their relations with one another and with their superiors in command I never heard one word of criticism, never felt the slightest breath of jealousy. In manner, in word, in spirit they justified the boast of one of the Vice-Admirals—"We are all a great band of brothers." It was refreshing and exhilarating beyond words to find oneself in a world governed by a great tradition, so strong that it has become an instinct of unity and mutual trust.

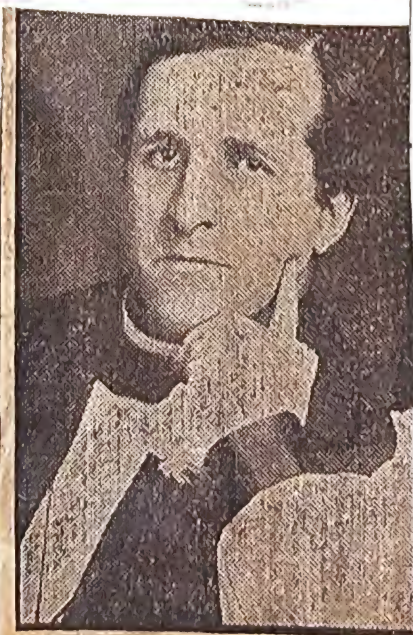
But to the influence of this great tradition must be added the influence of a great personality. I cannot refrain from saying here that I left the Grand Fleet sharing to the full the admiration, affection, and confidence which every officer and man within it feels for its Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Jellicoe. Here assuredly is the right man in the right place at the right time. His officers give him the most absolute trust and loyalty. When I spoke of him to his men I always felt that quick response which to a speaker is the sure sign that he has reached and touched the hearts of his hearers. The Commander-in-Chief — quiet, modest, courteous, alert, resolute, holding in firm control every part of his great fighting engine — has under his command not only the ships but the heart of his fleet. He embodies and strengthens that comradeship of single-minded service which is the crowning honor of the navy.

I think as I write of the scene on

his flagship when in the presence of the whole ship's company I took my leave and I feel again the emotion which it stirred. It was hard enough to hear his warm and generous words; but when, as I went down the ship's side, the band struck up, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," I had no strength left in me. No, that acquaintance with the Grand Fleet will never be forgot by me. Will its officers and men accept these sincere, unstudied words as a poor token of my gratitude for the inspiration which it brought me? But I hope that what I have written may remind those who read it of the debt which the whole nation owes to its navy at this momentous time.

By one great man that debt has been acknowledged in no grudging terms. Said General Botha on his return from his victory in South Africa—"Were it not for the British Navy keeping the seas clear, it would have been absolutely impossible for me to have achieved what we have done." We at home have even more cause to be grateful. But there is a danger lest we forget. We read daily accounts of the bravery, the endurance, the achievements of our soldiers at the front, and it is not less but more that we want to read. But for good reasons we can read little or nothing about the long watch kept by our sailors on the sea. Though they are out of sight, let them never be out of mind. Let us keep a place for them continually in our thoughts and prayers.

But there is something more that must be said. The Grand Fleet does not ask for our gratitude it does ask for our support. It was simply intolerable to be greeted on returning from the fleet by the news that one of our unworthy domestic disputes threatened the coal supply which is the first necessity of its life. It has become more plain than ever that it does not rest only with the fleet and the army to win this war. It rests also, and perhaps mainly, with the nation at home. I tried to take a message from the country to the fleet. I would that I could now bring a message from the fleet to the country. "We are doing our part, day and night. We look to you to do yours." It will be well with our cause if the people here at home will do their part with something of that willingness to listen to the call of God, of that spirit of readiness, of self-sacrifice, of patient cheerfulness, of comradeship and unity which I felt everywhere around me during my visit to the Grand Fleet.



Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., Archbishop of York.

SURRENDER OF AMARA.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

The Press Bureau on Sunday announced that the town of Amara, in Mesopotamia, surrendered to the British Forces on June 8.

The Secretary of State for India now publishes the following report in regard to this success:—

Fuller reports of the advance up the Tigris and the occupation of Amara show that as a result of the action on May 31-June 1 the enemy's force which had been threatening Kurna for some time became completely demoralized. No resistance appears to have been offered to the small party pursuing by the river, Turks trying to escape as fast as they could in mahalas and steamers.

The former surrendered on being overtaken, whilst the Turkish gunboat Marmarias was sunk and the transport Mosul captured.

Although the strength of the force which arrived at Amara in the Comet and some small launches was quite insignificant, the



entire garrison, which according to the latest information numbered over 1,000, surrendered, including the Turkish Civil Governor of Amara, Halim Boy, the Commandant of the force recently opposing us at Kurna, and Saif Ullah, Commandant of the two fire brigade battalions.

Shortly after our occupation of Amara the advanced guard troops of Daghestan's column, which had hastily retreated from the Koridia valley, entered the town and were captured; the remainder of this force, estimated at about 2,000, fled, leaving a heavy gun in our hands. The remnants of the enemy who have so far escaped capture are retiring in a state of disorganization, many having discarded their arms.

The captures mentioned in the communiqué of the 7th inst. (viz., 80 officers, 2,000 men, &c.) referred to those made in the operations on the Tigris since May 31.

OUR SOLDIERS' BACKERS

Employers Responding Cheerfully

Fifteen Additions Today

Today there were received from employers of labor the adhesion of fifteen large establishments who will encourage enlistment by giving to their employes a recognition of their patriotism.

Employers have the whole question of enlistment largely in their own hands, and they are showing by their responses to the appeal that they realize their influence.

DECIDED A YEAR AGO.

The Directors of the National Drug and Chemical Co., on August 6th, of last year, passed the following resolution regarding employes who enlisted for active service:

"It was decided to instruct the Managers of the Branches of the Company to the effect that leave of absence shall be granted to employes who may enlist and be called to serve in the War, the positions of such employes to be kept open for them, remuneration during absence to be dealt with according to the merits of each case."

PREFERENCE TO SOLDIERS.

The Editor of The Montreal Star,

Dear Sir,—A number of our men have already enlisted, and more will be going in a short time, and we are conscious that it removes the cause of

the hesitation of many to know that they will be cared for on their return. We believe, also, that it is of equal importance for those who are relinquishing their positions to take their part in the war to know that if they are not so fortunate as to have a position kept open for them, there are many employers, who, when filling vacancies on the staff, or in the factory, will give the preference to returned soldiers.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON.

POSITIONS FOR ALL.

To the Editor of The Montreal Star.

Sirs,—We desire to intimate that our company will gladly find positions for any and all of our men leaving for the front. We are pleased to mention that a former aut driver went with the First Contingent, and has won a D. S. M. We refer to Rene Mallette.

BRITISH-AMERICAN DYEING CO.

National Drug & Chemical Co.
The S. B. Foote Co.
Brandram-Henderson, Ltd.
The British-American Dyeing Co.
Alex. McArthur & Co.
The Gillette Safety Razor Co.
The Salada Tea Co.
Lamontagne Ltd.
Willis & Co., Ltd.
The Crescent Machine Co.
J. Hirsch & Sons.
Harris Harkness & Co.
The Montreal Umbrella & Suspender Co.
The Golden Gate Mfg. Co.
W. P. Downey.
C. H. Johnson & Sons, Ltd.
Ahern Safe Co., Ltd.
The Desbarats Printing Co.
The Hudson Bay Knitting Co.
The Southam Press, Ltd.
The Smith-Patterson Co.
Morton, Phillips & Co.
The Modern Printing Co.
Miller Bros Co., Ltd.
The Garth Co.
The Canadian Rubber Co., Ltd.
The Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
The Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
John Lovell & Sons, Ltd.
Caron Freres.
C. R. Corneil, Ltd.
Canada Box Co., Ltd.

Hiran L. Piper Co., Ltd.
Jenkins Bros., Ltd.
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.
Standard Chemical Co., Ltd.
Dominion Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Alliance Co.
Alaska Feather & Down Co.
St. Lawrence Waggon Co., Ltd.
J. H. Blumenthal Sons, Ltd.
Berman Bros. & Co.
H. Kellert & Sons.
The National Rubber Co.
B. Gardner & Co.
L. O. Grothe, Ltd.
The City of Montreal.
The City of Westmount.
The City of Outremont.
The City of Maisonneuve.
The Crown Trust Co.
The D. Harrison Bakery.
Fashion Craft Ltd.
Christie Brown & Co.
The John Murphy Co.
Almy's Ltd.
Jas. Ogilvy & Sons.
D. K. McLaren, Ltd.
The Mark Workman Co.
C. Levinson, Son & Co.
Fels & Lippe.
Lamontagne Ltd.
M. Harris & Co.
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.
The Canada Envelope Co.
The Slater Shoe Co.

Geo. W. Reed & Co.
L. H. Packard & Co.
The Benallack Lithographing & Printing Co., Limited.
The E. A. Small Co., Ltd.
H. Vineberg & Co., Ltd.
The Protestant Hospital for the Insane.
William Davies Co., Ltd.
Grimm Manufacturing Co.
J. & T. Bell, Ltd.
Federated Press.
Montreal Biscuit Co.
Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd.
Walter Baker & Co., Can., Ltd.
Williams Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd.
J. Eveleigh & Co., Ltd.
Tooke Bros., Ltd.
National Acme Manufacturing Co.
Mooney Biscuit & Candy Co., Ltd.
Goodwins, Ltd.
Albert Soaps, Ltd.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Ltd.
Peck Rolling Mills, Ltd.
Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Ltd.
R. Gardner & Son, Ltd.
The Windsor Hotel Co., Ltd.
Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Lymans, Ltd.
Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd.
Carreras & Marcianus of Canada, Ltd.
S. Klein, Ltd.
Shinnick Express.
Frontenac Breweries Ltd.
E. F. Phillips Electrical Works, Ltd.
D. Lalonde, Ltd.
Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd.
B. Plow & Co., Ltd.
L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co.
Joseph Fortier, Ltd.
Chas. Gurd & Co.
William V. Dawson, Ltd.
Thomas Robertson & Co., Ltd.
The N. K. Fairbank Co.
The Walter M. Lowney Co.
The G. Gilmore Co.
The Montreal Blanket Co.
Boulter-Waugh, Ltd.
The Stewart Bottling Co.
S. H. Ewing & Co.
The McClary Manufacturing Co.
H. Simons & Sons.
Meldrum Brothers.
The Bell Telephone Co.
The Northern Electric Co.
The Montreal Star Publishing Co.
The Sherwin-Williams Paint Co.
The Davidson Manufacturing Co.
Henry Birks & Sons.
The St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries.
The Canada Paint Co.

GLORY OF BLACK WATCH SOLDIERS GROWS BRIGHTER

Additional Lustre Shed on History by Recent Events

When this war is over the history of the famous Black Watch will have to be rewritten. The glorious past will in no way have faded, but the more recent achievements of the historic regiment, with its many battalions, will shed additional lustre on the name.

In that new history no story will be more renowned than the stand of the 13th Battalion of the Canadian division at Ypres. Soon the 42nd Battalion, also allied with the Black Watch, and like the 13th, raised in Montreal, will be in France, it is believed, writing further pages in that history. Then will follow the 73rd, for which recruiting will soon begin here. And that battalion, too, will carry the crest of the Black Watch into Flanders, and will add to the glory and renown of "the Royal Highland Regiment," as it is known. There are some incidents in the story of the Black Watch that are well worth re-telling. No man who intends to join the 73rd could hear without a thrill of pride the story of the assault on Ticonderoga in 1758.

ABERCROMBIE'S FORCE.

The Black Watch was one of the regiments which formed a part of the force commanded by Gen. Abercrombie in the war against the French, now our allies. They advanced on Ticonderoga, in June, through the forest. The scouts had reported the place indifferently fortified, and held by some 5,000 French with 3,000 more coming up. Abercrombie's force consisted of 6,337 regulars and 9,000 provincials. But the scouts were wrong. Ticonderoga was practically impregnable. The British, however, attacked with great vigor, notwithstanding the fact that they were under a terrible disadvantage. They had no artillery and the fort was protected by an abattis, composed of large trees.

The 42nd had been detailed as part of the reserve. They were held back and compelled to stand aside and see the attacking force rush up time after time, only to be driven back by the withering fire that came from behind the abattis. The dead were strewn about the ground and the cries and groans of the wounded were horrible there in the bright sunlight of the clearing. At last they could stand the inaction no longer. Disregarding commands they started forward.

Broadswords in hand they crossed the open space. They reached the abattis. With their swords they hacked and hewed at the trees. In frenzied rage they forced a way. A few actually got beyond the barricade. All were instantly killed, however.

FIVE HOURS' FIGHT.

A writer who was present afterwards told the story. "The Highlanders, screaming with rage, rushed time after time on us, and it was not till their general sounded the retreat three times that they were prevailed on to abandon the attack."

The fight lasted five hours and the regiment lost 647 killed and

wounded out of a total of 1,100. An officer who witnessed the struggle wrote:

"I am penetrated with the great loss and immortal glory acquired by the Highlanders engaged in this affair. Impatient for the fray, they rushed forward to the entrenchments into which many of them actually mounted. Their intrepidity was rather animated than damped by witnessing their comrades fall on every side. They seemed more anxious to avenge the fate of their deceased friends than careful to avoid a like death."

The following year the Black Watch again advanced against this stronghold and this time, after a fight of but half an hour, added to their glories by capturing it.

A ONE-EYED RECRUIT.

LONDON, July 30.—A man with one eye was enlisted last week at Aberdeen. Mr. John Littlejohns, of Pontypridd, was telling the audience about the horrors that would befall Aberdeen if the Germans got there, when a young man who had lost one eye shouted out that he would go and fight them if the officers would have him.

"Come on, my boy," said Captain Malyon, "we will take you for home service." The young man climbed to the platform amid the cheers of the crowd, and was accepted as a recruit.

BERLIN SILENT ON REPORT U-30 HAS BEEN SUNK

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, August 14.—The Admiralty declines to comment on the report published abroad that the German submarine U-30 had been sunk off a German port by accident, in consequence of a defect in operation, but subsequently had been raised.

Official information is refused also concerning the fate of the crew. As the German navy has a special ship for raising sunken craft and other facilities for coping with such emergencies, the report may quite possibly be true.

A despatch from Amsterdam on July 5 said the U-30 had been sunk off the mouth of Ems and raised thirty-six hours later, one member of the crew losing his life.

LIGHTS OUT!

Sergeant: "Now then, how many times do you chaps want telling to put that light out?"
Voice from Tent: "It ain't a light, sergeant, it's the moon!"

Sergeant: "I don't care a tinker's clank, blash what it is, put it out!"

OUR FUNNY LANGUAGE.

As a crack shot McLeod was unique,
"Got there," every time, so to spique.
Near Ypres (not Wipers)
Some twenty Hun snipers
Went down to Mac's rifle last wique.

Author of "Song of Hate" is Apologising for His Composition

AMSTERDAM, August 14.—Even Ernest Lissauer appears to be becoming ashamed of the Song of Hate. He writes to the Berlin Tageblatt saying he agrees with its view that the song is not intended for the young, and he has often advised against its publication in school books.

"The Song of Hate," he writes, "was written as the result of a passionate impulse in the first week of the war, when the impression created by England's declaration of war was fresh."

"The Song of Hate is a political poem directed not against individual Englishmen, but collectively against the English will to destruction which threatens Germany. In the excitement of these days my feelings were deeply stirred by this. Whether these feelings can continue with the cool consideration of practical politics is another question."

KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE BY LION.

Mr. George Sinclair, a farmer, of the Knock Mill, East Linton, has received intimation that his son, Norman Sinclair, has been killed by a while on active service on the Rhodesian front. Mr. Norman Sinclair was 38 years of age.

"DUTY ALWAYS" IS THE MOTTO OF THE AUSTRALIANS

MALTA, July 15.—Subjoined is a stirring and touching letter addressed to the Australian wounded by a woman teacher in the Ballarat High School:

Ballarat, May 12, 1915.

Dear Australian Boys, — I don't know which of you will read this letter. I don't care, for you are all alike, dear and precious to every Australian at home. Every Australian woman's heart this week is thrilling with pride, with exultation, and while her eyes fill with tears, she springs up, as I did, when the story in Saturday's Argus was finished, and says: "Thank God I am an Australian."

Boys, you have honored our land; you, the novices, the untrained, the untaught in war's grim school, have done the deeds of veterans. Oh, how we honor you, how we glory in your matchless bravery, in your yet more wonderful fortitude, which the war correspondent says was evinced so marvellously as your boatloads of wounded cheered and waved amid their pain as you were rowed back to the vessels.

What gave you the courage for that heroic dash to the ridge, boys? British grit, Australian nerve and determination to do or die; a bit of the primeval man's love of a big fight against heavy odds, God's help, too, surely, who accompanied you through a veritable Valley of the Shadow of Death.

HAVE MADE HISTORY.

Dear lads, I think your deed was one of the most heroic ever sung in romance or told in epic. From Homer's time downward no deed in history excels it. You have indeed made history, and written your names indelibly on the glorious leaves of the roll of fame.

Just after the war broke out, last year, I lost five brothers, from illness, within a fortnight of each other, and I just said, "Oh, if they had only died fighting for their country." May you be spared, however, to live and fight again for yours.

I teach in the Ballarat High School. Some boys—you are all boys (ah, so young to do such deeds of valor)—may know one who reads this, for many are at the front who have passed through our school. Well, that terrible onrush of April 25, of which we know all too little of yet, has already seen two of our boys laid out, and at least two wounded.

It was our sad duty to have our flag half-mast for Lieut. S. R. Close last Monday week, and to speak to all our students of him; then last Monday the same sad honors were paid to Lieut. Arthur Cunvon Walker, of the 14th Battalion.

December, and as I walked along with him to the train I said: "Arthur, have you no fear of what you may be called on to face at the front, no thought of death?" "No," he said, quietly, a pleasant smile breaking through his quiet reserve.

Arthur never talked much, and never about himself. "I just think of going straight ahead, and don't think at all of what might happen." And that's the way, boys, is it not? As your school motto says, "Duty always." And I think you have all lived up to that, whatever school was honored by your attendance.

Then I asked if his mother felt his going away much. "Well, if she does," he said, "she doesn't let me see it." And that's the way his mother is bearing up today, and many a mother more throughout Australia.

THE ULTIMATE ISSUE.

Dear boys, I'm sure you will feel a little rewarded for your deeds of prowess, if you know how the whole Commonwealth, nay, the whole Empire, is stirred by them. Every Sunday, now, we are singing the following lines after "God Save the King,"

LEFT THE TOWER AS GREAT SHELLS REACHED THE TOP

The narrow escape which a Montreal man had when the Germans began firing 100-pound shells at his observation post, is recounted in a letter received by Mrs. S. Turton, 1593 de Chateaubriand avenue, Montreal, from her husband, an English reservist, who was recalled to the colors in the opening week of August, 1914. He has been through the battles of Neuve Chapelle and La Bassée, with the 114th Heavy Battery, R.G.A., and has escaped injury. The letter says in part:

"We have been in action almost continuously since last October, and only left the firing line on two occasions when we went for a rest, one week in November and two weeks in February. Since then we have not been out of the firing line. I had rather a lively time about the 13th of this month (July). I was up at one of our observation stations, a building with a tower about 200 feet high attached to it. I and two more were at the top of the tower, when one of the enemy's batteries commenced to shell the building. Well, we came down to the bottom of the tower, and there we stayed until six shells had hit the place, then decided to clear out. We got about 100 yards away when a shell burst right on top of the tower—that made seven hits out of about thirteen rounds. The shells were fairly large ones, each weighing about a 100 pounds. We all got away safely, only two infantrymen who were in the roadway were slightly wounded."

CANADIANS ARE WELL PRAISED BY BRITISH OFFICER

"I had the pleasure the other day in London of handing to Major Edgar, of the 13th Light Horse of Canada, a shield on behalf of the 16th Lancers, with which they are affiliated, and I can assure you that the admiration of the British Army for the Canadian troops is no surface thing—it is deep and sincere, and no words can give adequate expression to the splendid, magnificent work they have been doing."

Col. C. J. Eccles, D. S. O., the commanding officer of the 16th Lancers, said this to a Star representative this morning at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, adding that he had seen the Canadians in action, and no commander could wish for better troops.

Col. Eccles won his D. S. O. for the part he played in the heroic retreat from Mons, when the little British force held back the hordes of Germany, and when every man was a hero. But he would not talk about that beyond remarking that it was a wonderful action on the part of the British. The 16th Lancers are fighting as infantrymen, forming part of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, and Colonel Eccles and his men went up to reinforce the Canadian troops in those terrible days at St. Julien, when the Germans used their gas and the Canadians "saved the day."

TWICE WOUNDED.

Col. Eccles has been twice wounded—in November a bullet smashed a bone in his right foot, and he was invalided home to London. Going back to his command, he was wounded again in May, receiving shrapnel bullets in his hip and back. He was again sent back to England and nursed back to health in the splendidly equipped hospital for officers managed by Mrs. Arnold, a Canadian, who transformed her home in South Kensington into a hospital, and has been running it ever since.

"All our cavalry are now dismounted, and they are working like navvies. At Neuve Chapelle we were ready waiting for three days to dash through if they had made the gap, but it didn't come off.

The cavalry soldier is proving himself a splendid fellow in his new job—always cheery and willing."

"And we shall come out on top all right, there is no doubt about that.

The spirit of the whole unit is splendid and cheerful, and while we don't know what Lord Kitchener, Gen. Joffre and Gen. French are preparing, everyone from top to bottom of the army is confident that we shall win out."

Col. Eccles came out on the Corsican to benefit his health by the voyage, and is returning to the battle-front soon.

Turkish Trenches Cap-
tured and 500 Yards
Gained from New
Landing Place at
Suvla Bay

Special Star Cable.
ATHENS August 18.—Two more British submarines are reported in a despatch from Mitylene to have penetrated the Dardanelles and entered the Sea of Marmora, where they are preventing the sending of ships to revictual the Turkish army on Gallipoli Peninsula. The situation of the Turkish army on Gallipoli Peninsula. The situation of the Turkish army is now regarded as critical, the despatch adds.

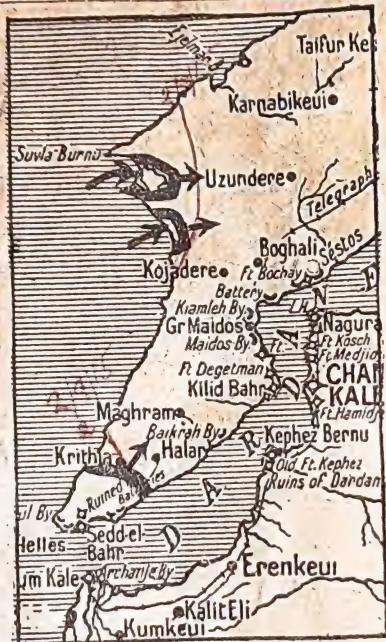
Special Cable to the Montreal Star.
LONDON, August 18. — Allied troops at the Dardanelles have resumed the offensive. An official report from Sir Ian Hamilton, the British commander on Gallipoli Peninsula, received here today, announce the capture of Turkish trenches near Suvla Bay and an advance of 500 yards.

This is the largest gain made by the Allies in several weeks. It is apparent that the British and French governments have ordered that the fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula be forced. The statement follows:

"Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the southern zone the situation was unchanged during the 14th and 15th. The Turks kept up the usual artillery fire without much effect.

"In the northern zone, the right flank of the Australian and New Zealand army corps' position was heavily attacked during the night of the 14th-15th, but all attacks were repulsed. At Suvla the troops on the left flank made a short advance on the afternoon of the 15th, with a view to straightening out the line.

"They moved forward under considerable gun and rifle fire and gained about 500 yards, capturing a Turkish trench and taking two officers and twenty other prisoners.



Map of Gallipoli, showing various lines of attack and scene of yesterday's gain at Suvla Bay.

WINNIPEG, August 19.—It is stated here today that the Duke of Connaught will come west next month, and while in Winnipeg will confer the Order of Silver Wolf, the highest honor which can come to a Boy Scout, on Lieut. W. H. Bartlett, now in training at Sewell. Lieut. Bartlett was the first provincial secretary of Boy Scouts in Manitoba.

Pto. Robert McGregor, of the Gordon Highlanders, writes to his father of a night attack in the trenches. An aeroplane came over them:

"Then a searchlight played on us, followed by the dropping of bright balls, which brilliantly lit up the whole place, and in a few minutes the shells got us, and were coming plumb into us. One shell came right into our position and knocked over twelve of our fellows. They were practically torn asunder and the whole side of the trench was torn up.

Our guns were blazing away, and, I think, found the fellows who were annoying us, as their fire got slack-er, and finally ceased. This sort of thing was kept up till day dawned.

Then we saw the Huns advancing as unconcerned as if on parade. On they came in close formation, and there must have been ten to one against us. We fired as hard as we could, but they seemed to come out of nowhere, and never halted. When they were getting too close we charged. It was our only chance. When they saw us leave the trenches they halted for a moment, but afterwards came on to meet us. I don't remember much of what took place then. It was stab and hack.

"You could hear the smash of gun against gun, the thud, thud, but beyond that there was an uncanny silence, broken sometimes by an oath and a groan. How long this went on I hardly know (but it seemed years to me). We drove them back about a hundred yards. Our officers saw the Germans reinforced and sounded retreat, but owing to a few machine guns we couldn't get back in to our trenches. The Germans, now greatly increased, came on again, and our fellows, only about 170 left, got ready to meet what seemed certain death."

"But just at that moment we heard the sound of singing, and the song was 'God Save Ireland.' It was the Connaught Rangers coming to our relief. I have seen some reckless Irishman in my time, but nothing to match the recklessness and daring of those gallant Irishmen. They took the Germans on the left flank.

"The Germans now probably numbered about 2,000 against about 500 Connaughts and 170 of us; but had there been 50,000 Germans, I don't believe in my soul they could have stood before the Irish. They simply were irresistible; and all the time kept singing 'God Save Ireland.'

"One huge red-haired son of Erin having broken his rifle, got possession of a German officer's sword, and everything that came in the way of this giant went down. I thought of Wallace. Four hundred and seventy Huns were killed and wounded, and we took seventy prisoners. Had it not been for the Irish I wouldn't have been writing this, and when it comes to hand-to-hand job there is nothing in the whole British army to approach them. God Save Ireland and the Irishmen."

OUR NEW ALLY'S CAMPAIGN.

IN TOUCH ON THE ISONZO.

ITALIANS PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

POLA AGAIN RAIDED.

The Italian forces on the Isonzo are gradually establishing contact with the enemy on the further bank of the river. Tolmino is threatened from north and west, and the pressure on Gorizia is increasing. Our allies have occupied Monfalcone.

General Cadorna in his latest report explains the bearing of the preliminary operations in which the Italian Army is engaged.

The Military Correspondent of "The Times" writes.—

The operations of the Italian Army continue to bear the character of prudence and decision which has already caused them to be viewed in England with sincere admiration. The Italian Staff have evidently thought out their strategic problems thoroughly, and they are proceeding without haste and without rest to pursue aims which are legitimate and satisfactory equally from the Italian and the Allied point of view.

We must remember that war with Austria was only declared on May 23, and that Italy is not yet at war with either Germany or Turkey. May 23 was the first day of mobilization, and in the Italian Press we read reports of the departure of troops from interior garrisons on May 30, 31, and subsequent days. We must therefore suppose that while the Italian covering troops and advanced guards entered the field on the first day of war, the bulk of the army was not engaged, and is only now deploying on the borderland under the very efficient protection of those Alpine groups and special formations which Italy has always organized for the guard of her frontiers. General Cadorna makes no secret of these facts, describes the work hitherto done as the preliminary actions by advanced troops, and tells us of the gradual deployment of the main armies and of the organization of all the corps and services which wait upon great armies in the field. The concentration, we may assume, is now nearly completed, and the vigorous action of the advanced guards will enable the advance to take place under good conditions.

THE MAIN PRESSURE.

The general strategy of our latest Ally shows no important change. Southern Tirol is being ringed round by Italian columns which are in possession of most of the passes, and have, in many cases, penetrated some distance into hostile territory. The main Italian pressure comes from Venetia, and is directed upon the eastern and north-eastern hills, because it is from this side that an Austrian or Austro-German offensive may some day seek to interfere with the communications of the main Italian armies on the Isonzo. Along the front of this latter river these main armies are now deploying, and the advanced guards have facilitated their task by crossing the river and gaining a firm hold of Monte Nero. The Italian Navy and

airmen have also been active and enterprising, while the Austrian defence has been almost everywhere passive, feeble, and undistinguished. The campaign therefore opens favourably for Italy, and the enthusiasm with which Italian Reservists at home and abroad troop to the colours and are acclaimed by the people leaves us in no doubt that the war is national and popular, and will be waged with that whole-hearted conviction of the justice of the allied policy, which is the determining cause of ultimate victory.

IN THE TRENTINO.

The Italian troops which have seized the passes on the western flanks of the Tirol have not hitherto continued their advance, and Italian action from the Stelvio to the Val Giudicaria may be regarded as secondary for the moment. The main attacks upon the Trentino converge upon Trent along the Valley of the Chiese in the Val Giudicaria, along both banks of Lake Garda, by the Valley of the Adige and its affluents, and along the Val Sugana. Trent is the keep of the Southern Tirol, but there are spread out round it the Austrian defences of Lardaro, in the Chiesi, of the Riva works at the head of Lake Garda, of Rovereto and its forts in the valley of the Adige, and of Levico, in the Val Sugana, with the forts—already partly destroyed by the Italians—on the hills to the south approached from the Italian district of Sette Comuni. This fan-shaped system of defences to the south, south-west, and south-east of Trent are now subjected to the pressure of the Italian arms and serious fighting is in prospect here.

We have not yet heard that the Italian column which is marching up the Chiese has advanced beyond Condino, nor has news come that Monte Lavino is in Italian occupation. But east of Lake Garda the seizure of Monte Altissimo has been followed by that of Monte Zugna, and thanks to these successes Rovereto is closely beset upon the south. Trent is also threatened by the gradual reduction of the Austrian forts south of Levico, and all the operations on this front have proceeded without a hitch.

In Cadore, the Dolomites, and the Trentino Alps the Italians appear to be satisfied for the moment with the occupation of the passes and of Cortina d'Ampezzo. In the Carnic Alps the few mule tracks susceptible of military use, and notably Monte Croce Carnico, are in Italian hands. The way is, therefore, everywhere clear for the march of the columns of the main armies.

THE FRIULI FRONT.

The Isonzo has been in flood, and still constitutes a considerable obstacle. The main Italian armies are supposed to be in front of it, but strong columns have already crossed the river in the Caporetto district and hold Monte Nero, some seven miles N.N.E. of Tolmino. They have apparently found themselves in presence of strong Austrian defences and have been unable to make progress, but remain in occupation of the hill and its slopes. The semi-circle of mountains which borders the Wocheiner See, and of which Monte Nero, otherwise Mount Kern, forms the western extremity, is very rugged and unsuitable for the passage of strong columns of all arms. Monte Nero itself rises to a height of 2,246 metres, and Tricorno, to the north-east, is higher still. The presence of the Italians on Monte Nero must be a certain anxiety to the Austrians, but it is not across such an inhospitable peak as this that a great modern army would march, and we must await developments to see how General Cadorna will utilize

the foothold which he has secured by this attack, and by the notion of his cavalry, upon the eastern bank of the Isonzo.

In his latest report he makes no secret of his intentions, and explains them with a frankness which must leave our British Censorship appalled.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

There are many reports concerning the strength and composition of the Austrian armies which are preparing to defend Gorizia and the Tirol, but none of them possesses any real authority. The 14th Austrian Corps, which contains the pick of the Tirol and Vorarlberg men—and very fine fellows they are—is at grips with the Russians in Galicia, and three of its best regiments are reported to have been annihilated. These were the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Regiments of Tiroler Kaiserjäger, with headquarters at Bozen, Rovereto, and Trent respectively. Had the Austrians seriously believed in an Italian declaration of war it is difficult to imagine that they would have allowed their famous 14th Corps to remain on the Vistula, and the general purport of the evidence is that the Austrian defenders of the Empire in the south are a pretty shabby lot, and ought not to give much trouble. On the other hand, the march of Bavarian and Austrian Army Corps to the threatened frontiers is reported, and if the Italians can deal their first great blow quickly it will be profitable for them to do so.

AUSTRIANS UNPREPARED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, JUNE 8.

The *communiqué* from General Cadorna, published last night, shows that the Italian advance is proceeding with complete success. Tolmino, on the east bank of the Isonzo, appears to be threatened both from north and west, and the passage of the Isonzo at various points by the vanguard of the Italian armies makes the Austrian tenure of Gorizia very uncertain.

The main advance lies in this direction, but the successful operations in the Trentino are no less important, for they mean that Italy has already nearly closed the wide-open gate that gave access to her northern plains.

It becomes increasingly evident that the Austrians had made no adequate preparation for Italy's entry into the war and that the threats of a lightning German advance which were bruited abroad by German agents in Italy and given special prominence by such papers as the *Popolo Romano*, were only empty bluff. The Italian armies will no doubt find themselves heavily engaged before long, but in the meantime Italy's strategical position and the moral of her troops have been greatly strengthened by the events of the last fortnight.

Private accounts from the front indicate that the Italian artillery is very markedly superior to that of the enemy. The guns are better and the men are better.

When King Victor Emmanuel went to the front there was a belief that he would remain at General Headquarters, but private messages show that his Majesty has been visiting various points at the actual front, and that he has been in the line of fire. His presence has aroused tremendous enthusiasm among the troops.

GENERAL CADORNA'S INTENTIONS.

ROME, JUNE 7.

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The following *communiqué* of to-day's date is issued from the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief:—

All along the frontier our advanced troops continue regularly to capture important positions across the border, meeting with feeble opposition. On the plateaux of Lavarone and Folgaria an obstinate artillery duel continues.

On the Isonzo, from Caporetto to the sea, we have within the last few days come into close touch with the enemy. Strong advanced parties, covered by powerful artillery, have reached this important river line in all parts, with the object of taking up strong positions at the points most suitable for a crossing and to instal in such places bridgeheads, in order to dominate the banks and to have safe crossing places.

In the upper valley, beyond the Caporetto Mountains, our troops continue the severe battle of the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, in face of the positions of the enemy, ensconced on the slopes, but they have gained a secure footing on both banks of the river and seriously threaten Tolmino.

On the lower stream of the Isonzo, after throwing across military bridges, preceded by brilliant reconnaissances, our cavalry has already crossed to the eastern bank, where it is now entrenching itself. The aim is in this way to secure on the Isonzo, as on other

fronts, the necessary freedom for manoeuvre and initiative for the operations on the day when it will be decided to use large forces. Our losses are comparatively slight.

MONFALCONE OCCUPIED.

ROME, JUNE 9.

A dispatch from Headquarters issued to-night says:—

Along the line of the Isonzo on Monday and yesterday we continued the operations intended to throw back the enemy from the dominant positions which he still occupies on the right bank of the Isonzo and to establish strong bridgeheads.

We have occupied Monfalcone. The fire of our batteries visibly damaged several hostile batteries.

In the arduous region of Monte Nero, our successful attack led to the occupation of an Austrian position. The enemy fled, leaving about 100 bodies, which were buried by us, and 60 wounded.—*Reuter*.

LOSS OF AN AIRSHIP.

ROME, JUNE 9.

The following official statement is issued here this morning:—

Yesterday morning one of our dirigibles flew over Fiume and dropped a number of bombs upon places of a military character.

While returning the dirigible was obliged to alight on the water in the neighbourhood of the island of Lussin, owing to engine trouble, and caught fire. It appears from a communication issued by the enemy that the crew were saved and made prisoners.

—*Reuter*.

ANGLO-ITALIAN FINANCIAL CONFERENCES.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT.

The following official announcement made:—

The Minister to the Italian Treasury met the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Nice on June 4 and 5. Proposals for the financial cooperation of the two Powers were discussed and arrangements concluded on behalf of their respective Governments.

The conferences disclosed the complete agreement of the two Governments, and their resolution to cooperate in the use of their financial resources in the same ungrudging spirit as in the employment of their naval and military forces.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was accompanied by the Governor of the Bank of England and the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, while the Minister to the Italian Treasury had the assistance of the Director-General and the Vice-Director-General of the Bank of Italy.

GROWTH OF THE FLEET.

THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION.

THE WORK OF OUR DOMINIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DUNDEE, JUNE 5.

Mr. Churchill in a speech to his constituents at Dundee this afternoon made his first public statement since he left the Admiralty. He told the audience that he had not come to trouble them with personal matters or to indulge in reproaches or recriminations, and as regards the period during which he was responsible for the administration of the Navy his declaration was:—"I have done my best. The archives of the Admiralty will show in the utmost detail the part I have played in all the great transactions that have taken place and it is to them I look for my defence."

Mr. CHURCHILL, who was received with loud cheers, the audience rising and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow," said:—

I thought it right to take an opportunity of coming here to my constituency in view of all the events which have recently taken place, and also of the fact that considerably more than a year has passed since I have had the opportunity of speaking in Dundee. I have not come here to trouble you with personal matters, or to embark on explanations or to indulge in reproaches or recriminations. In war time a man must do his duty as he sees it, and take his luck as it comes or goes. I will not say a word here or in Parliament which I cannot truly feel will have a useful bearing upon the only thing that matters—upon the only thing I care about, and the only thing I want you to think about—namely, the waging of victorious war upon the enemy. (Cheers.)

THE BURDEN OF FOUR YEARS.

I was sent to the Admiralty in 1911, after the Agadir crisis had nearly brought us into war, and I was sent with the express duty laid upon me by the Prime Minister to put the Fleet in a state of instant and constant readiness for war in case we were attacked by Germany. (Cheers.) Since then, for nearly four years, I have borne the heavy burden of being, according to the time-honoured language of my patent, "responsible to Crown and Parliament for all the business of the Admiralty," and, when I say responsible, I have been responsible in this real sense, that I have had the blame for everything that has gone wrong. (Laughter and cheers.) These years have comprised the most important period in our naval history—a period of preparation for war, a period of vigilance and mobilization, and a period of actual war under conditions of which no man had any experience. I have done my best (cheers), and the archives of the Admiralty will show in the utmost detail the part I have played in all the great transactions that have taken place. It is to them I look for my defence.

I look also to the general naval situation. The terrible dangers of the beginning of the war are over. The seas have been swept clear; the submarine menace has been fixed within definite limits; the personal ascendancy of our men, the superior quality of our ships on the high seas, have been established beyond doubt or question (cheers); our strength has greatly increased, actually and relatively, from what it was in the beginning of the war, and it grows continually every day by leaps and bounds in all the classes of vessels needed for the special purpose of the war. Between now and the end of the year, the British Navy will receive reinforcements which would be incredible if they were not actual facts. Everything is in perfect order. Nearly everything has been foreseen, all our supplies, stores, ammunition, and appliances of every kind, our supplies and drafts of officers and men—all are there. Nowhere will you be hindered. You have taken the measure of your foe, you have only to go forward with confidence. (Cheers.) On the whole surface of the seas of the world no hostile flag is flown. (Loud cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR AND HIS TASK.

In that achievement I shall always be proud to have had a share. My charge now passes to another hand, and it is my duty to do everything in my power to give to my successor loyal support in action, word, and in thought. (Cheers.) I am very glad indeed that Mr. Balfour (cheers) has been able to undertake this great task. (Cheers.) The operations which are now proceeding at the Dardanelles will give him the opportunity of using that quality of cool, calm courage and inflexibility which 16 years ago prevented Ladysmith from being left to its fate and surrendered to the enemy.

THE DARDANELLES.

I have two things to say to you about the Dardanelles. First, you must expect losses both by land and sea; but the Fleet you are employing there is your surplus Fleet, after all other need have been provided for. Had it not been used in this great enterprise, it would have been lying idle in your southern ports. A large number of the vessels of which it is composed have to be laid up in any case, before the end of the year, because the crews are wanted for the enormous reinforcements of new ships which the industry of your workshops is hurrying into the water. Losses of ships, therefore, as long as the precious lives of the officers and men are saved, as in nearly every case they have been—losses of that kind, I say, may easily be exaggerated in the minds both of friend and foe.

And military operations will also be costly, by those who suppose that Lord Kitchener (loud cheer) has embarked upon them without narrowly and carefully considering their requirements in relation to all other needs and in relation to the paramount need of our Army in France and Flanders.

such people are mistaken and, not only mistaken, they are presumptuous.

THE PRIZE IN VIEW.

My second point in this—in looking at your squaresly and soberly, you must not forget, at the same time, the prize for which you are contending. The Army of Sir Ian Hamilton, the Fleet, Admiral de Robeck, are separated only by a few miles from a victory such as this war has not yet seen. When I speak of victory, I am not referring to the victories which crowd the daily placards of the newspapers. I am speaking of victory in the sense of a brilliant and formidable fact, shaping the destinies of nations and shortening the duration of the war. Beyond those few miles of ridge and scrub on which our soldiers, our French comrades, our gallant Australians, and our New Zealand fellows are now battling, lie the downfall of a hostile empire, the destruction of an enemy's fleet, the accession of powerful Allies. The struggle will be heavy, the risks numerous, the losses cruel; but victory when it comes will make amends for all. There never was a great subsidiary operation of war in which a more complete harmony of strategic, political, and economic advantages has combined, or which stood in truer relation to the main decision which in the central theatre. Through the narrowness of the Dardanelles and across the ridges of the Gallipoli Peninsula lie some of the shortest paths to a triumph of peace. That is all I say upon that subject this afternoon; but later on, perhaps, when the concluding chapters in this famous story have been written, may be allowed to return again to the subject.

GROUND FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

I am not with the croakers. (Cheers.) I see some of our newspaper friends are reproaching themselves and reproaching others, for having been too optimistic. Let them lay their consciences to rest. It is the general duty of the Press, for the most part faithfully discharged, to sustain the public confidence and spirit in time of war. All the great commanders of the past, the rulers of States in times of crises, have always laboured to discourage pessimism by every means in their power. (Cheers.) Our Allies the French have recently saying that pessimism in the civilian is the counterpart of cowardice in the soldier. That does not mean you must not face facts. You should face facts, but surely from the facts of our situation you will find the means of deriving much encouragement. Why, when we look back and remember that we entered this conflict of military nations, of great States prepared mainly for war, that we entered it at a conflict ten months ago a peaceful civilian nation that no part of our national life, excepting always the Navy (cheers)—the British Navy was as ready as the German Army (loud cheers) and has proved itself more equal to its task (cheers)—but when we remember that no part of our national life, except the Navy, was adapted to war on a great scale, have we not in all that has happened since much to be proud of and much to be thankful for? (Cheers.) Is it not wonderful, for instance, that after so many years of peace we should have found ready to hand a Kitchener to recruit and organize our army (cheers); a dauntless leader like Sir John French to command them (cheers); skillful generals like Douglas Haig, Sir Ian Hamilton, a naval Commander-in-Chief like Sir John Jellicoe, Admirals Beatty and Sturdee and De Robeck, and the gallant commodore who flies his broad pennant in saucy Arethusa? And depend upon it behind them there are many more only waiting for a golden gleam of opportunity to perform surpassing deeds of merit in our cause. It is the duty of all in times like these to give loyalty and confidence to their leaders, be they the soldiers in the act of sphere or the statesmen who sit in anxious council here at home, to give them loyalty and confidence, not only when all goes smoothly, for that is easy, but to make them feel that they will not be blamed for necessary losses incurred in valiant enterprise rounded on in reproach at the first check or twist of fortune. Then you will get from your leaders be they military or civilian, you will get from them the courage, the energy, the audacity, and readiness to run all risks and shoulder the responsibility without which no great result in war can ever be achieved. (Cheers.)

NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS.

Now I would like to say something which will get me into trouble. (Laughter.) I do not think that the newspapers ought to be allowed to attack the responsible leaders of the nation (loud cheers), whether in the field or at home, or to write in a manner which is calculated to spread doubts and want of confidence in them or in particular operations, or to write anything which is calculated to make bad blood between them. I apply this not only to the Admirals and Generals, but to the principal Ministers at home, and especially the heads of the great fighting departments. No other nation now at war would allow the newspapers such a licence in the present time, and if there is to be criticism, if there must be criticism, first, it should be only the loyal criticism of earnest intention. But if there is to be criticism, let it be in Parliament. If the speeches are such that we cannot allow the enemy to be a party to our discussions, then let Parliament, as is its right, sit for the time being with closed doors. But it seems imperative, in the interests of the country for the future, and for the safety and success of our arms, that irresponsible or malicious carping should not continue.

We in this country are the firm supporters of a free Press. A free Press is a natural and healthy feature in national life, so long as you have also a free Parliament and a free platform: but when, owing to war conditions, Parliament observes a voluntary but severe restraint, and when many of the subjects cannot be freely discussed without giving information to the enemy, then the balance of society is no longer true and grave injury results from the unrestrained action of the newspapers.

WORK OF THE OLD GOVERNMENT.

I have very much regretted that the Liberal Government which is now no more had no opportunity of stating its case in Parliament. It would, I think, have been found that Lord Kitchener had a very strong case to unfold on behalf of the War Office, and even I might have had something to say on behalf of the Admiralty; but the Government has perished, its long career, so memorable in our home affairs, is ended, its work whether in South Africa or Ireland has passed for good or for ill into history. I know that there are gathered here this afternoon many of those who were its opponents, and that we are going to work together on a different basis now; but before I come to the new Government and its prospects, I must ask your leave and your courtesy to say a few words in justice to the old. (Cheers.) There was a Government which sought peace long and faithfully and to the end, but which, nevertheless, maintained our naval defence so that all the needs and dangers were provided against; there was a Government who played in the field six times as many divisions of soldiers as had ever been contemplated by any party in the State at any time in our history; there was a Government which fulfilled in your name, in the name of the nation, every obligation of duty and of honour to France and to Belgium. (Cheers.)

there was a Government which brought us into the war a united people and with such a record that in future times, when the wounded world looks back with its searching scrutiny upon all the events which have led up to this great catastrophe—will leave us such a record as will show to all time that Britain was absolutely guiltless of the slightest stain. (Cheers.) I thought you would permit me to say these few words about the Liberal Administration of which I have had the honour to remain for so many years a member, and that I might say them in justice to those who compose it and to the Chief who led it, and to the great party which so faithfully sustained it.

A TRIBUTE TO LORD HALDANE.

And before I leave it I would ask your leave to say a word about a great friend of mine, well-known to you in Scotland and passed now out of public life—Lord Haldane. (Cheers.) I deeply regret that he has ceased to fill the great office which he adorned. No more sincere patriot has served the Crown. There never has been an occasion in the Cabinets of the last seven years in which I have sat, that, as the need arose, Lord Haldane has not from his great knowledge of the German governmental system, warned us to be on our guard against the dangerous side of their nature. (Cheers.) There never has been a time when he has not supported every provision for the defence of this country, military or naval. He was who entered into those intricate arrangements for France which enabled our Army to be so swiftly brought to the scene of action,

just in the nick of time. He it was who prepared that Expeditionary Army in the face of much opposition and in days when every penny was hard to get. He it was who organized the Territorial Force (cheers), which has so splendidly indicated itself and its founder, and upon whose gallantry, discipline, and numbers the weight and even the success of our military operations hitherto have notably if not mainly depended. (Cheers.) A few months ago all the land forces which were employed in this war, which we put in the field were the products of Lord Haldane's organization, and in the fateful and convulsive days before Great Britain drew the sword of honour, when the chill of doubt struck into many hearts, whether we should act as we were bound—in those days no man stood closer to Sir Edward Grey and no man saw more clearly where our duty led us. (Cheers.)

THE RETURN FOR PARTY SACRIFICES.

With that I leave the past. A new Government has been formed, old opponents have laid aside their differences, personal interests and party interests have been adjusted or suppressed, and the Administration may now claim to represent the political energies and abilities and to command the loyalties of a united nation. (Cheers.) To support that Government, to make it a success, to make it an efficient instrument or waging war, to be loyal to it, to treat it fairly, and judge it with consideration and respect is not a matter of likes and dislikes, not a matter of ordinary political choice or option. It is for all of us a matter of self-preservation. (Cheers.) For nearly three weeks the country has had its attention diverted from the war by the business of Cabinet making and the dividing of offices and honours, and all those common place but necessary details of our political system which are so entertaining in time of peace. (Laughter.)

Now that is all over. It has taken long enough, but it is over, and I ask myself this question—What does the nation expect of the new National Government? I can answer my question. I am going to answer it in one word—action. (Loud cheers.) That is the need, that is the only justification, that there should be a stronger national sentiment, a more powerful driving force, a greater measure of consent in the people, a greater element of leadership and design in the rulers—that is what all parties expect and require in return for the many sacrifices which all parties have after due consideration made from their particular interests and ideals. Action—action, not hesitation; action, not words; action, not agitation. The nation waits its orders. The duty lies upon the Government to declare what should be done, to propose it to Parliament, and to stand or fall by the result. That is the message which you wish me to take back to London—Act; act now; act with faith and courage. Trust the people. They have never failed you yet.

THE QUESTION OF COMPULSION.

Long speeches are not suited to the times in which we live, and, therefore, I shall detain you only a very few minutes more. As to the rights of the State in the hour of supreme need over all its subjects there can be no dispute. They are absolute. Nothing matters but that the nation lives and preserves that freedom without which life would be odious. The only question which arises is as to the degree to which it is necessary to exercise these indisputable rights. Now, I say frankly to you that if it were not possible to win this war without taking men by compulsion and sending them into the field, I should support such a measure; but I do not believe that it will be found necessary (cheers), and I am sure it is not necessary now. On the contrary, such is the character of our people that the only places which will never lack volunteers are the bloody trenches of France and Flanders. (Cheers.)

No nation has ever at any time in history found such a spirit of daring and sacrifice widespread, almost universal, in the masses of its people. The French Revolution could not defend the soil of France without compulsion. The American Commonwealth could not maintain the integrity of its State without compulsion, but modern Britain has found millions of citizens who all of their own free will have eagerly or soberly resolved to fight and die for the principles at stake and to fight and die in the hardest, the cruellest, and the least rewarded of all the wars that men have fought. Why, that is one of the most wonderful and inspiring facts in the whole history of this wonderful island, and in

afterdays, depend upon it, it will be taken as a splendid signal of the manhood of our race and of the soundness of our institutions. (Cheers.) And having got so far, being now on the high road three millions of men in the service of the Crown Volunteers—having gone so far, to cast away the great moral advantage which adds to the honour of our Armies and to the dignity of our State, simply for the purpose of hustling into the firing line a comparatively small proportion of persons, themselves not, perhaps, the best suited to the job, who, even when taken, could not be for many months equipped—to do that after all that has happened would, it seems to me, be unwise in the extreme. (Cheers.)

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATION.

But service at home, service for home defence and to keep our fighting men abroad properly supplied and maintained, that seems to me to stand on a different footing. Remember, we are confronted with a foe who would without the slightest scruple extirpate us, man, woman, and child, by any method open to him if he had the opportunity. We are fighting a foe who would not hesitate one moment to obliterate every single soul in this great country this afternoon if it could be done by pressing a button. We are fighting a foe who would think as little of that as a gardener would think of smoking out a wasp's nest. Let us recognize that this is a new fact in the history of the world—(cheers)—or, rather, it is an old fact, sprung up out of the horrible abysses of the past. We are fighting with a foe of that kind, and we are locked in mortal struggle. To fail is to be enslaved, or, at the very best, to be destroyed. Not to win decisively is to have all this misery over again after an uneasy truce, and to fight it over again, probably under less favourable circumstances and, perhaps, alone. Why, after what has happened there could never be peace in Europe until the German military system has been so shattered and torn and trampled that it is unable to resist by any means the will and decision of the conquering Power. (Loud cheers.) For this purpose our whole nation must be organized—(cheers)—must be socialized, if you like the word, must be organized and mobilized, and I think there must be asserted in some form or other—I do not attempt to prejudge that—but I think there must be asserted in some form or other by the Government, a reserve power to give the necessary control and organizing authority and to make sure that every one of every rank and condition, men and women as well, do, in their own way, their fair share. (Cheers.) Democratic principles enjoin it, social justice requires, national safety demands it, and I shall take back to London, with your authority, the message "Let the Government act according to its faith." (Cheers.)

NEED FOR SUPREME EFFORT.

Above all, let us be of good cheer. (Cheers, and a voice, "Shame the devil and to hell with the Huns.") Let us be of good cheer. I have told you how the Navy's business has been discharged. You see for yourselves how your economic life and energy have been maintained without the slightest check, so that it is certain you can realize the full strength of this vast community. The valour of our soldiers has won general respect in all the Armies of Europe. (Cheers.) The word of Britain is now taken as the symbol and the hall mark of international good faith. The loyalty of our Dominions and Colonies vindicates our civilization, and the hate of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. (Cheers.) Yet I would advise you from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell a little on the colour and light of the terrible war pictures now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiting down in the last and finest crusade the combined barbarism of Prussia and of Turkey. (Cheers.) General Louis Botha holding South Africa for the King. (Cheers.) See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium. Look further, and, across the smoke and carnage of the immense battlefield, look forward to the vision of a united British Empire on the calm background of a liberated Europe.

Then turn again to your task. Look forward, do not look backward. Gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being, bend anew together for a supreme effort. The times are harsh, need is dire, the agony of Europe is infinite, but the might of Britain hurled united into the conflict will be irresistible. We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

A MESSAGE FROM THE FRONT.

CAPTAIN F. LESLIE BOASE, of the 4th (City of London) Battalion, Black Watch, who had his left arm in a sling, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Churchill. He said that he brought a message from those whom he had left at the front. The message was, "Will you back us up?" He hoped that the marching orders Mr. Churchill had spoken of would be issued quickly and that there would be the desired response. The people had never failed the country yet. Personally he would not be a party to recruiting married men of 40 for the front. He thought that this was monstrous. More men, however, were wanted. He did not agree with those people who said we needed shells and nothing but shells. More men and more shells were required. He particularly asked if there were no civilians to go out for the work of trench digging. When men were relieved from fighting and were sent to the rest base they had weary of being sent to be marched out to dig trenches and sometimes to bury the dead. Since he returned to London he had seen a splendid lot of young men who were strong for home defence. Home defence he thought, should be in the hands of the older men. People had not yet realized what the war meant. We were not prepared on land when the war broke out. Soldiers were starved of ammunition in the early part of the war. Now, he believed, the country had taken up. "We want your best," he said.

Mr. George Ruxton seconded the vote of thanks, which was heartily carried.

THE REAL ISSUE.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF PRETORIA.

The Bishop of Pretoria, preaching at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on Sunday, referred to the war and the greatness of the task confronting the country, and said he believed the people were quite willing to place themselves unreservedly in the hands of those who were leading them.

THE MORAL ISSUE.

In the course of his address the Bishop said:—At the present time there was only one thing which mattered—we had to go on until we had defeated our enemy and until the last man had been killed. It was necessary to remember against whom we were fighting. Even after having seen the most awful suffering caused by the brutes who used poison gas, he could say with perfect honesty that, so far as individual Germans went, he bore them no malice; he wished to see them smashed for ever for their own sakes and for the sake of every one else. We were fighting against the spirit of evil let loose in a nation. That nation had all the qualities we required to-day. They were people of one purpose; they had all made the great surrender, but they had made it on the wrong side. He believed that an increasing number of people in this country to-day wished the Government to place all our resources at the disposal of the country for this war. He believed the people were quite willing to place themselves unreservedly in the hands of those who were leading them.

The real issue had been largely fogged by the controversy with regard to the words "conscripted" and "compulsion." There was no need to talk about conscription, because something much bigger than conscription was meant, and it was unnecessary to talk about compulsion, because he believed 999 men out of every thousand were quite ready to do what was required of them the moment they were told what they should do. These might be a few people not quite sane in their heads who would be better off with a little real compulsion at the right moment, but it was not compulsion, but a strong and fearless lead by the men to whom they all looked that was needed.

It was going to be a big job; therefore, the sooner it was begun the better it would be. It was only possible to win if the people at home were inspired by the same spirit as the men at the front. People at home were ready and eager to do their share when a lead was given to them. That lead should come at once, for every single day's delay meant that some of the finest men the Empire had produced were being killed off or claimed for life because we had not got that which would enable our men at the front to keep down the fire of the enemy.

AN OBJECT LESSON



Soldier's Song of Recruiting

(Tune—"Fall in and follow me.")

If you want to "put the boots" upon the Hun,
If you'd have the Turk and Germans on the run,
And if you're no don at making shells
For Flanders or the Dardanelles,
"Do your Bit," and earn the nation's grateful thanks,
Just you come along with us and join the ranks;
Don't slink beneath the slighted slacker's ban,
But come and prove yourself a man.

Chorus:

"Fall in and follow me,
Fall in and follow me,
Come along and never mind the weather.

Altogether," marching on, boys:
I know the way to go
To Berlin on the Spree,
Follow the Old Flag, and you'll do right—

Fall in and Follow me.

IN BRITISH SEA POWER



We have left our homes, we've given
 up our all
 For our country, and we'll conquer
 or we'll fall;
 Yet the cause is yours as much as
 ours—
 From danger he's a coward who
 cowers.
 Don't you hear your country calling
 out for men?
 Will you let the call unheeded pass
 again?
 If so, you'll have to stand the
 women's sneers,
 And bear the shame of future years.

Chorus:
 "Fall in and follow me,
 Fall in and follow me,
 Come along and never mind the
 weather,
 Altogether," marching on, boys;
 I know the way to go
 To Berlin on the Spree,
 Follow the Old Flag, and learn to
 fight—
 Fall in and Follow me.

Comrades, forward, we've a mighty
 task to do;
 Won't you join us? Can we not rely
 on you?
 Come and lend a hand at heroes'
 work,
 And have a slap at Hun or Turk;
 If you want to see this fearful fighting
 cease,
 If you want to build a solid, lasting
 peace,
 Then come and aid what we have
 well begun,
 Stem and conquer—crush the Hun.

Chorus:
 "Fall in and follow me,
 Fall in and follow me,
 Come along and never mind the
 weather,
 Altogether," marching on, boys;
 I'm on my way to go
 To Berlin on the Spree,
 Fight for the Old Flag, for Truth and
 Right—
 Fall in and Follow me,
 Dugald MacFadyen, in Glasgow
 Herald.



The crosses on this map indicate the four points at which the Anglo-British forces attacking the Dardanelles made landings and from which they have been fighting and splendidly entrenched Turkish troops.

Hampshire and the Patricias

The following item, clipped from The Hampshire Observer, is of special interest at the present moment:—

"AN UNDYING STORY."

"Elsewhere in this issue we publish a story of the bravery of the Princess Patricia of Connaught's Light Infantry in one of the many terrible struggles on the battlefields of Flanders. It is a narrative of undying heroism, and comes home to Wintonians with as much poignancy as to the people of Canada, for most of the men who fell on that day were known to the people of Winchester. Into the trenches they went 634 strong—a depleted regiment, it is true, for they numbered over a thousand strong when they marched—strong, brave, lusty fellows—down the Station Hill, through the city, and to their camp on Morn Hill on that cold day in November last, when they arrived in Winchester from Salisbury Plain. They came out of the trenches but 150. The Colonel, transferred from the Rifle Brigade to take the place of Colonel Farquhar, who had been killed, was wounded, their second in command, Major Gault, who raised the regiment and financed it, was wounded likewise, and the command of the men fell upon Lieut. Nevin, who will be remembered by many Wintonians. With him was Lieut. Papineau, who, it may be recalled, had a narrow escape from being burnt to death at the Winchester Camp by the overturning of a lamp which set the marquee on fire. Men who had walked the streets of Winchester, who had mixed with Wintonians, who had formed friendships in the city, and who had contracted closer ties with citizens fell in that brave struggle for the trenches. The sacrifice is great, but it covers the regiment with glory, and will remain a brilliant page in the history of Canada's share in the great European War. Few more pathetic scenes have been pictured with the pen than that of the burial by the regiment of their fallen comrades. The men standing round the great open grave filled with brave comrades' bodies, the young lieutenant grasping the colors, fresh when presented by Princess Patricia, but now begrimed with the dust of the battlefield and dyed with the blood of those sacrificed lives, yet still intact. Lieut. Nevin, in place of a chaplain and without a prayer book, reciting what passages of the Church of England Burial Service he could remember, and then, the men standing in silence after the service as if riveted to the spot until a sterner hearted commandant ordered them away, is a scene worthy the brush of an artist. We hope some painter who can realize the incident will paint it, and that it will find a place among the cherished possessions of the great Dominion. And if that were ever done a copy might well be obtained for Winchester where the brave men who gave their lives for King and Empire passed the last few weeks of their careers on English soil."

McGILL CORPS A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

Work of Auxiliary Battalion Has Attracted Attention of Militia Men All Over Canada — Field Day for Corps is Planned

No military experiment in the history of Canada has been so successful as the McGill Auxiliary Battalion, organized late in the spring to give a rapid course of training to the men of Montreal who wanted it. The battalion has been an unqualified success. It has attracted the attention of men high in the militia service in Canada, and has drawn enthusiastic comment from officers in the United States who have been looking for a system of training that will make "preparedness" more thorough.

It was an experiment at the start. "We took a chance," said one of the officers of the battalion, discussing the origin of the unit. And it was a chance. There was no reason to believe that the organization would be a success. Men for overseas service were not lacking, it is true, but there was certainly no rush on the part of the young men of the city to join the local militia regiments for training. Some of the local militia regiments sadly needed volunteers, as many of their members had sailed away. On parade at times there were hardly enough men out to make a respectable showing. The militia regiments did not make the appeal.

RAPID ACTION WANTED.

The reason for this is rather difficult to find. It may have been that the silly ridicule which has pursued the Canadian militia was the cause. It may have been that the men who wanted the training wanted just what the officers of the McGill Training Corps offered — action, rapid action. The course would last four months. During those four months the volunteers would be taught drill, would be taken on manoeuvres, would be given lectures, and would be turned out at the end something of a finished product.

When the call went out, the volunteers came with a rush. At first it was almost impossible to give them all attention. Several doctors were needed to examine the scores who flocked to McGill each afternoon. In a few days the thousand were enrolled. Still they came. And still they came. Even yet men are begging for admission. On drill nights a squad of recruits in mufti can be seen working hard to catch up with those who have been in the battalion since the beginning. The plan was a great success.

To go back to the birth of the battalion one must return to the days when the McGill C.O.T.C. returned from Niagara Camp. The college year was over. The men who had been using the uniforms and equipment during the winter and spring were going home for their holidays. One thousand uniforms and as many rifles were stacked at McGill with nothing to do for four months. A number of

structors, every one burning with enthusiasm, were in the city waiting for the college year to open, wondering what they would do to prevent themselves from going stale during the summer. A meeting was called.

BIRTH OF THE BATTALION.

There were officers, non-coms. and privates present. All were members of the C.O.T.C. Even the privates were practically all qualified lieutenants. With the rifles and the uniforms they all came under the generous heading "equipment." The

question under discussion was, "How best can the equipment be utilized?"

The idea of the Auxiliary Battalion germinated and was developed. "It will be a big chance," said one. "But we'll take it," said they all, and they started in to form committees. Then came the campaign and ten days later they were turning men away. "It was the best reward we could have asked for giving up our holidays and evenings this summer," is the way one officer put it.

From the C.O.T.C. fifty instructors were taken. Probably no other military organization in the city could have produced fifty instructors on the spur of the moment. But they were part of the equipment. Some of them did not even wear the single stripe of the lance-corporal, but they all knew their business.

"If you want to place the reason for the success of the battalion, place it on the keenness of the men," said one officer. "I knew from the way they fell in on the first evening that there would be no failure. They are the people who deserve the applause."

If you ask the men they will say that the officers should get the credit. They know a little of the work that has gone into the organizing of the unit and the drawing up of the syllabus of instruction. They appreciate the labor that a field day entails before the battalion even leaves the campus to march to the assembly point. The officers were keen at the start. The men caught the spirit and they have all been on their toes, working hard ever since.

DISCIPLINE IS RIGID.

There is no pampering of the men, no freedom from the iron discipline that is necessary to all military work. Many of the privates salute the company captain with respect, and call him "sir" as a private must do. The next day they meet at the club and greet each other by their first names. But on parade every man is a soldier. The necessity for discipline, rigid discipline, has been accepted by every man.

In a way, perhaps the training has been a little broader than that laid down in the Infantry Instruction Regulations. Or perhaps, it should be said that it is a little broader than that usually given to militia organ-

izations. It was realised from the first that the men who had volunteered were of a somewhat higher class, mentally, than is gathered by a militia regiment. Care was taken that full explanation should be given with every order, that every detail of tactics should be understood by the men. The intelligence of every private demanded this. And, as a result, progress was much more rapid.

There has been a slight falling off in attendance. This was natural. It was to be supposed that a number of the men would go overseas and they have. Many more are going. Other men, who thought that they would not need to take their holidays until the conclusion of the course have been forced to leave during the two favorite summer months. There have been removals and illnesses. And there has been a small percentage who joined in enthusiasm and have allowed that enthusiasm to burn itself out. But in the places of these men are others. There is no lack of men. As soon as a uniform is turned in, it goes to someone else.

As was stated, not a few of the men have gone overseas. And great many more are seriously considering taking this step. This is not the result of any urging they have received as members of the battalion. In the first place, the volunteers were not signed on. They were placed upon their honor to go through with the course if they took it up. It was distinctly stated that they would not be induced to go overseas, that there would be no actual urging of them to join the expeditionary force. The officers have kept their faith. The McGill Battalion was watched jealously by recruiting officers. They wanted to hold meetings during the parades. No doubt they would have reaped a harvest. But was not allowed.

ALL FINISHED SOLDIERS.

Then come at the value of the organization from the economic standpoint. At the end of four months each one of these men will be a finished soldier. It would need very little further training to fit him for the trenches. The cost has been practically nil.

Just about a year ago thousands of men were gathering at Valenciennes. They were being paid \$1.10 a day. They were being fed and the wear and tear on uniforms and equipment was terrific. After seven weeks they sailed for England. The cost to the country for each battalion ran up into the thousands. But there was not a battalion in all the seventeen that the McGill unit could not compete with from the standpoint of drill, physical fitness or discipline. It took many months in England to put the finishing touches on.

The physical training is not the least important feature of the course. Fifteen minutes every even-

ing spent on the campus is given to Sergt. Instructor Smith, and the

sergeant does not waste a moment of it. The men too are keen. Hundreds of people go up just to watch the thousand men going through the various exercises. They talk about how much has come off the waist line, and how much gone on the chest, and do a twenty mile march with manoeuvres extra and come back singing. The military training is important but the physical training is just as necessary. To be able to stay with the game soldiers must be able to withstand privation and fatigue.

As a natural outcome of the physical training a big field day is to be held for the battalion—probably on September 18. Few of the details have been finally decided as yet, but it is proposed to hold the field day in the new McGill Stadium which has a seating capacity of 8,000. The accommodation here is said to be the best in Canada. If these arrangements are made this will be the opening of the big athletic grounds. The events will consist of the usual straight running and jumping competitions with a large number of comedy races, such as the obstacle race and the boot-and-puttee race. There will also be special events for the officers. In all the events except the mile and the "tilting the bucket" the competitors must wear the ordinary fatigue uniforms. Some of the events will be open to members of other military organizations in the city.

FIELD DAY COMMITTEE

A committee composed of Maj. A. A. Magee, honorary chairman, the four company quartermaster sergeants, Quartermaster-Sergt. Fortune, Sergt. Instructor Smith, and one man to be chosen from each company will meet on Monday evening to go ahead with the arrangements. Several prominent athletic officials have signified their willingness to assist. It has been suggested that the proceeds should be given to the Government for the purpose of a machine gun.

The men of the battalion are asking, "What of the future?" Many of them are planning to go overseas. The others, many of whom are held here by various ties, feel that it would be too bad to at once drop the training when it has been completed. They feel that there should be further developments, and they are loth to look forward to a winter with no evenings given over to the McGill Auxiliary Battalion.

Some of them may join the local militia regiments. The percentage, however, will be very small. The men want to work on as they have been going. They want to continue under the officers whom they know.

FUTURE INDEFINITE.

The future, however, must remain indefinite. Much depends upon the attendance at McGill this year. Uniforms were purchased for McGill. The officers are gazetted for the McGill Canadian Officers' Training Corps. The McGill students must have the first choice. If there are 1,000 of them the McGill Battalion as at present constituted must be disbanded. If there are only 500, some arrangements by which the work may be continued will probably be made.

"One thing is certain," said one of the prominent officers, "there will not be a uniform that is not working this winter if we can help

it. We mean to train every man possible."

The officers of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion are:

Officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke.

Second in command, Major A. A. McGee, Major C. M. McKergow.

Adjutant, Lieut. Simpson.

In charge of musketry, Capt. R. J. Durley and Lieut. Forster.

In charge of scouts and signallers, Lieut. Hoare.

A Company, Captain Harrington, Lieuts. McDougall, Heward, Ballantyne and Reid.

B Company, Captain Eve, Captain Heward, Lieuts. Mann, Burgess, Porteous and Grigg.

C Company, Capt. Gillmor, Lieuts. Molsop, Robinson, H. Scott, M. Scott, and Fleming.

D Company, Captain Sise, Captain Thomas, Lieuts. West, Kingman, Illsley, Costigan and Stewart.

EMPIRE CABINET.

MR. BONAR LAW'S VOW TO CANADIANS.

Enthusiasm ran high at Folkestone Drill Hall last night when the Secretary for the Colonies addressed a khaki meeting of Canadian officers and their friends.

The Canadian spirit was rampant. There was no cloaking of the emotions, and there was vociferous appreciation of the work of the Empire and the Allies. Equally whole-hearted was the detestation of the false aims and ambitions of Germany.

These points Mr. Bonar Law made clear in his grand panegyric of Imperialism. He spoke as a Canadian, proud of the Canadians' deeds at the front and as one speaking to brother Canadians. "You have come over here," he said, "not to help the Mother-country but because you realise this is a battle for freedom and that it is your quarrel as much as ours. You have come to save the British Empire because it is yours as well as ours."

Mr. Bonar Law passed in review the work of Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Allies. It was his belief that as a result of the war the time would soon come when the whole of the self-governing Colonies, in proportion to their population and resources, would take their part in the duties and honour of governing the British Empire. "I speak for no party, and the people of the United Kingdom are ready when the Colonies make such a request." It will be remembered that Sir Robert Borden has already attended a Cabinet.

Mr. Bonar Law's points were punctuated with applause. The crowd stood and cheered. A Canadian band played the "Marseillaise." Three cheers were raised in his honour and feeling ran to fever pitch.

Perhaps his most appreciative sentence was this: "The road may be steep and long, but the end is sure—victory, and victory for which you, the Canadians, have come to help us." The National Anthems were played at the conclusion of the meeting.

DISPLAY IN A DELUGE.

SPLENDID GATHERINGS OF DOMINION TROOPS.

Canadians were reviewed yesterday by Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies. Accompanying him were Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence; Brigadier-General Carson, Major-General Carlton Jones, and Colonel Max Aitken, the Canadian "Eye-Witness."

Men from all quarters of the Dominion passed the saluting base amid driving rain and thunder. The indifferent Canadians sang and whistled while they waited drawn up in a meadow fabled to be the largest in Kent. They included infantry, cavalry, artillery, field ambulance, and cyclists. When Mr. Bonar Law arrived the band crashed forth "O Canada!" and "The Maple Leaf." Like a well-oiled, smooth-running machine eyes flash towards him, and with a perfect stride the men swing past, erect and soldierly, arms and legs together, to the regimental tune.

Mr. Bonar Law, mackintoshed, lifts his bowler hat, as ever and again the battalions come and pass. They are men of the right true breed, robust and bronzed, and above the average height, with square, determined jaws. Not all young, though the majority appear to be from 25 to 35. Here and there grey-haired farmers, and attached to one battalion is a boy bugler about 4ft. high and just over the fourteen years of age limit, struggling to maintain the manly pace. One fine company from Winnipeg was composed entirely of men about 5ft. 6in. A Nova Scotia battalion contained 450 miners, stockier and more muscular-looking than the rest. The men's faces were strikingly interesting with the gleam of intelligence and strength. The personnel of this latest great army of Canada is indeed admirable. It whispers of quietness and strength.

SPLENDID MARCHING.

On another ground Mr. Bonar Law reviewed still more men. First came the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Then, amid shouting and the skirl of pipes, the Royal Montreal Highlanders, kilts, legs, and arms moving as one, and feet swishing through the puddles and sending up a rain splash the length of the line. It was remarkable marching! Such regularity, such splendid bearing, such discipline! After the last battalions had gone by a bugle called the officers to parley. Major-General Sam Hughes introduced Mr. Bonar Law, who said:

"Nothing has shown more clearly to my mind what we are fighting for than the fact that I have seen to-day men from every part of Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver, animated with the same spirit and all feeling as strongly as the United Kingdom, that we are fighting for everything which free-born men have always prized.

"I know what Canadians have suffered and are prepared to suffer. I thought of your high courage and devotion, especially as I looked at so many young faces, and it seemed to me that your sacrifice is not so great as that of those you have left behind. The War Minister has told you I was born in Canada, though most of my life has been spent in the old country, but I am proud of my Canadian birth and what the soldiers of Canada have done. I am proud of the future which I am sure lies before you."

There were huzzas of approval. Three resounding cheers were given for the King, with three more for Mr. Bonar Law and General Hughes.

HYTHE GOLF CLUB.

SCORING CARD.

(Not to be used in Competitions).

Name
Date

Ellevans & J. M. Langton

Length in Yards	Bogey	No.	Strokes	Wm + Lost Half 10	Length in Yards	Bogey	No.	Strokes	Wm + Lost Half 10
400	5	I.	6		200	4	X.	4	
220	4	II.	5		150	3	XI.	5	
440	5(6)*	III.	7		400	5	XII.	6	
350	4(5)*	IV.	5		350	4(5)*	XIII.	5	
300	4(5)*	V.	5		440	5(6)*	XIV.	6	
140	3	VI.	4		380	4(5)*	XV.	5	
440	5(6)*	VII.	6		180	3(4)*	XVI.	3	
300	4	VIII.	5		420	5(6)*	XVII.	5	
370	5	IX.	5		370	4	XVIII.	5	
2960	39	OUT	48		2890	37	IN	44	

(43)*

Total length, 5850 yards

*Ladies Bogey.

(42)*

TOTAL 92

H'CAP

NETT

NEW GERMAN LOAN AS EXHAUSTING ALL RESOURCES

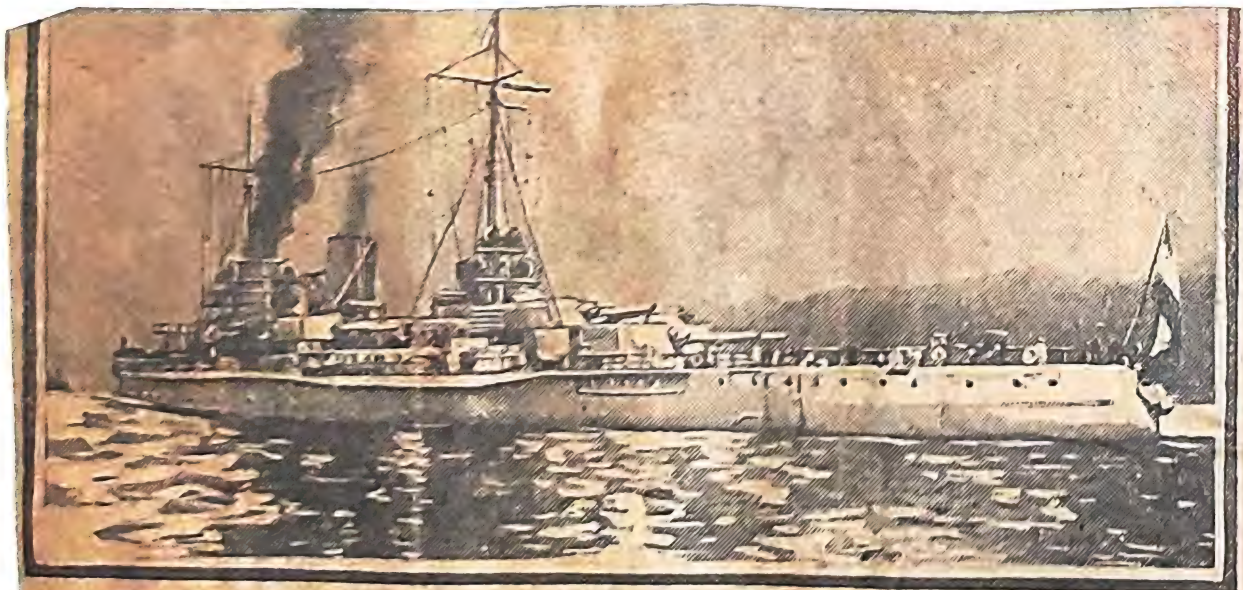
Special Star Cable by International News.

AMSTERDAM, August 23. — The Dutch newspaper Telegraaf prints the following:

"At a secret conference of German Cabinet members, political leaders and influential writers, called by the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in Berlin before the reassembling of the Reichstag, Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, explained that the new German loan would exhaust the Empire's financial resources, and that the increase in exchequer bonds would cause national bankruptcy. Therefore, Dr. Helfferich urged that it was necessary to prepare for an honorable peace."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg declared the difficulties of the Empire were increasing and advised his hearers to allay the bellicose inclinations of the "war party" and expansionists.

"Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's failure of his mission in the United States made a strong impression upon the conference."



This huge modern warship has been sunk by the Russian fleet in a battle in the Gulf of Riga. Full details regarding her are given below:

Class.	Displacement.	Dimensions.	Indicated H. P.	Completed.	Armament.	Speed.	Complement.
Battle-cruiser.	22,640 tons.	Length, 610 feet; Beam, 96 feet; Draught, 27 feet.	86,000	In 1911.	10 11-in., 12 5.9-in., 12 3.4 in., 4 torpedo tubes submerged.	28.4 knots.	1018 officers and men.

Aug 23 1915

LOCAL SOLDIER RECEIVES FRENCH MILITARY CROSS

The French Military Cross has been awarded on the battlefield to Francis Hooper, a young Montrealer, son of E. Hooper, whose grocery store is situated at the corner of Villeneuve avenue and Clarke street.

Young Hooper left Montreal with the first batch of French reservists. He arrived in France on September 5, and was accepted as a volunteer on September 10. He spent all winter in the trenches.

Col. Desgres du Lou, commanding the 65th regiment of French Infantry, recommended the distinction for Hooper in the following terms:

"The colonel commandant of the 65th Regiment recommends for the Military Cross, Francis Hooper, of the first class, 6th Company, 65th Regiment of Infantry, who under very heavy artillery fire, while acting as messenger on the lines of communication, maintained communications between two sections of a battalion which had strayed from the main body during the flight of June 10th."

ARRANGED JOINT MILITARY ACTION AGAINST TURKEY

Plans Made by Allies During Italian General's Visit Last Month

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

Bulgaria is Still Awaiting the Reply of Serbia to Suggestions Made

CAN IMMEDIATELY
PUT PLANS IN ACTION.

UDINE, Italy, August 23.—The fact is now disclosed that joint military action by Italy with Great Britain, France and Russia against Turkey was arranged by the Italian General Porro during his visit to the Anglo-French front in July. Plans studied then, it is said, can immediately be put into action.

LONDON, August 23.—Italy has declared war against Turkey and the Italian Ambassador has left Constantinople. This announcement is made in a Reuter telegram from Constantinople via Berlin and Amsterdam.

A Steffani News Agency despatch from Rome says Italy has declared war against Turkey.

The Italian Government, says this news agency, has sent to all its representatives abroad a circular despatch setting forth the questions at issue between Italy and Turkey. The despatch closes with these words:

"In view of these obvious infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman Government and following upon our ultimatum of August 1, provoked by evasions of the Ottoman Government particularly with regard to the free departure of Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian Government has sent instructions to its Ambassador at Constantinople to declare war upon Turkey."

REASONS FOR DECLARATION.

Marquis di Garroni, Italian Ambassador to Turkey, on Saturday handed the Porte a note declaring Italy considered herself in a state of war with Turkey and demanded his passports, according to an official telegram from Constantinople received at Amsterdam and transmitted to the Central News. The reasons given in the note for Italy's declaration of war were the support given by Turkey to the revolt in Libya and the prevention of the departure of Italian residents from Syria.

Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is expected to have an almost immediate effect on the Balkan States, which are still debating which side they will take in the conflict. The relations between Italy and Rumania for years have been very intimate and the opinion is expressed here that it is probable, especially in view of the threatening attitude of the Germanic powers toward Rumania because of her refusal to allow ammunition to pass through her territory, that now Italy has broken relations with Turkey, Rumania will join the Quadruple Entente.

BULGARIA STILL WAITING.

Bulgaria is still waiting for the reply of Serbia to the suggestions of the Entente Ministers that Serbia cede Macedonia to Bulgaria, while Greece is likely to declare her future policy when the Chamber meets this week. The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles here that it is significant that M. Venizelos, who always has been friendly to the Entente, has decided to take charge, in addition to the Grecian Premiership, of the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

With the inclusion of Italy among Turkey's opponents in the war, and the former's well-known desire for expansion in the Near East, the Balkan States may consider that the time is ripe for them to enter the field and secure for themselves a share of what falls to the victorious group. It is for them to decide which side is likely to win.

CHEER THE WAR NEWS.

ROME, Aug. 23. — Italy's declaration of war against Turkey has been greeted enthusiastically from the Alps to the Ionian Sea and across the Mediterranean to Libya, from which the Governor-General has sent a telegram declaring that his troops claim the privileges of being the first to enter into the new campaign.

General Codorna, commander-in-

chief of the Italian army, says his men received the news with great cheering. In the places along the war front, where the Italian trenches are separated by only a short distance from those of the Austrians, it is declared that the shouts of "Long Live Italy," and "Down with Austria and Turkey," were so loud that they were heard by the Austrians who rushed to arms, thinking they were about to be attacked.

The General Staff has discussed with King Victor Emmanuel the plan of the new campaign against Turkey. The Government has received assurances that the American authorities have taken the necessary steps to protect Italians in Ottoman territory.

TURKEY AS SCAPEGOAT.

The opinion prevails here that Germany is planning to make Turkey the scapegoat of the present European conflagration, as otherwise she would not have pushed her ally to such extremes as to render a declaration of war from Italy inevitable—a declaration which means at least half a million fresh troops and another powerful fleet sent against the Ottomans besides the native troops from Erythraea and Italian Somaliland, which have repeatedly asked to be allowed to join Italy in the war against Austria, while during the Libyan campaign they proved themselves loyal even against an enemy of their own creed.

Others believe that the German idea in making a new Italo-Turkish war inevitable was to distract Italy from the operations on the Austrian frontier and to induce her to engage large contingents against Turkey, so that at the opportune moment Germany might fall upon Italy with an overwhelming army, repeating in Lombardy and Venetia what has already occurred in France, Belgium and Poland.

THINK GERMANY WRONG.

In this case military experts here think that Germany is wrong, as Italy will always have on the Alpine-Isonzo front more troops than are necessary to check any attempt at invasion. Besides, as the nature

of the land prevented Austria from entering Serbia, for the same reason it would be almost impossible to dislodge the Italians from the positions they have occupied on the Austrian front.

Since the days when the Turkish pirates harried the Italian coasts and the great battle of Lepanto was fought, hatred and distrust of Turkey has been bred in Italians, while Turkey's machinations against Italy and the Italians throughout the Near East, Libya and Cyrenalca, and her contempt for the remonstrances of the Italian Government, have aroused bitter feeling.

GREETED IN ROUMANIA.

GENEVA, August 23. — The Bucharest, Roumania, correspondent of the Tribune, sends the following:

"News of the Italian declaration of war against Turkey reached here at 8 o'clock on Saturday night. There was much enthusiasm throughout the city. The King at once called a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Italian Ambassador was present.

By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, via London, August 23. — The German newspapers cop-

...of which have been received here, expressed indignation at Italy's declaration of war on Turkey, asserting that Italy is merely acting on the orders of Great Britain.

The Tageblatt says that although Italy has not yet declared war on Germany she is ready to act whenever she is ordered by the Allies.

"The declaration of war on Turkey," says the Vossische Zeitung "is the natural consequence of Italy's vassalage to Great Britain and France. But Turkey need not worry as Italy will break her teeth on the Dardanelles, like Great Britain and France have done."

SULTAN GIVES AUDIENCE.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan on Sunday gave an audience to Prince Hohenzollern, acting German Ambassador to Turkey. This audience which was for the purpose of allowing the Prince to present his credentials, had been postponed several times owing to the state of the Sultan's health. It is said.

Later Prince Hohenzollern in the name of Emperor William presented the decoration of the Iron Cross to the heir to the Turkish throne, Prince Yusuf Izzeddin.

GAS VICTIM SOUGHT TO GET BACK AGAIN

British "Tommie" Incapacitated at Lille Offered for Service With 69th

REFUSED BY THE DOCTOR

Took Part as Cavalryman in Retreat From Mons and Fought Through Until End of May

Among the guests entertained yesterday by the Khaki League at the home in Belmont Park was an English regular who had been incapacitated by gas. Now, having served for five years with the 15th Hussars, had a taste of the infantryman's life attached to the Northamptonshire Regiment, and also being able to show a "very good" discharge from the Royal Navy, Thomas James Jackson would like to do another "bit" with a Canadian regiment.

"I tried to get into this 69th," he said last night, "but the doctor wouldn't pass me. At least I would have liked to say a few words to the fellows who were in the crowd at the recruiting meeting tonight, but this infernal gas still makes it impossible for my voice to carry far, especially in the open air. But if I can get by later on I shall have another go at the Germans in a Canadian uniform. Just fancy how the English soldier envies your Canadian fellows. Why, one of your privates gets more than an Eng-

lish sergeant. And let me tell you as a professional soldier that the English Tommie has come to respect as well as envy the Canadian fighters. It is just a caution how they have caught on to the war business in such a short time; it isn't only that they are brave—everybody has to acknowledge that—but the manner in which they have grasped the details of the business of soldiering.

"I got into this little scrap early in the game, when cavalry was still being used, and it was as a cavalryman that I took part in the retreat from Mons. That was a wonderful experience, but I wouldn't care to have to go through it again; it was march twenty or thirty miles, then turn on the beggars and hold them for a while, fall back a bit further, go at them again, fall back some more. I suppose we slept sometimes for a few hours, but as I look back at it, it doesn't seem as though I slept at all. You see, apart from everything else, we hadn't got so used to the Jack Johnsons and the coalboxes as we became later on, and they didn't allow you much sleep, even if you got the chance for a nap. How I came through those weeks without a scratch is a marvel. I saw my pal and his horse blow to bits a few feet from me on one occasion, and all around were sights that I could not begin to describe, as they have become one great jumble in my memory.

"Even when they got me at last with the gas, at the end of May, I didn't know what had happened, for it put me out at once. How thoroughly it put me out you may judge when I tell you that they got me with it in the trenches outside Lille, and I woke up to find myself in a hospital in Folkestone. How I got there I do not know, and when I had to go through the agony of coming out of the gas I can assure you I didn't care.

"In the whole of the time I was in the fighting I only had two chances to actually get at the enemy face to face. We were able to use our bayonets at Neuve Chapelle and at Dixmude, and I found that all I had heard about the way in which the Germans would run from cold steel was actually true. It is strange, for the Germans are good fighters otherwise, but it is hands up with them as soon as they see the bayonets.

"Of the 15th Hussars who were so early in the fighting, I doubt if 150 of the original members are left, and yet except for frost-bitten feet, which gained me a short rest in England, the gas was all I got."

Jackson, who has a sister in Toronto, will pay her a visit, and endeavor to secure employment in Canada, with the hope of later being able to pass the medical examination for one of the Canadian regiments. He will receive a pension of ten shillings a week from the British Government for twelve months, at the end of which time he will go before a medical examining board, which will fix the amount of his permanent pension.

Other victims of gas who were yesterday entertained by the Khaki League, and left for their homes in Toronto last night, were Pte. Thomas Fitzpatrick, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; Corp. Dyce, Canadian Army Service Corps; Pte. Victor Chivers-Wilson, 5th Battalion; Pte. James P. Dunn, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; Pte. Arthur Griesbach, 48th Highlanders.

AFTER THE WAR

(After the battle of Arques—in the Wars of the League—Crillon, who was an adherent of Henry of Navarre, but was not at the fight, presented himself on the following day before the King. When the King saw him he cried out, not in anger but in reproach: "O, Crillon, you may go and hang yourself; for we fought a great fight at Arques, but you were not there!" Pends-lol, brave Crillon; nous avons combattu a Arques, mais tu n'y etais pas.)

We heard our Mother calling from afar:

"Come over, O my children, to the War!"

And home again, wear proudly every scar,

For we were there,

Yes, we were there.

But you (stand up and answer), were you there?

It was a fight of fury, West and East; The Kaiser clawed brave Belgium like a beast;

We choked him off; we dragged him from his feast.

For we were there.

Yes, we were there.

But you (stand up and answer), were you there?

Sea-dragons, too, we hunted night and day,

We held those murderers of babes at bay,

And guarded gloriously the world they say.

Were you not there?

Were you not there?

Hold up your head and answer, were you there?

Don't you remember those who fought and fell

At Mons, the Marne, the Yser, Neuve Chapelle?

Have you no story of the fight to tell?

Were you not there?

Were you not there?

Stand up and give an answer—Were you there?

Did you not see at Stamboul or Suez

The German helmets or the Turkish Fez?

Surely that chap is lying when he says—

You were not there!

You were not there!

Say, if you can, he's lying—You were there!

The War is over; battles flags are furled;

The Great Betrayer from his throne is hurled;

It was a glorious fight for all the world,

And we were there!

Yes, we were there!

But you (Go hang yourself!), you were not there!

R. STANLEY WEIR.

Staff Qtr-Master Sergt. "Married or single?"

Recruit: "Married."

S.Q.M.S.: "Any children?"

R.: "Yes."

S.Q.M.S.: "How many?"

R.: "Nine!"

S.Q.M.S.: "Foreign service?"

R.: "Lor, guv'nor, what else d'yer think I'm 'takin' for?"

RUSSIANS DEAL GERMANS' FLEET SMASHING BLOW

Brilliant Victory for Czar's
Ships in the Gulf of
Riga

BRITISH UNDERSEA
BOAT HELPS BEAR

Huge Battle-Cruiser von
Moltke is Sunk Dur-
ing the Fight

LONDON, August 23.—A despatch to the Central News from Petrograd says:

"The President of the Duma has announced that the Germans lost the battle-cruiser Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo-boats in the Riga battle."

The announcement of the President of the Duma, as sent by the correspondent, follows:

"In the Riga battle the Germans lost one super-dreadnought, the Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo-boats."

"The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga Bay."

"The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernyvia (Pernigal, on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some thirty-five miles north of Riga). Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by the Russian troops without the co-operation of artillery, the Germans being exterminated and the barges captured."

A British submarine torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic Sea. This announcement was made in an official Russian statement.

British Submarines Aided Czar's Fleet

A despatch to the Times from Petrograd confirms the announcement of M. Rodzinko, the President of the Duma, of a Russian victory in the Gulf of Riga and the sinking of the German battle cruiser Moltke.

The correspondent appended to his despatch the following official communication:

"Confirmation of the naval victory in the Gulf of Riga was conveyed to the Duma committee today by M. Rodzinko, President of the Duma. The members of the committee requested M. Rodzinko to congratulate the navy on its splendid achievement and to convey to the Minister of War their compliments on the defeat of the German invaders at Pernyvia by local forces."

"Among the German warship is the battle-cruiser Moltke. Four huge barges filled with soldiers were captured, and the invaders surrounded and taken prisoners."

"Petrograd indulged in pardonable rejoicings this afternoon. The desperate efforts of the Germans to upset our military plans by creating a diversion on the Estonian Coast have signally failed. According to the news received today they sustained heavy losses during the operations connected with the forcing of the Gulf of Riga."

"Aided by British submarines we were able, from the shelter of the great and little sounds to harass and cripple and finally to drive the enemy out of the gulf."

"The losses of the gallant Baltic fleet were extremely small in no way impairing its efficiency, and so long as this is preserved no serious danger can immediately threaten Petrograd."

MOST SERIOUS REVERSE.

The Daily News' naval expert, commenting on the defeat of the German fleet at Riga, says:

"The work of the Russian fleet in the war, fighting against odds of at least ten to one, has already compelled our admiration, but this latest piece of news far surpasses anything we had any right to expect. The German navy has suffered no more serious reverse than that now recorded from Petrograd."

"The Moltke was a 22,640 ton battle-cruiser, a sister ship to the Goeben, armed with ten 11-inch guns, and she is the first of the dreadnoughts officially stated to have been lost in the war. The three cruisers lost were in all probability modern vessels, for old craft would hardly have been used in conjunction with such a vessel as the Moltke."

"In view of the lack of details, it would be unprofitable to speculate as to the manner of the destruction of the ships. It is sufficient for the moment to know that they have gone. When fuller details come to hand it may be also explained how our Allies managed to exterminate the men on board the four huge barges that were attempting to land them at Pernigal and to capture the ships."

"The destruction of the German ships and men is the most satisfactory feature from a material point of view, especially as the Russians do not seem to have suffered in the process. But morally and strategically, nothing could be more satisfactory than the forced abandonment of the Gulf of Riga by the Germans. From available information, it is known that they had brought large forces to bear there, and the Russians have told us that the defence was left to mines and minor ships of war."

"The Russian triumph is, therefore, not only materially great but morally enormous, and no one will rejoice in their success more than the officers and men of the British navy."

REJOICING IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, August 23, via London, August 23.—The statement made in the Duma tonight by the President of the Chamber, M. Rodzinko, that the German fleet had been defeated at Riga with the loss of the battle-cruiser Moltke and three cruisers and seven torpedo-boats, elicited unbounded enthusiasm, and was accompanied by touching scenes. The deputies of all factions mutually congratulated one another.

The news spread through the city and the people gathered at the newspaper offices awaiting the hanging out of the official bulletin concerning the battle. The people regard the reported victory as the turning of the tide in favor of Russia.

The effect of the destruction of a German vessel of the Dreadnought class by a British submarine will, it is expected here, have a beneficial political result and tend to dissipate largely the cloud of discontent over the apparent inaction of the Western Allies. While the Russian Government and the military and naval authorities have a direct understanding with those in authority in the allied countries, it had been and still is impossible to take the people entirely into their confidence.

PETROGRAD, August 23.—For the first time since the Russians took Przemyśl with 117,000 prisoners, Petrograd celebrated an important victory today with services of thanksgiving in the cathedrals.

Sinking of the German dreadnought, von Moltke and ten other Teutonic warships in the Gulf of Riga the populace took it as a divine answer to their prayers for victory, offered up in great religious demonstrations one week ago.

With this news came word from the War Office that von Hindenburg's attempt to turn the Russian right flank has met with such stubborn resistance that it has brought the Germans to a halt.

The newspapers headed reports of the Russian naval victory with lines such as "a great German rout", and demanded to know if German newspapers would continue their talk of a separate peace with Russia. They printed prominently the statements of the Foreign Minister, M. Sazanoff to Petrograd newspaper publishers yesterday with reference to peace rumors.

"These rumors of a separate peace are due to repeated enemy overtures to France and Russia", said the Foreign Minister. "These have been totally rejected."

"The enemy's attempt to sow discord among the Allies is predestined to complete failure. The ties binding the Allies are only strengthened thereby and their confidence in the ultimate attainment of their common ends is unwavering."

Military critics here took the view that the severe defeat reported to have been administered to the Germans in the Gulf of Riga will end the attempt to land troops from transports to aid in the attack on Riga. The Germans having once penetrated the Gulf with strong forces and having been driven off, it was held that the attempt would not be repeated.

"Far away out, 80 miles from Rouen, at the Horse Hospital he met a Backenham postman who spotted him the minute he put his head on the platform." — "Beckenham Journal."

Personally we never get out of a train that way.

"LONDON OPINION."

Old Lady: "I'm positive there's a Zeppelin up there somewhere. Hark at the horrible grunting of the engine—then that fearful smell!"

Mariner (suddenly from behind): "Orrible grunting and fearful smell be blowed! 'Spose a man can't breathe now" (fiercely) "let alone have a honion fer 'is dinner!"

COMPLETE VICTORY IN RIGA GULF

Special Star Cable by International News.

PETROGRAD, August 23. — An official statement issued by the Admiralty today confirmed the sinking of a German dreadnought by an English submarine in the Gulf of Riga.

Russian warships sank or damaged two German cruisers and eight torpedo boats, but the Russian gunboat Sivutch was sunk.

The Admiralty announcement confirmed earlier semi-official reports that Russian naval forces, supported by one or more British submarines, had won a complete victory over an important part of the German fleet in the Baltic, but it revealed for the first time that the Czar's ships had not escaped unscathed.

The sinking of the Sivutch was the climax of a thrilling conflict between the Russian gunboat and a German cruiser and several hostile torpedo boats. Set on fire by the enemy's shells, the Sivutch sank a German torpedo boat as she herself was going down.

All the officers and sailors of the Sivutch, numbering 155, are believed to have perished. Her guns continued the battle until the vessel was entirely submerged. A last shot fired as the water closed over her sank a German torpedo boat.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REPORT

The official statement from navy headquarters reads as follows:

"The German fleet on August 16 renewed with large forces its attacks on our positions at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

Our ships during the 16th and 17th repulsed the attacks of the enemy, whose secret preparations for entering the Gulf had been favored singularly by misty weather.

"Taking advantage of a thick fog, hostile forces of considerable size entered the Gulf on the 18th and our vessels retired at the same time, continuing to resist the enemy without losing touch with him.

"On the 19th and 20th the enemy reconnoitred in different directions, at the same time keeping up a fight with our ships, in which their torpedo boat flotilla suffered material losses.

"On our side, we lost the gunboat Sivutch, which perished gloriously in an unequal fight with an enemy cruiser which was escorting torpedo

craft and came up to a distance of 400 yards from her.

The Sivutch, enveloped in flames, continued to reply shot for shot until she sank, having previously sunk enemy torpedo boats.

"In view of the losses suffered and the futility of his efforts, the enemy appears to have evacuated the Gulf of Riga on the 21st.

"Between the 16th and 21st two enemy cruisers and no fewer than eight torpedo boats were either sunk or placed hors de combat.

"Simultaneously our gallant Allies succeeded in torpedoing in the Baltic one of the most powerful dreadnoughts of the German fleet."

The little Russian gunboat Sivutch, with a crew of 155 men, is said by the Petrograd newspapers to be the only Russian warship lost in the battle in the Gulf of Riga.

Commander Tchekassov, who distinguished himself at Port Arthur, was in command of the Sivutch. The number of survivors has not been announced.

HEARD ON MANOEUVRES.

Imag. Officer: "D-n it, man! Duck your head—don't you know you'd get shot?"
Futuristic Recruit: "Ye-es, sir; but this grass keeps taking my nose!"

DARKEST HOUR HAS PASSED.

The retention of the Bialystok Railway and three-fourths of the Niemen River in Russian hands and the firmness of the whole Russian line under the most recent attacks inspires confidence in the military authorities that the darkest hour has passed.

With tens of thousands of refugees reaching the interior from all the theatres of war the resources of the Government and of the public are being taxed to their utmost. Naturally there is considerable privation. The president of the Armenian Central committee, at Tiflis after a journey through Igdyr, Etchmiadzin and Erivan, has telegraphed the Duma that 250,000 refugees have reached the Caucasus. He adds that the Armenian populations in the Vilayets occupied by the Turkish forces have virtually been exterminated.

The efforts of certain of the conservative deputies to curtail the Duma's session have elicited a protest from the workmen of important factories producing war stores.

The Duma has, by a virtually unanimous vote, decided to interpolate the Government concerning the collision between the police and workmen and their families in the factory town of Kostrowa, July 15. The Government report says that nine workmen were wounded. The Socialist Democratic deputy who proposed the question, stated that twelve persons were killed and forty-five wounded. He represented the workmen as having been unarmed and engaged in an ordinary strike for the betterment of their position in a linen factory. He said the demands of the men had been immediately conceded after the collision.

REPORT.

drag the country into this unparalleled war.

"Our Government has made its protests but that does not necessarily mean that we are going to war . . . even if diplomatic efforts fail, we have recourse to the treaty plan.

"If the treaty plan fails, we still have a choice between entering this war and the postponement of final settlement until peace is restored.

"It is time for the unneutral portion of the press of the United States to lay aside its bias and unite in helping the President to keep the country out of war."

ROOSEVELT CALLS ON WASHINGTON TO DECLARE WAR

Says Germany Will Care Nothing for Severance of Diplomatic Relations

BRYAN IS FIRM FOR PEACE

Fall Back on Treaty Plan, if Diplomacy Fails, or Wait Until War Is Over for Settlement

Oyster Bay, N.Y., August 22.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt issued the following statement here Saturday:

"I see this suggested in the papers, that the German answer to our last note—that is, the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine and the consequent murder of certain American citizens—will be adequately met by the Administration dismissing Bernstorff and severing diplomatic relations with Germany. I earnestly hope the administration will not take this view, for to do so would be a fresh sacrifice of American honor and interest.

"The President's note to Germany in February last was an excellent note, if only it had been lived up to. But every subsequent note has represented nothing but weakness and timidity on our side; the sinking of the Lusitania and of the Arabic represent the arrogant answers which this weakness has inspired. Germany will care nothing for the mere severance of diplomatic relations.

"The time for words on the part of this nation has long passed; the time for deeds has come. What has just occurred is a fresh and lamentable proof of the unwisdom of our people in not having insisted upon the beginning of active military preparedness thirteen months ago."

BRYAN, PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Chicago, August 22.—William J. Bryan, former secretary of state, tonight gave out the following signed statement:

"I have read the editorial opinions concerning the sinking of the Arabic as those opinions were reproduced in Saturday morning's papers, but they seem to me to avoid the most important question. The real question is not whether American citizens have under international law, a right to travel through the danger zone on the ships of belligerent nations. That is admitted. The question just now is whether an American citizen should put his convenience or even his rights above his nation's welfare. If American citizens refuse to consider their own safety or the safety of the nation, then a second question arises, namely, whether the Government should permit a few persons to

GERMANS LOSE 12 WARSHIPS IN BALTIC ZONE

23,000-Ton Battle-Cruiser Moltke,
3 Cruisers and 7 Torpedo-boats
in Riga Battle

BRITISH SUB. GETS CRUISER

Kaiser's Fleet Forced to With-
draw From Gulf Before Rus-
sian Onslaught — Four
Barges With German
Troops Captured

Petrograd, Aug. 21.—A British sub-
marine has torpedoed a German cru-
iser in the Baltic Sea. This announce-
ment is made in an official state-
ment.

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch to
the Central News from Petrograd
says:

"The president of the Duma has an-
nounced that the Germans lost the
battle cruiser Moltke, three cruisers
and seven torpedo-boats in the Riga
battle." The announcement of the
president of the Duma, as sent by the
correspondent, follows:

"In the Riga battle the Germans lost
one super-dreadnought, the Moltke,
three cruisers and seven torpedo-
boats.

"The German fleet has withdrawn
from Riga Bay.

"The Germans tried to make a des-
cent near Pernpin (Pernigel, on the
east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some
thirty-five miles north of Riga). Four
barges crammed with soldiers took
part in the descent. They were re-
pulsed by the Russian troops with-
out the co-operation of artillery, the
Germans being exterminated and the
barges captured."

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 22.—
An official communication issued to-
day says:

"The German fleet has left the
Gulf of Riga.

"Our destroyers in the Black Sea
have sunk over a hundred Turkish
boats."

The German battle cruiser Moltke
was a vessel of 23,000 tons and car-
ried in ordinary times a complement
of 1,107 men. She was a sister ship
of the famous Goeben, which became
a part of the Turkish navy after the
commencement of the war and was
rechristened Sultan Selim.

The Moltke was 590 feet long and
was armed with ten 11-inch and
twelve 6-inch guns and twelve 24-
pounders. In addition, her armament
included four 20-inch torpedo tubes.
She was built in 1911 and had a speed
of about 28 knots.

The Moltke was in the battle with
the British fleet in the North Sea last
January when the German armored
cruiser Bluecher was sunk. The cost
of the Moltke was about \$12,000,000.

DUMA STATEMENT CONFIRMED.

London, Aug. 23.—A despatch to the
Times from Petrograd confirms the
announcement of M. Rodzianko, the
President of the Duma, of a Russian
victory in the Gulf of Riga and the
sinking of the German battle cruiser
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despatch the following official com-
munication:

"Confirmation of the naval victory
in the Gulf of Riga was conveyed to
the Duma committee today by M.
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quested M. Rodzianko to congratu-
late the navy on its splendid achieve-
ment and to convey to the Minister
of War their compliments on the de-
feat of the German invaders at Pern-
au by local levies.

"Among the German warships sunk
is the battle cruiser Moltke. Four
huge barges filled with soldiers were
captured, and the invaders surround-
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"Petrograd indulged in pardonable
rejoicings this afternoon. The des-
perate efforts of the Germans to up-
set our military plans by creating a
diversion on the Esthonian Coast have
signally failed. According to the
news received today they sustained
heavy losses during the operations
connected with the forcing of the
Gulf of Riga.

"Aided by British submarines we
were able, from the shelter of the
great and little sounds, to harass and
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out of the gulf.

"The losses of the gallant Baltic
fleet were extremely small, in no way
impairing its efficiency, and so long
as this is preserved no serious dan-
ger can immediately threaten Petro-
grad."

BIGGEST SEA VICTORY YET Moltke Is First of Dreadnought Class to Be Lost

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
London, Monday, August 23.—The
Daily News' naval expert, comment-
ing on the defeat of the German fleet
at Riga, says:

"The work of the Russian fleet in
the war, fighting against odds of at
least ten to one, has already com-
pelled our admiration, but this latest
piece of news far surpasses anything
we had any right to expect. The
German navy has suffered no more
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naughts officially stated to have been
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such a vessel as the Moltke.

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would be unprofitable to speculate as
to the manner of the destruction of
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moment to know that they have gone.

When fuller details come to hand it
may be also explained how our al-
lies managed to exterminate the men
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view, especially as the Russians do
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ly, nothing could be more satisfac-
tory than the forced abandonment of
the Gulf of Riga by the Germans.
From available information it is known
that they had brought large forces to
leap there, and the Russians have
told us that the defence was left to
lines and minor ships of war.

"The Russian triumph is, therefore,
not only materially great but moral-
ly enormous, and no one will rejoice
in their success more than the offi-
cers and men of the British navy."

TURN OF TIDE FOR RUSSIA News of Naval Victory Elicits Unbounded Enthusiasm

Petrograd, August 22, via London.
August 23.—The statement made in
the Duma tonight by the President
of the Chamber, M. Rodzianko, that
the German fleet had been defeated
at Riga with the loss of the battle-
cruiser Moltke and three cruisers and
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German vessel of the Dreadnought
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is expected here, have a beneficial
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largely the cloud of discontent over
the apparent inaction of the Western
Allies. While the Russian Govern-
ment and the military and naval
authorities have a direct understand-
ing with those in authority in the
allied countries, it had been and still
is impossible to take the people en-
tirely into their confidence.

The naval successes, combined with
favorable news from the Dardanelles,
the declaration of war against Turkey
by Italy, the reported clearing of the
diplomatic atmosphere in the Balkans
and Foreign Minister Sazonoff's cate-
gorical denial that there is the slight-
est foundation for the undercurrent
talk of a separate peace on the part
of Russia, is expected to react ben-
eficially for the military operations.

The retention of the Lystok Rail-
way and three-fifths of the Niemen
River in Russia are the firm-
ness of the Russian line under
the most recent checks inspires con-
fidence in the Czar's authorities at
the darkest hour has passed.

With tens of thousands of refu-
gees reaching the interior from all the
theatres of war the resources of the
Government and of the public are
being taxed to their utmost. There
is considerable private anxiety
president of the Armenian
committee at Tiflis after

Armenians, Georgians, Circassians and others, has telegraphed the Duma that 150,000 refugees have reached the Caucasus. He adds that the Armenian populations in the Vilayets occupied by the Turkish forces have virtually been exterminated.

The efforts of certain of the conservative deputies to curtail the Duma's session have elicited a protest from the workmen of important factories producing war stores.

The Duma has, by a virtually unanimous vote, decided to interpolate the Government concerning the collision between the police and workmen and their families in the factory town of Kostroma, July 15. The Government report says that nine workmen were wounded. The Socialist Democratic deputy who proposed the question, stated that 11 persons were killed and forty-five wounded. He represented the workmen as having been unarmed and engaged in an ordinary strike for the betterment of their position in a linen factory. He said the demands of the men had been immediately conceded after the collision.

GERMAN ADMIRALTY'S REPORT.

Berlin, August 22.—A statement from the German Admiralty concerning the naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga reads as follows:

"Our Baltic naval forces penetrated the Gulf of Riga after mine-sweepers had swept the mine-field and net obstructions. In the outposts engagements which developed a Russian torpedo boat of the Elmir Picharski class was destroyed and other torpedo boats, among them the Novik, and one large vessel were severely damaged while retreating.

"On the evening of the 18th in Moon Sound, the Russian gunboats Strutch and Koreets were sunk by artillery fire and torpedo-boats after brave resistance. Forty members of the crew, including two officers, some severely wounded, were rescued by our torpedo-boats.

"Three of our torpedo-boats were damaged by mines. One sank, one was run ashore and one was escorted to port.

"Our loss of life was small."

NO SEPARATE PEACE

Russian Foreign Minister Makes Statement

(Special Cable Service.)

Petrograd, August 22.—In a statement made yesterday to Petrograd journalists, Foreign Minister Sazanoff, referring to the rumored possibility of a separate peace, said:

"The only foundation for these rumors are repeated attempts made by the enemy to begin with France and Russia negotiations for separate peace. But these attempts met with an absolutely hostile reception in both countries.

"The enemy's calculations of sowing discord among the Allies are bound to fail. The ties uniting the Allies are being steadily strengthened

and their confidence in the ultimate attainment by their united efforts of the object they have in view is unshaken."

The question of refugees has assumed startling dimensions. The population of the western province is rolling one vast, increasing flood into the interior.

The people are taxing to the utmost the resources of state and private relief. The Government has appointed special commissioners and allotted funds for relief purposes. Nationalities whose conditions of life seemed firmly fixed, are being broken up and scattered over the broad plains of Russia.

KAISER'S LOVE OF DISPLAY

Further Demonstrated When He Enters Novo Georgievsk

Novo Georgievsk, Russian Poland, Aug. 2 via Warsaw to London, Aug. 22.—The German Emperor, with General von Falkenhayen, chief of staff of the German army, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Beseler, and a brilliant suite, today entered the still burning town of Novo Georgievsk.

Emperor William, prior to his entrance, reviewed in parade part of the troops which took the fortress in a short eight-day siege. The Emperor witnessed the parade from the crest of the Novo Georgievsk forts, amid cannon and barbed wire entangle-

ments. He expressed gratitude to God, who, he said, had helped the troops and would further help them, and thanked the men for their accomplishment. The Emperor appeared to be fresh and strong, despite his arduous duties.

SIX MORE GENERALS GO

Joffre Continues His Policy of "Absolute Efficiency"

Paris, August 22.—Six more generals, it is officially announced, have been transferred from the active to the reserve list. This is in pursuance of the policy of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, in placing only young and active men in responsible commands. Since the outbreak of the war this policy has resulted in reducing the average age of French generals from 61 to 51.

Appointed College President

Toronto, August 22.—Official announcement has been made by Rev. N. Hoche, that the Rev. H. Carr has been appointed president of St. Michael's College. He succeeds Rev. Robert McBrady, who has held that office for the past three years. During the last eight years Rev. Father Carr has been engaged at St. Michael's in the departments of classics and philosophy.

70 HOURS WITH MAIMED SUB. AT BOTTOM OF SEA

Italian Under-sea Boat Nereide Not Destroyed When Attacked by Austrian

30 SAILORS WERE TRAPPED

Fight for Life to Repair Mechanism Several Fathoms Deep Costing Few Lives Is One of Thrilling Romances of War

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Milan, via Chiasso, August 22.—Without food, without light, their supply of oxygen rapidly diminishing, their commander and two of their comrades dead, the crew of an Italian submarine labored for seventy hours on the bed of the Adriatic to repair the machinery of their craft, set the engines in motion and in the end reached their base.

This is the tale of heroism that sent a wave of enthusiasm over the country.

A week ago an official statement from Vienna said an Austrian submarine had torpedoed and sank the Nereide, one of Italy's newest submarines. The Nereide failed to return to her base, and the Ministry of Marine was inclined to accept the Austrian statement as true, and to place the craft and her crew on the navy's casualty list.

In the meantime, one of the romances of the war, to which the submarine has contributed so much, was being enacted fathoms deep on the bottom of the sea. The Nereide was attacked by an Austrian craft, as Vienna told. The Nereide's commander had distinguished the weight of the speeding torpedo toward him, and swung the diving level hard. The

FORCE OF HABIT.

Our P.C. (now at the front, taking a prisoner): "Anything you say, my man, will be used as evidence against you!"

Nereide responded to the action of her rudder so quickly that the torpedo passed just above her, but the strain on her mechanism was so great that when she was brought again to the horizontal it was found her motors were out of condition.

Feverishly the crew sought to repair the damage. The failure of the motors threw the weight of the current used by the electric bulbs on to the storage batteries and these soon became exhausted. The men redoubled their efforts in the dark. With the exhaustion of the reserve store of electricity the ventilating apparatus failed. Thirty men were trapped, but despite their apparent hopeless situation their courage never faltered, and their efforts to repair their craft driving machinery never failed.

Hour after hour, in the stifling, brain-bursting interior of the submarine, without sleep, without rest, they worked under the inspiration of their commander's faith. Then the sickening fumes took their toll of him and a subordinate directed the work. The men lost trace of time. Once they obtained a few revolutions of the screw and a faint husky cheer used up more of the precious oxygen. But their exhilaration was brief, for the motor stopped again and the work had to be done over.

Two more men collapsed and were barely kept alive when the chief engineer, exploring with blind fingers, found the seat of trouble and at length repaired it. The motors started once more. Slowly the shell began to rise from the bottom. The periscope reached the surface and found a clear sea. Out of the water came the hull, and half of the conning tower was opened for the first breath of fresh air in three long days. But it was too late, for three more men were in collapse below. They died without regaining consciousness. Two more men died on the way to port.

Obtaining his bearings, the navigator steered his course for a base on the Adriatic coast, and yesterday the Nereide, running awash, appeared among her flotilla, a ghost from the sea. The news was flashed to Rome and to the naval ships afloat:

"The Nereide sunk; is risen again."

SINKING OF THE E-13

Dastardly Conduct of a German Torpedo-Boat

London, August 22.—The story of the sinking of the British submarine E-13 was told in an announcement from the Admiralty Friday as follows:

"A report has been received from Lieut.-Commander Layton, commanding the E-13, whose grounding on the Danish Island of Saltholm was published yesterday. The Lieutenant-commander reports that the submarine grounded in the early morning of August 19. All efforts to refloat her failed.

"At five o'clock a Danish torpedo-boat appeared on the scene, and informed the E-13 that she would be allowed 24 hours to get off. At the same time a German torpedo-boat arrived, and remained close to the submarine until two more Danish torpedo-boats came up, when she withdrew.

"At nine o'clock, while the three Danish torpedo-boats were anchored close to the submarine, two German torpedo-boats approached from the south. When about half a mile away one of these hoisted a commercial flag signal, but before the commanding officer of the E-13 had time to read it the German destroyer fired a torpedo at her from a distance of about 300 yards. The torpedo exploded on hitting the bottom close to her.

"At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns and Lieut.-Commander Layton, seeing that his submarine was on fire fore and aft, and was unable to defend herself owing to her being aground, gave orders for the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired upon by machine guns and with shrapnel.

"One of the Danish torpedo-boats immediately lowered her boat, and steamed between the submarine and the German destroyers, who therefore had to cease fire and withdraw."

GERMANS KILL 14 HELPLESS BRITISH SAILORS

Torpedo Boat Attacks Stranded British Sub. in Danish Waters and Shoots Crew

DANES WENT TO RESCUE

Warned Germans Away, but They Returned with Reinforcements—Scandinavia Aroused

London, August 21.—Details of the sinking of the British submarine E-13, the loss of which was reported yesterday, were told in an announcement from the Admiralty today.

The report says that while the submarine was aground German war craft entered the neutral area and destroyed her. When her crew abandoned her and the sailors were struggling in the water, according to the report, the Germans fired upon them with machine-guns and shrapnel. Fourteen are said to have been killed.

The Danish and Swedish newspapers bitterly denounce the attack as an unwarranted encroachment on Danish neutrality.

The British Admiralty report is as follows:

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"At 5 o'clock a Danish torpedo boat appeared on the scene and informed the E-13 that she would be allowed twenty-four hours to get off. At the time a German torpedo boat arrived and remained close to the submarine until two more Danish torpedo boats came up, when she withdrew.

"At 9 o'clock, while the three Danish torpedo boats were anchored close to the submarine, two German torpedo boats approached from the south. When about half a mile away one of these hoisted a commercial flag signal, but before the commanding officer of the E-13 had time to read it the German destroyer fired a torpedo at her from a distance of about 300 yards. The torpedo exploded on hitting the bottom close to her.

"At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns, and Lieut. Commander Layton, seeing that his submarine was on fire fore and aft and unable to defend herself owing to her being aground, gave orders for the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired upon by machine-guns and with shrapnel.

"One of the Danish torpedo boats immediately lowered her boat and steamed between the submarine and the German destroyers, who, therefore, had to cease fire and withdraw."

DANES ARE INDIGNANT.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following regarding the sinking of the British submarine:

The destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Danish territory by German destroyers, under circumstances which placed the shipwrecked craft under Danish protection, has aroused widespread indignation, which finds expression in the Danish newspapers. It is urged that there can be no explanation or plausible excuse for the deliberate violation of Danish territory, as a German torpedo boat had thoroughly investigated the locality before returning with the others to attack the defenceless crew. The Vortland says:

"There can be no question that the German commander was aware he was violating Danish neutrality. The incident is simply in accordance with German methods throughout the whole war."

The Koebenhavn writes: "We received the news with deep pain that fourteen sailors of a friendly nation lost their lives, not even in unequal combat, but without the faintest chance of defending themselves."

The Journal Hovedestaven publishes a rumor that one Danish torpedo boat had a man wounded and its wireless damaged by German shells.

CONCENTRATING ALL EFFORTS TO FORCE STRAITS

Victory There Expected to More
Than Offset Retirement of
Russian Armies

ITALY IS FORGING AHEAD

Rome Credits Her Armies With
"Remarkable Progress"—
Artillery Duels, Bomb-
Throwing Engage Arm-
ies on Western Front

Official Statements

London, August 22.—The continued retirement of the Russian armies seems to have little, if any, influence on the situation, the opinion being expressed by military critics that victory of the Entente Allies in the Dardanelles would more than offset this so far as the Near East is concerned, and the Franco-British forces are increasing their efforts to force the straits.

There is little change in Poland and the Baltic provinces. A big battle is being fought along the Kovno-Vilna Railway and the River Niemen. This, however, is of secondary importance to the movements against Brest-Litovsk. The Austro-German forces are across the rivers and roads both north and south of this fortress, which is invested from three sides, and curiosity is evinced as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas intends to defend it or to fall further back. For the moment he is resisting the Austro-German advance, but this may be only with rearguards which have been detailed to inflict as much loss as possible on the invaders and delay the progress of the Teutons.

Livelihood has prevailed at some points along the western front, but the engagements have been of minor importance. The French claim to have repulsed German attacks in Artois and in the Vosges, while both sides are expending ammunition in artillery engagements, bomb-throwing and other artifices in many places to annoy their opponents.

The Italians report progress on all their fronts.

ITALY AND TURKEY ARE NOW AT WAR

Rome's Declaration Expected to
Have an Almost Immediate
Effect on Balkans

RUMANIA NEARING PLUNGE

Germany Said to Have Sent
Her Ultimatum Demanding
Access for Munitions to
Turkey—Mobilization to
Aid Entente This Week

London, August 22.—Italy has declared war against Turkey and the Italian ambassador has left Constantinople. This announcement is made in a Reuter telegram from Constantinople via Berlin and Amsterdam.

A Steffani News Agency dispatch from Rome says Italy has declared war against Turkey.

The Italian Government, says this news agency, has sent to all its representatives abroad a circular dispatch setting forth the questions at issue between Italy and Turkey. The dispatch closes with these words:

"In view of these obvious infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman Government and following upon our ultimatum of August 3, provoked by evasions of the Ottoman Government particularly with regard to the free departure of Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian Government has sent instructions to its ambassador at Constantinople to declare war upon Turkey."

Marquis di Garroni, Italian ambassador to Turkey, today handed to the Porte a note declaring Italy considered herself in a state of war with Turkey and demanded his passports, according to an official telegram from Constantinople received at Amsterdam and transmitted to the Central News. The reasons given in the note for Italy's declaration of war were the support given by Turkey to the rebels in Libya and the prevention of the departure of Italian residents from Libya.

Amsterdam, via London, August 22.—The Italian ambassador and the Embassy staff left Constantinople at noon yesterday, according to a telegram from the Turkish capital. The United States Embassy has been entrusted with the task of protecting Italians in Turkey. One secretary and two dragomans remained at the Italian Embassy.

Paris, August 22.—The Turkish ambassador to Italy and the personnel of the Turkish Embassy in Rome already have received their passports, it is stated in a press dispatch from Rome. Marquis di Garroni, Italian ambassador to Turkey, will leave Constantinople for Rome today, travelling by way of Adrianople. Most of the Italian Embassy's staff already have left.

ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA

Sofia Hears Germany Has
Taken Extreme Action

London, August 22.—A Reuter despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says:

"Private advices from Bucharest state it is feared there that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Rumania regarding the right to transport munitions of war for Turkey through Rumanian territory. The Rumanian cabinet is firmly resolved not to grant this permission.

"A large number of cars laden with war material has been held up at Predeal, a village near the Tomos Pass, where it is reported Rumanian troops are concentrating. Troops also are massing at Jassy, about 200 miles northeast of Bucharest, and the petroleum regions have been heavily garrisoned."

RUMANIA TO MOBILIZE

Action to Be General on Au-
gust 25, Is Report

Geneva, August 22.—The Bucharest, Rumania, correspondent of the Tribune, sends the following:

"Between Nish (Serbia), and Bucharest constant telegrams are passing. It is believed that Rumania will begin a general mobilization on August 23. Relations between Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia at present are excellent."

BUCHAREST IS ELATED

Rumanian Monarch at Once
Calls Cabinet Meeting

Geneva, via Paris, August 22.—The Bucharest, Rumania, correspondent of the Tribune, sends the following:

"News of the Italian declaration of war against Turkey reached here at 8 o'clock last night. There was much enthusiasm throughout the city. The King at once called a meeting of the cabinet, and the Italian ambassador was present.

"The King today will hold a meeting of the cabinet, and the Italian ambassador will be present. Yesterday he signed several decrees of a military nature."

The Kaiser says that the war has purified his own people. That's more than it could do for him, at all events! He talks about his conscience being clear, but, as the Lancashire lad said, "Yes; it's as clear as mud."

COTTON IS CONTRABAND

"Absolute," Says Official Announcement Made by Britain

London, August 22.—Cotton has been declared absolute contraband by Great Britain, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office last evening. The statement declares that the Government proposes to institute measures to relieve depression which might temporarily disturb the cotton market, because of the contraband order.

It was learned upon inquiry at the Foreign Office that the French Government will issue a similar notice today. The announcement follows:

"His Majesty's Government have declared cotton absolute contraband. While the circumstances might have justified such action at an earlier period, His Majesty's Government are glad to think that local conditions of American interests likely to be affected are more favorable for such a step than they were a year ago and, moreover, His Majesty's Government contemplate initiation of measures to relieve as far as possible any abnormal depression which might temporarily disturb market conditions."

The declaration making cotton contraband is effective from today. A royal proclamation concerning the subject was published in a supplement of the London Gazette issued tonight. It is very brief. After a preamble citing previous proclamations concerning contraband, it says:

"Now, therefore, we do hereby declare by and with advice of our Privy Council that during the continuance of the war, or until we do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in our royal proclamations aforementioned:

"Raw cotton, cotton lint, cotton waste and cotton yarn.

"And we do hereby further declare that this, our royal proclamation, shall take effect from the date of its publication in the London Gazette."

The proclamation was signed yesterday by King George.

The entire press commends the Government's action in promptly protesting to Berlin, and assures the Government that it will receive the support of the whole nation in whatever action is taken. The Admiralty has ordered that the patrol ships around Copenhagen be increased. A German Zeppelin this morning reconnoitred over the waters southeast of Copenhagen, and photographed the wreck of the E-13.

SWEDES DENOUNCE IT.

Stockholm, August 21, via London.—The Swedish press unanimously denounces the German attack on the British submarine E-13 in Danish waters, characterizing it as an unpardonable infringement of Danish neutrality. The Dagens Nyheter, which commonly reflects the attitude of the Swedish Foreign Office, says that the Germans attacking the E-13 must have been fully aware that the submarine was in Danish waters.

"The most criminal feature of the affair," adds the Dagens Nyheter, "is the German craft's action in firing upon British sailors who had given themselves up to a neutral power and naturally assumed that they were safe from enemy attacks."

Germans Taken Off Steamer

New York, August 22.—Two Germans, a third officer and a seaman, of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Starlad, which arrived today from Bordeaux, were taken off just outside the harbor near Fire Island by the British cruiser Berwick. The Germans were transferred to the warship after a boarding party came alongside in a small boat.

Albanians in Dire Distress

Rome, August 22, via Paris.—The people of Albania are suffering from terrible destitution and the lack of sanitary necessities, according to reports received in Italy. Appeals for aid will be made to the American Red Cross and to the Rockefeller Foundation.

MOST HATED, MOST FEARED

Stephen Pichon Tells Why Germany Has Made No Overtures to England

London, August 22.—Stephen Pichon, who was once French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an article to the Sunday Times, remarks upon the absence of peace overtures from Germany to England.

"This," he says, "amounts to saying that Great Britain remains in the eyes of the Germans the most hated and most feared of her enemies, and they consider it useless to attempt to seduce her since any such manoeuvre is foredoomed to failure."

"I regret that France has not been so well treated, and that certain of the compatriots of Bethmann-Hollweg insinuate by supposing her to be capable of being duped by their machinations. This, however, proves nothing against France, but only against the judgment of the subjects of William II. The idea that France could separate herself from their Allies, sign their own death warrant, dishonor themselves and the violators of Belgium neutrality have done, betray their brothers in arms, place their necks under the yoke of Germanism—this idea is so insensate that it can only enter into the heads of those who have lost their own common sense."

"One of the most colossal stupidities of which Germans could be the dupes is to suppose that they can succeed in sowing distrust between London and Paris by belittling in their talk the merits of the British army, by repeating their ponderous jokes about 'British egotism' and by renewing in their own way the history of our ancient rivalries."

TIME HAS COME TO DECLARE WAR, SAY NEW YORK CLERICS

Majority Are of Opinion That
Washington Has Dallied
Too Long

PRES. WILSON CRITICIZED

Two Blame Him for Not Taking
More Drastic Action,
and a German American
for Too Much Zeal

(Special to The Gazette.)
New York, August 22.—New York

pulpits are for war. The few clergymen who think there still is hope for peace with Germany admit that the outlook is dark. Several said today that America has waited much too long. One or two declared that the time had been ripe for the United States to act for at least six months, and, in the case of Mexico, for two years. Three criticized President Wilson, two for not acting and one German-American for too much vigor.

Bishop Thomas Gallor, of Tennessee, who preached today at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth street, is decidedly bellicose. "Put me down by the side of Colonel Roosevelt," he said, after the service. "His sentiments concerning the European war are my sentiments. I go quite as far as he does. My father was killed in war. Our whole attitude as a nation ever since Europe began to fight has been altogether too negative. Morally, we are just as much bound by the Hague agreements as England herself, and when England went to the rescue of Belgium we listened to sentimental peace people and ate dirt. We sent Germany several grovelling notes which the Germans laughed at. They did not take them with sufficient seriousness to reply to them."

"I suppose I ought not to criticize President Wilson. He does the best he can. He wants to be re-elected, but there is a duty to civilization to perform, and it must be performed now. I say the United States ought not to shrink, but do its share and do it now."

"I was never less proud than now of being an American," said the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, once rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, who was at St. Bartholomew's today. "Our national administration seems not to have felt for a single moment during the last year that it was sure of the difference between right and wrong. The time for talk has ceased. The time for action has arrived."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke, of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, a German-American, blamed President Wilson in his sermon for having gone so far that he may find it impossible to retreat. "The outlook is dark," he said. "President Wilson has put the American Government into such a position that it cannot withdraw. I know something of the German-American mind and activity, and I tell you that German-Americans do not want war. They are working hard to prevent war. I want to say further that these things done, or alleged to be done, by German agents in this country, if wrong, do not represent

Discord Over the Poles

IT is reported from Zurich that the tension between Berlin and Vienna over the Polish question has been increased rather than diminished by the visit of Baron Burian to Berlin. The Austrian Poles, says the dispatch, who know the iron-handed harshness with which the Prussian Government treats its Poles, refuse to yield a single step in their demands that Russian Poland be put under the rule of Franz Josef. Because of this deadlock the Kaiser cannot make an entry into Warsaw, for on that occasion he must make a proclamation to the people. Meantime German national enthusiasm is cooling down rapidly as the meagre strategic results for the tremendous sacrifices begin to be realized. If after these Germany must turn over the whole conquest to Austria the explosion of its indignation is inevitable. At the same time Burian dare not give way, as the defection of the Poles in Austria at the present moment would reduce the monarchy to chaos.

From Bells to Shells

THE Austrians must indeed be running desperately short of metal for munitions, says the Westminster Gazette, if, as is reported from Geneva, the Government have decided to melt down the great bell in St. Stephen's, Vienna. This bell is rather more than two centuries old, having been cast in 1711 from cannon captured from the Turkish Army. Should it be melted down, it will provide the Austrians with seventeen tons of bronze, and when this is exhausted the bell in Olmutz Cathedral will supply almost exactly the same amount of metal.

the German-American sentiments and wishes. We are not to be held responsible for misguided and over-zealous Germans."

The Right Rev. Dr. Charles S. Ruch, Bishop, said today: "We ought to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. We cannot have anything to do with people who do what they do. When we stop all intercourse with a nation and people that murder our citizens we ought then to prepare for our own defence. I do not say we ought to declare war on Germany, but we ought to get ready for the worst, and then let Germany declare war if she wants to."

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Young, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, one of the largest Methodist churches in Toronto, who preached in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, said after the sermon: "We in Canada, hope the United States will not enter the war. We believe you can help us more by furnishing munitions. You make the guns and let us fire them, and we will down the enemy. Our young men in Canada are volunteering in great numbers. We have men. We want your shrapnel!"

At the Church of The Messiah the Rev. Dr. C. Crosswell Tressy, of Staten Island, took strong ground. "If international law declares there ought to have been warning for the Arabs, and there is no disavowal of the act, only one line of action is open to us," he said. "That line is to follow the spirit of our notes to Berlin."

HOW SNIPERS HIDE



This recent photo from the Dardanelles depicts a captured Turkish sniper. Note how he has turned himself into a veritable walking bush to conceal himself from our troops. Note also by the soldier on the left how the Australians have accustomed their uniforms to the climate. Trousers have been cut off at the knee like a Boy Scout's. Sleeves have also been snipped off at the elbow. The metal identification disc can be seen hanging at the soldier's throat.

CANADIANS MAKE GOOD IMPRESSION AT SHORNCLIFFE

Folkestone and Surrounding Resorts Enjoy Great Vitality

BANDS ON PIER PLAY
ALL CANADIAN AIRS

Impressive Scenes at Over
Twenty Sunday Services
in the Camp

Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, August 24.—Many English watering-places may be dull when compared with their gaiety in normal times; but Folkestone and other popular resorts around Shorncliffe where the 2nd Canadian Division is stationed are enjoying remarkable vitality. Instead of being wrapt in gloom they are blooming. When asked the secret of this new and exhilarating life a native replied "Tis the Maple Leaf that does it."

Perhaps it is out of appreciation of this source of prosperity that the Band on the Folkestone Parade includes in its program the airs, "The Maple Leaf For Ever," and "O Canada!" What the musician would term as the "tempo" is at times a little languid; but the Canadian delights in these friendly efforts to make him feel at home, although there must be fewer opportunities than there have been lately for the use of umbrellas and raincoats before the illusion can be complete.

No one desires to say an unkind word concerning English weather in general, or that at Folkestone in particular. It is August and doubtless there will be sunshine later on; but during the past few weeks there has been some rain. However, we have it on the authority of a local historian that "it is a peculiarity of Folkestone that it seldom rains for a whole day," and we are also assured that, owing to the sandy nature of the soil, a few hours will remove all traces even of a heavy down-pour. So nobody worries.

CANADIANS FILL TOWN.

Sufficient to say that rain or shine the watering-places around Shorncliffe "have got a smile on" just now, and this applies particularly to Folkestone. How could it be otherwise when thousands of Canadians nearly fill the town? On Saturday afternoons and Sundays, Folkestone is more Canadian than many places in the Dominion. True, it is a khaki representation. But the spirit is there—the real Canadian spirit, effervescent and infectious, giving to this delightful seaside resort a glow such as it has never hitherto experienced. It is no small place—the

KILLED IN ACTION



Lance-Corporal Douglas S. Rough, 2236 Park avenue, killed in action a week-ago. He was 22 years old.

Dominion that has effected the transformation. From Nova Scotia to the Pacific Coast have come "the boys," who, by their physique and efficiency have won the praise of military experts, and who, by their general demeanour have gained the admiration of the public, including that section who are not unappreciative of the business which springs from the possession of the dollar.

The Canadian sometimes wonders whether the storekeeper regards him as a potential millionaire. But he has his little pleasures, it may be in six photographs for a shilling (or in Canadian coinage for a quarter) taken today and finished tomorrow, or in the purchase of a dainty bit of jewellery for "someone out West." And so at the week-end he indulges in a little recreation and deserves every minute he enjoys. There are frequent lacrosse and baseball matches, and in these and many other ways the men in khaki, who are exceedingly popular, have no difficulty in spending their hours of relaxation in a charming bit of England.

IN FERTILE VALLEYS.

Occasionally leave is granted for a trip further afield, and what a resident in the Old Country considers a tremendous journey, the enthusiast from the West regards as a small affair. Scarcely a week-end passes without a few Canadians, who are desirous of making the acquaintance of a relative of whom they have heard and never seen, or finding the home of their ancestors, obtaining the necessary permission for an interesting trip to some remote part of England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales, and they return from their mission stimulated and refreshed by the discovery of new branches to their genealogical tree.

A visit on a Sunday morning to the camp at Shorncliffe, which is divided into many sections, in fertile valleys and on elevated plains, covering many miles, is exceedingly interesting. Over twenty services are held in various parts for members of different denominations, and the vast congregations of men in khaki, assembled in the open when weather permits, contribute to impressive scenes. Music is frequently provided by the bands, and rolling over a vast plain may be heard the air of a familiar hymn given by thousands of voices. Services over the men rest, and in the afternoon thousands

may be seen on the picturesque roads that run along the coast. The district abounds in historical spots; but Folkestone and Hythe are among the most popular resorts with the Canadians. Hythe is one of what are known as the Cinque Ports, which at one time were deemed as the five most important ports on the southern coast facing France. They are under the government of a Lord Warden, and it may be added that they are supposed to have been incorporated previous to the Conquest, by Edward the Confessor. But the jurisdiction of the Lord Warden has been curtailed until the office has become one of mere honorary dignity, without emoluments, saving the right to live in Walmer Castle.

A MAGNIFICENT FRONT.

Folkestone has a magnificent front, and the leas, situated along the edge of the cliff, from 100 to 150 feet above the sea, is a popular resort. It consists of expansive lawns, and asphalt paths, with large houses at the rear, and here Canadians love to sit and saunter, listening to the music, and watching the shipping up and down the English Channel, and the going and coming of boats crossing to and from France. The wide range of coastline, the sea views possible from such an elevated position, the paths along the cliff make this part of Folkestone exceedingly popular, and on Saturday and Sunday evenings there is probably no province in the Dominion which is not represented on the promenade.

Saturday and Sunday over, the troops enter again on military training for which Shorncliffe has long been recognized as an ideal spot. The local historian points with pride to what is known as "Caesar's Camp," and to other traces of the Roman invasion that exist in the district. These links with the remote past are of great interest, and have their value as sources of attraction. But at the present moment it is the Canadian "invasion" that absorbs attention, and it is impossible to overestimate the seriousness with which the troops from the Dominion have undertaken their military training. In valleys and on mountainous hills, in darkness and in daylight, they fulfil their duties with a full appreciation of the task that is before them. While they are not lacking gaiety in their hours of recreation, nothing but praise is heard concerning the enthusiasm of the 2nd Division for their work.

IN FINE CONDITION.

The result is that since their stay at Shorncliffe they have gained remarkably in military experience, and to use the words of an officer, "they are in the pink of condition."

Walking on the roads which wind among the encampments the pedestrian will frequently meet large numbers of Canadian troops moving with swinging steps towards some manoeuvring ground. He is impressed, as were those who witnessed the review of the force a few days ago, by the splendid calibre of the men. He is interested in the equipment, and not least in the magnificent horses used for transport work, many from the Far West bearing the distinguishing marks of a western ranch.

Nothing appears to be lacking in the organization of the Canadian force and a week-end spent in the locality increases admiration for the Dominion. When the time arrives for the men of the Canadian 2nd Division to remove, their departure will be regretted; but they will leave behind them a reputation for buoyancy of spirits and good temper at play, and for enthusiasm and sincerity at work.

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MAJOR-GEN. THE HON. SAM HUGHES
KNIGHTED BY KING GEORGE TODAY



Special Star Cable by Our London Correspondent.

MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, London, August 24.—
Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, was
created a K.C.B. and knighted by King George at Buckingham Palace today.
ROLAND HILL

The Kaiser's Favorite Mount

EMPEROR WILLIAM II., who will be counted among the most effective and brilliant orators of his generation, a coiner of living and memorable phrases, as that of the "mailed fist," the ally "in shining armor," and a hundred more, has an equal sense of the picturesque, the dramatic, in martial life. By a kind of inherent genius for the vivid situation, he always sets himself in the centre of a well-grouped picture, some visual record of "a King by the Grace of God;" and this picture of the Kaiser, fondling the head of one of his favorite chargers, is as full of the picture-quality as are all his doings and the pageants of peace or war that he organizes. The Kaiser is a great stage manager of modern world-politics.

The Arabic and the Titanic

TWO things shine out in this tragedy. The first is the splendid heroism of the twenty men in the engine-room of the Arabic who stuck to their posts in face of certain death, believing they might be of service there, though every one of them might have escaped. Mankind will agree with the Captain of the vessel that every one of them deserved the Victoria Cross. The second thing that shines out is the perfection of the lifeboat service. Every one was adequately provided for. The lesson of the Titanic has gone home.

OFFICER LOOKS FOR
SUDDEN END OF
EUROPEAN WAR

Cheery Letters Continue to
Come from Canadians
at the Front

Special Cable to The Montreal Star,
From Our London Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
17 Cockspur Street, London, August
24 — Cheery letters continue to come
from Canadians at the front. Last
week they went again into the firing
line after a spell in the reserve
trenches. An officer of a Battalion
says:

"We are all quite optimistic over
here and anticipate a sudden termina-
tion of the war. Affairs in Russia
as we see them, are not alarming.
There is a strong possibility of the
Germans biting off more than they
can chew.

"Everyone anticipates very rom-
antic news in a week or two from
the Balkan States. The British and
Canadian troops are in fine spirits
and health, ready for almost any-
thing."

WINDERMERE.

THOUSANDS OF HUNS DROWNED IN BALTIC DURING NAVAL FIGHT

**Transports Which Were Allowed to Come Close
in Shore Sunk by Russian Artillery Fire—
War Office Official Makes Important State-
ment on Russian Situation**

Special Star Cable by International News.

PETROGRAD, August 24.—Several thousand German soldiers are believed to have been drowned when ships on which they were being taken into the Gulf of Riga were destroyed by Russian artillery.

The Novoe Vremya states that during the German attempt to land forces at Fernau, three transports, which were allowed to come close to shore, came under the fire of Russian artillery, which opened a terrific fire. Within two hours all were destroyed.

Another attempt to land at Gainash, south of Pernau, resulted in the destruction of two lighters filled with troops.

RUSSIANS MAY GIVE UP VILNA

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, August 24.—Frank admission that the important cities of Vilna and Bialostok will shortly fall into the hands of the Germans, thus severing the Petrograd-Poland Railway, was made by a high official of the Russian War Office today.

"Our forces, however, will retain two trunk lines and various branches, sufficient to withdraw our armies without danger of capture," said this War Office official, in an interview approved by the Government.

"We do not believe that Petrograd is in any danger from the German armies. Ample forces have been concentrated and the necessary measures have been taken to protect the capital."

The War Office, he continued, is greatly cheered at the rapid increase in the production of war munitions and sees a bright outlook for the future.

"The idea that the Germans have crushed our armies is ridiculous," he declared with heat. "That is just what the Germans have been unable to do. They have pounded down forts and forced us to retreat, but territory is something that always can be regained."

"The day is not far distant when we will again assume the offensive and push the Austro-Germans back to their own borders. There is no concealing the fact that our present difficulties are due to errors we have made in the past. But we are firmly confident they will be followed by a moment of complete triumph."

The official urged the people to repose the fullest confidence in the success of the Allied forces now attacking the Dardanelles.

"Though the progress of the Allies seems slow, the truth is that the most intense warfare presently will be proceeding," he said in conclusion. "The results that will be finally manifested will be enormous."

Hopes for Advance on Petrograd Are Now Defeated

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, August 24.—A definite defeat of German hopes for an advance on Petrograd is seen by all military observers here in the reverses suffered by the Kaiser's navy in the Gulf of Riga.

The primary purpose of the German incursion into the Riga waters was the aid a strong force of warships would be able to render to Field-Marshal von Hindenberg's army operating south and southeast of the port.

An important feature of this naval demonstration was to be provided by a large flotilla of troop ships, from which a force was to be landed northeast of Riga to take the town in the rear.

The collapse of this whole plan by reason of the unexpected vitality of the Russian squadron and the presence of British submarines leaves Riga and the waters of the gulf in Russian hands, and makes any further move toward Petrograd dependent on the hard-worked infantry masses that are just holding their own on the Drina river line.

The German version of the events in the Gulf of Riga, where they lost the great battle-cruiser Moltke, and

A writer on war topics says the Germans had no business in Belgium, and a Liverpool merchant adds: "They will have no business in Great Britain either, after the war. There are a good many 'knuts' in our Army, and even if they have not all got shells, they are difficult to get by the Germans."

at least two smaller cruisers and eight torpedo boats, has not been published.

The definiteness of the Russian official announcements has removed all doubt of the defeat inflicted on the von Tirpitz fleet, has sent a wave of rejoicing over all the Allied nations, and has dispelled the gloom that has grown from the Russian reverses on land.

Admit Further Attack on Gulf of Riga Possible

A despatch from Petrograd to the Daily Telegraph says:

The expulsion of the German fleet from the Gulf of Riga has perceptibly eased the position of the Russians on this front, but authoritative military circles here refrain from exaggerating the effects of the victory. They admit the possibility that the Germans may make other attempts to obtain mastery of the Gulf of Riga.

Evidently in expectation of results of the naval operations, there recently has been a pause in German activity in the direction of the Dvina line, but the attack east of Kovno is being pressed with great energy.

The immediate aim of the Germans here is believed to be the railway junction at Landvarova, where the Vilna-Grodno line is joined by that from Kovno.

The Germans in this zone have an enormous mass of artillery. The refugees from Kovno who watched the attack from the outskirts of the town says the Germans have suffered severely from the fire of the forts, and entire batteries were swept away by the blast of Russian projectiles. Altogether the German losses are said to have exceeded by many times those of the Russians.

German Centre Pressing Forward

The German centre is pressing forward steadily on the Bug river-Brest-Litovsk line of the Russian defence in an effort to balance the handicap that has spread itself over the operations in the Dvinsk sector by reason of the failure of the naval wing to obtain control of the Gulf of Riga.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Field-Marshal von Mackensen are closing in on the entrenched camp of Brest-Litovsk, and there was a feeling in London last night that its abandonment may be expected any day.

As before the fall of Warsaw, the Petrograd despatches have prepared the way for the news by referring to the gradual encroachment of the Austro-German armies and the dangers confronting the position.

Ossowetz yesterday was occupied by the Germans, leaving in Russian hands only Grodno and Brest-Litovsk of the central strongholds.

The siege of Ossowetz was one of the most interesting of the minor events of the campaign. The resistance, out of all proportion to strength, as a fortress, drew the attention of all observers to it.

The fortress, only twenty miles from the East Prussian frontier, been under an intermittent bombardment by German guns since last February. The real siege operations against it began with the inception of the successful drive from the north on the Warsaw Salient early in July. It lay on a cliff, high above the Bobr river, and faced a wide expanse of marsh land that reached into the Masurian lake country of East Prussia.

This terrain prevented the character of attack that has proved fatal to all the other fortresses on the eastern and western fronts, and it is regarded as certain that Ossowetz could have held out indefinitely had it not been that the retirement of the Russian line to the north, necessitated by the fall of Kovno, compelled either its evacuation or the abandonment of its garrison to the fate that awaited the garrison of Novo-Georgievsk.

Ossowetz derives its strategic importance from the fact that it guards the railway approach to Bialystok and the great Warsaw-Petrograd trunk line.

Archibald Hurd, the Daily Telegraph's naval expert says:

"The Germans are confronted with a situation in the Baltic which is full of possibilities encouraging to us.

"The Germans may eventually, at a heavy price, seize the Gulf of Riga, but there still remain eight Russian battleships, five armored cruisers and a number of torpedo craft, besides some English submarines. They will prove thorns in the side of the Germans, even if they do get possession of the Gulf of Riga.

"The Russians are incurring no unnecessary risks. We need not try to probe their strategic plans. They are keeping their main fleet for use whenever conditions for success are favorable. They are not impatient and are willing to hold fast until the time comes to strike.

"Russia's hour will strike then. The Germans will be sorry they were in such a hurry to obtain spectacular results by land and sea.

"Only those familiar with the inward history of the Russo-Japanese war and the fortunes of Napoleon in the Muscovite empire can really appreciate the possibilities the future holds in charge."

NOVO-GEORGIEVSK IN RUINS.

WARSAW, Undated, via London, August 24.—The fortress of Novo-Georgievsk lies in ruins. The Germans entered the heart of the great Russian stronghold from the right. During the night the Associated Press correspondent had witnessed the impressive spectacle of the terrific assault which led to the fall of the fortress.

From a point to the southward of the Vistula it seemed as though brilliant flashes of lightning were constantly hanging over the great ring of forts. There was a constant rain of exploding shells, searchlights moved from point to point and magazines exploded at brief intervals, rockets whizzed into the air and the thunder of cannon was interrupted.

Shortly before eleven o'clock shots of flame sprang into the air from the northern front, indicating that one of the forts had been blown up. Soon afterward a second fort exploded.

The bombardment continued, however, with undiminished violence as the Russians expended their last efforts to save the citadel upon the strength of which they had pinned their hopes. The final opposition was from the garrison of the fortress.

SUBMARINE AND CRUISER ADDED TO HUNS' LOSSES

But Official Germany and its
Press Maintain Complete
Silence on Subject

FIGHTING LASTED 4 DAYS

Illustrates Weakness of At-
tempt to Carry Invasion
Overseas Before Control
of Communications Has
Been Obtained

London, August 24.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that a semi-official statement issued in the Russian capital adds another auxiliary cruiser to the previous list of the German losses in the Gulf of Riga.

London, Aug. 24.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Petrograd says:

"In addition to the German losses previously reported in the Riga battle, a German submarine was run ashore on the coast of Dago Island (in the Baltic Sea just outside the Gulf of Riga), and doubtless also is lost."

Amsterdam, via London, August 24.—An official report of the German Admiralty received here says:

"Off Zeebrugge Sunday night a German outpost boat was attacked by two hostile destroyers. After brave resistance the boat was sunk. Part of her crew was rescued."

London, August 24.—There is still no word from the German side regarding the result of the operations in the Gulf of Riga. The German press appears to be maintaining complete silence on the subject.

The Russian reports refer to two distinct affairs, one being the torpedoing of the battle-cruiser Moltke, or a vessel of the Moltke type, by a British submarine in the Baltic, and the other to a German attempt to force the Gulf of Riga, which, it is declared, disastrously for the Germans.

From the information available it would appear that heavy vessels of neither side were engaged in the Riga operations, which on the part of the Germans were in the nature of mine-clearing with a view to supporting an attempt to land troops at Pernau, on the eastern shore of the Gulf, with the object of cutting communications with Petrograd.

No date has been given by Petrograd for the sinking of the cruiser described as the Moltke, but the naval correspondent of the Times assumes that it was either Wednesday or Thursday when, he says, the Germans had managed to force an entrance into the Gulf of Riga and when, uncertain of the defence being overcome, they had proved a supporting force to that vicinity to prevent their ships inside from being cut off.

According to the same correspondent, the Germans appear to have attempted to enter the Gulf by both channels, the southern of which was used by the heavy warships, and by way of Moon Sound, where some of the heaviest fighting occurred and where the Russians admit the loss of the Sivutch, a slow but well-armed vessel.

The actual fighting lasted four days and the affair, in the opinion of the Times correspondent, "is an illustration of the weakness of an attempt to carry an invasion overseas before the control of communications afloat has been obtained."

TOLMINO'S OUTSKIRTS ARE TAKEN

Italians Meet Further Success in Their Aggressive Campaign

GERMANS FAIL TO
OUST THE FRENCH

Austrians Fortifying Frontier are Attacked by the Serbs

Special Star Cable by International News.

ZURICH, Aug. 24.—The Austro-Swiss frontier has been closed by Austria. Important troop transfers are in progress.

Special Star Cable by International News.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—French troops gained more ground in the Vosges yesterday, the War Office announced this afternoon. The fighting was of

a desperate character, the French making three violent attacks on the heights north of Schratzmaennele and the Germans launching numerous counter-attacks.

The War Office statement reads as follows:

"Last night saw some artillery engagements in the sector to the north of Aras, between the Somme and the Oise, and also in the Argonne.

"In the Vosges yesterday there were some very violent encounters on the heights situated to the east of the river Fecht and to the north of the Schratzmaennele.

"In spite of several counter-attacks, the enemy found it impossible to recapture the ground they had lost. Equally on the Barrenkopf we retained the advantages won during the evening of August 22.

"The Germans have delivered another attack against our trenches on the crest of Sondernach, but they were repulsed."

Italians Capture Tolmino Outskirts

Special Star Cable by International News.

GENEVA, August 24. — Italian forces have occupied the outskirts of Tolmino, according to information received today from Lailbach.

Austrian ammunition depots in Folgarida and Lavarone were exploded by Italian shells during the bombardment on Monday.

Italian artillery on the Isonzo front is again cannonading in front of Gorizia.

On the Doberdo Plateau the Austrians have fallen back a mile and a half.

During a lull in the Italian bombardment of Plezzo a detachment of Austrian engineers who were repairing works was captured.

ONE BOMB DID THE TRICK Bigsworth First Airman to Drop Missile on Zepp.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, Friday, August 27.—Commenting on the exploit of Bigsworth, the Daily Chronicle asserts he sank the submarine with a single bomb. It goes on:

"The value of aircraft for detecting the presence of submarines under water has long been known, but this is the first occasion on which an aeroplane has sunk a submarine at sea.

"It is not only Bigsworth's pioneer feat, for he was also the first aviator to drop a bomb on a Zeppelin.

"The Admiralty announcement is also noteworthy, because it officially admits for the first time that we have destroyed German submarines on an important number of occasions, of which information has been withheld. The Admiralty doubtless has its own good motives for secrecy, but this official confirmation of what has long been known in a general way to a great many people will be generally welcomed. Perhaps Mr. Balfour might some time see his way to give us the total figure for those destroyed, if not down to the present moment, at least down to some past date."

BRITISH SHIP WITH GUN POSER FOR U.S.

Waimana Puts Into Newport
News for Fuel and
Is Held

Newport News, Va., Aug. 26.—Customs officials here today refused to grant clearance papers to the British steamer Waimana, from Marseilles to Buenos Aires, after it was discovered that the steamer carried a four-inch rifle mounted on her main deck aft.

Treasury officials at Washington were asked for a ruling as to whether the Waimana was amenable to the agreement between the United States and Great Britain forbidding the clearance of armed British merchantmen for American ports.

The Waimana had put into Newport News for fuel coal. Captain Holmes, her skipper, explained that the gun had been mounted as a protection against attacks of enemy submarines.

The Waimana is a ship of 10,000 tons gross tons and carries a crew of 75 men.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Whether the British steamer Waimana shall be allowed to clear from Newport News with a four-inch gun mounted on her after deck will be decided tomorrow at a conference between officials of the Treasury and State Departments.

Under an informal agreement between the American and British Governments, entered into soon after the European war began, British vessels leaving ports of the United States are not permitted to carry mounted guns. This arrangement was made to prevent any question arising as to the peaceful character of merchantmen, particularly passenger vessels, plying out of American ports. Officials are not sure, however, that it applies to such a case as that of the Waimana, which is bound from France to South America, and merely put in Newport News for bunker coal.

International law does not make an armed vessel of a merchantman carrying guns for defensive purposes, and fact that a gun is less than six inches in calibre and is mounted aft held to be evidence that it is not intended for an offensive purpose. Consequently, but for the agreement between the two Governments, there would be no question about the status of the Waimana.

"As an Englishman, I could not speak the King's language in a building bearing so Prussian a name as Kurall," said Father Vaughan. Then, Father, just allow me to tell Kurall the Prussians for you!



42nd Bn On Fletcher's Field 1915 (Shrim) Inspected by Duke



TILL ~~late~~ early 1915.

Date uncertain. (1915)

"FOR KING AND COUNTRY."

OUR CONTRIBUTION:

Private Office	-	2
General Offices	-	32
Warehouses	-	57
Laboratory	-	19
Wet Rooms	-	13
Dry Rooms	-	6
Sundries Rooms	-	8
Patent Rooms	-	5

142

God save the King.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD.,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Pte ~~Smith~~. 11 Platoon, c/o 42nd Bn.
Royal Highlanders of Canada.

WILL GERMANY ABANDON ITS WAR OF PIRACY

Well-informed London Circles, As-
sured of Modification, Think
Its Abolition Possible

BERLIN COMING TO SENSES

Both There and in Washing-
ton Optimistic Atmosphere
Leaves Little Doubt but
That Critical Stage
Has Passed

(Special Cable to the Gazette.)
Berlin, August 26, via London.—De-
velopments of the highest importance
have taken place here in the last 24
hours and have cleared the air and
ended much of the tension. Secrecy is
maintained regarding the details of
important communications passing be-
tween the foreign offices of Berlin and
Washington, but from a well-informed
quarter the correspondent learns that
the Imperial Chancellor and his sup-
porters, who champion moderation in
the submarine warfare with the corol-
lary of maintaining American friend-
ship, appear to have the upper hand
and that the Arabic case is well on
the road to a settlement which will be
satisfactory to America.

Ambassador Gerard looked signifi-
cantly optimistic this morning and
Foreign Office circles seemed relieved
and happy over the turn of events.
The manner of the German authorities
is strikingly different from what it was
during the interchange of Lusitania
notes, when the Germans were abso-
lutely convinced of the righteousness
of the submarine's action in sinking
the Cunarder and were prepared to
stand their ground regardless of the
consequences. In the Arabic case,
however, the state of mind of the au-
thorities is quite different, and a spirit
of genuine goodwill and conciliation
pervades official circles. It is possible
that this is induced in part by the
succession of eastern victories, culmin-
ating in the fall of Brest-Litovsk.
There is no denying that the Germans
are feeling good as a result of these
victories and are in a frame of mind
to go to diplomatic exchanges along

Germany will "magnanimously" re-
fy or abandon it in deference to
American indignation. The common
report in usually well-informed quar-
ters here is that the toll of German
submarines taken by the British de-
fensive methods now considerably ex-
ceeds half a hundred, and even as-

There are still some attempts in cer-
tain quarters to cling to the hope that
the Arabic struck a floating mine or
committed a hostile act, but even if
this cannot be proved, the general feel-
ing here is that sufficient extenuating
circumstances will be shown to excuse
the torpedoing as a regrettable acci-
dent and that the Arabic case can be
settled diplomatically with or without
an apology.

The Vossische Zeitung this afternoon
makes this comment: "We learn from
a trustworthy source that negotiations
with America over the sinking of the
Arabic are in full course and that no
definite points of difference have
arisen which would justify friction.
There is no lack of goodwill on either
side to bring about a peaceful settle-
ment of the case and one may well
hope that this comparatively insignif-
icant occasion will not serve to seri-
ously darken more than a hundred
years of friendship."

A "MAGNANIMOUS" POLICY Abandon Submarine Warfare Because of Its Failure

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
London, August 26.—That Germany
will strive by every possible means
to avoid a breach with the United
States is the confident expectation in
certain well-informed circles here. It
is even believed that, if necessary,
Berlin will go to the extreme of
largely modifying, if not completely
abandoning, the policy of submarine
blockade denounced last February.
The basis for this expectation is to be
found in the widespread British idea
that the German Government by this
time has come to a realization that
the submarine blockade of the British
coast is a game not worth the candle.

The British Admiralty's defence
measures have been continuously in-
creased and improved, and it is as-
serted that they are now so nearly
perfect that Germany's offensive in
this particular respect is restricted to
a degree which places the Von
Tirpitz-Reventlow school in a
quandary. The German public still
enjoys the belief that the submarine
blockade is causing immeasurable
damage to Great Britain. It is as-
serted here that the claims made in
the German press regarding the decli-
nation of British shipping by the
submarine arm are extravagant
boasts intended for German consump-
tion. The time must come when these
claims will be regarded with suspicion
in Germany. The German Naval De-
partment would then find an explana-
tion difficult.

From between the horns of this
impending dilemma, according to
argument advanced here, the threat-
ened rupture with America affords an
issue. The German Government is in
a position to justify in the eyes of its
own people a modification of the sub-
marine blockade campaign by an al-
leged unwillingness to run further
risks of offending a great neutral
power like America. The British be-
lieve, of course, is that the German
Government would disregard the
American protests entirely if its sub-
marine blockade policy was produc-
ing the results that were expected
from it, as, according to the British
theory, it is not producing anything
like the results that were expected.

suming that Germany can turn out
one new "U" boat every week, her
striking strength in this respect is on
a diminishing scale, particularly when
the question of the supply of trained
submarine crews is considered.

On the grounds indicated, it is con-
fidently believed here that Germany
will make a virtue of necessity and
will acquiesce in President's Wilson's
demands. It is, of course, expected
that Berlin will first exhaust every
method of argument and discussion
and will only abandon her declared
policy of submarine blockade if the
American Government preserves a
firm attitude.

THINKS CRISIS AVERTED Optimism at Washington Would Indicate Settlement

Washington, August 26.—Two im-
portant developments today in the
relations between the United States
and Germany further reduced the ten-
sity of the situation and were taken
to foreshadow a declaration from Ber-
lin on the subject of submarine war-
fare which would eliminate that
source of discord between the two
countries.

Count von Bernstorff, the German
ambassador, called upon Secretary
Lansing and informed him that the
statement presented Tuesday by di-
rection of the Berlin Foreign Office,
saying there was no intent to cause
loss of American lives when the
White Star liner Arabic was destroy-
ed, was intended to imply that Ger-
man submarine commanders had
been ordered to attack no more mer-
chantmen without warning.

Ambassador Gerard, reporting from
Berlin the substance of a conference
with Foreign Minister von Jagow,
confirmed the Associated Press des-
patches of earlier in the day that Ger-
many, even before the sinking of the
Arabic, had adopted a policy design-
ed to settle completely the whole sub-
marine problem. The State Depart-
ment did not make public Ambassador
Gerard's despatch, but the optimism
immediately reflected at the State
Department and the White House was
taken as convincing proof that the
situation once threatening a break in
the friendly relations between the
two countries was on the way to a
settlement.

The more hopeful officials thought
the crisis passed and inferred that
the views which Ambassador von
Bernstorff had been urging upon Ber-
lin ever since the sinking of the Lusit-
ania had prevailed with the support
of the Liberals in Germany, who
have been opposing the anti-American
policy of the Conservatives. Secre-
tary Lansing, while outwardly en-
couraged, was reserved, awaiting
some definite declaration from Berlin,
and the same attitude was reflected
at the White House, where it was in-
dicated that President Wilson, en-
couraged at the prospect of averting
a break, still was keeping his mind
open until all the details are cleared
up.

One fact was outstanding in the
whole situation. It was that a fur-
ther communication is coming from
Germany outlining a policy which, it
is said, is expected to be satisfactory
to the United States. It is understood
that Germany will announce a sus-
pension of her submarine warfare on
passenger carrying ships and that
submarine commanders will be in-
structed not to sink any merchantmen
without warning pending a diplomatic
discussion of appeal for a modus vi-
vendi for relaxations of the British
blockade against neutral commerce.



THE SPHERICAL FORM OF SUBMARINE MINE: ONE OF THE LATEST TYPES OF FLOATING MINES USED FOR BLOWING-UP SHIPS AT SEA.

Photograph by Pictopress.

A Year of War.

DATES TO REMEMBER.

The following is a diary of the leading events in the first twelve months of the great war.

JULY.

28th.—Austria-Hungary declared war with Serbia.

AUGUST.

1st.—Germany declared war on Russia.
2nd.—Germany issued ultimatum to France.

3rd.—Germany declared war on France and invaded Belgium.

4th.—War declared between Great Britain and Germany at 11 p.m.

15th.—Fall of Liège.

16th.—British Expeditionary Force landed in France "without a single casualty."

20th.—Occupation of Brussels by the Germans.

23rd.—Mikado of Japan commands his Army and Navy to "carry on hostilities" against Germany.

24th.—Fall of Namur.

28th.—Naval action off Heligoland; two German cruisers and two destroyers sunk.

SEPTEMBER.

2nd.—Capture of Lemberg by the Russians.
End of the retreat from Mons.
6th-10th.—Battle of the Marne.
11th-24th.—Battle of the Aisne.
22nd.—H.M.S. Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy torpedoed and sunk in North Sea.

OCTOBER.

4th.—Fall of Antwerp.
11th-31st.—Battle of Ypres-Armentieres.
15th.—H.M.S. Hawke sunk by torpedo in the North Sea.
17th.—H.M.S. Undaunted sinks four German destroyers off Dutch coast.
27th.—De Wet's rebellion in South Africa.

NOVEMBER.

1st.—Battle of Chili. H.M.S. Good Hope and Monmouth sunk with all hands.
5th.—Great Britain announces a state of war with Turkey.
6th.—Tsingtao surrenders to the Japanese.
9th.—Emden destroyed by H.M.A.S. Sydney.
17th.—£550,000,000 War Loan.
26th.—H.M.S. Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

DECEMBER.

2nd.—Capture of De Wet.
6th.—Battle of the Falklands: German Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, and Nürnberg sunk.
16th.—Bombardment of Scarborough, Whitby, and West Hartlepool by German cruisers.
17th.—Egypt declared a British Protectorate.

JANUARY (1915).

1st.—H.M.S. Formidable sunk in Channel by submarine.
19th.—German air raid on Yarmouth.
24th.—Naval action in the North Sea: German cruiser Blücher sunk.

FEBRUARY.

16th.—German "blockade" of Great Britain begins.
19th.—Allied Fleets first bombard Dardanelles forts.

MARCH.

10th.—Neuve Chapelle captured by British.
14th.—Dresden caught and sunk.
18th.—Battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles.
22nd.—Russians capture Przemyśl.
25th.—German submarine U 29 sunk.

APRIL.

22nd.—Germans first use asphyxiating gas at Ypres.
25th.—Allied landing on Gallipoli Peninsula.

MAY.

4th.—War cost to Great Britain £2,100,000 daily.
7th.—Cunard a.s. Lusitania sunk by German submarine; 1,195 passengers and crew drowned.
23rd.—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.
25th.—Coalition Cabinet announced.
27th.—H.M. auxiliary ship Princess Irene blown up in Sheerness Harbour.

JUNE.

3rd.—Przemyśl recaptured by Austro-German forces.
7th.—Flight Sub. Lieut. R. A. J. Warnerford destroys a Zeppelin near Ghent single-handed.
9th.—British casualties to May 1st announced as 258,069.
22nd.—Lemberg recaptured by Austrians.
26th.—National Registration Bill introduced.

JULY.

2nd.—German cruiser Pomern torpedoed in Baltic by British submarine.
9th.—General Botha receives surrender of German South-west Africa.
13th.—Nearly £600,000,000 subscribed to second War Loan.
27th.—British casualties, 330,995.
28th.—Mr. Lloyd George announces establishment of twenty national munitions factories.

AUGUST.

1st.—War Minister announces in Duma that Russia will perhaps give up Warsaw to ensure final victory.
5th.—Germans enter Warsaw.

TOTAL CASUALTIES IN WAR UP TO MAY 31st, 14,398,000

NEW YORK, August 5.—A Paris cable to the Tribune this morning says:—

The losses of Europe in the war up to May 31st, as compiled by the French Ministry of War, are as follows:—

Nations.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
France.....	460,000	660,000	180,000	1,300,000
England.....	181,000	200,000	90,000	471,000
Belgium.....	49,000	49,000	15,000	113,000
Russia.....	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000	3,780,000
Germany.....	1,630,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Austria.....	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000	4,385,000
Turkey.....	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000

Totals..... 5,290,000 6,478,000 2,630,000 14,398,000
Total losses of Allies..... 5,664,000
Total enemy losses..... 8,734,000

This table was prepared for publication early in June, but was withheld because the French authorities feared the enormity of the figures might have a bad moral effect on the people.

VISIT OF LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR BADEN-POWELL.

BOY SCOUTS' RALLY.

DISPLAY AT BRONWYLFA.

THE DUTY OF THE SCOUTS.

A great rally and display review of Boy Scouts of East Denbighshire, took place at Bronwylfa on Monday afternoon. But though the event proved decidedly interesting, the proceedings were marred by an almost continual downpour of rain, which caused great inconvenience to scouts and spectators alike.

According to arrangements, the troops assembled in the Beast Market, Wrexham, at 12.30, but scarcely had they done so than an unusually heavy shower came on, which caused some delay. They re-assembled later and formed into a procession, but instead of taking the intended route through Chester-street, Grosvenor-road, Ruabon-road, and Town Hill, it was thought advisable to take the most direct route through High-street and Hope-street to the G.W.R. station. Preceded by the Rhosddu and Acton Band, the Scouts proceeded towards the station, but a thunder-storm came on, with the result that the procession had to be broken up in Regent-street, and the Scouts and the large assembly of spectators were forced to seek the shelter afforded by shop doors. The storm having slightly abated, the procession re-assembled, and arrived at the station. Despite the very unpromising outlook, the station was packed with people anxious to witness the display, and a number of special trains had been arranged.

The Scouts duly arrived at Bronwylfa grounds, where they had been kindly invited by Mr. Arthur E. Evans, and were accompanied by a detachment of Ellesmere, London Scouts, who are now encamped at Chirk. The field had been specially prepared for the occasion, and three spacious refreshment tents had been erected in the enclosure. After partaking of light refreshments, the Scouts marched round the field to the accompaniment of band and bugle music, and were finally placed in position for inspection.

About 2.30, Lieut.-General Sir R. S. Baden-Powell (the Chief Scout), arrived, and received rousing cheers. He was accompanied by his wife, Lady Baden-Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Evans, the Lord Lieutenant, Col. Cornwallis West, President of the Denbighshire Scout Council, and Mrs. West, Col. Sandbach, and Mr. Sandbach.

and Mrs. Davies, Captain Looper, Mr. E. R. Looper, Lieut. Noel Soames, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hood, Mr. E. R. Massey, Mrs. Reginald James, Rev. J. R. Davies, Rev. Rees Price, Mr. John Owen, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. T. R. Cholmondeley, Mr. S. G. Jarman (Mayor of Wrexham), Mr. E. W. Maingay, Mrs. Allington Hughes, and the Rev. J. Grainger.

Lady Baden-Powell was presented with a bouquet by Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Evans, following which Scout Xavier Beechman, a Belgian Refugee, who is a member of the 2nd. Wrexham Scouts, presented Mrs. A. Evans with another bouquet.

The Chief Scout, having inspected the different Scout parties, proceeded with a number of his followers to the platform, and received an enthusiastic reception upon rising to address the assembly.

The Chief Scout expressed his delight at being present that day to see the Scouts in such large numbers. After such unpromising weather, he hardly expected to see any of them but he was delighted to see that the Scouts of this part of the country were not to be put off by a little rain, and that they determined to smile and bear it. The Scouts object was to show that they were doing their bit for their country, and thereby show a very good example to a large number of young fellows outside who were not at present doing their bit (cheers).

Already, a large number of Scoutmasters and other officers belonging to them were at the front, and the Patrol Leaders had accomplished good work in keeping the troops up to the mark and in leading them on. They wanted more such leaders to replace those who had gone to the front, and they also wanted more boys. They had already about 5,000 doing service in the hospitals and on Government service, and another 2,000 guarding different parts of the coast under the orders of the Admiralty (cheers). But as times became tighter, they wanted more and more Scouts to do these duties. The Government did not want fellows who could merely form fours backwards and forwards, and to drill, but fellows who could turn their hands to anything, and who could be trusted on their honour to carry out their duty however hard and dangerous it might be. He, therefore, asked them to learn all they could, so that they could carry out to full extent their motto—"Be Prepared." (Cheers). He congratulated the Scoutmasters and Patrol Leaders on their work of getting their Scouts into such an efficient state, and he hoped many of their fellow citizens in the country and towns would come forward as Scouts. They wanted men who would do their bit for the country, and this was one way, in order to release older men to go to the front. The speaker expressed pleasure at the gallantry of a Scout who broke his way into a house that was on fire in order to rescue an old woman, and although another man was before him, the Scout had done his duty and did his best (cheers). He referred to the presence of Capt. Looper, who had returned from the front, having been wounded in the jaw, and who had made it his business to be present at the Rally (cheers). His first care was to be back with his boys the moment he returned home.

(cheers). In conclusion, he appealed to them all at all times to stick to the promise they made in joining—to "To Honour God and the King, to obey the Scout Law, and to do a good turn to somebody every day." Let them stick to that, and they would be doing the right thing (cheers).

The Lord Lieutenant (Col. Cornwallis West), said it gave him pleasure to ask the Scouts to give a demonstration to their great leader, General Baden-Powell, who had done not only England, but the world at large, the greatest possible service that any man had done (cheers). He had asked the boys to come forward and show what they could do as Scouts. The boys were asked to use their power of observation, which was greater than that of any man. He saw them himself employed on the South coasts of England, and their eyes being younger, they could see farther than any of the older men that were watching the coasts (cheers). He believed that the advice given to them by the Chief Scout was of the greatest interest to everybody. He did not ask them to join any military service, although no doubt many of them would do in future, but the Chief Scout asked them to become honourable men, and be of service to their country and King as civilians, and he hoped a great many of them would take part in future in whatever the country demanded. He asked them all to join in a hearty vote of thanks to their Chief.

The Scouts then joined in a long and enthusiastic cheer for their Chief.

Col. Sandbach was then called upon, who called attention to a scheme which he understood the Scouts were well acquainted with, namely, the National Egg Collection for the wounded soldiers in hospitals. The work had been undertaken by the Scouts in other parts of the country. They wanted about 200,000 eggs every week, as eggs were the greatest necessity for the strengthening of the wounded, and he called upon the Scouts to take part in the scheme. There would be more difficulty in securing the eggs at present, and the only way was to tap new districts where eggs had not hitherto been collected. He hoped that every Scout would collect at least one egg every week, so that they could do a good turn to the soldiers who had been wounded (cheers).

The Lord Lieutenant again rose to ask the boys to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. A. E. Evans for allowing his grounds for the assemblage, and for the part he had taken in the arrangements. The Scouts then gave a hearty three cheers for Mr. Evans.

Mr. Evans, in acknowledging, said that they were all proud of seeing the Chief Scout present (cheers), and he hoped the suggestion of the Lord Lieutenant, to the effect that the Rally should become an annual event, would be carried out, and that they should have the pleasure of seeing the Chief Scout present with them next year (cheers).

Lieut.-General Sir Baden-Powell then led the Scouts in giving an enthusiastic three cheers for the King, following which the different detachments proceeded to give a number of displays in the presence of the Chief Scout and the assemblage. The displays which were given included, First Aid by the Gresford Troop; Fire Lighting by the Rossett Troop; Washing Day in Camp by the 1st. Rhos; Gymnastics by the 3rd. Wrexham; Clubroom games by 2nd. Wrexham, and displays of good turns by 1st. Gwersyllt; together with numerous other interesting displays such as stretcher drill, tent pitching, cooking, fire lighting, camp bed making, signalling, physical drill, etc., by the rest of the troops—Trevor, Gresford, Rossett, Gwersyllt, Bersham, 1st., 2nd., 3rd., 4th. Wrexham, Rhos, and Rhosnesney.

However, scarcely had the displays commenced, than the rain again descended heavily and continued persistently through the rest of the afternoon. The Scouts were forced to dis-

continue the proceedings, and to seek shelter in the refreshment tent.

Refreshments were followed by the most interesting item of the day in the form of a military obstacle race, in which patrols from all the different troops took part. The competition was very keenly contested, the procedure being the opening of an envelope which were dropped along the ground at certain distances by the leader of each patrol, and act according to enclosed instructions. The Trevor group were the victors, with Rossott a close second. The judge (Major Curragh), in announcing the winners, remarked that there was very little to choose in the teams, and that France won by half a point.

Then, Mrs. Arthur E. Evans was called upon to present Mr. R. A. Read, the Scoutmaster of the winning troop with a magnificent flag. Major Curragh then called for three cheers for the winners. The Wrexham Acting Commissioner, Mr. Dowell Jones, called for cheers for the judge, and lastly Mr. Dowell Jones was given three cheers at the call of Mr. Arthur Evans.

The event was then concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

Desire Unfounded.

Recruiting Officer—You want to enlist, eh?
Irish Recruit (enthuslastically)—Yes, Sir—
for the duration of the war, or longer if it lasts—London Opinion.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLES

CABLEGRAM IMMEDIATE

No. 135

Arthur Evans
325 Peel St
Montreal

EVERY MAN WANTED TO GO TO THE FRONT

Members of 42nd Battalion Anxious to go With Draft Company

Every man of the 42nd Battalion under Lieut.-Col. Cantlie offered his services yesterday to go to the front with the company that was ordered specially recruited to fill the gap in the ranks of the 13th Battalion. A picked company of 270 men will be chosen and will be sent to Europe almost immediately. Four hundred more men will be recruited to fill the depletion in the ranks of the 42nd and already men of a very satisfactory type are offering themselves.

Recruiting for the company commanded by Capt. G. C. McDonald and Capt. Percival Molson that is to reinforce the Princess Patricia's commenced today. Twenty-six men have already enlisted and further recruits are on their way from Vancouver and the University of Saskatchewan.

Since above cut was published the company was not sent. They went as a unit on the 10 June 1915. They are at present at (Kilger) in Kent. 29/8/15.

FORM NO. 2-C.

THE ALL BRITISH CABLE ROUTE. The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1866

EIGHT DIRECT CABLE ROUTES

BETWEEN

THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND EUROPE.

CABLEGRAM RECEIVED at No. 44 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

135 Z F

Folkestone 12

Lco Arthur Evans

325 Peel St Montreal

Many happy returns teddy evans

737p

Sister Susie's sewing shirts for soldiers,
Such skill at sewing shirts our shy young sister
Susie shows,
Some soldiers send epistles, say they'd rather sleep in
thisles
Than wear the saucy soft, short shirts for soldiers
Sister Susie sews.

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper.

132
on arriving home from motor Aug 27 J (Evans) found
above cable awaiting me. from Ted. Dad sent reply.

CHURCH PARADE

OF

133



42nd Bn
(Black Watch)
Highlanders
+
Canada.



TED

abt Church parade in Montreal.
falling in out side St Pauls
Church Montreal.

11. platoon. C. Co. 42nd
Batt. Royal Highlanders
of ~~the~~ Canada.

PICTURES
BY
EDWIN COTTRELL.



march past.



5th Regt A. of C.
(no olive drab)
(Nemo me impune lacesset)
BLACKWATCH.

march past.



TED'S PLATOON.

42nd Bn

THE NAVIES OF EUROPE

ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA

THE present war is an exception to the general rule that dominion is won or lost by the preponderance of sea-power or its opposite. At the moment of this writing the navies of all the great Powers except Italy are involved in the struggle. On one side those of Great Britain, France, and Russia; on the other, Germany and Austria. The preponderance of force is thus very great against the Germanic Powers.

Great Britain has political dominion over nearly 35 per cent. of the habitable land of the globe and over 27 per cent. of its population, the total of which is estimated by one of the best authorities at 1,623,300,000. No such empire has ever before existed, and it is for the looking after of these tremendous and wide-scattered interests that the great navy of Britain exists. For all her highways of communication are across the seas. For this duty she has, now completed, 60 modern battleships, 9 battle-cruisers, 34 armored cruisers, 17 heavy protected cruisers, 70 light cruisers, 232 destroyers now ready and 16 building, 59 torpedo boats (and 50 old ones), and 75 submarines, besides 52 sea-going auxiliaries of the fleet, such as mother ships for destroyers, mine-layers, distilling ships, oil ships, repair and hospital ships.

The following are the details of this great fleet, the types in each class being separated into groups:

The first group, completed between 1895 and 1898, includes the following battleships: *Magnificent*, *Majestic*, *Prince George*, *Victorious*, *Jupiter*, *Caesar*, *Mars*, *Hannibal*, and *Illustrious*.

They are all of 14,900 tons displacement, 12,000 horse-power, and 2,000 tons coal capacity. They have a speed of 17.5 knots, 9 inches of armor belt, and from 10 to 14 inches protection for the big guns. The armament consists of 4 12-inch, 12 6-inch rapid fire, 16 3-inch rapid fire, 12 3-pounder rapid fire, 2 light rapid fire, and 2 machine guns. They have one torpedo tube above water and two under water.

The next class includes six battleships, completed between 1900 and 1902: *Canopus*, *Ocean*, *Goliath*, *Glory*, *Vengeance*, and *Albion*.

They are of 12,950 tons displacement, 13,500 horse-power, and 2,300 tons coal capacity. They have a speed of 18.25 knots, 6 inches of armor belt, and from 8 to 12 inches protection for the big guns. The armament consists of 4 12-inch rapid fire, 12 6-inch rapid fire, 10 3-inch rapid fire, 2 light rapid fire, and 2 machine guns. They have 4 torpedo tubes.

Then come eight ships, finished between 1901 and 1904: *Formidable*, *Irresistible*, *London*, *Bulwark*, *Venerable*, *Implacable*, *Queen*, and *Prince of Wales*.

They are of 15,000 tons displacement, 15,000 horse-power, and 2,000 tons coal capacity. They have a speed of 18 knots, 6 to 9 inches of armor belt, and from 8 to 12 inches protection for the big guns. The armament consists of 4 12-inch, 12 6-inch rapid fire, 16 3-inch rapid fire, 2 light rapid fire, and 2 machine guns. They have 4 torpedo tubes.

During 1903 and 1904 also were finished the *Albemarle*, *Duncan*, *Exmouth*, *Russell*, and *Cornwallis*.

They are 14,000 tons displacement, 18,000 horse-power, and 2,100 tons coal capacity. They have a speed of 18 knots, 6 to 9 inches of armor belt, and from 6 to 11 inches protection for the big guns. The armament consists of 4 12-inch, 12 6-inch rapid fire, 12 3-inch rapid fire, and 2 machine guns. They have 4 torpedo tubes.

In 1904 the smaller *Triumph* and *Swiftsure* were launched.

They are 11,800 tons displacement, 12,500 horse-power, and 2,000 tons coal capacity. They have a speed of 19 knots, 3 to 7 inches of armor belt, and from 6 to 10 inches protection for the big guns. The armament consists of 4 10-inch, 14 7.5-inch rapid fire, 14 14-pounder rapid fire, 4 6-pounder rapid fire, 2 light rapid fire, and 4 machine guns. They have 2 torpedo tubes.

Between 1904 and 1906 eight battleships were launched: *Dominion*, *King Edward VII*, *Commonwealth*, *Zealandia*, *Hindustan*, *Britannia*, *Africa*, and *Hibernia*.

They are of 16,350 tons displacement, 18,000 horse-power, and 2,150 tons coal capacity. They have a speed of 18.5 knots, 6 to 9 inches of armor belt, and from 8 to 12 inches protection for the big guns. The armament consists of 4 12-inch, 4 9.2-inch, 10 6-inch rapid fire, 14 3-inch rapid fire, 14 3-pounder rapid fire, and 2 machine guns. They have 4 torpedo tubes.

In 1907 came the famous *Dreadnaught*, with its 17,900 tons displacement, 23,000 horse-power (turbine), 21 knots speed, and 2,700 tons coal capacity. Her armor belt is 11 inches and the big gun protection from 8 to 11 inches. She has 10 12-inch guns, 24 3-inch rapid fire, 5 machine guns, and three torpedo tubes.

In 1908 the *Agamemnon* was launched, and in 1909 the *Lord Nelson*.

They are of 16,000 tons displacement, 16,750 horse-power, and 2,500 tons coal capacity. They have a speed of 18 knots, 4 to 12 inches of armor belt, and from 8 to 12 inches protection



GEORGE EVELYN TINLING,
Lieutenant, 3rd East Lancashire.

Mr. George E. Tinling was born in Hamilton, Ontario, on the 15th of April, 1895, and received his early education at Highfield School, Hamilton. He afterwards attended St. Alban's School, Brockville, and passed from there into the Royal Military College, Kingston. At the outbreak of war he joined the Special War Class and was last November recommended to the Imperial authorities for a Commission in the British Army. He was gazetted as a Second Lieutenant in the 3rd East Lancashire Regiment and joined them in February, 1915, and was quartered in Plymouth. He has since been made a Lieutenant, and is now in France with a Service Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment. He is the youngest son of Mr. Charles W. Tinling, of this Company.



CHARLES BURNABY TINLING,
Corporal, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill).

Mr. C. B. Tinling was born in Hamilton, Ontario, on the 30th of March, 1893. He received his early education at Highfield School, Hamilton, from where he passed into McGill University entering the double course of Arts and Medicine. He is a B. A. of McGill, and has passed his third year in medicine.

When the McGill University Corps was formed he, like other students, joined as a Private and was before long made Company's Sergeant-Major of "A" Company. On the death of one of the Lieutenants he was selected for promotion, and was made a Lieutenant in the McGill University Corps and holds the Government's Certificate of qualification as a Lieutenant. When the McGill Hospital Corps was formed he decided to join it, feeling that his training would be of service to the Empire as a Private in two well-known Canadian regiments, but declined them feeling that he could do better service in the McGill Hospital Corps. He is now with his Corps at Shorncliffe, England.



EDWARD C. EVANS.
Lieutenant, 42nd Battalion, C.E.F.

Mr. Edward C. Evans is the elder son of Mr. Alfred B. Evans. He was born in Montreal, 16th July, 1895, and was educated at St. Alban's School, Brockville and afterwards went into the Merchants' Bank in Montreal. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Royal Highlanders of Canada. This regiment is allied with the "Black Watch". He passed all the qualifying examinations for a Lieutenancy with success, and is now attached to the 42nd Battalion, C. E. F. (Black Watch) which will have sailed by the time this edition is off the press. It is interesting to know that Mr. Edward C. Evans is the youngest officer in the Regiment.

IN some ways, that German farm-hand's kissing of Wilhelm Bryan could be construed as "a deliberately unfriendly act."

WINNIPEG Poles adopt a resolution declaring their friendship for the Allies. In other words they would not join the Germans.

THE big freighter, Edith, Seattle, Wash., is reported abandoned and adrift with a copper cargo valued at \$250,000. Suppose if there happened to be an unsunk German cruiser in the neighborhood it would try to copper.

ITALIAN conversation manuals are distributed among the German soldiers expecting to invade Italy. Another German atrocity! The Italian language attacked by the Kaiser's army.

LUSITANIA.

Full sixty fathoms down she lies,
Foul victim of the German's hate,
They listened to the prayers and cries,
As down she plunged to meet her fate,
And laughed as they fulfilled decree
Of Kaiser Bill of Germany.

They spared not father, child or wife,
The aged parents, or the sick,
By Kaiser's will they take their life
And then rejoice o'er hellish trick.
Then pinned brave medals on the Huns
For murdering these defenceless ones.

We read of that vile wretch of old
Who sat and played while Rome it
burned.
In future ages 'twill be told
How Kaiser Bill for Empire yearned,
And to fulfil his great desire
He scourged the lands with sword
and fire.

And unborn millions they shall tell
Of rape and lust and barbarous
crimes
Performed by these arch fiends of
Hell,
O'er Europe in these latter times
And curses loud on Kaiser Bill
For ages all the world shall fill.

And Lusitania's victims then
Shall call for vengeance from their
God
As they stand forth on judgment day,
And Justice holds o'er all its rod;
Then Kaiser Bill no doubt will find
A place well suited for his kind.

E. C. BOWERS,
Westport, N. S.

SALVING THE EMDEN.

That there is a good chance of re-floating the Emden has been shown by the numerous responses to the invitation for salvage tenders issued by the Commonwealth Defence Department.

The conditions were that all guns and other armament saved from the vessel were to be handed over to the Defence Department free of cost, and that if the warship was floated the compensation was to be arrived at by agreement or arbitration. Offers of several thousands of pounds have been made.

When the McGill University Corps was formed he, like other students, joined as a Private and was before long made Company's Sergeant-Major of "A" Company. On the death of one of the Lieutenants he was selected for promotion, and was made a Lieutenant in the McGill University Corps and holds the Government's Certificate of qualification as a Lieutenant. When the McGill Hospital Corps was formed he decided to join it, feeling that his training would be of service to the Empire as a Private in two well-known Canadian regiments, but declined them feeling that he could do better service in the McGill Hospital Corps. He is now with his Corps at Shorncliffe, England.

Losses of the German Navy.

PAGE 1.

Moltke.	23,600.	Aug 23.	1915	BATTLESHIP.
Magdeburg.	4,550.	" 27.	1914	CRUISER.
Koeln.	4,350.	" 28.	"	"
Mainz.	"	" "	"	"
Adrienne.	2,660.	" "	"	"
Hela.	2,040.	Sept. 13.	"	"
York.	9,050.	Nov. 3.	"	"
Cormoran.	1,604.	" 6.	"	"
Geier.	1,604.	" 8.	"	"
Gmden.	3,600.	" 9.	"	"
Friedrich Karl.	9,050.	Dec ?	"	"
Scharnhorst.	11,600.	" 8.	"	"
Gneisenau.	"	" "	"	"
Nurnberg.	3,450.	" "	"	"
Leipzig.	3,250.	" "	"	"
Koenigsberg.	3,400.	" "	"	"
Blucher.	15,500.	" ?	"	"
Gazelle.	2,645.	Jan 24.	1915.	"
Dresden.	3,600.	" 25.	"	"
Moewe.	650	Mar 14.	"	"
Tsintan.	168.	Aug. 9.	1914.	Submar.
Hedwig von Wissmann.	199.	" 16	"	"
Vaterland.	168.	" ?	"	"
Komet.	?	" ?	"	"
		Oct. 18.	"	"

FOUR TURKISH TRANSPORTS ARE SUNK BY BRITISH

Paris Makes This Report Officially This Afternoon—
French Sunk Another

BIG LAND VICTORY AT THE DARDANELLES

Turkish Reports of the Past Few Days of Allied Reverses are Untrue

By Canadian Press

Paris, Sept. 2.—(Official Report).—Four Turkish transports have been torpedoed by British submarines.

Announcement to this effect was made here today officially as follows.

"In the Dardanelles in the last week of August it was calm throughout the southern front. In the northern zone British troops delivered successful attacks which put them in possession of a hillock to the west of Buyuk Anafarta, which had been contested keenly.

"To the transport sunk on the 20th of August by one of our aviators in the anchorage of Acabashilliman, it is necessary to add four transports torpedoed by British submarines, two of them at the same point and two others between Gallipoli and Nazara.

"The guns of the battleships have hit several vessels anchored in the straits."

HUMOR IN TRENCHES

(From the London Chronicle.)

An amusing story of an experience of the Canadian Contingent when they first arrived at the front was related by a Canadian staff officer now at Shorncliffe. The story has been told before how the Germans revealed their knowledge of the supposed arrival of the Canadians by calling out, "Hello, Canadians!" across the zone of fire as the Dominion troops took their places in the trenches.

"The amusing part of the incident occurred two days later," said the officer, "when our Mounted Rifles came to the firing lines. The Germans were perfectly aware of what was happening, for they at once began shouting out 'Hello, Canadian Rifles! Where are your horses?' Shortly afterwards they hung a toy horse over the top of their trenches with the inscription, 'In big lettering, 'Here are your horses. Come and fetch them.' Our men naturally began to fire at the thing, whereupon the Germans promptly took it down, only to replace it a few minutes later with bandages round its neck and one of its legs, where it had been 'wounded.'

"But our fellows had the last laugh after all. For they got a lot of socks, filled them out with sand to the regular shape and then hung them over the trenches with the inscription, 'Here are your sausages. Come and fetch them.' a retort which seemed to rile the Germans immensely."

73RD HIGHLANDERS RECRUITING FAST

JOINING THE "KILTIES."



*Started
recruiting
Sat 4th
Sept.
1915*

The Recruiting for the 73rd Highlanders opened this morning. Here is shown some of the men who were on hand when the doors of the Armory were opened at 9 o'clock. It will be noted that the type of men is very high and the 73rd promises to be a very fine regiment.

Recruits Crowd Armory to Join Seventy-Third Highland Regiment

Never since the war began has there been seen such activity around the Royal Highlanders' armory, on Bleury street, as there was this morning. The 73rd seems to be at present the favorite English-speaking regiment of all those that have gone to the front. Recruits simply poured in, and it almost looked as if they had only been waiting for the recruiting to start before they made a move, and had reserved themselves for this particular unit.

One of the Cracks.

"The 73rd is going to be one of the crack regiments," said one of the men who waiting to be enrolled, "like the first Royal Highlander regiment that went away, and which gave such a fine account of themselves, and like the Princess Patricia's."

"Look who is leading it. Peers Davidson, a son of Sir Charles Davidson, at one time Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and who is now presiding over the investigation

into army graft. He himself was Colonel of the Vic's at one time."

Col. Davidson made a strong appeal to the men of the Royal Highlanders last night after the Premier Borden demonstration to use all their energy in seeing that the 73rd Battalion would be recruited as quickly and with as fine a calibre of men as had made the name of the previous contributions sent by the Royal Highlanders to the front, the talk of the Old Country; and judging from the manner in which his request was attended to, it will be but a very short time before he will have more men than he will know what to do with.

Anxious to Join This.

For that matter it looks as if there really was not any necessity for his appeal at all, for as stated before, men are coming in as if they had been waiting for nothing else but the recruiting to begin.

It seems to be considered a special

honor to be one of the 73rd, outside of the fact that the Scottish uniform and the kilts always carry an appeal that is hard to resist.

Best of the Boys.

At any rate, recruits are coming in as fast as the recruiting sergeants can take care of them, and one who is interested in seeing how the best of Montreal's fighting boys of every class, every profession and every walk in life are only too glad to do "their bit" in congenial company, will find a most inspiring example of it around the Royal Highlanders armory just now, where every man in addition to belonging to Montreal's favorite regiment, puts on just a little additional swagger, because he knows that he is blood-brother to every member of the world-famous Black Watch, whose doings are stamped indelibly alike on the dry records of the War Office, and the pages of history and romance.

POPULAR RECRUITING SERGEANT WEDS



Sergeant Harry Pickard, the soldier who has been doing such good work in recruiting at Dominion Square, was married Sunday afternoon to Miss Madge Nott, one of the assistants at the recruiting meetings that are held on Dominion Square. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Gordon Asch, and was witnessed by Major Bissonnette and many of the other officers of the Sixty-ninth Battalion. Sergeant Pickard has signed up 163 men since he began his recruiting meetings. Private Harry St. Clair Smith was best man. Sergt. Pickard is seated on the right, with his bride on the other side of the picture. Standing behind him is Pte. Smith the best man. The girl in white is Miss Costello, the bridesmaid.

The German Admiralty has publicly complained that neutral merchantmen often paint the coloured signs indicating their nationality so small as to be unrecognisable at a distance. They should remember that the Germans as a nation are notoriously short-sighted.

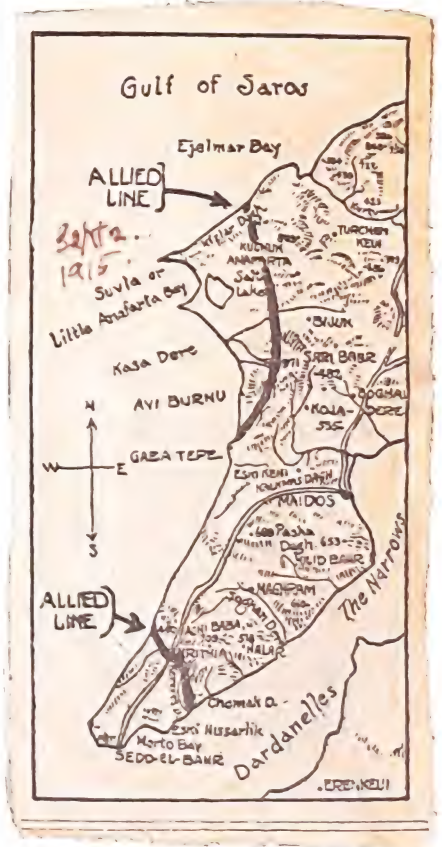
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"The guns of the battleships have hit several vessels anchored in the straits."



Fleet Begins To Dig Out Enemy Ships

British Warcraft Striking Blows in Baltic Sea That Strike Terror to the Hearts of Foe.

Special to The Standard.

London, Sept. 4. — England's fleet, greater and more powerful than ever before in its history, is striking blows which make the Teutonic allies lose hope of ultimate victory, notwithstanding their ability to hold their line in the west and to force the Russians to seek safety in flight.

British naval authorities, who are tired of waiting for the German fleet to come out, are sending submarines into the Baltic to break up German control of that inland sea and wear down the German fighting force by attrition. This was what the German torpedo craft of all sorts were to do to the English at the very beginning of the war, according to the von Tirpitz program.

The readiness and organization of the "Grand Fleet" rendered the scheme hopeless before it could even be attempted. The exploit of a British submarine near the Gulf of Riga and other recent activities show that the plan reversed is a serious possibility.

'Twas a Great Feat.

The penetration of the Baltic through the mined Scandinavian channel is one of the most sensational exploits of the war. It fully matches the similar feat of a British submarine in the Dardanelles some months ago, when a Turkish warship was blown up.

The daring displayed in running mine fields, shore batteries and patrol vessels is of the most reckless kind. The skill shown in evading so many perils is extraordinary.

Whether more than one undersea boat got through is uncertain, but certainly more than one captain and crew were willing to take the risk, for besides the craft which did such execution at the Gulf of Riga, the E-15 has been heard from.

Her mission failed, but her fate proves that the British fleet is not content to remain a static force. It is going after the enemy at its own time and in its own way.

HOW TIRPITZ NEARLY LOST HIS IRON CROSS



—From the London Daily Sketch.



SIR SAM HUGHES.

From The Poets

THE LUSITANIA'S DESTRUCTION.

(Recent cable dispatches gave a few lines from "Die Vernichtung der Lusitania," a marching song by Rudolf Kuhn, the singing of which was said to be exciting much applause in the variety theatres of Germany. It was sung to the tune there known as "Studio auf einer Reis," here as "Upidee." A full translation follows, with the German refrain in the first stanza, and omitted from the others.)

She sailed for England—what a shame!
Jup heidi, jup heida,
With contraband from New York came,
Jup heidi heida.
She carried thousands as she went,
But soon our U-boat caught the scent,
Jup heidi, jup heida, jupheidtheitralala,
Jupheidi, jupheida, jupheidheida.

The Lusitania made good time,
Along her gay career of crime,
The U-boat lay off Ireland's shore,
Then came the ship that is no more.

Americans and English, too,
Greeks, French, and Dutch made much ado,
And men from many another land
To the dance of death went hand in hand.

The U-boat's shot had brought her down,
They had to suffocate or drown!
Vanderbilt was in the lot,
Only Minister Grey was not.

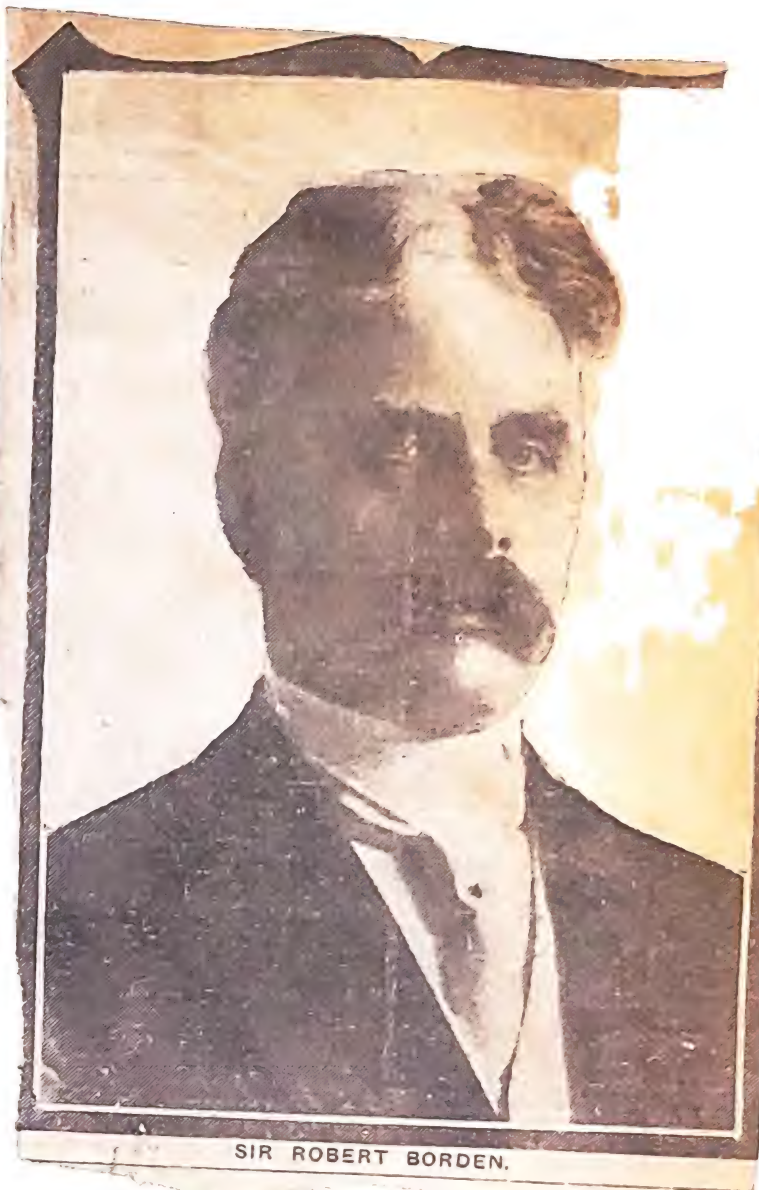
Their noses wrinkled in dismay,
When reeking gases blew that way,
Kohn the American loudly cried,
"That's our munitions, stored inside!"

The water nymphs beneath the wave,
Began most frightfully to rave:
"What's this you're flinging far and wide,
"Down upon us through the tide?"

There lie the dead far down below,
Their paws are scorched, as well we know.
English husbands, English sons,
How silent now, these cherished ones!

Now join the songs around the grave,
Build more U-boats to rule the wave,
And sink the foe, nor ever cease,
That Germany may rest in peace.

—New York Times.



SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

Just returned from England Sept. 3

Seven British Jokes

SEVEN German steamers which have been taken over by the British Admiralty are now listed in Lloyd's registry under British names which all begin with Hun. Thus the Lantenfels is now the Hungerford and the Arnfried the Hunsdon. The joke would be emphasized if a submarine sent one of the Hun boats to the bottom, says the Manchester Guardian.

for particulars
of reception turn
over page. Where
an account is given
I taken from the Montreal
Gazette. Pictures Montreal
U.S.A.

CANADA TO BEAR FULL SHARE TO GAIN VICTORY

Stirring Note to Sir Robert
Borden's Address to Wel-
coming Crowds

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS

Hundreds of Thousands Lined
Route and Packed Fletcher's
Field at Remarkable
Demonstration Last
Night

Montreal honored Premier Borden last night with a welcome which ranked with the greatest demonstrations that this city has seen. The reception he received all along the route and from the huge crowd which packed Fletcher's Field from Duluth avenue to Rachel street and beyond was a spontaneous manifestation of support and approval such as has been given to few leaders in public life by the citizens of the Canadian metropolis. Huge crowds turned out to welcome the Canadian Premier, and their welcome was such a convincing proof of popular sympathy and support as might well inspire any statesman. From the moment Sir Robert alighted from his car to his arrival at Fletcher's Field his progress was one prolonged triumphal parade through serried ranks of citizens.

At the Bonaventure Station the crowd was dense, although the arrangements were so well carried out that there was no delay. Outside the depot every inch of space was occupied by masses of people. Up Windsor street to St. Catherine, and thence up to Sherbrooke either side of the street was lined with people ten deep. Along Sherbrooke toward Bleury there were even more, and thence up Park avenue the crowd was even more dense.

But it was not until the Premier and the escorting line of automobiles reached Fletcher's Field that the full magnitude of the welcome became apparent. Large spaces were necessary for so huge a magnitude, and the field at the foot of the mountain proved a fitting setting for this demonstration.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE

It was a scene impressive by its immensity, rendered the more striking by the semi-darkness, which made the crowds seem to spread over indefinite distances. The view from the temporary stand erected in front of the Grenadier Guards' Armory as the Premier arrived being simply a sea of expectant people. Probably few of them were able to hear what was said on the platform, but they were able to see the man who had directed Canada's affairs during the war period of the past year, and so directed it as to win the approval of his own people and the applause of the Empire. That they shared in this approval was shown by the deep and growing roll of cheers that broke forth as Sir Robert mounted the platform. Starting with a light cheer from the platform the cheer grew in volume until it rolled over the field. It formed a fitting culmination to a welcome that more than justified the feeling evinced by Sir Robert in his home-coming address.

It was a war time address, full of deep feeling that the nation and Empire had been stirred to its depths and was intent upon doing things rather than making a noise about them. On the platform with the Premier were many of Montreal's leading citizens, few of whom but had relatives in the trenches. To the left were drawn up over four thousand troops of the Montreal Garrison, amongst them were hundreds in the khaki that betokened their intention to go to the front. In the audience there were thousands whose interest in the war was intensified by the fear that their loved ones even now might be laid low—and all were there to hear what Canada's war Prime Minister had to tell them after his visit to England, when for the first time in history he as leader of a British Dominion Government had sat with the Imperial Cabinet, aiding in settling the destinies of Empire.

Sir Robert's message was worthy of the occasion—clear, confident, and full of the certainty of victory that only a knowledge of a just cause could inspire.

"I come back to Canada," said Sir Robert, "with a truer sense of the unity of our Empire than I ever had before. After seeing Canadians and men of every part of the Empire at the fighting lines, I come back to you with the message: They are determined that the great cause for which they are fighting—a cause which involves your liberties and the liberties of the whole Empire and the allied nations as well as the future destinies of the civilized world—that cause shall be made good on the field of battle, and this war shall never terminate until the cause of the Allies is crowned with complete victory." (Loud cheers.)

"That is the message I bring back from our men at the front," declared Sir Robert in ringing tones. "And I told those men when I saw them doing their duty that I had a like message of determination from the people of Canada—that those at home were as true in their purpose to fight this battle through to a victorious conclusion as were the men in the lines."

There was no mistaking the result of this manly declaration from the Premier. Speaking with the earnestness of a man who had only recently witnessed the actualities of war, he

brought home to his hearers a conviction of duty to be done and courage to meet it that started a surprising volume of approval. Those who were able to hear the Premier started the cheer, and as the knowledge of his stirring message spread through the crowd the cheering grew until it became almost poignant in its intensity. As a demonstration of popular approval of the Government's course, under the leadership of Sir Robert Borden, and with the full concurrence of Parliament, it was almost typical of the vastness of the cause involved.

As the Premier left the station the Garrison, 4,048 strong, swung into line before him, while a mounted escort from the Home Guard, and a Guard of Honor from the Grenadier Guards, formed on either side of his automobile.

GREETED BY WIFE.

Just as Sir Robert came to the car he was greeted by Lady Borden, who had been presented with a magnificent bouquet of roses. "How do you do, Bob," said Lady Borden, and an affectionate kiss in genuine homely style marked the greeting—and it was sealed with hearty cheers for Lady Borden by a crowd quick to appreciate the delight the Premier's wife must feel at his safe and successful return.

Then the Garrison started on the route march toward Fletcher's Field, each with band sounding regimental marches as they swung by Sir Robert's car. The battalions had fallen in on Chaboulliez square and the streets around the station, and one by one fell in, making a most impressive display of military strength, especially to those who knew how many thousands had already gone across from Montreal.

Accompanied by Col. E. W. Wilson, O.C., and Aldermen St. Pierre and Boyd, Sir Robert and Lady Borden headed the long line of automobiles behind the troops, and a gathering volume of applause rolled up Windsor street as the familiar features of the leader of the Government were recognized.

In front of the Royal Victoria College Sir Robert's car turned to one side, and the other automobiles were packed in long rows along Sherbrooke street. Accompanied by Col. Wilson and the pro-mayor, with Ald. Boyd and Lady Borden, the Premier mounted a temporary stand, and received the salute of the four thousand men as they marched past, the effect of this parade in the semi-darkness being remarkable.

It took almost an hour for the parade to pass the saluting base, despite the precision with which the march past was carried out, battalions after battalions swinging up out of the darkness, saluting, and again disappearing into the night on their way to the field. The parade was headed by Col. Wilson, O.C., with Col. Fages, Lt.-Col. LeDuc and Major McRobie. The mounted guard was under Capt. Colin Campbell, and the guard from the Grenadier Guards under Lt.-Col. Cooper.

Then followed the 6th Brigade, C.F.A., under Lt.-Col. R. Costigan; the Montreal Heavy Brigade, under Major Lyman; and the Corps of Guides, under Lt.-Col. Lordly.

The Infantry came in numerical order, headed by the Grenadier Guards, under Major Rexford; the 3rd Victoria Rifles, under Major B. J. Winans; the 5th Royal Highlanders, under Major C. Monsarrat; 55th Irish Rangers, under Major O'Brien; 58th

Westmount Rifles, under Lt.-Col. C. M. Stranage; 65th Carabiniers, Montreal, under Lt.-Col. Ostelt; McGill Auxiliary Battalion, under Lt.-Col. Robert Starke; Montreal Home Guard, under Lt.-Col. George R. Starke, and the Highland Cadets, under Major Lydon.

With the Highlanders and several other battalions were groups of recruits for active service, most of them in mufti, and, these came in for especially warm cheers as they marched behind their corps.

On arriving at Fletcher's Field the Premier was escorted to a stand erected in front of the Grenadier Guards' Armory, with the Garrison drawn up to the left, and the entire rest of the field crowded with people.

Ald. St. Pierre, representing the mayor, then read the following address, in French and English:

To the Right-Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada:

Sir,—In greeting you tonight, we desire in the first place to express our thankfulness that you have had a safe return from a dangerous voyage—a voyage that marks an epoch, alike in your own life and in that of this great Dominion. You return to us, honored as you deserve by your Mother Country and by the French nations, with which it is now so closely allied, and invigorated also by your contact with those of our blood beyond the sea, who have fought and bled in the sacred cause of freedom and civilization. The close and intimate association which you have enjoyed during these momentous weeks with the men who control the destinies of both old England and old France constitutes a new bond of union between Canadians, who are the sons of the two great races so devotedly allied today in support of a cause which involves the fundamental principles of individual liberty and national freedom.

Since the outbreak of war you, sir, have taken your place as the trusted leader of your country. To you has been delegated an almost sovereign authority at the epoch-making crisis in which our beloved Dominion is fighting on the side of European freedom. On you has fallen the responsibility of directing towards a better and greater future the destiny of the young country of which you are the leading citizen. In you Great Britain and France alike have acclaimed the representative of a nation whose roots sink deep in the soil of both the old lands. They saw reflected in you that ardent patriotism which burns in our whole Canadian people, whose unanimous sentiments you have expressed at the heart of the Empire with an eloquence, a dignity, and a fervor of conviction that attracted to your utterances the attention of the world. And in you they recognize the accredited representative of a political constitution which, as a French Academician so happily said, "has had the enlightened intelligence to understand that, by respecting the genius of races, which, while differing from her in origin, are her equals in culture, she promotes not only their rights, but her own interests, for, by leaving them free, she ensures her own peace, and what she freely gives comes back to her."

In the Imperial Cabinet itself, whose portals were opened for the first time

to a representative of the overseas dominions, you have created an understanding at once of the spirit and of the aspirations of our country, and have made to the Motherland the free will offering of our unreserved sympathy in her struggle for her national existence. History will one day bear witness to the service you have rendered in emphasizing the necessity of a closer tie between Great Britain and her dominions, and the desirability of developing an Imperial constitution which shall correspond with the existing conditions of our world-wide Empire.

From the people of England you have received some of the highest honors within their power to give. The freedom of their cities has been conferred upon you, and especially the Guildhall of London, a building consecrated by the memories of whole centuries of municipal freedom, you have stood forward as the honored representative of that Greater Britain which is at once the proud inheritance of England's past and the sure pledge for the future of her Imperial security.

From France, which is the Mother Country of so many loyal sons of this province, you have received the most coveted decoration which the French Republic can bestow. On the battlefield itself you have been in close touch with the valiant defenders of that illustrious country, the home of a nation chivalrous and dignified, brave and unconquerable, which has offered unhesitatingly and without flinching its dearest life blood in defence of its honor.

In our own Dominion you have already been a witness of the best fruits of the union of French and English hearts. There is a sense in which it is right to say that the "Entente Cordiale" was first cemented in Canada. For here the sons of France and the fellow citizens of Greater Britain work side by side in devotion to a common sense, expressing themselves in different languages, and cherishing their diverse traditions, but pressing forward together in the great work of upbuilding the country which is their joint heritage. The bond of unity which has animated Canada in times of peace is also their inspiration today, in their struggle against a common enemy.

Your breadth of view, your statesmanlike foresight, your acute sense of the political realities of the time have enabled you to realize the many advantages which will accrue to Canada as the result of the close alliance between France and England. When peace is declared, and this Dominion resumes its progress onward and upward, your name will be forever deeply engraved on the tablets of history, as the prime minister who worthily represented his country at a time of great stress, offering his help and that of his fellow countrymen in the cause of freedom and justice, and opening out to all who come after him a larger citizenship and wider national horizon.

During the reading of this address the crowd became dangerously impatient, evidently anxious to hear the premier. With sudden surges it swung so heavily that at times it looked as though the platform might fall, and a number of children were

...ed by being carried over
and allowed to escape behind
platform. Finally the pro-ma
abandoned reading the address.
Sir Robert Borden at once took
situation in hand, starting his
dress, when the multitude at o
became quiet, and gave the premie
most careful hearing, only punctua
by frequent bursts of cheering.

After a few words in French,
Robert continued his speech in E
lish.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

"I cannot tell you how deep
appreciate this magnificent recepti
he said. "Although I know that I
not due to me personally, but to
position I hold. In that positio
have gone across the Atlantic for
purpose of securing closer co-op
tion between the Government of
ada and the Government and pe
of Great Britain, and also the Gov
ment and people of France. (Chee
"Could I make my voice he
throughout so vast an assemblage
this, I could tell you many things
would be both of interest and an
piration to you all.

"I have visited at the front th
Canadians who have already won
the battlefield such glorious disti
tion for this Dominion. From
Majesty the King, from the Presid
of France, from that great heroic
ure, General Joffre (cheers), a
from General French I have heard
same tributes to the magnificent val
of our Canadian forces. And
Shorncliffe I saw 40,000 Canadians un
der review, when one of the greates
soldiers in Britain told me he ha
reviewed 400,000 soldiers within
short time, but had seen none finer
than these men from Canada.
(Cheers.)

At Boulogne Sir Robert said he ha
met 1,500 Canadians on their way to
the front, and the spirit of the mer
was shown by the fact that amongst
them were a dozen or more stowaways
who had stolen in with them in orde
the sooner to get to the fighting lines.

"Even greater than this," proceeded
the Premier, "was my privilege o
visiting the convalescent hospitals
There I met our gallant men who ha
come back from the very valley of th
shadow of death. They had got
through as trying ordeals as have ev
been recorded in the history of th
world, but I found them all cheerfu
and all inspired with the same cou
ageous determination as those othe
sold at the front. It was an inspir
tion to me, and I felt, when I addres
ed a thousand convalescent Canada
that it was the noblest audience
had ever faced. Altogether I visit
ed hospitals where Canadians were, a
at these I met men from all parts
the Empire who had fought in France
Belgium and the Dardanelles—the m
who won fame at Ypres, Festubert a
Givenchy. They were from man
lands, but they were all comrades, w
had fought and would fight again f
the same cause. It was a spectac
that gave to me a truer sense of th
unity of our Empire than I had ev
had before, and I come back to yo
now with a clear message of Empl
from them."

Sir Robert then closed his addres
with the ringing message of deter
mination to fight the battle for lib
erty to victory no matter at wha
cost, and the end of his speech
was the signal for a remarkable out
burst of enthusiasm, cheer after chee
breaking out, which were repeated
he drove away on his return to th
station.

SEVEN TESTS OF
THE EFFICIENCY
OF A FLEET

(From a Letter written by Mr.
Balfour, First Lord of the Ad-
miralty, Mr. Tuohy, of New
York.)

IF anyone desires to know
whether the British Fleet
has during the last year
proved itself worthy of its
traditions, there is a very simple
method of arriving at the truth.
There are seven, and only seven,
functions which a fleet can per-
form:

It may render the enemy's fleet
impotent.

It may make the transfer of en-
emy troops across the sea im-
possible, whether for attack or
defence.

It may transport its own troops
where it will.

It may secure their supplies, and
(In fitting circumstances) it may
assist their operations.

All these functions have so far
been successfully performed by
the British Fleet.

No German merchant ship is to
be found on the ocean.

Allied commerce is more secure
from attack, legitimate and il-
legitimate, than it was after
Trafalgar.

The German High Sea Fleet has
not as yet ventured beyond the
security of its protected waters.
No invasion has been attempted
of these islands. British troops,
in numbers unparalleled in
history, have moved to and fro
across the seas and have been
effectively supported on shore.
The greatest of military Powers
has seen its Colonies wrested
from it one by one, and has
not been able to land a man or
a gun in their defence.

Of a fleet which has done this
we may not only say that it has
done much but that no fleet has
ever done more. And we citi-
zens of the British Empire can
only hope that the second year of

the war will show no falling off
in its success, as it will assuredly
show no relaxation of its efforts.

Mr. Balfour is the First Lord
of the Admiralty in the Coalition
Cabinet which now is directing
the War for the British peoples.
He was formerly Prime Minister
of Great Britain. He is one of
the best orators in the present
Parliament.

The Sinking of the Arabic

THE cover of this issue is an
attempt to reconstruct the
sinking of the White Star liner
Arabic from the descriptions of sur-
vivors. Perhaps the most vivid is
that of Captain Finch, who is reported
as saying: "When the torpedo struck
us there was a terrible explosion, so
loud that I had never heard anything
like it. You can imagine how terrible
it was when I tell you it shook the
whole ship from stem to stern. The
explosion was so stupendous that one
of the boats which was swung out
from the ship's side was blown into
the air in splinters. Then, after the
torpedo struck, an immense volume
of water was thrown up in the air to
a tremendous height, and, of course,
there was a great shock. The ship
sank in ten minutes. As soon as she
was struck she gave a great list, first to
starboard and then to port, and after
that she seemed to steady herself a
bit. Then she went down quickly
by the stern, and disappeared com-
pletely in ten minutes. Everything
was ready right away, including the
rafts, which floated off. Lifebelts were
distributed fore and aft before we
reached the spot where the torpedo
struck us. There was no commotion.
Everybody behaved splendidly. I was
on the bridge when the ship went
down, and I went down with her. I
thought I was all in, but after a time
I found myself in the water floating
among rafts and patent boats which
were banging the life out of me,
until a patent boat to which I could
cling came along and I was able to
hold on to it. I was too tired and
weak to haul myself on board. Then
two firemen came along and I suc-
ceeded in shoving them into it, but I
could not get in myself. After that a
woman and her baby were met and
taken on board, and I got a piece of
raft under me, and a swell then
washed me on board the boat."

LONDON LADIES DOING THEIR BIT.

Business Un-usual.





OFFICERS OF R.M.S. ARABIC



R.M.S. ARABIC.

Held in St Pauls Church
Montreal. ~~Aug. 4th~~ ^{Aug. 4th} ~~meto Beach~~ ^{meto Beach}
most Sunday.

United Devotional Service

4 AUGUST, 1915,

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

Invocation, and Lord's Prayer.

HYMN—Tune *St. Anne*.

O GOD, OUR HELP IN AGES PAST.

1. O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home :
2. Under the shadow of Thy throne
Thy saints have dwelt secure ;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
And our defence is sure.
3. Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.
4. A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone :
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.
5. Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away :
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.
6. O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while troubles last,
And our eternal home. Amen.

Isaac Watts.

Prayer: Confession and Supplication.
(P. 4)

Scripture Readings I.

1. Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord Thy God led thee, to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart ; and He humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, that He might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live.
2. The Lord your God is Lord of lords, the great God, the mighty, and the terrible, which regardeth not persons nor taketh rewards : He doth execute the judgment of the fatherless, and loveth the stranger. Love ye therefore the stranger.

3. The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil ; my lust shall be satisfied upon them ; I will draw my sword, my hand shall destroy them. Thus the land was desolate after them. And this ye have done, covering the altar of the Lord with tears, with weeping and with sighing. The Lord God of recompenses shall surely requite. The Lord will cut off the man that doeth this, both master and scholar.

4. Oh, that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people.

5. Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us? Why do ye deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?

6. O Lord of hosts, that judgest righteously, that triest the reins and the heart, unto Thee have I revealed my cause. Search me, O God, and know my heart ; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.

7. Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another ; and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord and that thought upon His name ; and they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that Day when I make up my jewels. Then shall ye return and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth Him not.

HYMN—Tune *Melita*.

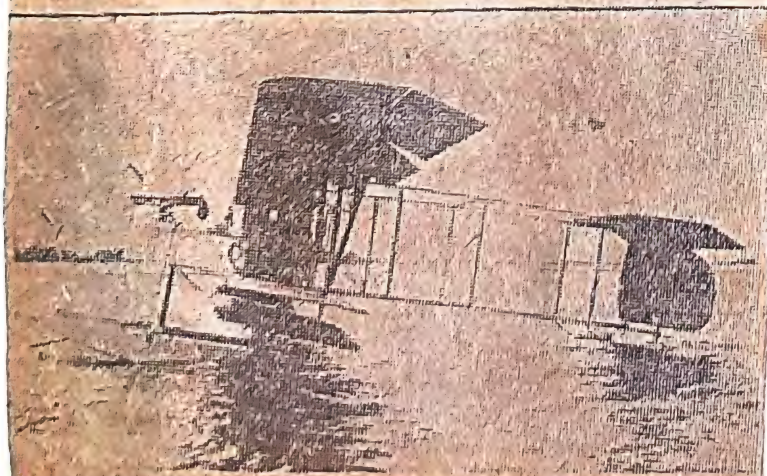
LORD GOD OF HOSTS.

1. Lord God of Hosts, whose mighty hand
Dominion holds on sea and land,
In Peace and War Thy Will we see
Shaping the larger liberty.
Nations may rise and nations fall,
Thy Changeless Purpose rules them all.
2. When Death flies swift on wave and field,
Be Thou a sure defence and shield ;
Console and succour those who fall,
And help and hearten each and all !
O, hear a people's prayers for those
Who fearless face their country's foes.

44

TRIUMPH OF THE ALLIES' AIRSHIPS OVER THE ZEPPELINS OF GERMANY

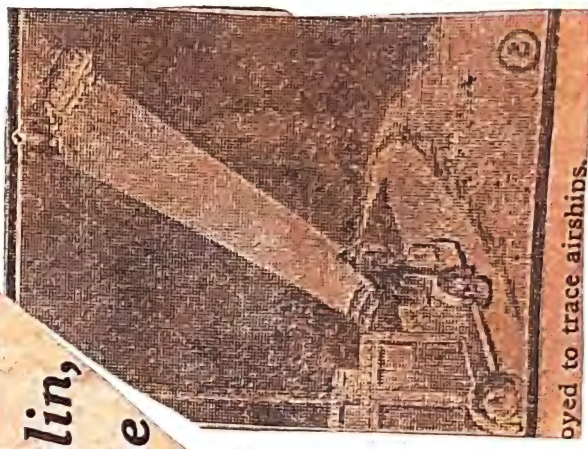
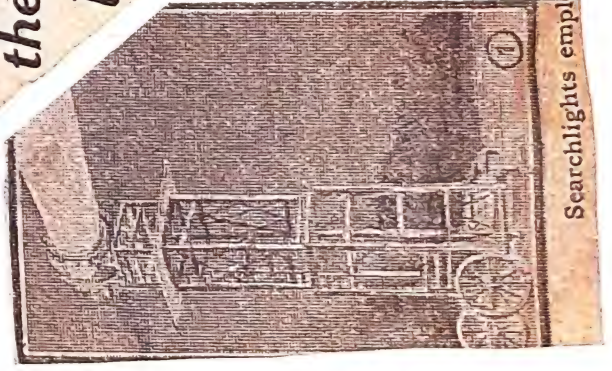
BRITISH NAVAL PLANE AT ANCHOR.



These machines carry quick firing guns.

In the following interesting article from the pen of Harold J. Shepstone in the "London" magazine, is told the story of the Zeppelin, the "Last Hope" of Germany, which she built to destroy British power---What the Huns thought the Zeppelins would do and what they have really done---The terror that failed---German people were led to believe through the bombastic utterances of the Emperor and the inspired press that when war was declared the British fleet would be swept off the seas by the inventions of Count Zeppelin, and the way to Britain would be open for the accomplishment of their diabolical schemes against the metropolis

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATERS OF CANADA
MUSEUM



How Count Zeppelin has devoted his life to the invention of the great airships that bear his name---The story of a man with but a single purpose in life---The interest of the Emperor William in the new inventions and his boastful assertions that Divine Power had again come to the aid of The Fatherland with a new weapon that would wreck the hopes (probably he meant homes) of the enemies of Germany---The early trials of the inventor of the leviathan of the air---His ultimate success---

The despair and disappointment of

the Teutons at the failure of the great machine to terrorize the

British nation and drive their fleet off the seas

CANADIAN-MADE HYDROPLANE

LENCH HYDRO-AEROPLANE.



COUNT ZEPPELIN.



The inventor of the famous aircraft.

ASK the average German what will injure the British nation most, and he will unhesitatingly answer, "our Zeppelins." These monster ships of the air are, in the imagination of the German people, the one weapon which will, more than any other, prove the means of destroying our cities, forts, harbors, and warships, thus vanquishing their most hated foe, Great Britain. Indeed, it will not require much evidence to show that Germany has studiously encouraged the development and perfection of these wonderful craft, with the set purpose of using them, when the time was ripe, to overthrow the British Empire.

The moment the Kaiser and his Government recognized the value of the Zeppelin as a means of carrying destruction to these islands—for technically, as I shall show later, the Zeppelin has little value as a mili-

tary asset—he quietly and surreptitiously set about the task of instilling into the minds of the German people the idea that this machine had been placed into their hands to destroy us when the psychological moment arrived.

Neither the German Government nor the German nation was interested in Count Zeppelin and his truly wonderful discovery until he had perfected and demonstrated the feasibility of his invention. Then the Kaiser could not shower honors enough upon the Count, making him, in the eyes of the nation, a god, the saviour of the Fatherland. Assisted by the Press, the professors of the universities, military critics and military writers, the German people were imbued with one thought—that the Zeppelin was the weapon destined to destroy Britain and to make Germany the greatest and most powerful of nations.

The Beginning of the Idea.

This wild hope of subduing the British Empire by aerial "frightfulness" may be said to date from the year 1908, when an improved type of Zeppelin startled the world by making a flight of a couple of hundred miles. At once the Kaiser and the military authorities determined that the people should not regard the new airship merely as a wonderful triumph in the conquest of the air but rather that they should see in it a device for overthrowing the one Power that they believed stood in their way to world domination.

It was in June of that year that the Kaiser, at a secret council at Potsdam, after witnessing the flight of a new Zeppelin, made a remarkable speech, in the course of which he said: "God, our ally, has given into our hands the means of saving our empire from the dangers which are threatening its happiness and welfare. You know what I mean. It is the wonderful invention which his Excellency Count Zeppelin was enabled, through the grace of the Lord, to make for the safeguarding and glory of our beloved Fatherland. In this invention God has placed the means at my disposal to lead Germany triumphantly out of her present difficulties and to make good, once and for all, the words of our poet, 'Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles.'"

A Curious Remark.

Now the danger that threatened the German Empire at that time, as the Kaiser admitted in the earlier part of this particular speech, was the socialistic and republican element among the people. That spirit—and it was the cry of a nation for its just rights and privileges—he determined to stifle by turning its thoughts to the coming conquest of this country, and he grasped at the Zeppelin as affording an admirable opportunity for carrying out his diabolical plan to be the supreme War Lord of a vanquished world. This is evidenced by one of the interesting statements of the address, which reads: "We shall strive, as soon as I have a sufficiently large fleet of Zeppelins at my disposal. I have given orders for the hurried construction of more airships of the improved Zeppelin type, and when these are ready we shall destroy England's North Sea, Channel, and Atlantic fleets, after which nothing on earth can prevent the landing of our arm-

on British soil, and its triumphant march to London."

Only the other month an English governess published a remarkable book describing her experiences in the house of a German Prince. In it she relates how she found her three pupils playing a game invented for them by Count Zeppelin, and how they begged to finish destroying London before supper. Toy airships moved above a model of London, dropping "bombs" on Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, and other famous buildings. The two Princes were only five and six years old. The governess easily picked out St. Paul's, the Abbey, the Bank of England, the Tower, and the Tower Bridge.

"I well remembered," she says, "an incident that occurred on a train journey in Germany in the summer of 1912. We were nearing the capital when a Zeppelin came into view. There was an immediate rush to the windows, and everyone was excited.

A portly old gentleman, waving his hand towards the disappearing object in the sky, declared that England was now no longer isolated, and that these were the machines that were to bring her to her knees. He thought I was an American."

Had not the Kaiser and his Government permeated the nation with the idea that the Zeppelin was the machine devised for the destruction of Britain's power, we should the more admire the skill, genius, pluck, and dogged determination of Count Zeppelin, its inventor, for the story of this wonderful airship is a record of one long battle against almost

overwhelming odds, and a series of disasters sufficient to daunt and discourage the most persevering. Its birthplace is Friedrichshafen, upon the shores of beautiful Lake Constance. Here, fourteen years ago, when M. Santos Dumont was experimenting with his airships, a

wooden hanger and a few wood and corrugated iron sheds served Count Zeppelin for his workshops.

The Work of a Life-Time.

The elderly German Count—for he is now seventy-seven years of age—had practically devoted all the spare moments of his life to the study of "lighter-than-air" machines, and had ultimately come to the conclusion that the machine upon which he should strive to obtain success would be rigid.

ONE OF THE NEW ZEPPELINS.



One of the latest Zeppelins and the one reported lost in a recent attack on Britain.

ed gangway that connected them, were luxuriously furnished, reminding one of a Pullman car. There was also a restaurant in which passengers dined whilst sailing through space. Several of these vessels came to grief, but not while in the air carrying their human freight. Deutschland I, Deutschland II, and Schwaben were wrecked in trying to enter the shed at Düsseldorf during gusty weather. The last-named vessel had made 364 flights, in which she had covered 28,000 miles and carried 6,045 passengers, when disaster overtook her.

How a Zeppelin is Made.

The building of one of these giant vessels is a difficult and intricate piece of work. Firstly, all the material must be strong to stand the strain brought to bear upon it by wind pressure; and, secondly, it must be as light as possible. The huge "envelope," or hull, is built up in a framework of aluminum hardened by the introduction of an alloy. From the light steel cap that forms the prow the hull is an intricate mass of aluminum girder work, the whole braced together by miles of taut wiring.

This skeleton is again divided, in the latest machines, into seventeen compartments, into which at a later date are introduced the seventeen balloons, which consist of gas-proof material as light as possible, and which, when filled with hydrogen, give the machine its lifting power.

the ship is drawn a stouter fabric, consisting of a mixture of cotton and rubber, which is not necessarily gas-tight, but is treated with a water-proof dope to make it weatherproof.

In the latest Zeppelins there are four motors, each revolving a single four-bladed propeller at a speed sufficient to drive the vessel at from fifty to sixty miles an hour.

Right in front of the forward car is the position of the steersman, who is protected, in all the later vessels, by a transparent shield, and who steers the gigantic machine by a wheel not unlike those employed at sea. To the steersman's left are the stabilizing controls, and before him are the most accurate compass, altimeter, gauges, and other necessary aeronautical instruments. In the second

car is another set of engines, and between the two are to be found the living quarters of the crew.

This space perhaps impresses the visitor more than any other portion

of the vessel. It is so compact in every way. Here are to be found the neat wireless installation, the sleeping quarters of those of the crew off duty, and also the electrical cooking devices. In the "roof" of this aerial haven is a tunnel that goes right up through the centre of the vast envelope to the top of the fabric, where may be found a narrow gangway. Here a quick-firing gun is mounted. This weapon is really nothing more than an automatic rifle of the Colt pattern, but is capable of firing bullets at the rate of a Maxim gun at any bomb-dropping aeroplane that comes too near the top of the dirigible.

Twenty-Three Zeppelins.

When war broke out Germany had a fleet of twenty-three airships, made up of naval Zeppelins, ten army Zeppelins, three passenger Zeppelins, all of the rigid type, also five semi-rigid army Zeppelins and two other airships. The larger and latest of these machines boasts of a length of 550 feet, a diameter of sixty-one feet, and a speed of sixty to sixty-five miles an hour. With the wind they have made as much as ninety miles an hour. To fill the eighteen balloons in the latest type, 950,000 cubic feet of gas is needed. These machines carry crews numbering twenty to thirty men, and can lift a ton of explosives.

We have had many startling and sensational rumors as to the many Zeppelins and super-Zeppelins the Germans have built since the war began, of their high speeds, the enormous weight of explosives they are capable of carrying, and their terrible destructive powers. No doubt they have considerably added to the number of their aerial craft, but it must be borne in mind that it is useless to build Zeppelins without sheds to house them, and it takes longer to build these than the machines themselves. A Zeppelin shed is as large as the Olympia building in London, and travellers from Germany admit that this is the difficulty—to find housing accommodation for the new Zeppelins.

Of the ability of these craft to operate long distances from their base we have had ample proof by the visits they have paid to this country. Nevertheless, as a military asset Zeppelins have decided limitations. In the first place, they are fair-weather craft. In stormy or gusty weather it is virtually impossible to sail them, and the many accidents that have

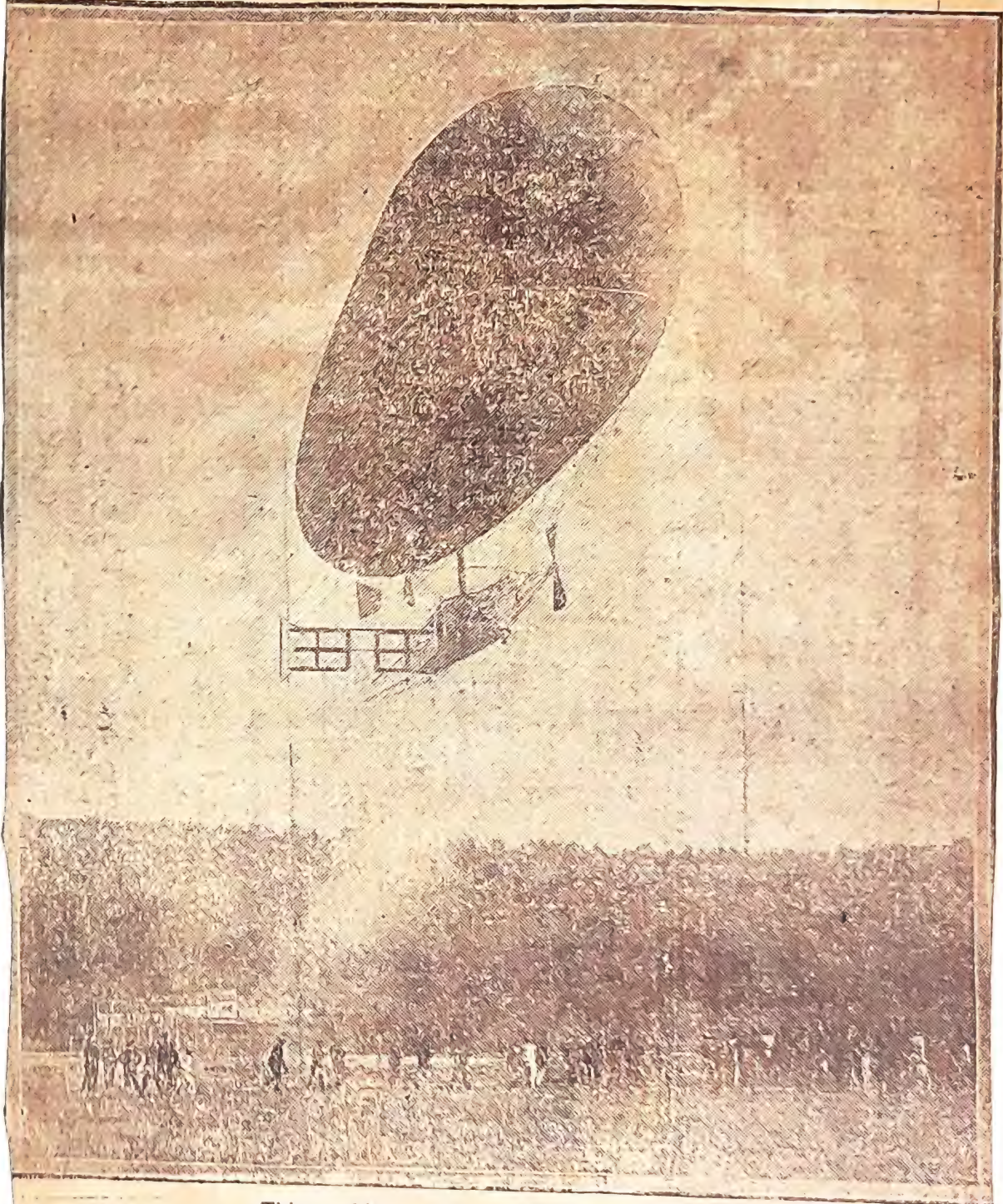
overtaken them have been principally due to their meeting bad weather. Heavy rains, too, drenching the great envelope, add considerably to its weight, and drive it earthwards.

For purely military purposes it is virtually useless on the battlefield. Land scouting can hardly be effectively conducted at heights greater than 5,000 feet, and anti-aircraft guns have a range of fully 20,000 feet, while an airship as big as the average ocean steamer is a mark far more easily found at 5,000 feet than a small aeroplane.



Accid!
Responsible for the Baby Killing by Zeppelin

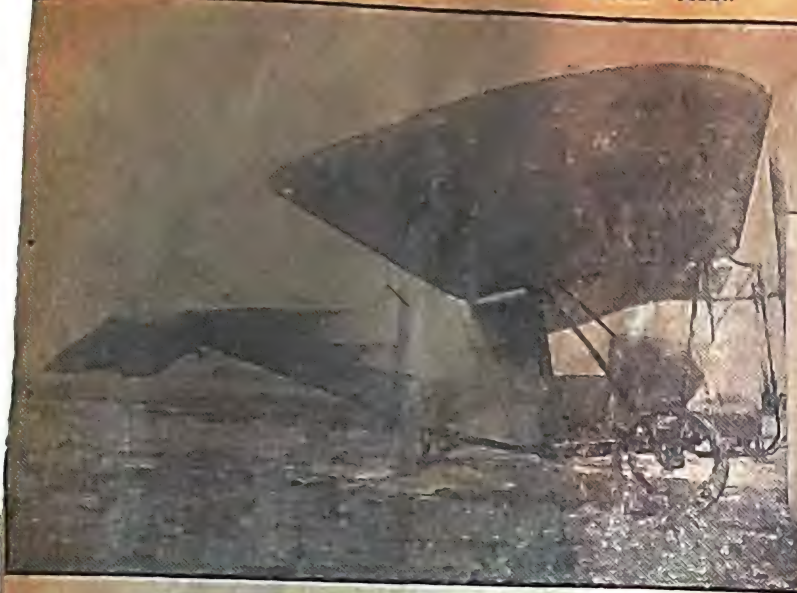
ONE OF THE FIRST DIRIGIBLES.



This machine constructed in 1911 is now obsolete.

105

PREPARING FOR WAR IN THE AIR.



New type of armored military aeroplane.

GERMANY'S NEW TRIPLANE.



This machine is capable of carrying twenty men.

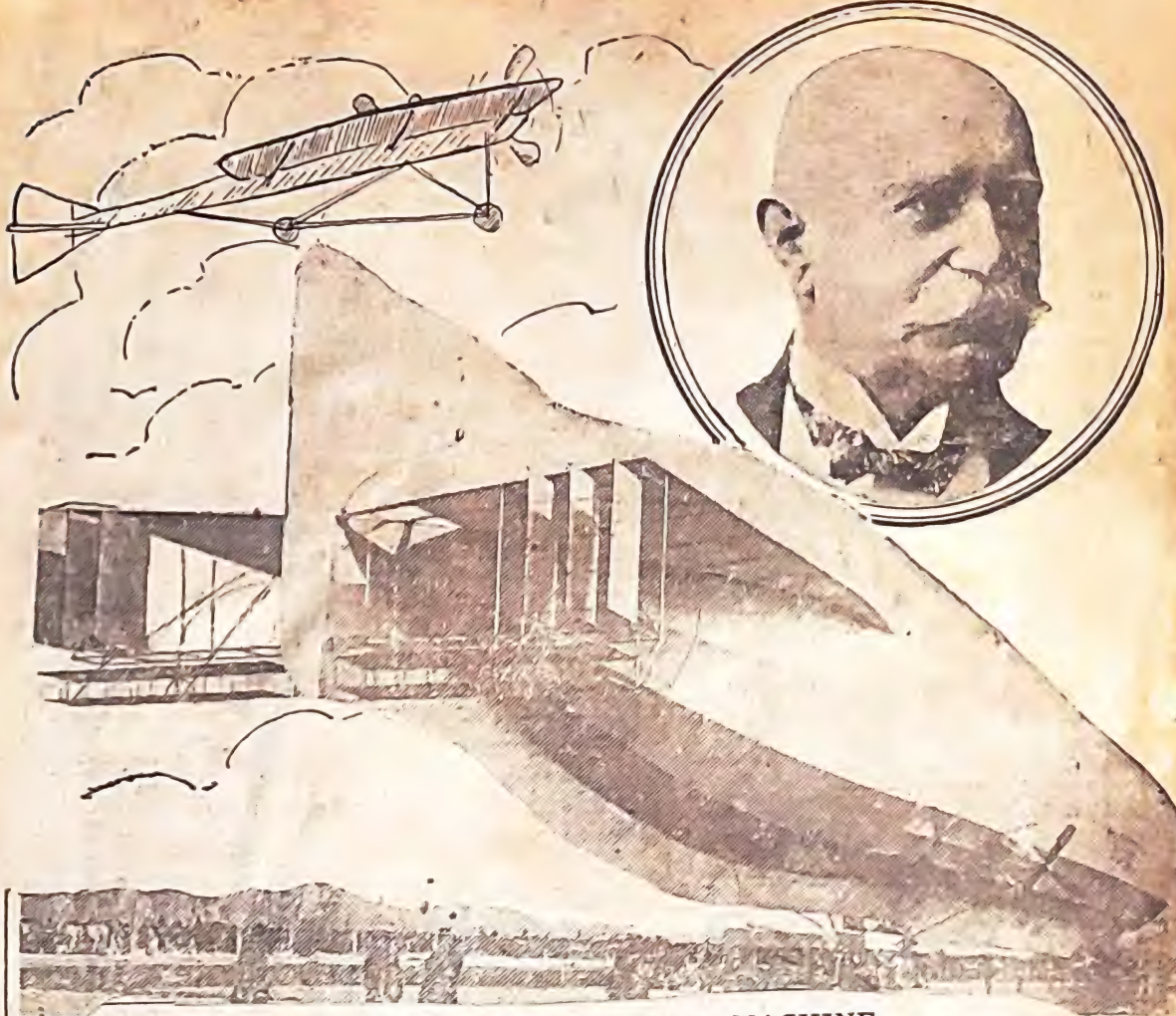
THE WASP OF THE AIR.



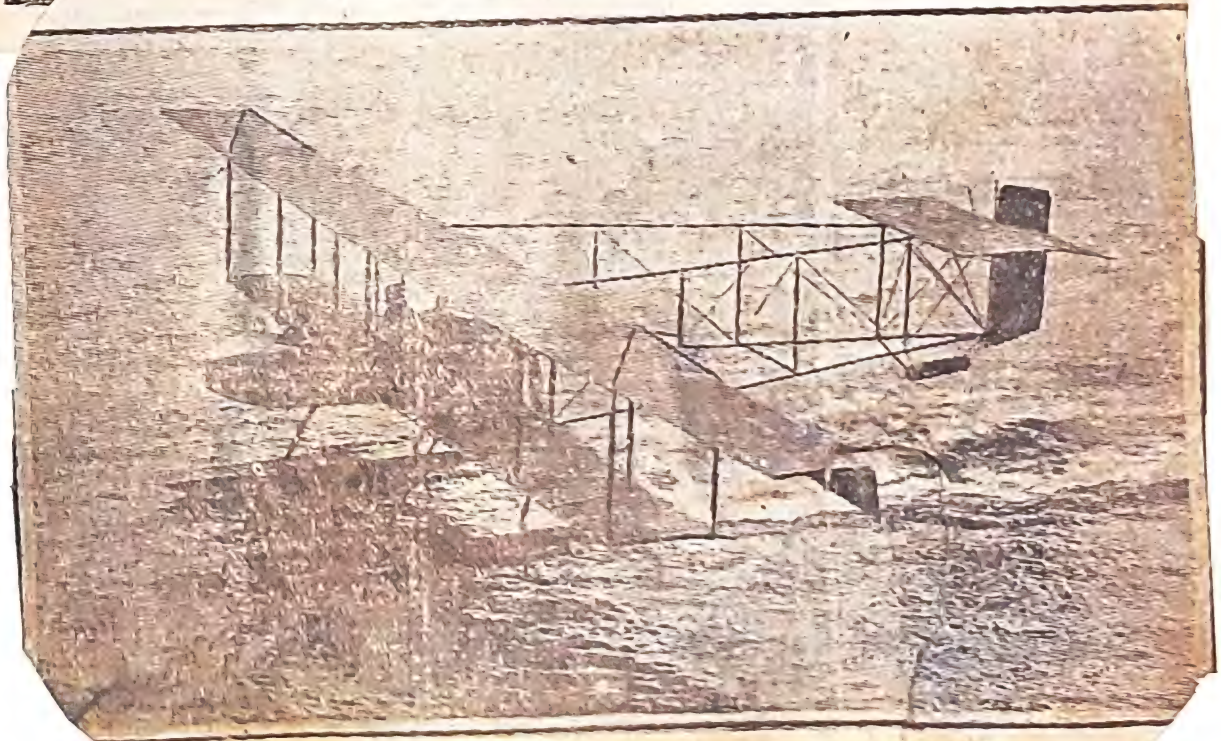
A Bleriot Monoplane, famed for its speed and dreaded by all Zeppelin crews.

15

THE BABY-KILLER OF THE AIR AND ITS INVENTOR.



BRITAIN'S NEWEST WAR MACHINE.



The new hydro-aeroplane of type adopted by British Admiralty.

18

NEWEST GERMMAN ZEPPELIN.



The G-2, the type used in raid on Yarmouth. Can carry several tons of explosives.

A MADE-IN-CANADA AEROPLANE.



Made by the Canadian Aircrafts Works, Montreal South.

HANSARD STAFF MAN SAYS THERE WAS NO WARNING

House of Commons Reporter
from Ottawa Describes
the Torpedoing

NEARLY CLEAR OF ZONE

Writer Says That Two Women
Succumbed to Shock and
Injuries After Being
Rescued

(By C. S. Blue, of the Hansard Par-
liamentary Staff at Ottawa.)

Queenstown, Sept. 5.—"Submarine on the starboard quarter." Such was the cry which startled passengers promenading the forward decks of the Hesperian as darkness settled down upon the Allan liner ploughing through a perfectly calm sea. Scarcely had the warning shouted by the quartermaster reached the bridge than there was a loud explosion and tons of water shot over the ship, flooding the decks and drenching those who had been enjoying their after-dinner promenade. The ship quivered under the shock from stem to stern. Though momentarily stunned, there were few passengers who did not at once realize that German piracy had found another victim, and that Prussian promises had again been violated.

The attack was made absolutely without warning. The liner, steaming about 16 knots, under the most tranquil conditions, had almost cleared what had been regarded as the western limit of the war zone, and the passengers, after a somewhat anxious day, were congratulating themselves upon running the gauntlet in safety, when the submarine, creeping up in the fast-gathering darkness to within 200 yards of the Hesperian, launched her deadly missile, which struck the ship forward on the starboard side, missing the engine room by about 20 feet and smashing through into a hatch containing the mails, with results which seemed to portend immediate disaster.

The Hesperian left Liverpool Friday afternoon. Among the 350 passengers were 50 officers and other soldiers, who were returning to Canada in various stages of convalescence, many of them sadly maimed and crippled.

Once clear of the Mersey, the liner, which was under command of Captain Main, experienced the most delightful weather conditions, there being scarcely a ripple on the water. By noon Saturday she had ripped off 260 miles by the log, and was well off the southwest coast of Ireland, the land being invisible. As the afternoon progressed, a stiff swell was encountered, but practically all the passengers remained on deck, enjoying what seemed ideal conditions, but realizing that they were also conditions best suited to the deadly work of the submarine, for, in addition to the calm sea, there was present an element almost dread by Atlantic

skippers. These days, a blinding sunshone which made it difficult to distinguish any object ahead. Captain Main was fully alive to the necessity for caution, and it was clearly shown by his handling of the ship.

NIGHT WAS MOONLESS.

All went well until the sun sank behind the horizon and darkness fell. There was no moon. Dinner had just been served, the tables were being cleared, and the passengers were promenading the decks in full enjoyment of the glorious night when, like the noise of a cannon, came the report of the exploding torpedo as it crashed into the starboard quarter of the Hesperian, between the foremast and the bridge, sending water sixty feet into the air and causing a shock which could be distinctly felt in every part of the ship.

Instantly orders rang from the bridge. Engines were immediately stopped. The crew tumbled up from the passageways, fearing the liner was doomed, dodged into their cabins for lifebelts and scrambled up the companionway to the boat deck. While in the darkness a good deal of confusion prevailed, there was no panic. Indeed, some of the men passengers carried coolness almost to an excess, one gentleman actually appearing on deck carrying a valise in each hand, apparently as unconcerned as if he were starting out on a holiday trip.

Within a few minutes the first lifeboat, comfortably filled, chiefly with women and children, was safely lowered, and when the second and third were got away without mishap there seemed to be every reason to hope that the work of rescue, despite the prevailing darkness, would be accomplished smoothly and expeditiously. Passengers and many of the crew tumbled in helter-skelter, falling over one another in heaps in their anxiety to escape the doom momentarily threatening them. Some, disregarding the boats, slid down ropes or dived into the water, several taking the plunge without lifebelts.

To add to the confusion and excitement, the ropes attached to the fourth and fifth lifeboats, which by this time were packed with passengers, worked unevenly, with the result that these craft were lowered sterns uppermost. Yielding to the weight of their human freight, the boats shot suddenly downward, precipitating men, women and children into the water. Some clung to the seats and the ropes, and held on grimly until rescued, others were catapulted into one of the other boats, already launched and perilously crowded.

One elderly woman, Miss Carberry, died from shock and injuries, after having been picked up. A second woman succumbed shortly afterward, having been taken on board one of the vessels which had gone to the rescue.

SCENE UNFORGETTABLE

The horror of the scene as two boatloads of human beings were showered into the sea, twinkling with the reflected light of the stars, will never be forgotten by the survivors who witnessed it. The scene offered a poignant illustration of the dangers which attend the rescue of ships' passengers in boats, even under favorable conditions, and furnish a frightful commentary upon the Germans' much-lauded concessions to the United States.

The work of launching the lifeboats, although attended with difficulty and marked by the heartrending spectacle just described, proceeded auspiciously when it was borne in upon those still on board that the Hesperian, although showing signs of settling, was in no danger of sink-

ing immediately. The chief engineer had attended to the closing of the bulkheads, and when the word was passed around that there was no need for undue haste in getting the boats away, the confusion subsided and the rescue operations proceeded more calmly and methodically.

The efforts of the older and more experienced members of the crew were ably seconded by a band of passenger volunteers, who not only assisted in placing the remaining women and children in boats and lowering them, but in some cases took command of the craft when launched.

One hero of the disaster was a young Canadian despatch rider, fresh from the battlefield in France. Indeed, the Canadian soldiers generally more than maintained the reputation of courage and decisive action which they had so dearly won at the front.

Worthy of all praise were the pluck and endurance shown by the women. While a few of them fainted from shock and exhaustion, the majority behaved throughout with a coolness and patience which helped greatly the work of rescue.

MAJOR BARRE PAYS TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN

Wounded Montreal Officer, Com-
ing Home to Recuperate, Des-
cribes Attack on Liner

HAD NO GLIMPSE OF FOE

Commander of Hesperian Left
Nothing Undone to Bring
Succor and Ensure the
Safety of the
Passengers

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, September 5.—A despatch to the Daily News says that Major H. Barre, a Montrealer, of the Fourteenth Battalion, First Canadian Contingent who was returning to Canada with 11 officers and 38 men, to recuperate after having been wounded at the front, describes the attack on the Hesperian as follows:

"In company with some brother officers, I was sitting on one of the upper decks about 8.20 p.m. and was smoking a cigarette. Suddenly I heard a loud detonation, the liner trembled terribly, and an enormous column of water, about 50 feet in height, was shot into the air. Before we could realize what had occurred, the water

came down on the deck with a terrific noise, flooding the deck and drenching me and those who were with me. With the downpour of water came several pieces of iron, and our group went under cover from the deluge. We ascertained from an officer that the liner had been torpedoed by a submarine. It was at this time almost dark, and we could see neither the submarine nor the torpedo.

"Captain Main was on the bridge when the torpedo struck the ship, and his first order was to lower away the lifeboats, and to see that all the women and children on board were first safely placed in them. I cannot speak too highly of the commander's skill and coolness. It was truly worthy of the best traditions of British seamen. He also gave instructions to have the S.O.S. wireless call sent across the waters, appealing for assistance. In addition, he had rockets fired to attract the attention of any vessels in the vicinity. Morse signals were also used. Nothing was left undone to bring succor.

"Our position at that time, I learned from the captain himself, was 13 miles west of Queenstown. We received three answers to our wireless messages. While the lifeboats were being lowered away, one of them, noticed, capsized, but this was the result of an accident, as I understood. The falls got jammed and some one cut the rope to accelerate the lowering of the boat.

"The Hesperian was torpedoed without warning. The deadly missile was discharged at the steamer while she was shrouded in darkness. That there was not an appalling loss of life was no fault of the commander of the German submarine. The torpedo struck in a vital part of the engine room."

Major Barre assisted the engineers in closing the bulk-heads, and thereby the inflow of water from the first and second forward compartments was checked. By this means the steamer, which was in imminent danger of foundering, was kept afloat.

WATER HIGH AS MASTS

Passenger Describes First Effects of Explosion

Queenstown, Sept. 5.—Ronald White, of London, who, with his wife was a passenger on the Hesperian said:

"We were sitting on the upper deck, the weather being delightful when about 8.30 o'clock Saturday evening we felt a violent impact which almost knocked us out of our chairs.

"In less time than I can tell of it huge volume of water rose almost as high as the masts, and, breaking, drenched us to the skin. We had thought we were out of the danger zone and were discussing the possibility of a pleasant voyage.

"The lifeboats were quickly lowered and rowed away from the steamer, on which the captain and officer and some of the crew remained. The steamer apparently was struck on the starboard side, but as it was near dark the torpedo could not be seen. After the explosion the Hesperian settled down by the head. Rescue steamers were soon on the scene and took the passengers on board."

LT. DION IS SAFE

Well-known Hockeyist Cab
Message to Father

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Lieut. Stephen Dion, of the Third Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, was among those saved from the Hesperian. His father, Mr. A. A. Dion, superintendent of the Ottawa Electric & Gas Company, received a cable this afternoon announcing that he had landed safely at Queenstown. Lieut. Dion, who was coming home to recuperate from severe wounds, is the well known former hockey player, a member of the Winnipeg Victorias and Ottawa teams.

HESPERIAN TORPEDOED; ALL SAVED

Passengers of Allan Liner Landed
at Queenstown With Part
of Crew

TOWING VESSEL TO PORT

Captain, Principal Officers and
Some of Crew Sticking by
Ship—Attacked After
Dark Without the
Slightest Warning

London, Sept. 5.—The Allan line steamer Hesperian, with 350 passengers and a crew of 300 aboard, bound from Liverpool for Montreal, was attacked without warning by a German submarine off the Irish coast just as darkness was falling Saturday evening. Although the torpedo found its mark, the vessel remained afloat, and, according to a statement issued by the company tonight, every soul aboard was saved. The Allan line officials, however, decided not to give out a list of the passengers.

No submarine was seen, and probably it was too dark to observe the wake of a torpedo, but all the passengers and members of the crew, who arrived at Queenstown on the rescue steamers today, agree that the attack was made by a German under-sea boat, basing their opinion on the force of the shock and the great volume of water thrown into the air. This dropped back on the deck, drenching the passengers, who were taking an after-dinner promenade, feeling quite safe in the belief that they had passed the submarine danger zone.

The force of the explosion was tremendous, and of the passengers landed at Queenstown, many of them scantily clad, about twenty were injured.

There were no American passengers aboard, so far as the American consul could learn tonight, but two members of the crew were American citizens, and they were both saved.

About thirty Canadian soldiers, who were wounded in battle in Flanders, were going home to recuperate. Most of the other passengers were Canadians, returning from a visit to England, or English people on their way to Canada to settle.

The torpedo struck the Hesperian in the forward engine room, and the ship immediately began to settle by the head. Captain Main ordered the passengers and crew into the boats, but with his officers remained on the bridge, although at that time he must have felt sure that his ship would go down.

The discipline was perfect, but one of the boats, the falls of which became jammed, capsized and those in her were thrown into the water. In the darkness confusion naturally prevailed, but all were picked up, and, with other passengers and the crew were transferred to the rescue steamers, which arrived in answer to wireless calls for assistance. The Hesperian was about 150 miles to the westward when struck.

ALL PASSENGERS LAND

Allan Company Issues Statement at Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 5.—A statement issued at the offices of the Allan line says:

"The Hesperian had on board 350 passengers and a crew of 300. Of the passengers thirty were first class and 117 second class. All the passengers were taken off and landed at Queenstown, while part of the crew remained on board the liner, which is being towed to Queenstown."

LOOKOUT SAW SUBMARINE
Steamer Down by Head, but
Steaming Slowly

Queenstown, September 5.—Rescue boats with passengers and members of the crew of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian arrived here today and told of the torpedoing of the liner Saturday evening by a German submarine off the south coast of Ireland.

The passengers were unanimous in declaring that the Hesperian was attacked in the gathering night without warning. The only person aboard the steamer who actually saw the under-water boat was a man on watch, who got a glimpse of it in the distance and reported the fact to Captain Main.

The passengers declare that the steamer was down by the head when they last saw her, but that she was making her way slowly to Queenstown under her own steam.

EYESIGHT RESTORED

Remarkable Experience of
Canadian Soldier

Queenstown, September 5.—According to statements made by some of the Hesperian passengers who were landed here, the captain of the Hesperian and about 20 of his crew never left the steamer. Although the captain appealed to many of his men who had taken to the boats to return, they did not respond.

Among those who had to swim for it were several Canadians. They were good swimmers and not only managed to keep afloat until picked up, but helped to save some of the women and children. A choppy sea, added to the darkness, intensified the misery of those in the boats, many of whom were scantily clad.

Canada was one named Chambers, belonging to Truro, N.S. Through gas fumes at the front he had lost the sight of both eyes, but after the explosion he discovered to his astonishment and delight that he had regained the sight of one eye.

Another Canadian officer who remained on board the Hesperian until the rescue steamers arrived said the liner was struck by the torpedo at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, when she was well out of sight of the Irish coast and everybody on board thought they were out of the danger zone.

With other officers, the Canadian says, he went below to assist in closing the bulkheads, which was quickly accomplished. The torpedo, he says, hit the liner on the starboard side somewhere near the second bulkhead, and the ship went down by the bow to about 35 feet. As the water was more or less confined to the forward part of the steamer, Captain Main was hopeful that he could bring the Hesperian to port.

REPAIRED BROKEN WIRELESS.

The wireless, according to the officer, was put out of action as the result of the explosion, but a ship's officer climbed the mast and repaired it, and calls for assistance soon were being flashed across the sea.

The first rescue steamer arrived a half-past nine o'clock and took survivors out of the lifeboats. Two other steamers came up an hour later and one of them remained with the Hesperian until midnight, when Captain Main reported that he would be able to keep the water down until the vessel reached Queenstown.

Bugler A. Royle, a Canadian, said a concert was taking place in the saloon when a violent shock was felt and all the passengers were thrown from their chairs. The officers of the steamer and the male passengers assisted the women and children into the boats. One lifeboat was hanging in mid-air, with its bow up and stern down. This was due to a fall having been jammed in the block. Royle said that evidently all those who had been in that boat were thrown into the sea.

Later, according to Royle, he saw another boat hanging the same way. Its only occupant was a baby, which he rescued. The boat in which Royle put away from the Hesperian picked up two women who had been thrown into the water, and later two men.

4.7 RIFLE ON STERN

Statement of American Consul at Queenstown

Washington, September 5.—A cablegram from American Consul Frost at Queenstown to the State Department tonight, announcing the torpedoing of the Allan line steamer Hesperian, said the liner carried mounted and visible on her stern a 4.7 inch rifle.

The consul's message, dated 1 p.m., today, follows:

"The Allan liner Hesperian torpedoed by German submarine 70 miles southwest of Fastnet at 8.30 o'clock Saturday evening. One or two Americans on board, none lost. Loss of life 0. Vessel has not sunk. Admiralty boats landed passengers and troops at 8.30 this morning. Have returned to bring Hesperian in here (Queenstown). Due about 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. There were about 45 Canadian troops on board, unorganized and mainly invalided. Also one 4.7 inch gun mounted and visible on stern. Vessel bound for Montreal."

CARRIED NO GUNS

Report Sent to States Authoritatively Denied

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, September 5.—Relative to reports said to have been sent to the United States that the Hesperian was armed, it is learned authoritatively that the vessel carried no guns, either for offense or defense, though the latter are permissible on merchantmen under the international rules of warfare, as acknowledged by the American Government.

It is inferred here, from the fact that the torpedoing of the vessel came as a surprise to the captain, officers, crew, and passengers, that no attempt to escape was made.

LONDON NOT EXCITED

Took It for Granted Passengers Were Safe

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, September 5.—On the facts as known at the time of filling this despatch, it is not believed that the United States will take any direct concern in the sinking of the Hesperian. Whether or not there were any American passengers is unknown in London at the time of writing.

The Allan Company's offices were closed and telephonic inquiries from Liverpool this afternoon elicited the reply that the company's offices there also were closed and that the manager would not be visible until after nine o'clock.

Judging from atmospheric conditions over the British Isles, the ocean in the vicinity of southwest Ireland was probably calm Saturday night and the safe transportation of the passengers and crew from the spot where the Hesperian was torpedoed to Queenstown, even in open boats, was expected. The fact that the Hesperian remained afloat was taken as confirming the belief that there was unlikely to be any loss of life.

Little excitement was caused in London by the Hesperian news. It spread about the streets by special evening editions of Sunday papers, but attracted little attention from the crowds of Sunday promenaders.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The torpedoing of the Hesperian shows the value to be placed on the assurances of the German ambassador in Washington last week, Bernstorff's memorandum created a favorable impression in the States, and was hailed as a diplomatic triumph for the President, yet hardly is the ink of that memorandum dry when the world is shocked by a fresh submarine outrage, just as callous and atrocious as the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic."

"No lives were lost on the Hesperian, but we owe that to the skillful seamanship of her captain, not to any restraint on the part of the submarine commander. Like the Arabic, the Hesperian had no munition of war on board. Like her, she was outward bound and carried a large number of passengers. She is differentiated in one respect only from the Arabic. Being bound for Montreal there presumably were no Americans

on her passenger list. The circumstances does not mitigate the crime, and should not influence American judgment upon it.

"The letter from Balfour, published today, was written in the belief that Germany had definitely decided to abandon the worst of her submarine crimes. Balfour thinks that German sailors have no relish for the submarine tactics which they were ordered to practice. Balfour is wrong. He believes Bernstorff. The torpedoing of the Hesperian proves the point is not to be trusted."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The world will hear with astonishment and horror of the new outrage. As the vessel was outward bound she, therefore, could not be carrying munitions. We do not know whether more to reprobate German barbarity or to wonder at its appalling stupidity."

"What are we to make of criminal folly like this?" asked the Telegraph. "and what sort of commentary does the sinking of the Hesperian suggest to the specious communication of Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary of State Lansing? In view of the fact that the Hesperian is clearly a liner in the strictest interpretation of the phrase, the outrage affords a salient and damning illustration of the German method of conducting negotiations with neutral powers."

"The outrage," says the Times, "emphasizes the difficulty of supposing that the pledges of Ambassador von Bernstorff's note marked even the beginning of the end of Germany's submarine campaign, and the shock of the attack on the Hesperian can nowhere be received with a greater sense of disillusionment than in Washington."

"The Hesperian," says the Daily News, "has thrust all minor issues aside. Yesterday's vital question whether Count von Bernstorff's ambiguous language intended to include or exclude merchantmen has already become a matter of no account. Whatever the doubtful limits of his pledge to the Hesperian, at any rate, indisputably fell within them. That pledge to all appearances was the last and sole alternative to war between America and Germany. It was made public on Wednesday, and by Saturday it was 'a scrap of paper.'"

The Daily Express, in an editorial, takes a similar line. "Germany," it says, "has torn up another scrap of paper. The pirate clings to his piracy and America is again flouted."

WASHINGTON SURPRISED

President Reserves Comment, Pending Full Details

Washington, September 5.—Official Washington received news of the torpedoing of the Allan liner Hesperian by a German submarine with un concealed surprise, though there was none of the grave anxiety that followed the sinking of the Arabic. While comment was withheld at both the White House and the State Department pending detailed reports on the attack, it was learned that high officials regarded it as inconceivable that, after the assurances given by the German Government last week, a German submarine commander had without warning launched a torpedo at a peaceful passenger vessel. President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing heard of the incident first today, through Associated Press despatches. Later cabled reports from

Ambassador Page at London and Consul Frost at Queenstown announced the torpedoing of the Hesperian with a loss of about eight lives, none of them American. Several Americans were said to have been among the surviving passengers. The reports as made public by the State Department made no mention of whether the vessel was warned or attempted to escape.

Some significance was attached to Consul Frost's statement that the Hesperian carried mounted and visible on her stern a 4.7 inch rifle. While international law permits merchantmen to have guns for defensive purposes, particularly when they are of small calibre and mounted aft, it was pointed out that if the Allan liner acted at all suspiciously after being approached the presence of this gun probably would figure prominently in the submarine commander's explanation of the torpedoing.

The President tonight studied the brief official reports, remaining in his study all evening and seeing no callers. Both he and Secretary Lansing took the position that there could be no comment until all details of the attack were known.

No one was in Washington to speak with authority for either the German or Austro-Hungarian Governments. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, left last week for the summer embassy at Cedarhurst, Long Island, happy in the belief that the strain upon relations between his Government and the United States had been lifted. He had given Secretary Lansing assurance from the Imperial Government that German submarines would sink no more liners without warning, and expected the early arrival of a formal communication from Berlin in regard to the Arabic disaster, to make it possible for him to begin negotiations regarding reparation for American lives lost on the Lusitania and the Arabic.

It was pointed out that the question raised in connection with the use of the word "liner" in Count von Bernstorff's letter could have no application in this instance, as the Hesperian is a passenger-carrying liner as the term is commonly used.

AMERICANS IN CREW

Steward Helped Wounded Canadians Into Boats

Queenstown, September 5.—So far as has been ascertained by the American consul, who has been making inquiries, there were only three Americans aboard. All were saved. They were ship's stewards. One of them named Dolan, of Pittsburgh, said that no submarine was sighted. The only evidence that a submarine was near was a tremendous explosion, which threw up such a mass of water that it swept clean over the forepart of the vessel.

Steward Dallas of the Hesperian, whose home is Buffalo, N.Y., said in an interview:

"I joined the Hesperian at Liverpool Friday. I was engaged in the steerage, where the women and children all had gone into the alley-way in their night clothes. The steward endeavored to calm their fears, but when it became known that the ship had been torpedoed, the women and children were ordered on deck to take their places in the boats.

TRUST IN KITCHENER

Rosebery Believes He Will Act If Occasion Requires Compulsory Service

(Special Cable to The Gazette.) London, Saturday, September 4. — The Daily Chronicle says: "Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Glasgow yesterday, referred to the subject of compulsory service. We had established, he pointed out, after great effort, a national government in which we might put unlimited confidence, positively because it was a collection of the most able men, and negatively because there was no other government to take its place.

"We know, also, the disadvantage of swapping horses when crossing a stream, and our only course as patriotic citizens, is to put unlimited confidence in the Government. Surely we should have confidence in the Government, which alone had the necessary information as to the question of compulsory service.

"Of course, in this respect, the Government was mainly Lord Kitchener. Why this wrangle about it in the newspapers? Those who argued could not know half as much as the Government. If we did not put our trust in the Government and Lord Kitchener we were representing, indeed, a lost cause."

Lord Rosebery believed that if Lord Kitchener found the moment ripe and the need imperative, he would not scruple to ask the country to give him the power requisite for carrying compulsory service into effect.

FAMILY PARTIES JOIN HIGHLANDERS

Many Recruits for 73rd Battalion Bring In Their Relatives

FATHER AND SON ENLIST

Over 100 Volunteers Applied Yesterday Despite the Holiday—Pipe Band Out With Recruits

Family parties for the war have so far been a marked feature of enlisting for the 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada. In several cases brothers have volunteered together, while other men have brought in relatives to don the khaki kilts, the family and clan feeling having a marked effect on the recruiting. This was emphasized yesterday morning when Orderly Room Sergeant H. N. McCallum, himself a veteran of thirty years in uniform, turned up for duty accompanied by his son, William Ewart McCallum, a strapping young Scotch-

man of 18, who had decided to go with his father to the front. The younger edition had no difficulty in getting past the medical examiners, and father and son will go to war together.

While the effects of the holiday were shown in the recruiting returns a busy day was spent at the Highlanders' Armory on Blouay street, over a hundred men volunteering. They were men of an excellent class, including many who had seen service with other battalions, and less than twenty-five per cent. of them were rejected. As fast as the men arrived they were formed into squads and marched to the central medical examining office at 598a St. Catherine street, and those who were accepted were marched back to be outfitted.

PIPERS ALSO PARADED.

No time has been lost in getting the nucleus of the battalion to work. Even the pipe band has been organized, and yesterday morning it turned out twelve strong to play the recruit class out for their initial drill on Fletcher's Field. There was a large class of recruits, and Sergt.-Major McClements had a busy time forming them into squads, although so many of the men had had previous training that his work was comparatively easy.

The men have been coming in so fast since the regular recruiting started that it has been difficult to equip them all, but they are being put into uniform as fast as possible, and it is likely that within a short time a full company will be on parade in uniform.

RECRUIT FROM NEW ZEALAND.

The long distance record for recruits was broken yesterday morning, when Pte. K. R. Dennison, a husky Scot from New Zealand, turned up at the armory and signed on, remarking that a New Zealand Scotchman could fight as well with Canadian Highlanders as with anyone else so long as he got to the front.

The Dominion Square recruiting tent is also keeping up its record, not only for number of recruits but for variety. Amongst those sent on yesterday were a giant Russian, whose name proved something of a puzzle, but otherwise he was fit for any fighting, and he was turned over to the recruit class. Another odd Highlander was a Dane, who was very anxious to join. He was a finely built man, but could not speak enough English to qualify, and had to be rejected.

SEAFORTH VETERANS JOIN.

A number of men who have served with the Seaforths and other Highland Regiments are coming forward. Amongst these was Pte. Wallace Cash. He had served two years with the 42nd Gordon Highlanders, a year with the Royal Monmouthshire Militia, and 12 years with the Seaforth Highlanders, serving through the South African War. He came to Montreal some time ago, and joined the 58th Westmounts, when they were formed, and now he is back in the kilts for war work.

Pte. George Millear was another Seaforth Highlander, having served eight years with the colors and four more with the reserves. He also saw South African service, winning both medals, as well as excellent certificates for proficiency. He comes from 246 Gertrude street, Verdun.

Longueuil sent a representative, in Pte. William Harber, of Southampton Road. He is another veteran, having served with the 2nd Worcesters through the Boer War, winning both King's and Queen's medals. The navy is represented by Pte. R. B. Jamieson, who served on the King's ships for thirteen years, retiring with rank as a petty officer, until he decided to try his hand at land fighting with the 73rd. Pte. Jas. Miller is another old soldier who knows what war means, having served for years with the colors, in the course of which he saw some hard fighting through the Boxer rebellion in China. Sergt. H. N. McCallum, who yesterday introduced his son into the ranks of the 73rd, is another old soldier, although this is his first taste of war service. His record extends over nearly a quarter of a century, including fifteen years with the 5th Royal Scots, Territorials, and eight

years with the 5th Royal Highlanders.

TO AVENGE BROTHER.

Pte. William Warden, another of the many recruits sent from Harrison's Bakery, is also one more of the Highlanders who have a blood score to wipe out against the Germans. Although a married man, with two children, he enlisted yesterday with the 73rd. He said his two brothers had gone to the front with the Gordon Highlanders, and one was killed last June.

"This is no rash decision I have made in joining," said Warden. "I have thought it over for a month past, and decided that the time has come for me to go and take my share in the work, as well as see that some of the enemy get something back for my brother's death."

REMARKABLE STORY OF PTE. CHAMBERS IS CONFIRMED

Nova Scotia Soldier Who Recovered Sight When Hesperian Was Torpedoed

17 WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

Chambers Jocularly Remarkd That Torpedoing of Ship Might Restore His Sight

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

London, September 6.—The remarkable story of Private Chambers, of the 10th Battalion, recovering his sight through the torpedoing of the Hesperian is receiving wide publicity in the newspapers, and is confirmed by Matron Ilford, of the Emergency Hospital. Chambers was an inmate of

the hospital for seventeen weeks, being admitted shortly after Ypres, where he suffered shock from a shell exploding.

There was no external injury to the eyes, and the doctors told him the sight might come back suddenly, that another shock might affect this. Just before leaving the hospital last week, he was conversing with one of the hospital governors who was holding out this hope, whereupon Chambers jocularly remarked "I wish the Germans would torpedo the ship and give me a chance to recover my sight."

Chambers is an educated man from Truro, Nova Scotia, where he was an analytical chemist before enlisting.

The record office has received many enquiries today concerning the officers and men aboard, and up to a late hour they understood that all are safe and expressed satisfaction that not a single Canadian soldier has lost his life in crossing the Atlantic. The men will remain in Liverpool for Friday's ship.

The general tone of the newspaper comment re the Hesperian is that the American exultation over a diplomatic triumph will be considerably modified, and that Germany has afforded another example of her attitude towards pledges given.

"We have poor marksmanship, not the improved morals of a German commander, to thank that the women and children have not been drowned," says the Pall Mall Gazette.

Knocked Down by Taxi

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

London, September 6.—Private I. R. Henshaw, 22nd Battalion, was admitted to the hospital at Folkestone on Sunday suffering from injuries in the back, received when he was knocked down by a taxi.

Play Rugby and Football

HESPERIAN'S DEATH LIST MAY BE 26

Twelve Passengers, 13 of Crew Missing, Newfoundland Woman's Body at Queenstown

SANK AFTER 36 HOURS

Captain Main Made Gallant Attempt to Take Stricken Ship to Port, but Failed —Those on Board Rescued

Queenstown, September 6.—Six second cabin passengers, six third cabin passengers and thirteen of the crew of the Hesperian, torpedoed 150 miles off Queenstown Saturday evening, were unaccounted for tonight, according to the revised official figures issued by the Allan Line. This brings the probable death list, including Miss Carberry, of St. John's, Newfoundland, whose body is here, up to twenty-six.

The captain of the stricken liner remained by his ship until it sank. He declined to comment on the disaster for publication; hence the official statement as to whether he believes his ship was a victim of a torpedo or a mine must come from the Admiralty, although the captain is quoted as having told an Allan Line official today that the Hesperian was torpedoed.

Most of the survivors, passengers and crew will leave Queenstown tomorrow by special train and boat for Liverpool.

Captain Main and the officers who remained aboard the steamer while efforts were being made to tow the liner to port were unable to save some of their effects before the ship plunged to the bottom, 78 miles southwest of Fastnet, not far from the scene of the attack, taking with her 1,545 bags of mail, much of it originating in neutral countries.

The flooding of the forward compartments, which caused the Hesperian to sink so much by the head as to throw the propellers out of the water, made the task of towing the liner to Queenstown impossible in the rough sea.

The names of the missing cabin passengers follow: Miss Bannister, Mrs. Fisher, Joseph Fowler, Mrs. Hannah Fowler, Maria Jenkins, and Miss Murray.

ABSENCE OF PANIC

Retired Toronto Officer Praises Stewards Highly

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, September 6.—Captain C. S. Wilkie, a retired officer from Toronto, was emphatic about the entire absence of panic, and praised the stewards highly. He had slid down a rope to reach a boat, but when some distance down lost his grip and narrowly escaped falling into the water. He was treated for injuries to his hands by a Red Cross nurse at Queenstown. He was an hour and a half in the boat, which carried thirty others. He came ashore in evening dress.

MONTREAL WOMAN SURVIVOR.

According to the London Daily Mail, Mrs. Chantham, of Montreal, one of the survivors of the Hesperian, says she saw a torpedo coming as she leaned over the ship's side.

WATCHFULLY WAITING

Washington Suspends Judgment on Hesperian Outrage

Washington, September 6.—Nothing in today's advices regarding the sinking of the Allan liner Hesperian served to change the waiting attitude of the American Government. Judgment is suspended pending complete information.

Reports during the day from Ambassador Page at London added few details to the story told in the brief cablegram in which Consul Frost at Queenstown last night announced that the vessel had been torpedoed with a loss of about eight lives, none of them American. The consul's statement that the ship carried on her stern a 4.7 inch gun went unamended, though the Allan Line officials have declared that she had no gun when she left Montreal.

News that the crippled Hesperian had foundered while being convoyed toward Queenstown dissipated the hope that an examination of her hull might prove beyond a doubt the nature of the wrecking explosion.

This being Labor Day, a legal holiday, all the Government departments were closed. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing received copies of Ambassador Page's despatches, however, and read carefully all newspaper reports from London and Queenstown. It is understood that they think some word will come from Berlin as soon as it is possible for the German Government to determine whether one of its U boats was responsible for the attack and, if so, under what circumstances.

BEFORE THE INK WAS DRY

Germany's Promise to Civilization Was Violated

(Special Cable Service.)

Paris, Sept. 6.—A general chorus of "We told you so," arises in the French press, commenting on the Hesperian incident. Nowhere is surprise

expressed, but everywhere the thought is expressed that, "now the Americans will realize the value of Germany's word." The Temps says:

"Except for the results, the crime exactly parallels the attack on the Lusitania and the Arabic. If Americans were tempted by love of peace to entertain any illusions about the value of the concessions offered by Count von Bernstorff, the Hesperian incident must recall them harshly to the reality."

The Journal des Debats says:

"Before the ink is dry on Germany's promise, it is violated. Surely this will convince even America."

The Liberte comments:

"The German promises were intended to influence Wilson to obtain a pax-Germanica. When the attempt was shown to be fruitless, German behavior resumes the usual course."

The L'Express says:

Treaties, conventions and contracts are for the nature of kultur merely bootstraps, but will the Americans always be bootstraps?"

BERLIN REMAINS CALM

No Report from Submarine Expected for Week

Berlin, September 6, via London, September 7.—The news that the Allan line steamer Hesperian had been destroyed was published only this afternoon. Definite statements that no lives had been lost and that the steamer had floated until this morning, caused the German people to take the situation calmly, and there are no indications of apprehension over any possible effect the incident may have on German American relations.

The newspapers abstain from comment, aside from advising their readers, in the terms of a semi-official announcement, to await more details.

No report on the Hesperian from German official sources need be expected for at least a week, as the submarines operating in the waters off that particular part of the British coast belong to a detachment recently sent out.

The Admiralty had nothing to say today, when asked whether any report had been received on the Arabic or whether the missing submarine had returned or was considered lost.

ROBBER AND PIRATE

German Paper Craves Protection Against England

Berlin, September 6.—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, in an editorial on German-American relations written before the Hesperian incident, clamors for fresh proof of American neutrality. It says:

"President Wilson will now have to declare himself. We offer before all the world proof that we are not war-mad ones who know no other pleasure than to offend all the world.

"President Wilson, therefore, must now speak out and give proof that he is not already in England's pay. He will have to show whether he is serious about the freedom of the seas, and whether he is emphatically neutral toward England as toward us.

"We know well that our enemy is not honorable, but is a robber and a pirate. Consequently, there falls upon Wilson a tremendously heavy responsibility for the behavior of English passenger ships. He alone can know whether he can bear this responsibility.

"If a single German submarine was sunk or even exposed to the danger of being sunk by the treacherous attack of an English passenger steamer, if summoned to stop, our present concession would, of course, immediately be null and void. But then the world will know who to blame; and that not our enemies, but we maintain the spirit of true humanity, even in view of that most terrible crime wherewith our whole people were threatened, the starving of its women, old men and babies."

The London Times says this morning:

"After the news had been broken by messages from England, the German newspapers were permitted on Friday to publish semi-officially the communications made last week by the German embassy to the United States Government. According to the German text, the new instructions apply to 'passenger steamers.'

"The Cologne Gazette at once protested against the suggestion that Germany had been influenced by 'mysterious losses of German submarines.' Otherwise there was little comment in Friday's papers, but, a might have been expected, Hamburg is furious. The Hamburger Nachrichten publishes a brief and acid note."

HAS BROKEN PROMISE

Rome Paper's Comment on Hesperian's Sinking

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 6.—The Messaggero, commenting on the sinking of the Hesperian, says: "It is obvious that Germany does not mean to keep her promises. Her submarines will continue to sink mercantile ships without warning. This constitutes not only a new offense against the law of humanity, but against the dignity and prestige of the American Government, which sees contradicted by reality the solemn official assurance given by the representative of Germany to Washington."

NAVAL MIGHT OF BRITAIN IS VIEWED BY CORRESPONDENT

Veil of Secrecy Over Battle Fleet Lifted for First Time

READY FOR ARMAGEDDON

Queen Elizabeth, Lion, Tiger and Inflexible Show Healed Scars of Sea Conflicts

By FREDERICK PALMER.

London, September 6.—For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted. During the past week the correspondent visited the Grand Fleet and the great naval bases. After boarding all of the more important ships he witnessed a magnificent spectacle—that of the whole force putting to sea.

Officers on Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's flagship, the *Lion*, which has received the roughest handling in battle of any major British ship now afloat, told of the difficulty they had to persuade the young commander to descend at the opening of the action from the bridge, where he had an unhampered vision, to the armored protection of the conning tower. They gave an exciting account of the success of destroyers in foiling all efforts of submarines to reach the crippled *Lion* as she was being towed home at five knots after sinking the German cruiser *Bluecher*.

The places in which the *Lion* was hit during the North Sea battle were not discernible in some instances, owing to reconstruction of the section where the shells burst. In other cases the location was evident, patches having been placed over the injured plates. A very small percentage of the German shells hit, at the 18,000-yard range of the early stage of the battle, officers say, but the screams of passing salvos and the crack of their own guns caused an inconceivable tumult to sound in the ears of those stationed on the bridge.

The *Tiger*, sister battle cruiser of the *Lion*, had fewer scars to show as a result of the North Sea battle.

On the *Queen Elizabeth* the only signs of her experiences at the Dardanelles which were visible was a section of new planks on her deck, where a shell penetrated, and a dent from a glancing shot on one of her 15-inch guns.

FRAGMENTS AS SOUVENIRS.

The *Inflexible*, the flagship in the Falkland Islands battle, suffered less injury there than at the Dardanelles, where she was struck by a mine and was under heavy fire from shore. A piece of the mine is kept in the ward room as a souvenir, and all the ships which have been in action had fragments of German shells set in mountings as mementos. Officers referred to the manner in which the necessity had been foreseen in British naval preparations for taking care of damages from battle, thus ensuring prompt repairs when any ship returned injured in action.

"But we had few repairs to make, and our energy and resources were given to the rapid construction of new fighting units, which continues to increase our preponderance over the German fleet," one officer remarked.

The correspondent heard repeated and sympathetic references to the sacrifices and hardships of the army during the grilling year of war, while the battleships marked time in their long wait.

"But if battle comes for us, it will not last long," an officer said. "Every day's waiting only sharpens our eagerness."

The only color visible in that vast assembly of fighting ships, stretching into the misty horizon or standing out against the green background of the harbor, was the blue uniforms of the crews and an occasional signal flag fluttering from the halyard.

ORDERED TO SEA.

While on board the flagship of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, a message was brought to the commander-in-chief, who called a secretary and spoke briefly to him. Word was passed

around that the whole fleet had been ordered to weigh anchor and proceed to sea. Guests on board a destroyer at the mouth of the harbor watched that unprecedented procession of naval power make its exit, led by graceful light cruisers and flotillas of destroyers.

"But are not German submarines waiting outside?" was asked.

"No doubt two or three are always there," an officer replied, "but the destroyers know how to keep them off."

Cutting through choppy waves and leaving foaming wakes, the destroyers, attendant satellites of the great fighting ships, ran in and out at their superior speed, as busy as bees. The destroyers were always on the move, flotilla blinking its signals to flotilla. It seemed that if a line had been drawn between the stern and bow of any two battleships it would measure exactly the same distance as between any other two, so steadily were the intervals kept. The crews were out, and the sight added impressiveness to the fleet's grey-armored might. There was the first dreadnought, and others of all classes since her evolution of naval warfare, up to the latest type, the *Queen Elizabeth*.

The head of the column was lost in the mist of approaching nightfall and black clouds from the funnels. Eighty-sixteen—twenty dreadnoughts were counted as they went past with clock-work regularity, and out of other smoke clouds in the harbor more dreadnoughts were coming before the *King Edward VII.* and other pre-dreadnought classes had their turn.

The commander of the destroyer which the correspondent was aboard looked at his watch and said it was

time to go, as he must take his appointed place in the fleet. At 30 knots he cut across the bow of a battleship, taking his guests to the landing place. As the destroyer rounded the headland, the correspondent had a last glimpse of that seemingly endless column of ships, still not free from the harbor, on its way on an unknown errand in the North Sea. Its numbers and gun power were suggestive of an Armageddon which overwhelmed the imagination, should it ever engage the German fleet.

WHERE SUBMARINES SANK.

At one naval barracks the correspondent saw dry docks capable of docking the largest dreadnoughts, which had been built since the war began. Maps were shown the correspondent showing where the German submarines had been sighted, and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "supposed sunk," and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time at the same spot in smooth water, it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

When an officer was asked, "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions, and in other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport.

The admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England had 2,300 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries, outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland, and in keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming the kind of naval warfare Germany wages.

As the torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and, following the coast, turned into the harbor where the Grand Fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished they took their places in fleet formation among the immense fields of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which as the torpedo boat destroyer drew nearer became line after line of dreadnoughts.

In the mist melting into the sea even the *Queen Elizabeth*, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power unless compared with the inflexible, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle, or the vessels of the light cruiser squadron, which just had come in from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.

Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as the destroyer threaded her way, turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Seaplanes which were sailing over the fleet had their home on a famous Atlantic liner which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the navy as the "Cat squadron" were the

Lion and the *Tiger*, which sank the German armored cruiser *Bluecher* in the North Sea battle.

"This seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the *Tiger* is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer.

Looking strange among the homogeneous types of the 10-gun ships which belonged to the regular British navy was a Turkish twelve 12-inch gun dreadnought taken over at the outset of the war.

JELlicoe's TELESCOPE.

As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the commander-in-chief, an officer pointed out Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of two officers promenading the quarter deck carrying a telescope under his arm. From the quarter deck he can keep his eye on all the grey monsters which form the fighting part of his command while others of his host of ships are abroad on different errands.

Quick of movement and of speech, tanned by the year of exposure consequent on constant duty and with only a broad band of gold lace differentiating him from the other officers, Vice-Admiral Jellicoe received his guests at the gangway. The Admiral at fifty-seven years, is the senior of all the list, which includes Vice-Admirals at the age of

forty-four. He is never without that telescope under his arm when he is on deck, and officers say there is nothing which the young officers on watch see that he does not see.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe escorted his guests through the ship, showing them the men at drill. He also called attention to the special machine practice of the gun spotters in firing, where the result of each shot is displayed.

The bluejackets are invariably sturdy, long service men of mature years who have been kept drilling on the same ship since the war began. Their health is better than in time of peace, as they are kept aboard under a regime and with sufficient exercise and good food.

Misdemeanors of all sorts in the navy have decreased since the war began.

Sir John Jellicoe and all his officers said that if the German fleet had any chance of success, it was at the outset of the war. With every month the British fleet had grown stronger and was better organized to meet any possible emergency. Though the submarine had played a more important part than many anticipated, the methods for counteracting their attacks and destroying them had developed beyond expectation.

Aerial Warships That Battled In The Clouds

By C. G. GNEY, Editor the Aeroplane, London.

One of the most interesting stories of the war reached this country recently through a French aviator who had been for some time operating somewhere about the middle of the French front. It will be remembered that a brief account appeared of how the famous French aviator Gilbert went to Paris in a hurry to fetch a new aeroplane on purpose to destroy a particularly annoying German machine, but the details of the incident were never told.

It appears that for some time a very large German tractor biplane, possessing enormous speed and climbing power had been practically dominating that particular stretch of the French front.

Aerial Battleship.

Its speed, combined with its huge size, indicated that it must have an engine of at least a couple of hundred horse power, and those French aviators who were so unfortunate as to attempt to "take it on" discovered that it carried two machine guns, one placed just behind and above the engine, so that the gunner could fire upward or downward or on either side, and to some extent forward, so that when the machine was chasing another he had a chance of hitting it whether it appeared above or below his machine.

The pilot sat behind the gunner, and behind him was another machine gun which commanded the air to the rear of the machine, and thus protected it from pursuit if a faster machine turned up.

The machine was able to manoeuvre into any position that suited it when taking on an enemy, and as a rule the attack was made broadside-on to the hostile machine, and flying round it, so that both machine guns could be turned on it at once. In this way several French aeroplanes were brought down, though in most cases the pilots managed to land alive.

It was evident that the pilot was a man of exceptional ability, for he handled the colossus with apparent ease and flew for very long periods. The Frenchman who told the story said that on one occasion the machine had the air to itself for nearly five hours, as there was nothing about which could possibly approach it.

Determined to Get Him.

Gilbert himself on a comparatively fast machine had been brought down and he made up his mind that some how or another he was going to get the German. He went to Paris and obtained a small racing monoplane similar to that which the late Gustave... used to fly at Hendon, only Gilbert's was fitted with a 100 h.p. engine and an 80, and fitted a machine gun to it.

Thus equipped he flew back to the advanced aerodrome, and, as luck would have it, almost as soon as he arrived the big German machine appeared.

Gilbert promptly went up after it, and the resulting battle is said to have been the most exciting thing even the most experienced of the French aviators had seen.

Duel Started in a Cloud.

Gilbert's machine was evidently a good deal faster than the German and climbed just about as well, so for some time he kept manoeuvring around trying to get right over the German, to make it difficult for the machine guns to reach him. The German, seeing this, started climbing to get above Gilbert, and finally the two

disappeared in a cloud, Gilbert being somewhat higher up.

Those on the ground then heard the crackle of the machine guns, and suddenly the German appeared out of the cloud, diving head first, with Gilbert close behind, circling round and round the German and still firing at him. The engines of both machines were stopped.

In this way the two machines came down for several thousands of feet and finally the German machine drove nose first into the ground. At a height of a few hundred feet Gilbert seeing that the German machine was entirely out of control, pulled his monoplane back to a normal flying position and alighted close to the wrecked machine.

When the French aviators came to inspect the wreckage they found that the pilot was one Stoeffler, but my informant was unable to say whether it was Viktor or Ernst Stoeffler. These two brothers were among the finest of the German aviators prior to the war.

Viktor Stoeffler distinguished himself in 1913 by flying with only two stops for twenty-four hours at a stretch, covering in that time well over a thousand miles and easily beating all records for duration at that period. Ernst Stoeffler had also made a number of particularly long flights.

A Lucky Hit.

From Gilbert's account of what happened it appears that when he got into the cloud he lost sight of the German machine altogether, whereupon he stopped his engine and glided as slowly as possible, so as to reduce the noise caused by the rush of air listening the while for the sound of the big German engine. In a few seconds he heard it and made off in the direction of the sound. Suddenly the German appeared just ahead of him through the mist, whereupon he opened fire and by good luck hit the pilot with one of the first few shots.

Apparently the pilot fell forward onto the wheel and caused the machine to dive, and neither of the passengers was able to get out.

or it before it struck the ground.

It is so much the custom of the German pilots to dive vertically that probably neither of the gunners realized that the pilot was seriously hit till it was too late to do anything to save the machine, but even as the machine began its dive the after gunner managed to get a few rounds, and one of them hit Gilbert's engine, so that for the last few thousand feet the battle was fought while the machines simply fell, though one of them, of course, was fully under control, and piloted by perhaps one of the best half dozen pilots in the world.

The result of the fight shows clearly that if we cannot at once supply the big fighting machines promised by Mr. Tennant in the House of Commons recently, we can stand some chance of decreasing their numbers simply by turning out an adequate supply of the little fast scouting machines which British aviators have already shown to be so successful. The small scout can be built in a quarter of the time of one of the big machines, and many more of them can be built in any given workshop, simply because they take up less room; so the essentially British type of mosquito craft can still justify itself.

From the French point of view the sad part of the episode is that only about a week afterward Gilbert was interned in Switzerland, owing to his engine letting him down on his return from the raid on Friedrichshafen, on which he had started in revenge for the capture of his friend Garro.

12⁰⁴ Black Sept 7, 1915. Later news. This from Escholtz

HESPERIAN DEATH LIST NOW SEVENTEEN

Cables Received by Mr. Andrew A. Allan Here this Morning States that Fourteen Passengers and Four of the Hesperian's Crew Perished as the Result of the Attack by a German Submarine off the Irish Coast—Absolutely No Reason for Action as Ship was Unarmed and did not Even Have Time to Attempt to Run for it

Not far from the spot off the Fastnet Rock, on the extreme southwest of Ireland, where the White Star liner Arabic was recently sent to her doom by a German submarine, the Allan liner Hesperian, bound for Montreal, was attacked by one of the Kaiser's underwater craft at dusk on Saturday evening. Fortunately, the torpedo did not strike a vital part, and most of the passengers and crew reached Queenstown safely.

The Hesperian remained afloat thirty-six hours, and it was thought it would be possible to bring her to port, but rough weather intervened, and she sank near the spot where she was torpedoed.

Those on board included a number of Canadian wounded soldiers returning home after their ordeal at the front.

The revised death list places the number lost at twenty-one, thirteen passengers and four of the crew lost.

Queenstown, September 7.—His gallant thirty-six-hour struggle to keep the torpedoed liner Hesperian afloat a failure, Captain Main is here, but declines to comment upon the disaster. The total death toll is now placed at twenty-six, though only one body, that of Miss Carberry, of St. John's, Newfoundland, has been recovered. Twenty-five of those on board, including twelve passengers and thirteen of the crew, are missing.

The Hesperian sank at 6.45 a.m. yesterday. Owing to the rough weather experienced since the time she was torpedoed, after dusk on Saturday evening, it was found impossible to bring her to port, though herculean salvage efforts were made. The spot where she went down is not far removed from where the attack was made, about eight miles off the Fastnet, on the south-west coast of Ireland.

Canadian Soldier's Heroism.

Corporal Abram, of the Princess Patricia's, performed a heroic feat, though frostbitten in one foot and with badly rheumatized body. His wife was putting her two-year-old baby to bed when a thud was heard. The soldier placed a lifebelt on his wife and rushed her and child onto the deck. He saw a boat being laden, put them in and watched them being lowered. Suddenly the boat capsize. He saw his wife and child rise to the surface, then mounted the taffrail and dived in. He rose near them and got hold of both, then swam towards a boat some

distance away. Although overlaid already ready room was made in the boat for little Frances Abram. The father and mother had to stay in the water half an hour longer before being picked up. Only one leg was of use to Corporal Abram at the time. He arrived in Queenstown and was sent to the military hospital. Later he was brought to the Queen's Hotel, where a few minutes before his arrival his wife had found the baby, who had been brought to Queenstown by the first ship.

Captain C. S. Wilkie, a retired officer from Toronto, was emphatic about the entire absence of panic, and praised the stewards highly. He had slid down a rope to reach a boat, but when some distance down lost his grip and narrowly escaped falling into the water. He was treated for injuries to his hands by a Red Cross nurse at Queenstown. He was an hour and a half in the boat, which carried thirty others. He came ashore in evening dress.

Montreal Lady Saved Survivor.

According to the London Daily Mail, Mrs. Chantham, of Montreal, one of the survivors of the Hesperian, says she saw a torpedo coming as she leaned over the ship's side.

Recovered Sight in Water.

An extraordinary incident is related by Private Chambers, of Truro, Nova Scotia, who had been rendered blind at the front. He was thrown into the water and struck out manfully to save himself when suddenly, after he had been swimming for some time, he found that his sight had been completely restored.

He was so astonished and overjoyed that while still in the water he kept

shouting out to those near him that he had regained his sight. He swam for about 500 yards before he was picked up and brought safely to Queenstown.

Washington Awaits News.

Washington, September 7.—Reports from Ambassador Page at London added few details to the story told in the brief cablegram in which Consul Frost at Queenstown announced that the vessel had been torpedoed with a loss of about nine lives, none of them Americans. The consul's statement that a ship carried on her stern a 4.7 inch gun went unmentioned, though the Allan Line officials have declared that she had no gun when she left Montreal.

French Press Comments.

Paris, September 7.—A general chorus of "We told you so," arises in the French press, commenting on the Hesperian incident. Nowhere is surprise expressed, but everywhere the thought is expressed that, "now the Americans will realize the value of Germany's word." The Temps says:—

"Except for the results, the crime exactly parallels the attack on the Lusitania and the Arabic. If Americans were tempted by love of peace to entertain any illusions about the value of the concessions offered by Count von Bernstorff, the Hesperian incident must recall them harshly to the reality."

The Journal des Debats says:—

"Before the ink is dry on Germany's promise, it is violated. Surely this will convince even Americans."

The Liberte comments:—

"The German promises were intended to influence Wilson to obtain a pax-Germanica. When the attempt was shown to be fruitless, German behavior resumes the usual course."

The Lanterne says:—

"Treaties, conventions and contracts are for the nature of kulture merely bootstraps, but will the Americans always be bootstraps?"

An Italian Opinion.

Rome, via Paris, September 7. — The Messaggero, commenting on the sinking of the Hesperian, says:—"It is obvious that Germany does not mean to keep her promises. Her submarines will continue to sink mercantile ships without warning. This constitutes not only a new offense against the dignity of humanity, but against the dignity and prestige of the American Government, which sees contradicted by reality the solemn official assurance given by the representative of Germany to Washington."

No German Report As Yet.

Berlin, September 7.—The news that the Allan Line steamer Hesperian had been destroyed was published only this afternoon.

The newspapers abstain from comment, aside from advising their readers, in the terms of a semi-official announcement, to await more details.

No report on the Hesperian from German official sources need be expected for at least a week, as the submarines operating in the waters off that particular part of the British coast belong to a detachment recently sent out.

NO GUN ON SHIP

Mr. Andrew A. Allan declared yesterday that it was untrue that the Hesperian

carried a gun mounted on the deck. "We have no guns mounted on any of our ships," he said, "unless they have been taken over by the Government for use as transports. Then they may be armed, because then they are auxiliary warships. But our passenger liners are not armed in any way, and when the Hesperian sailed she certainly carried no gun."

"A 47 gun is a pretty big gun," continued Mr. Allan, discussing the report from Queenstown that the Hesperian had a 47 gun mounted astern. "It was with guns of this calibre that the Naval Brigade did such fine work when going to the relief of Ladysmith, and in order to mount one of them on a liner the whole of the inside of the ship would have to be braced up." Mr. Allan went on:—"The Hesperian was purely a passenger boat, all her freight consisting of packages. If she had been going from this side probably her No. 3 hold would have been full of wheat, and that would have helped to save the bulkheads, but as she was loaded we feared from the start that the bulkheads would not hold and apparently they gave way under the strain and the ship foundered."

The Hesperian was better known in the port of Montreal than at any other port on this side of the Atlantic. She is the only vessel on the Canadian route that carried three classes of passengers this year, and on most of her voyages to Montreal this season she has brought big lists. The commander, Captain Main, is one of the most efficient officers in the service of the Allan Line. Some time ago he was accompanied on the Hesperian by his son, Private Donald Main of the Seaforth Highlanders, who was recently wounded in Flanders.

HEROIC SKIPPER OF HESPERIAN



COMMANDER W. S. MAIN, F.R.G.S.
Who fought for thirty-four hours to bring the torpedoed Allan liner Hesperian into port of Queenstown.

THE HESPERIAN'S OFFICERS.

The following were the officers of the Hesperian: Commander, W. S. Main, F.R.G.S.; chief officer, A. Maxwell; chief engineer, A. Wilson; surgeon, A. N. Montgomery, M. D.; purser, J. Walker Bartlett; chief steward, E. Kennedy; second class stewardess, E. Kennedy; second class steward, P. E. Twigg; second class stewardess, Miss Hill.

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Seventeen Drowned When "Hesperian" Went Down

At 10 o'clock to-day, Mr. Andrew A. Allan, of the Allan Line, received a message from the company's agent in Liverpool, stating that the captain and officers of the Hesperian had arrived safely at Queenstown. The cable placed the loss of life on the vessel at 17, of whom 13 were passenger and four were members of the crew.

It is further stated that all the boats were swung out and lowered to the level of the lower promenade deck ready for launching, while all collapsibles were set and the grips off at the time of the accident.

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LINES HOLD FIRM TURKEY'S CLAIM

Official Statement Declares that Turkish Artillery is Stopping Allied Attempt to Begin Offensive at Seddul Bahr—Heavy Fighting in France and Russia—French Visitor Marvels at Preparation of British Navy which he Terms Invincible Beyond All Dreams

Paris, September 7.—A despatch to the Temps from Dedeagatche says that a Turkish Colonel gives the strength of the Ottoman army now as 850,000 men. Turkey mobilized 1,300,000 men and has lost nearly 500,000. There are 100,000 at the Dardanelles, 50,000 on the Caucasus front, 50,000 at Adrianople, 40,000 on the Tchalta lines and 200,000 in Syria and Asia Minor.

French Visitor Sees Fleets Marvels

Paris, Sept. 7.—(By Pierre Millo)—One day a German submarine was sunk in British waters. The undersea boat's commander had sworn to sacrifice his life in finding the British fleet. But when he stood a prisoner on the deck of a British ship and his eye searched the seas for the armada, not a single vessel appeared on the horizon.

"But where is the fleet?" he asked. "Feeble as I don't intend to reveal where the fleet is. It is sufficient to declare that Great Britain's irresistible naval power will remain inaccessible to the enemy's raiders."

But since I have mentioned the German submarines I may say that, daily statements to the contrary by the German Admiralty and newspapers, the British have already sunk a lot of them. They have sunk such a considerable number that their one desire seems to be for the submarine warfare to continue.

They have good reason to attribute Germany's conciliating attitude toward the United States to a desire to find a plausible pretext for abandoning it. Submarine duty has become a nightmare in the German navy. Despite their habits of passive obedience the crews of late refuse to go aboard, and the Government is forced to appeal for volunteers.

Regarding the strength of the British fleet, it is not enough to say that it is formidable; its position is impregnable—the number and power of its units are inviolable.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has under his orders a fleet of 3,000 ships of all kinds, dreadnoughts, cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines and auxiliaries. The number includes at least three hundred warships. This tremendous fleet always has steam up and is always ready. Its activity is perpetual.

We were permitted to see the gigantic effort the British Navy is making to enlarge its first arsenal and make it the first in the world. Its drydocks, immense basins and workshops for arming and repairing the ships have risen up magnificently. Admiral R. S. Lowry, who controls the works, showed us around one gigantic base, where six thousand men are constantly working. 40 locomotives run incessantly on new-made railways and 4,000 tons of mud are daily flung from the valley's bed.

Here, too, impregnable in their shelter, are hundreds of warships, several hundred yachts and armed trawlers, great drifters and mine sweepers and thousands of other auxiliaries.

The boss of these 6,000 workmen said to us: "They work well now, but to get the maximum output from them we had to send some of them to visit the front, to see what this war is. They did not understand, they lacked imagination."

"Yes," added a British naval officer. "our people lack imagination; yours possess too much. But we are tenacious and pugnacious, and we shall never give up."

Official Statements

Petrograd, September 7.—The War Office has made public the following official communication:—

"On the front from Riga to Dvinsk there is no essential change. Between the Sveta and the Vihya Rivers and between the Villiya and the Niemen conditions are unchanged."

"In the middle Niemen region, near the villages of Meretch and Pecki, the Germans in the course of the night of the fourth and on the following day attempted to develop their offensive. The fighting here continues."

"On the Niemen toward the south as far as the Pripet River, our armies occupy their former positions. The enemy has made very strong attempts at an offensive since the morning of the fifth in the region of Volkovsk, along the railway from Sedletz to Hasselda, in the region of Khomsk and along the railway leading to Pinsk in the Drogobichine region. All these attempts have been stopped by our troops."

"On the remainder of this front only rear-guard engagements are reported."

South of Polesie the enemy continues to concentrate his main efforts on the roads from the region of Lutsk toward Dubno and Rovno, where the general situation remains unchanged. During our local attack near the village of Vorsine we took 18 prisoners eight officers and three hundred men."

Paris, Sept. 7.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office last night:

Artillery actions continue along the whole front. In the sector to the north of Arras our batteries have inflicted heavy damage on the German trenches. In the region of Roye, in Champagne, on the Perthes-Beaumont front, in the forest of Apremont and to the north of Ciry the artillery duel has been particularly spirited.

In the Vosges at Schratzmannelle and at Hartmans-Wellerkopf a combat by means of big bombs has been carried on.

On September 1, as we announced on that day in the communication of eleven o'clock in the evening, four German aeroplanes came to bombard Lunerville, an open town where there is absolutely no military installation to destroy. Our enemies brought their refinement of cruelty to

the point where they clearly aimed at the populous sections and selected for the execution of their operations the day and the hour of the market. As a consequence the victims, unfortunately were too numerous, and were for the most part women and children.

As a measure of reprisal, forty of our aeroplanes this morning bombarded the station, works and military establishments of Saarbrücken. The aviators noted that the results attained were considerable.

A German aeroplane has been obliged to land at Orlais. The aviators were taken prisoners.

Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs on St. Die without causing either loss of life or damage.

Violent artillery fighting continued last night in the vicinity of Arras, Rocquincourt and Bretencourt, both German and French batteries taking part. There were also artillery exchanges in the Champagne district, according to the official report given out this afternoon by the French War Office. The text of the communication follows:

Last night witnessed a violent artillery bombardment, in which batteries, both French and German, of all calibres, took part, to the north and to the south of Arras, of Rocquincourt and of Bretencourt.

There was also fairly spirited cannonading in the Champagne district, in the vicinity of Auberive.

In the Argonne there was fighting with mines at Courtes Chaussees.

French aeroplanes have bombarded the barracks at Dieuze and at Morhange."

Constantinople, September 7—(Via London)—The following official statement was issued last night at the Turkish War Office:—

The enemy unsuccessfully bombarded with land and ship batteries our positions at Anafarta and Seddul Bahr. Our artillery caused fires in enemy trenches and artillery positions at Anafarta."

Germany's Naval Losses.

FORMIDABLE LIST.

The following statement reveals the losses which the German Navy is believed to have sustained since the opening of the war:—

BATTLESHIP.

Pommern; torpedoed in the Baltic, July 2; 13,000 tons; launched 1903-4.

CRUISERS.

Goeben was put out of action in the Dardanelles; 22,640 tons; launched 1912.

Blotke; torpedoed in Baltic between August 16-19; 22,640 tons; launched 1911.

Von der Tann; believed sunk; 18,700 tons; launched in 1909.

Blucher; destroyed by gun-fire at Dogger Bank on January 24; 15,550 tons; launched in 1909.

Scharnhorst; destroyed by gun-fire at Falkland Islands on December 8; 11,420 tons; launched in 1906.

Gneisenau; destroyed by gun-fire at Falkland Islands on December 8; 11,420 tons; launched in 1906.

Yorck; mined at Jahde on November 3; 9,050 tons; launched 1904.

Friedrich Karl; mined (German) in North Sea in December; 8,859 tons; launched in 1902.

Breslau; lost (passed to the Turks) in the Dardanelles; 4,500 tons; launched in 1911.

Dresden; destroyed by gun-fire at Juan Fernandez on March 15; 3,544 tons; launched 1907.

Karlsruhe; sunk at West Indies; 4,820 tons; launched 1912.

Kolberg; sunk (?) at Dogger Bank on January 24; 4,232 tons; launched 1908.

Magdeburg; destroyed by gun-fire in the Baltic on August 27; 4,500 tons; launched 1911.

Kohn; destroyed by gun-fire at Heligoland on August 23; 4,350 tons; launched in 1909.

Mainz; destroyed by gun-fire at Heligoland Bight on August 23; 4,350 tons; launched in 1909.

Leipzig; destroyed by gun-fire at Falkland Islands on December 8; 3,200 tons; launched in 1906.

Nurnberg; destroyed by gun-fire at Falkland Islands on December 8; 3,396 tons; launched in 1908.

Ariadne; destroyed by gun-fire at Heligoland Bight on August 23; 2,660 tons; launched in 1900.

Hela; torpedoed in North Sea on September 13; 2,040 tons; launched in 1895.

Emden; destroyed by gun-fire at Cocos Islands on November 9; 3,544 tons; launched in 1902.

Konigsberg; bottled up in Rufgi River on October 30; destroyed on July 11; 3,550 tons; launched in 1906.

Besides two cruisers "damaged or sunk" in the Baltic, last week, six gunboats and a large number of destroyers, torpedo-boats, and submarines have been destroyed, besides armed merchantmen.

Liverpool Weekly Post 28 August 1915

8th Sept. 5 go to Ashbury College.
mother does most of following

General agent, Section 4,
Pittsburg, Colorado,

From 8th Sept - 9th Oct. 1915. My return from
Cutting. I do some which I get from Ottawa News. Showing

GERMAN BANKERS MAY HELP FLOAT THE ALLIES' LOAN

Wall Street Hears They Would
be Glad to Do So

HILL IS ACTIVE, AND
RESPONSE IS SURPRISING

He Had a Conference with Jacob
Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb and
Co., Yesterday

New York, Sept. 15.—The pro-German element of New York's financial world will probably be invited to participate, if they signify that they desire such an invitation, in floating the billion dollar credit loan which Great Britain and France hope to establish in this country. The moneyed faction of this element, Wall Street hears, would be glad to have a chance to help. Another faction, composed largely of middle western bankers with pro-German sympathies, would bitterly oppose participation in raising funds for the use of Germany's enemies, even though the money will all be spent in the United States. This was the big feature in to-day's negotiations of the Anglo-French financial commission with Wall Street bankers.

Heretofore, the Commission has met and conferred with only such bankers as are pro-ally in their sympathies and connections. Some of the largest financial institutions in the United States, including the big banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., which is second in New York only to J. P. Morgan and Co., have thus been excluded by this policy. Apparently, it had been taken for granted that it would be useless to ask financiers with German sympathies to participate. Such a policy, however, was disavowed late to-day by Basil B. Blackett, Secretary of the Commission. Mr. Blackett said he did not know who had arranged that none of the members of these firms should meet the commission; in fact, he did not know that they were not to meet the Commissioners.

Hill Takes an Active Part.

Overtures looking to the possible participation of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. in the loan, while not made yesterday, were said to be in the making. J. J. Hill, the railway builder and financier of the Northwest, who has championed the cause of the Commission and conferred with J. P. Morgan on the situation, left Mr. Morgan's office this afternoon for the office of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. and there sat down for a twenty-minute talk with his old-time friend, Jacob H. Schiff, a member of the firm. Mr. Hill discussed the loan

with Mr. Schiff, though neither would state after the meeting the subject of the discussion. From another source, it was reported that Kuhn, Loeb and Co. would not look unkindly upon an invitation to join hands in this instance with the firm of Morgan and Co., and participate in the loan. A report directly the reverse of this, however, also gained circulation. It was impossible to verify either.

By a financier regarded as a leader among the half dozen or so really big pro-German banking houses of New York, there was voiced this opinion:—"There is no doubt in my mind that many banking houses with Teutonic affiliations might be induced to take part in this undertaking (floating the credit loan) if asked, not because it would be helpful to the Allies, but because it is essential to the maintenance of the commerce and industries of the United States."

Are "Primarily Americans."

Some pro-German bankers high in the money councils of Wall street feel keenly the failure of their firms to receive invitations to meet the members of the commission. These bankers point out that they are primarily Americans, notwithstanding what their sympathies are in the European conflict; that their interests and the welfare of the United States are identical, and that if they have to choose between a continuance of American prosperity and hard times they will choose prosperity, no matter to whom they will have to lend money. "Our sympathies and our hopes are with Germany in her struggle," a spokesman for this group said, "but our pocketbooks speak loudly for the United States."

It was the opinion of some of the pro-German bankers that the Anglo-French commission has made a grave mistake in placing its requirements so high as a billion dollars. Such a drain on the resources of the banks and other financial institutions of the country they assert

would not only be unnecessary, but would constitute a menace to the moneyed interests of the country.

The bankers declined to discuss the attitude of the average German-American depositor toward any institution participating in the proposed loan, but they pointed out that German sympathizers constitute a very considerable part of the bank patronage in some of the larger cities of the country, and that not a few are to be found among the officials of such institutions.

It was hinted also that persons of Irish ancestry or birth figure importantly in the affairs of banking institutions in the west and along the Pacific coast. This element, it was said, would be made as friendly to banks participating in a loan to Great Britain and France.

A Country-Wide Response.

The hopes of the anti-British loan contingent were not buoyed, however, by a statement made on behalf of the National City Bank, the largest in America. This institution had 2,500 correspondent banks scattered throughout the country. Not a single correspondent, it was said, had registered a protest against the institutions participating in the proposed billion dollar loan; on the contrary, there was genuine country-wide interest in the proposal, and many requests for detailed information as to the loan had been received. Of the tens of thousands of depositors in this bank, it was said only one had made verbal protests against the banks participating.

On the other hand, two big New York banks whose officers are prominently identified with the affairs of the New York Clearing House said that they had received many protests. In fact, protests from German sympathizers seemed to be the order of the day, extending even to members of the Commission, who received a number of letters, some insulting, some threatening, but none considered alarming.

Members of the commission spent much of the day in Wall Street. They visited a number of bankers and received a great many more. The Commission felt to-day, according to Mr. Blackett's statement, that there was no occasion for surprise; in fact, that there had been no surprise at the report that there would be no collateral offered for the big loan. Mr. Blackett would give no intimation as to the progress made to-day other than to

say that there was not yet a definite set programme, and that many suggestions were to be considered. There had been very little German agitation, he thought, so far as it related to the plan. The terms of the loan were a matter upon which there was no authoritative statement available, although many reports were broadcast.

Much Conjecture Regarding Terms.

It was considered probable that the loan would be in several instalments, as previously indicated, might run ten years and would bear interest at the rate of five per cent. These reports were unconfirmed. It was generally believed, however, that the British and French Treasury notes would be payable in dollars. So far as could be recalled, the British Government has never before issued bonds payable in the money of another nation.

One of the many reports discussed was that the bonds, to be made as attractive as possible, were to be a first lien—in other words, a first mortgage on the British Empire and France, taking preference over all other obligations, and were to be free from income tax requirements, maturing in five years.

PERISCOPE RIFLE

Invention of Australian Proves Disheartener For Turks Facing the Contingent

Melbourne, Australia, August 24.—(Correspondence of the Canadian Press, Limited)—Major-General Birdwood, who commands the Australian troops engaged at the Dardanelles and who was wounded recently, has written a letter to the Governor-General of the Commonwealth. Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, in which he says:—

"Our complete moral superiority over the Turk is partly due to the very clever invention of a man named Beach, who produced a periscope rifle. When we got here we denuded the whole of our transports of their looking glasses, and made up some 2,000 periscopes on our little beach. This man then made a very simple device. The result is the Turk only sees the muzzle of a rifle coming over the parapet without anything behind it to shoot at, and we understand from prisoners that he dislikes this intensely."

In connection with the foregoing, the following extract from the Army Corps orders is cited by the Commonwealth Minister of Defence:

"The Army Corps commander wishes to record his appreciation of the clever invention of a periscope attachment for the rifle, the work of Lance-Corporal W. C. B. Beach, 2nd Battalion, Australian Imperial Force. As so far as is known this invention has not been tried in France, the Lieutenant-General commanding has forwarded the idea to Lord Kitchener for consideration."

Why Ireland Is At War.

RESPONSE TO EMPIRE'S CALL.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR EXPLAINS TO FRANCE.

Paris.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor has been explaining to M. Henri Dayray in the columns of "Le Petit Journal" why the Irish Nationalists have unhesitatingly thrown in their lot with the other parts of the British Empire. But first of all he describes the British effort in general.

"You can rest assured," said Mr. O'Connor to his interviewer, "that this country is ready to make any sacrifices to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Reference has been made, and perhaps with some amount of justification, to our slowness, but account should always be taken of the temperament of the people, of its customs, its manners, and its institutions."

Above all, it should not be forgotten that England has never had compulsory military service, because ever since the eleventh century the British nation has always felt secure behind its surrounding seas. This will enable you to understand why England has appeared slow in the eyes of Frenchmen, who have always been organised so as to be ready for a call to arms at the first hour of danger.

"And do not forget that, although England only undertook to send 160,000 men to the Continent in the event of a casus belli, yet within only a year of her joining France she has sent more than a million to the battle line, and she is carrying on the struggle in the Dardanelles, in Egypt, in the Persian Gulf, in the Cameroons, in East Africa, while General Botha has conquered South-West Africa."

"At the same time her fleet has bottled up the naval forces of Germany and paralysed her overseas commerce. Britain has enrolled three million men. She will enrol four or five millions if necessary. She will equip them, and they will go to take their place by the side of the French Army against the common enemy."

"The Irish race has responded admirably to the call to arms. We have always been a nation of fighters, and we who have so long fought to defend our own nationality could do nothing else but range ourselves by the side of those who were fighting for the principle of nationality in general. That was one cause which silenced all our differences, and brought about a union of all our people. The Germans have been surprised at this, but the Irish know that those who have oppressed the Poles, the Alsace-Lorrainers, the Rumanians, and the Slavs cannot offer a liberty which they have denied to others."

TO SUPERVISE THE Y. M. C. A. AT FRONT



MR. GERALD BIRKS,

GOING OVERSEAS

Mr. Gerald Birks, Montreal, to Supervise Y.M.C.A. Work At the Front

Mr. Gerald Birks, of the well-known jewellery firm of this city, at the end of this month is going to England as the chairman of the Canadian Overseas Committee of the Canadian National Y.M.C.A. and will supervise the whole of the work of the Y. M. C. A. at the front.

Mr. Birks is going overseas at his own expense and will conduct the work also at his expense. A deputation representing the Y. M. C. A. waited upon Major General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence in Ottawa this morning and recommended Captain Birks, for service at the front as a representative of the association. The recommendation was accepted by the minister.

CANADIAN SNIPERS BETTER THAN THE KAISER'S BEST

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, September 11.—"During the period from 1st to 7th September," says Sir Max Aitken in a cable to Major-General Sir Sam Hughes today, "the situation along the front held by the First Canadian Division has been more active than usual. On the 1st, 2nd and 4th instant, particularly on the front of our left brigade. Patrols have been sent out nightly and our snipers have successfully maintained their superiority over the enemy snipers. Large working parties have been employed day and night improving our lines."

"The enemy has displayed considerable action with his working parties both day and night at all points along our front. Several of his working positions were dispersed by our fire. On August 31, we exploded one of our defensive mines between our front trenches and those of the enemy. The crater formed was immediately occupied by our troops."

Attempt to Pierce the French Lines Met With Such Terrible Opposition and so Much Loss That Kaiser's Son Had to Abandon it.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The violent fighting in the Argonne Wednesday and Thursday was the result of an effort of the army of the German Crown Prince to break through the French lines. The attempt was made with powerful artillery and a large number of troops. It apparently has had no appreciable result. The Germans were able to penetrate the French trenches on a portion of the front, but were checked immediately. They renewed their attacks again and again, but with such severe losses that they gave up the effort.

This offensive movement, it is said on good authority, has not modified the situation in the Argonne. In making it the Germans have had greater losses, according to the French official figures, than they have inflicted.

The army of the Crown Prince has attempted several times in previous months to break through the French front, but so far has scored no definite success.

This is just one of the neat little inventions of the war. It was not thought of before, at least not heard of and never used, until improved ways of killing men had to be found. An aeroplane may be loaded with several boxes of these steel darts about three inches long. When the aviator gets over the enemy he can

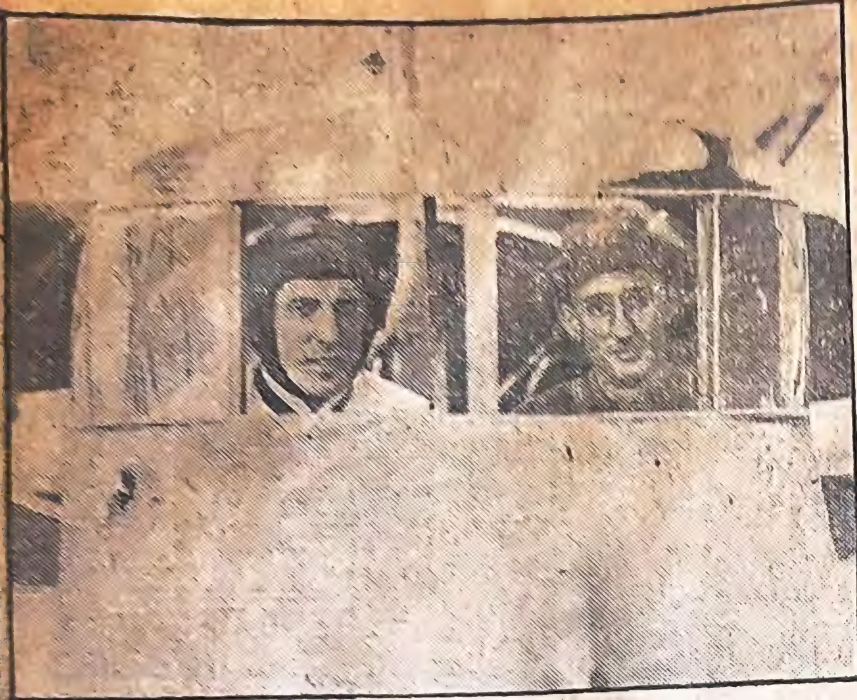
No. 4—Falling from aeroplanes.

AUTO FOR 73RD
Mr. Walter
Presents
Col. Peers
to Help B

Mr. Walter H. Barry
Presents Car to Lt.-
Col. Peers Davidson
to Help Battalion

One of the wounded soldiers at the Khaki Club was discussing this a few days ago before he went west. "Why did we fight as we did at St. Julien?" he said in reply to a question. "Good God, man! how could we help it? With such officers as we had not a man of us could think of anything but doing our very best. It was simply wonderful to see them. They were all alike, going ahead and moving around under that terrific fire just as coolly as though they were on St. Catherine street. I was feeling pretty shaky when Lt.-Col. Burland happened to come by. He saw me, and stopped a moment. He put his hand on my shoulder and said, 'Coming a bit thick, eh, old man?' and went on. It may not seem much, but you can bet after that I went to it and forgot all about danger, and the rest of the men were the same."

N THE TURRET OF A DREADNOUGHT OF THE AIR



Commander Porte, who has returned to England after ordering huge new aeroplanes, which will make Britain mistress of the skies.

BRITAIN HAS DREADNOUGHT OF THE SKIES

*Commander Porte After Inspection, is Enthusiastic
—Will Carry Two Guns and a Ton of Bombs,
Some Weighing 200 Pounds*

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. — When the White Star liner Adriatic docks in Liverpool this morning, one of the first passengers to land will be Squadron Commander John Cyril Porte, now in command of the Royal Naval Aviation depot at Hendon. Commander Porte sailed from this port after having spent eighteen days in the United States and Canada on an inspection tour for the British Government. He arrived here on the Cunard steamer Tuscania on August 21, accompanied by W. A. Casson, a well-known King's counsel of London, who went back with him on the Adriatic.

With the understanding it would not be printed until he reached the other side, Commander Porte told something of England's air fighting. He said he was very well satisfied with the new type of aeroplane which he had accepted in behalf of the British Government. He said further that a large number of these giant aeroplanes had been ordered and were being built.

This class is bigger and faster than the German "Aviatik" aeroplanes. The first one had its official test

vision, and exceeded all requirements by twenty per cent. Its wings are 102 feet over all, and carrying a load of 2,000 pounds, it attained a speed of 95 miles an hour. The carriage projects six feet in front and the same distance in the rear of the wings, so that rapid fire guns, mounted fore and aft, will have an unlimited range, both up and down, thus allowing it to attack aeroplanes both above and below. Hitherto it has been necessary for the aviator to climb above his enemy before he could deliver the death blow. The new class will have two propellers each driven by a 160 horse power motor of the latest type, which combine economy of fuel with absolute lack of vibration.

Commander Porte was very enthusiastic about these "air destroyers," which are the most destructive type of air craft yet built for the war. They will carry at least two thousand pounds of explosives in the shape of bombs weighing 25, 80, 125 or 200 pounds. These last are so powerful that they can utterly destroy a battleship and badly damage even a modern fort. Accuracy in bomb dropping is assured by a new device, which will be used for the first time with these machines.

WON'T ADMIT SUB. SUNK HESPERIAN

*Berlin Even Goes So Far as to
Say Explosion Was Re-
sult of Mine*

Berlin, September 14, via London.—The German Government, in a note from the Foreign Office to Ambassador Gerard, delivered at noon today, made a qualified disclaimer of responsibility for the sinking of the steamship Hesperian. On the face of the evidence thus far at hand the Government is satisfied that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine. The German position, as semi-officially stated, follows:

"As we are informed from a competent source, the news already received, taken in connection with facts officially known, seems to exclude almost absolutely the possibility that a German submarine could under any circumstances have been concerned in sinking the British passenger steamer Hesperian.

"Firstly, according to the pre-arranged distribution, no German submarine should have been on September 4 in that part of the ocean in which the Hesperian sank.

"Furthermore, the explosion, according to descriptions received from British sources, was of such a nature as to indicate from its effects that it was rather of a mine than of a torpedo.

"The circumstances that, according to these descriptions, the vessel was struck near the bow and that the bow compartments filled with water, goes to confirm this assumption."

The note contains, in addition to the statements thus made semi-officially, a paragraph to the effect that all the submarines that were at sea on September 4 have not yet returned, but that there is no reason to expect that the reports which they will supply will change the situation.

The note is a simple recital of the facts as the German Government sees them without any expression of sentiment or comment on the German submarine policy.

VETERAN ENLISTS



Sergt. Wilken, of the 92nd Royal Highlanders, Toronto, who will go to the front with that unit. Sergt. Wilken's mother resides at 2227 St. Andre street, Montreal. He is a veteran of the South African war, and was recommended for the V.C. He served three years in the Royal Highlanders of Montreal and ten years in the 48th Highlanders of Toronto.

BOTH CERTAIN OF VICTORY

King George and Czar Nicholas Exchange Telegrams

London, September 14.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following telegram, forwarded by Emperor Nicholas to King George:

"In this serious time my country is going through. I have decided to take the leadership of my armies in my own hands. In announcing to you this fact, I once more express my conviction that with God's help and through the combined efforts of the Allies their final victory will crown this bloody war."

The Emperor, according to the correspondent, received this reply from King George:

"I am delighted to hear that you have now assumed command of your armies in the field. I heartily share your convictions that with the help of God, you and your brave troops with those of the Allies will finally secure victory with an honorable and lasting peace. My thoughts will be more than ever with you in these anxious times."

AIR DUEL THRILLS OVER BRITISH LINES

German Taube Brought Crashing to Earth After Remarkable Display of Daring

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, Wednesday, September 15.—Writing from British General Headquarters under date of September 13, a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"Two German aeroplanes were brought down in our lines today. The fate of one of them was preceded by an act of desperate bravery which won the admiration of our men, in spite of their own peril.

"This Taube was sighted over our lines early this morning. It was one of the latest types, armed with two machine guns—one fore and one aft—and flew at great speed. Nevertheless, one of our own aeroplanes, with smaller wing spread and of lighter make, immediately mounted and gave chase. The enemy accepted the challenge and a thrilling duel took place, the two machines circling about each other, manoeuvring for position and firing at each other repeatedly.

"The pilot of our aeroplane showed the finest skill in banking about his adversary and a remarkable shot hit the German machine and the petrol tank. It began to fall, and it was then clear to the unhappy men in the bi-plane that they were dashing down to sudden death; yet, without losing their nerve or pluck, they maintained their rapid fire. The men crashed to earth and both were killed, but the machine was not much damaged and may be flown by our own aviators.

"The second Taube, which appeared later in the day, was also hit in a vital part, and burst into flames."

UNITS AND OFFICERS OF SECOND CANADIAN DIVISION, NOW IN FRANCE

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The Second Canadian Division, whose arrival in France was reported yesterday, is commanded by Gen. Turner, V.C., and comprises three infantry brigades. The commanding officers and places of mobilization are as follows:

Fourth Infantry Brigade—Commanded by Lord Brooke and comprising the 18th Battalion, Lt.-Col. E. S. Wigle, London; 19th Battalion, Lt.-Col. MacLaren, Toronto; 20th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Allen, Toronto (Col. Allen has resigned); 21st Battalion, Lt.-Col. W. S. Hughes, Kingston.

Fifth Infantry Brigade—Commanded by Lt.-Col. Watson, Quebec, comprising the 22nd Battalion, Lt.-Col. Gaudet, St. Johns, Que.; 24th Battalion, Lt.-Col. J. A. Gunn, Montreal; 25th, Lt.-Col. G. A. Lecain, Halifax; 26th Battalion, Lt.-Col. J. L. McAivty, St. John.

Sixth Infantry Brigade—Commanded by Lt.-Col. E. D. B. Ketchen, Winnipeg, comprising the 27th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Snyder, Winnipeg; 28th Battalion, Lt.-Col. J. F. L. Sudbury, Winnipeg; 29th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Toben, Vancouver; 31st Battalion, Lt.-Col. Bell, Calgary.

"CLOSE YOUR EYES" GERMAN ADVICE TO GREAT BRITAIN

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Ian Malcolm, M.P., in a book entitled "War Pictures Behind the Lines," published today, relates a conversation he had with the Crown Prince of Germany at Berlin in January, 1914. The conversation, as reproduced from Malcolm's diary, reads in part as follows: Crown Prince—After all, you British people ought to be better friends with Germany than you are.

Mr. Malcolm—Sir, we are always ready to be friends, but to all our overtures your Chancellor replies with an invariable snub.

DIVIDE EUROPE.

Crown Prince—How can we trust you whilst you are allied with such people as French or Russians? With us together we could divide Europe and keep the peace of the world forever.

Mr. Malcolm—But how would you

propose to do that under our existing treaties?

Crown Prince—You could shut your eyes and let us take the French colonies, first of all. We want them.

"The interview closed by my making the trite remark that nowadays nobody wanted war, which injured victors and vanquished, to which the Crown Prince vigorously replied: 'I beg your pardon, I want war. I want to have a smack at those French swine as soon as ever I can.'"

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Three British cruisers, Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, sunk by submarines. Fifteen hundred lives lost. London says two of the five submarines were sunk.

Servians and Montenegrins capture Sarajevo, Bosnian capital, defeating Austrian defenders.

Russian General Staff announces capture of Jaroslaw and says Koenigsburg is surrounded.

Rome dispatch says thousands of Italians offered their services to the Allies at the British Embassy yesterday.

GERMANY SICK OF LONG FIGHT DESIRES PEACE

Special Cable to The Montreal Star and New York Times by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—That Germany is convinced that peace is near, and desires it ardently, and that, freed from the military censorship, the country would cry: "We are weary of war! give us peace!" is the assertion of a prominent neutral who has just returned from Germany, published in the Temps tonight.

The Germans, he says, are so certain that Russia will soon make terms, that leagues for the re-establishment of economic relations are already being formed. They refuse to believe that Russia intends to continue the struggle. It was with anguish that the nation learned that the advance was to be prolonged beyond Warsaw. The announcement that men of fifty-five were to be taken aroused universal horror, and women's associations petitioned the Kaiser to abandon the measure.

Herr Schumacher, the director of the Leipzig Organization for Foreign Commerce, said to the writer: "Peace with Russia is indispensable for Germany. Russia realizes that she is impotent against Germany. President Wilson, though momentarily threatening a rupture, would be the first to offer mediation. The whole of Germany is terrified at the idea of a winter campaign. Peace is the sole topic of discussion everywhere."

A TERRIFIC BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 20. — The Times today publishes the following despatch from a correspondent with the Russian forces, sent on Saturday from Dvinsk:

"I spent three days on this front, where a terrific battle is raging almost unceasingly. When attacks die away at one place, they begin instantly at another. The nearest front is only twelve miles from Dvinsk, whose deserted streets resound with the detonation of heavy gunfire.

"The Russians are holding the Dvinsk front in an excellent line of trenches three deep, and by desperate, constant, fierce attacks, supported by concentrations of heavy

artillery, they have held the enemy off thus far. Many times the first line has been taken by the enemy, then retaken by our counter-attacks. The Germans are twice or three our strength, and have enormous superiority in guns, as always, but hitherto they have gained no decisive advantage, each of their attempts being paid for with heavy loss of life.

MORALE UNIMPAIRED.

"I find the morale of the Russians unimpaired. They are fighting in the same stubborn, determined manner, while the situation as regards the supply of ammunition and rifles is materially improved, and the fate of Dvinsk and the whole line along the Dvina river is undecided.

"The capture of the city will be effected only by heavy sacrifices. In the meantime the town has been evacuated in the same orderly manner seen at Warsaw, and if the Russians ultimately leave, the Germans will occupy the same empty shell as in their former victories.

"The nature of the country here is ideal for defence, and undoubtedly the Germans are paying two to one in losses. It is not apparent why the Germans attach so much importance to this sector, but if they are willing to pay the price they possibly can take it.

POPULACE IN FLIGHT.

"A large proportion of the population of Dvinsk has fled. The evacuation was started by the German habit of dropping bombs, which killed many civilians.

"The character of the Russian defence is improving every week, and if the outside world thinks the Germans are driving this army before them it makes a gross mistake. If the Riga and Dvinsk sectors are typical of Russian rearguard operations, their nature is such as should cause more depression among the Germans than among the Russians; and with winter approaching and no important objective attainable before the season changes, I believe the German commanders must now recognize a growing anxiety."

An electrical annunciator device, operated by push buttons on chairs throughout a hall, is working successfully in Holland to auction eggs without the usual noise and confusion of such sales.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, writes: "I am entirely at one with Lloyd George's idea. While a single German soldier remains in France or Belgium no thought of peace can possibly be entertained."

"Of course," writes Winston Churchill.

ZEPPELIN RAID CAUSES A RUSH TO THE COLORS

All Records Broken at Trafalgar Square Says Territorial Association Head

CABINET MINISTERS SAY PEACE NOT THOUGHT OF

Five Ministers Answer Query Supporting Recent Statement of Lloyd George

Special to the Evening News.

London, Sept. 10.—"We have broken all records for recruiting in Trafalgar Square."

This was the announcement of Col. Wood, chief of the Territorials' Association, yesterday. It was London's answer to the latest Zeppelin raids.

Referring to these raids at Croydon yesterday, Lord Robert Cecil said the assertion that England stood trembling at a few Zeppelins was the merest folly. The sentiment of England toward the Zeppelin assassin was not fear, but disgust.

The German official report about the raid on what Berlin terms the "west end of London" is a tissue of falsehoods. The English official report admitted that incendiary bombs had caused fires, but these were immediately got under control by the fire brigade.

The raids have served a military purpose because, though futile, they have caused another great rush of British manhood to the colors and have induced the Trades Union Congress, in response to the appeal of Mr. Lloyd George, to agree to suspend their by-laws and work shoulder to shoulder with non-unionists in providing guns and munitions that will, as the Minister said, insure a glorious victory.

Can't Think of Peace Now.

Special to the Evening News.

London, Sept. 10.—Five cabinet ministers have replied to an enquiry as to whether they approve of Mr. Lloyd George's statement that no one in this country can even dream of peace until the last German is out of France and Belgium.

Sir Edward Grey and Lord Lansdowne entirely agree with the statement.

Lord Crewe's view is that the statement accurately represents one aspect of the position which will have to be regarded whenever terms of peace come before the Allies for joint consideration.

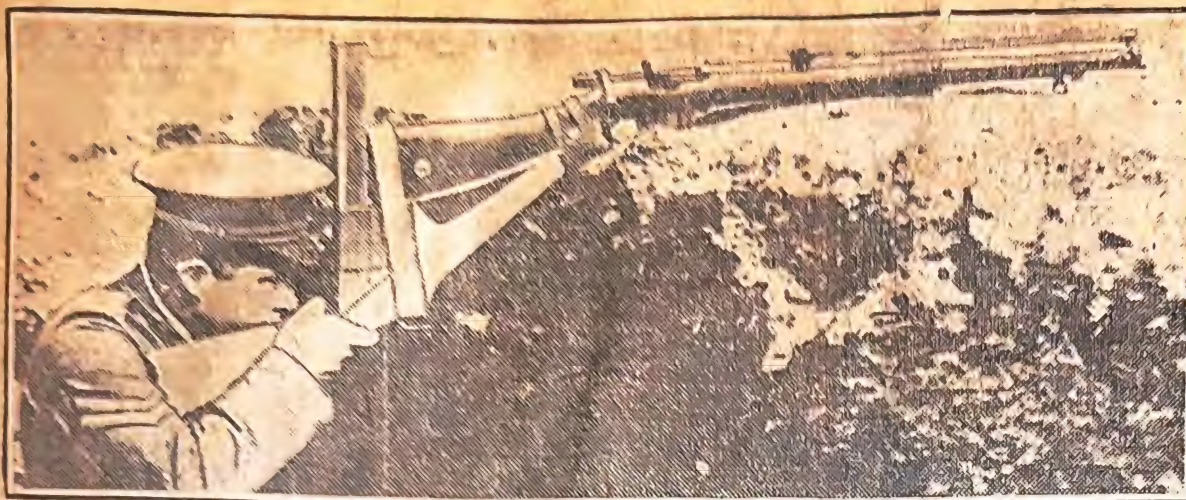
17
WHICH WAY WILL BALKAN KINGS LEAP IN GREAT WAR?



FOUR BALKAN MONARCHS
RIGHT to LEFT — KING FERDINAND of BULGARIA, KING PETER of SERBIA, KING NICHOLAS of
MONTENEGRO and KING CONSTANTINE of GREECE

With Serbia and Montenegro in the throes of the great European conflict all eyes are focussed on Greece and Bulgaria. Which way will they jump? It is reported that Greece and Roumania are watching every move made by Bulgaria and are ready to join the Allies if Bulgaria joins the Austro-Germans.

THE NEW WALKER PERISCOPE ATTACHMENT.



The British have adopted this means of protecting the infantryman in the trenches, by which he can fire and aim without exposing himself.

FRENCH LINE ATTACKED AT TWO POINTS

Renewed Activity of Germans Indicates Nearness of Long Expected Offensive in West

TEUTONS STILL ADVANCE

Two Russian Victories Have Not Checked Foe — Determined Fight for Strategic Railway in Brest-Vilna Area

London, September 10.—The Germans have repeated in the Vosges mountains and in Artois the attempts which they made to break through the French lines in the Artois forest, which seemingly indicates that the long-expected offensive in the west will not much longer be delayed. In these attacks the Germans claim that they were enabled to occupy some French trenches. The report, issued later, admits that the German progress was accomplished by the use of gas, and that in counter-attacks the French regained the

greater part of their lost ground at Hartman-Weilerkopf, and later repulsed another violent attack against that position.

Hartmans-Weilerkopf, which was taken by the French during their spring and summer operations, probably has been the scene of as much hard fighting as any place on the whole front. It has changed hands a dozen times. Yesterday the Germans by assault again got a footing on the summit, but, according to the French report, were driven down again during the night. Outside these events the armies in the west have been engaged in almost continuous artillery duels, bomb-throwing and air raids.

In the east there is little change in the situation. The two Russian successes on the Sereth river, Galicia, while they made a big capture of men and guns, has not interfered with the Austro-German advance. Further north the Austrians have taken Dubno, the second of the triangle of fortresses to fall into their hands, and with the help of the Germans are advancing to Rovno, the third of these fortified centers. Meanwhile the Germans from the south of the Pripiet marshes to the region southwest of Vilna are fighting hard, and with some success for the strategic railway system of the Brest-Vilna area.

Most of this railway system is already in the possession of the invaders, but they are now aiming particularly at the main trunk line which, starting at Riga, runs through Dyvinsk, Vilna, Lida and the east Pripiet marshes to Rovno, and onward to Lemberg, Galicia. Military critics express the opinion that once this line is in the hands of the Austro-German forces, they will go into winter quarters, for the more important military purpose of bringing any large part of the Russian forces to a decisive battle under disadvantageous conditions now seems out of the question, as the autumn rains already have set in. The three main Russian armies, under Generals Ruzhsky, Everst and Ivanoff, although reduced and out-numbered, still are full of fight, as is shown by their offensive on the Sereth river, and the Austro-Germans must look to their

own defense before reinforcements reach their opponents.

There is still a dearth of news from the Dardanelles. On the Austro-Italian frontier the Italians continue their attacks in the mountain regions where their progress is slow.

It is disclosed by the Sofia correspondent of the Associated Press that Serbia has offered to cede Macedonia, as far as the Vardar river, to Bulgaria, but that the latter wants the whole of Macedonia. This is where the negotiations, it was feared, would reach a deadlock, for above all things Serbia desired to maintain a common border with Greece, while Bulgaria always demanded the cession of Monastir, which, being near the southwestern border, would make a common border impossible.

TORPEDOED OFF SPAIN

Crew of British Steamer Landed at Mazarron

Paris, Sept. 11, 2.08 a.m.—The British steamer Alexandra, owned by the Cunard Steamship Company, was torpedoed on Thursday seven miles from Cape Palos, near Murcia, Spain, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Havas Agency. Twenty-eight of the crew have been landed at Mazarron, Spain.

NOT FOR DARDANELLES

Col. Carrick on Canadians' Destination

Port Arthur, Ont., September 10.—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Carrick, M.P., home from France and Britain for a short visit, says there is no prospect at present of Canadian battalions being sent to the Dardanelles.

Ministers in Ottawa

COSTLY IN DARDANELLES

1,502 Casualties Among Officers in Fortnight

London, September 10.—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended August 30 indicate the severity of the recent fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula, whence the bulk of the casualties are announced. They show that the British army lost 407 officers killed, 959 wounded and 136 missing, a total of 1,502 for the fortnight. This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war, 1,627 casualties having been announced between May 5 and May 18.

Losses of officers since the outbreak of hostilities have now reached a total of 15,840, of whom 4,790 have been killed, 9,698 wounded and 1,352 reported missing.

During the past fortnight Brigadier-General A. H. Baldwin has been killed, three other brigadier-generals have been wounded, nine lieutenant-colonels killed and two reported missing.

The Australian contingent has been the greatest sufferer, having lost 68 killed, 150 wounded and 15 missing.

RUSSIAN WINTER PERIL TO GERMANS

No Matter What Decision May Be, Allies Can Regard It With Equanimity

London, Sept. 11.—The London Times military expert writes:

"In the midst of desolation and at the opening of the bad season, the Germans will have to decide what they will do next. It is true that the comparative proximity of the German bases and the German methods give them advantages which Napoleon never possessed in Russia, but an army in winter must be sheltered or perish.

"The systematic destruction of towns, villages and farms, and the withdrawal of local supplies will certainly affect the German operations most injuriously.

"In Russia vast hosts are preparing to renew the war. In every allied and neutral country all available factories are working day and night to supply the munitions that Russia needs.

"The effect of these preparations is already becoming manifest in the firmer countenance of the Russian rear-guards and in the offensive operations which have been undertaken at several points.

"Even if during the winter one million Germans could be transferred from the east to the west, to join the 1,800,000 Germans now in the west, they would find themselves faced by greater numbers of French, British and Belgians, to say nothing of the mud of Flanders, and after immense losses such as they would assuredly suffer they would be unable to pursue their campaign either east or west with any hope of success.

"No matter what the German decision is, the Allies can regard it with equanimity."

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN ZEPPELIN FORAY

Arrivals From London Say Property Loss in September 8 Raid Was Ten Millions—Bus Blown to Pieces With 14 Passengers—Whole Block of Buildings Was Burned

Special to The Montreal Star.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20. — Bombs were dropped within a few blocks of the Bank of England and the residence of the Lord Mayor of London in the great Zeppelin raid on the night of September 8, according to interviews given to New York newspapers by passengers who reached here today aboard the Holland-American liner Rotterdam.

The New York Evening Sun says the Zeppelins flew at least fifty, according to passengers' stories. Property damage is estimated at at least \$10,000,000. One bomb crashed through the roof of a bus near Trafalgar Square, killing fourteen persons outright. The bus was blown to pieces.

WHOLE BLOCK BURNED.

A whole block of buildings in the heart of London was destroyed by fire. Other big blazes occurred in widely separated parts of the city. The greatest property damage was done where the great wholesale dry goods houses are located. The fronts of several great buildings were blown out; others collapsed when bombs burst through the roof. A New York business man said the property damage on one street alone totaled at least \$10,000,000. Stories told by all the passengers confirmed the United Press story of the day following the raid that the Trafalgar Square section of London and the heart of the city was under attack.

F. Thomas W. Pelham of Boston, who saw the Zeppelin raid on London of the night of September 7, and the more destructive raid on the night of September 8, told the New York World that he saw only one airship. Pelham said he watched the air battle from Trafalgar Square. A crowd of more than five thousand people crowded the open spaces in this neighborhood, he said, despite the danger from bombs and falling shrapnel from anti-air-craft guns.

PEOPLE WERE CALM.

Bombs fell near the Bank of England, the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor resides, and within a few blocks of the London Stock Exchange, and the great financial houses of Lord Rothschild and other international bankers.

"The people were remarkably calm," Pelham said. "I was standing right in front of the Carlton Hotel, near Trafalgar Square, at 10:45 on the night of September 8. London is lighted between 10 and 11 at night by scores of great searchlights. I had just finished paying a taxi driver when I heard a crash like thunder. Guns on the roof of a near-by building opened on a great yellowish-white object hovering overhead. People crowded into the streets for their first real taste of the war.

"Guns opened fire on the Zeppelin, which turned and disappeared in a northeasterly direction."

Frank C. Page, son of the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, who was another passenger on the Rotterdam, estimated roughly that between thirty and forty persons were killed in London by the Zeppelins.

"Anti-air-craft guns had been concealed in Grosvenor Square in the exclusive residential section," said Page. "When they began barking people rushed out from the finest homes in London to see the spectacle."

THE "GREATEST STUPIDITY."

Page estimated that the Zeppelins were from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the city.

Granville Barker, the noted English playwright, called the sky attack on London, "the greatest stupidity of the whole war."

The American liner Philadelphia, carrying many more persons who had witnessed the Zeppelin raid, docked at 10 o'clock today. H. Gordon Selfridge, head of the big London department store, was at Trafalgar Square at 10:45 o'clock the night of September 8, and saw the bomb drop which blew up a bus with its fourteen passengers.

"There was little excitement," said Selfridge to the Evening Sun. "But

there was an almost perceptible wave of hate which swept the great crowd which watched the assault. My daughter and I attempted to get a taxi to follow the path of the Zeppelins across the city, but every car had been taken by persons evidently bent on the same purpose.

"A JOLLY BUSY NIGHT."

"A crowd rushed around the spot where the bus was blown to pieces, but London bobbies quickly cleared the streets. Only a few pieces of the mangled bodies of the bus passengers were found. The piece of a leg, supposed to have belonged to one of the bus victims, was found a great distance away. This is a jolly busy night for old London," one man next to me remarked. When a shell from the anti-aircraft guns seemed to burst near the big yellow thing up there in the sky, the people clapped their hands and yelled 'fine shot!'"

The New Yorker said the Zeppelins followed the Great Eastern Railway Line into London, dropping bombs along the way.

"They did considerable damage to the railway," he said, "and for two days no trains could run over this line into the Liverpool street station. No one appeared frightened."

Selfridge said that as far as he had been able to learn thirty-eight had been killed and 134 injured in the raid.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, Sept. 20, 2:30 p.m.—The official statement given out by the French War Office this afternoon describes great activity on the part of the French artillery at various points along the battle line in France.

The text of the communication follows:

"In the Artois district our artillery last night delivered a violent bombardment against the works of the enemy and interfered with their provision trains. The German batteries showed particular activity in the environs of Arras and on the front along the Chicheon river, where the cannonading was accompanied by a spirited rifle fire and outbursts from the machine guns.

"The firing of the enemy was also fairly well sustained in the regions of Foucaucourt, Herleville and Tracy le Val, and brought out an energetic response from our side.

"In front of Fontenoy the Germans on several different occasions opened with infantry fire, but they did not come out of their trenches. The vicinity of Berry-au-Bac last night saw fighting with bombs, artillery and rifle firing. On the canal between the Aisne and the Marne we took possession at a point to the east of Sapigneul of a German listening post.

"In the Champagne district our artillery replied to a bombardment of our positions to the north of Camp de Chalons and checked the fire of the Germans' heavy artillery. To the north of Perthes a depot of munitions within the enemy's lines was blown up.

"Between the Aisne and the Argonne district the artillery of the enemy maintained its activity during all last night. This fire was answered with heavy.

"In Lorraine our batteries continued their destructive fire upon the works of the enemy, and brought into their field certain routes by which the enemy has been securing provisions.

"In the vicinity of Ban de Saint French field artillery dispersed a detachment of German Pioneers."

AIRCRAFT ACTIVE ON WESTERN FRONT

More Than One Hundred Killed by Bombs During Past Few Days

Paris, September 10.—There has been great air activity along the western front during the past few days. According to despatches received here today 117 persons have been killed at various points.

The most important action was a bombardment of a German aerodrome. A Zeppelin shed was destroyed and 103 men killed.

Allied aviators have also bombarded Roulers, killing ten persons and inflicting material damage.

A German aeroplane, adorned with 16 iron crosses, was forced to descend near Calais after the tank had been pierced by a bullet. The machine with its two officers was captured.

The French aviators were killed at Deyingen, in Alsace, when bombs they carried exploded as they were making a landing. The airmen were buried by the Germans with military honors.

Six German aeroplanes flew over Nancy for forty minutes today, dropping thirty bombs indiscriminately. Two persons were killed and ten wounded. Considerable property damage resulted.

Saint Max, a suburb of Nancy, also was bombarded and there were several victims. French artillery fired at the invaders and French aviators pursued them. One of the German machines evidently was damaged.

Six aeroplanes, believed to be the same ones that bombarded Nancy, made an attempt to fly over Menehould. They were forced to detour by fire from French batteries.

German aviators also flew over Compelgne, dropping bombs directed particularly against the hospitals. They failed in their object, however. No one was killed or injured and the material damage was insignificant.

A Zeppelin, flying at a great height, passed over Roosendaal last night. Dutch frontier guards fired at it and it immediately turned and disappeared in a southerly direction.

HIGHLANDERS LEFT FOR VALCARTIER

Impressive Farewell to First Company of 73rd Leaving for Camp

LT.-COL. DAVIDSON STAYS

Will Superintend Organization of Rest of Regiment—Re- cruiting Has Already Pass- ed the 500 Mark

Another memorable scene was added to the great war drama that has been enacted in Montreal during the past year last night, when the first company of the 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada marched out for Valcartier Camp. It was evident that the thrill of the killed regiments is as strong as ever, and the call of the Highlanders to arms as potent, not only upon Scotsmen, but upon the whole Canadian people.

Although it was only part of a battalion, going on the first stage of its long journey to the war, the memory of the 13th and the 42nd Highlanders was evidently strong with the crowd that gathered to bid farewell to the men in the khaki kilts, and many a woman who had lost loved ones at Ypres and St. Julien shed tears as the men of Lt.-Col. Davidson's regiment swung out to begin the work which may lead them on the same path of glory. This feeling was not lessened by the fact that there were many men in the company who had lost brothers and fathers in the war, and were going out to do their bit, not merely to uphold the Empire's cause, but to avenge their dead.

There was an immense crowd on Bleury street when the Highlanders marched out. From Ontario street down to St. Catherine the street was so massed with people that it was with difficulty the police kept a clear way for the troops. Similar scenes were witnessed along St. Catherine street, while another big crowd had gathered at the Moreau street station to give the men a parting cheer.

There were 230 N.C.O.'s and men in the company that left for Valcartier, so that as many more are left here to carry on the work of training and enlisting. The company left under Major H. C. Sparling, while the following officers also went to camp with the advance guard of the future regiment: Capt. C. G. Pincombe and Capt. F. T. St. George, with Lieutenants B. Simpson, H. S. Pedley, H. M. Scott, J. R. Robinson, V. W. McLean, J. J. Walker, P. P. Hutchinson, J. A. Ross, G. A. Birks and G. H. Ashby.

A RUSH FOR UNIFORMS.

Most of the men called for duty at Valcartier had been at the armory all afternoon, getting their outfits ready. While a good many had already been fitted out, there was a tremendous rush all afternoon to finish up the outfitting, the regimental tailors being determined that every man should leave properly uniformed and outfitted. The result was that, although early in the afternoon there were still sixty men without uniforms, by the time the fall-in was sounded practically every man was in regulation Highland outfit, with all the rest of the equipment except rifles and side arms, which will be served out at Valcartier.

Although Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson is not going to Valcartier yet, he, with a number of other officers of the 73rd

you are Royal Highlanders, and out for the march to the station. The brass band of the 5th Royal Highlanders paraded for the farewell, and headed the march, followed by the pipe band of the 13rd, with their bugle band.

Shortly before nine o'clock the big doors of the armory opened, and the 5th Highlanders band marched out, playing the regimental march, which was almost lost in the burst of cheering that greeted the men. Then followed the pipers and buglers, Lt.-Col. Davidson with Major Sparling and the extra officers, after which came the company bound on active service. Care had been taken to preserve discipline, and, although the men were heavily loaded with their camp equipment, they kept their lines well, and presented a good appearance for a company of recruits.

They marched direct to St. Catherine street, thence out to Moreau street station, where a special train was waiting for them. As soon as the men were all on board the train, the public were admitted to the platform, while the brass and pipe bands alternated with martial music.

Shortly after ten o'clock the train pulled out, amidst cheers from the soldiers and civilians on the platform, and the band and officers marched back, to continue the work of recruiting until a full battalion of Highlanders shall be sent to Valcartier.

NEARLY HALF STRENGTH.

The 13rd yesterday passed the 500 mark, and is now almost half up to strength. Despite the fact that Lt.-Col. Davidson and his officers were engrossed with preparations for getting the first company away, 38 men were yesterday added to the regimental strength. A number of these had been left over from the previous evening, but 33 volunteers faced the recruiting officers, of whom 16 passed, and a number were left to be examined today.

Amongst these was a party of eight men from Huntingdon, the family home of Lt.-Col. Davidson, whose great-grandfather commanded the Royal Huntingdon Volunteers during the Rebellion of 1837, while both his grandfather and his father, Sir Charles Davidson, were connected with the same battalion. Seven of the eight passed the medical board, and they were inspected by Lt.-Col. Davidson, who congratulated them on their decision to follow the patriotic activities of the Huntingdon men.

CROWN PRINCE BROKEN

Campaign Worries Bring On Mental Aberration

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, September 14.—A despatch to the Central News from Northern France gives this sensational report from a German source, via Rotterdam:

"The Crown Prince is suffering from mental aberration, the result of the worries of the campaign. The Crown Prince has undoubtedly not spared himself in the attempt to strike a decisive blow on the western front. Prisoners state that he did not sleep for three days during the recent offensive. He has now broken down under the strain, but despite the Crown Princess' entreaties, he refuses to relinquish his command, even temporarily."

NAVY'S DISAPPOINTMENT

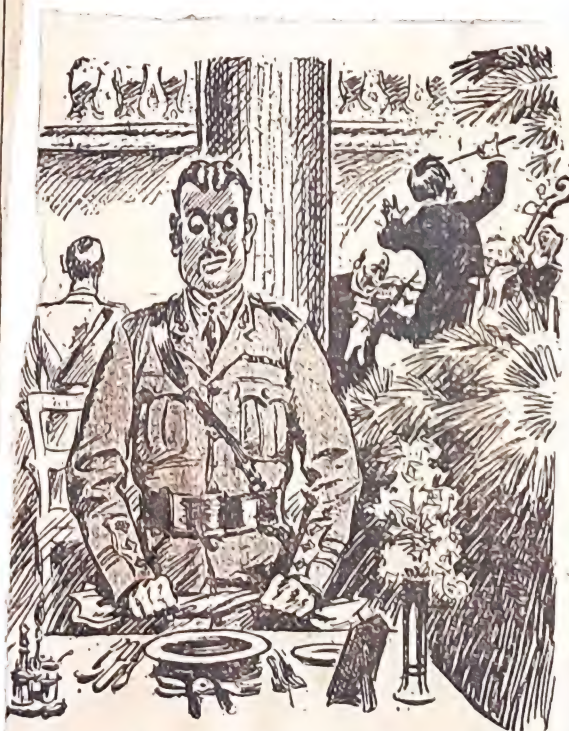
Unable to Prove Its Merit in Great Battle

London, September 10.—Admiral Sir David Beatty, speaking to-day at the opening of the Naval Institute, said:

"More than a year ago we started this war in the navy with a whoop of joy. We were at last to put to proof a weapon which we had spent many weary years in perfecting, a weapon upon which many distinguished men had given their lives in making efficient, and we congratulated ourselves upon the opportunity which was thrown into our hands that the British navy was an absolutely incalculable factor.

"We started full of promise of what we were about to do, but the promise has fallen away. We thought we were going out to follow the footsteps of the heroes of one hundred years ago, but what has been the result? We have barged about the North Sea, missing mines and dodging submarines, and our patrol vessels have kept our harbors intact.

"In the meantime, you have been able to read in the newspapers of the glorious deeds done by our fellows all over the world. I think every naval officer will agree with me that in such circumstances the cheerfulness of the men has been utterly wonderful."



Study of epleurean officer on week-end leave from the firing line, who, having waited half an hour for his favorite soup, has to stand to attention while the orchestra plays the Allies' National anthems.

GEN. HUGHES HANDS OUT HIGH PRAISE TO 60TH OF MONTREAL

Militia Minister Much Impressed by Showing of Col. Cascoigne's Men

REVIEW AT VALCARTIER

Lt.-Col. Dansereau's Regiment Surprised Sir Sam on Manner in Which They Have Taken Up New Duties

(Special to The Gazette.)

Valcartier Camp, September 14.—High praise was handed out to the 60th Regiment of Montreal by Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam. Hughes in an address to the officers at Valcartier to-day, after an inspection of 5,000 troops. "I could not help," he stated, "being impressed by the marching powers of Colonel Gascoigne's regiment, though only a few days in camp, has surprised me on account of the manner in which the men seem to have undertaken their new duties."

Sir Sam. spoke many words of advice to the officers, stating that not one of them would be allowed to hold his position unless he showed his capability. He would not have his own son, brother or father hold a military position for which he was not qualified.

The Minister of Militia spent a busy day from seven o'clock in the morning in the camp going into every detail of work in the camp thoroughly.

Sir Sam's speech to the officers was marked by the announcement that not one cartridge made in the Dominion Arsenal under the regime of Col. Lafferty and Major Weatherbie had proved defective in the present war. He paid a high compliment to Col. Lafferty's work in the Arsenal.

The Minister left to-night for Ottawa after dining with the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Special to The Gazette.)

Valcartier, Que., September 14.—"The Canadians" who immortalized themselves at St. Julien, popularly called 'Langemarck,' were trained upon the very ground on which you now appear in such excellent military order." In these words Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, in addressing the troops under review today, called up associations which could not fail to serve as an inspiration to the men now training to go to the front in defence of King and Country.

Sir Sam told the troops that military exigencies had heretofore made it necessary to take drafts from the battalions of the second Canadian contingent, but that henceforth the Canadian battalions would go to the front. The militia minister spoke

Canadian ammunition. "The two battles won by the British," he said, "were won with the Ross rifle. Be proud of it and have confidence in it. Of the Canadian ammunition, not on single round has been found defective." Sir Sam gave a special word of praise to the 69th Battalion and its commander, Lt.-Col. Dansereau.

The troops reviewed today were Major Fletcher's Battery, just arrived from Montreal, the 6th Infantry Brigade and a field ambulance unit. The men were drawn up on the plateau, and the minister, of militia took the salute at 3 p.m., the march past being worthy of veterans. At the conclusion of the review, the camp commandant, Colonel John Hughes, called for cheers for Sir Sam, and never has the minister received such hearty cheers from the sons of French-Canada as those which rose from the ranks of the three French-Canadian corps included in the strength of the 6th Infantry Brigade.

Sir Sam Hughes was accompanied by the following officers: Col. McBain, Col. Murphy, Lt.-Col. Sullivan, Col. H. H. McLean, M.P., O.C., 7th Infantry Brigade; Lt.-Col. Doull, Col. Hill, Lt.-Col. V. Chadwick, 7th Brigade Staff, and Capt. F. Duquet.

The commanders of the units reviewed were: Lt.-Col. Vincent, 40th; Lt.-Col. Archambeault, 41st; Lt.-Col. Kirkpatrick, 55th; Lt.-Col. Paquet, 57th; Lt.-Col. Gascoigne, 60th; Lt.-Col. Dansereau, 69th; Capt. Wilson, Field Ambulance, and Majors Sifton and McKernan.

MR. JUSTICE PELLETER

LONDON'S GUARD

10,000 Armored
Aeroplanes Will Be
Protection Against
Zeppelin Raids

A fleet of 10,000 armored aeroplanes, equipped with machine guns, searchlights and a newly perfected bomb dropping device is being hurried to completion in the United States and elsewhere for use by the British Government in protecting London and the English coast from further attacks by Zeppelin dirigibles, it was learned yesterday.

Great Britain already has a fleet of 2,000 aeroplanes of various types and speed, but she is constructing in the United States and elsewhere the mightiest fleet of aerial war craft in existence, it was said, and already the first flotilla of twenty aeroplanes, of which the giant, America, built to cross the Atlantic Ocean, was the forerunner, are in operation.

A grand warplane is on the way to England, and aboard the same vessel are half a dozen of her prototypes, while in the works hundreds more of a like pattern are being constructed. In England, students are being taught to fly in less than one-quarter the time usually consumed. Already more than one hundred Canadians, drilled in the art of flying, are in England, awaiting the arrival of the great warplanes, before going into active service.

These aeroplanes have a maximum speed of one hundred miles an hour. They are capable of carrying six men and a large amount of explosives, and are equipped with four machine guns and a powerful searchlight. In addition, they all have the Sperry stabilizer and a newly perfected bomb dropping device. In order to meet the demands from the British and French Governments, the Sperry Gyroscope Company, in Brooklyn, is erecting a plant twice the size of its present one.

Fully equipped the great war planes are expected to fly at an altitude of 12,000 feet for four hours. This is 3,000 feet higher than the usual altitude of the Zeppelins. With their revolving searchlights and a signalling system, it is expected it will be possible to circumvent any attack by German dirigibles on any vital spot along the English coast, and to make it impossible for any Zeppelin to reach London.

Great Britain until recently had a fleet of 800 aeroplanes, equipped with bombs or machine guns, for the protection of London. The need of making raids on German bases of supplies and munition depots necessitated the splitting up of this defensive force and greatly weakened the fleet's ability to guard against Zeppelin invasions. Then in addition to this drain it has been necessary for Britain to send aviators and aeroplanes to the Dardanelles.

The Allies have recorded 300 successful raids by aeroplanes within the German lines, which have wrought great damage, but they have made it a point not to attack unfortified places or to threaten towns which have not a military value.

"It is amazing the efficient manner in which Great Britain is equipping herself with great war aeroplanes," said Mr. Elmer A. Sperry, of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, who is a member of the Advisory Board just announced by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

"Her aeronautic authorities, as well as the aeronautic engineers in the rest of the world, realize that with the aeroplane alone can the Zeppelin be successfully combated. And there must be great fleets of them armed, speedy and well manned, England is rushing such a fleet to completion. We are furnishing for each of these aeroplanes a stabilizer which permits the operator of the bomb throwing device to get a perfect base line and makes possible a careful aiming of bombs."

Profiting by Britain's lesson, Italy, too, is preparing against Zeppelin invasions, Mr. Albert Heinrich, an aeronautical engineer and member of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, said. He has just returned from that country, where he aided army experts in demonstrating to aviators a new army tractor biplane.

"There is a perfect frenzy throughout the world by nations, neutral and at war, to obtain aeroplanes," he said. "In Italy great plants are at work turning out armored war planes the like of which were not dreamed of a year ago. They are constructed with two 280-horse power engines, similar to the Canada, recently built for the British Government. These planes, equipped with machine guns, a crew of four or six men and bomb throwing devices, make a formidable weapon of offence and defence."

Germany is making her Zeppelin raids on London in a wild attempt to revenge the great damage done by the Allies in aeroplane raids on important munitions depots, Mr. Henry Woodhouse, governor of the Aero Club of America and managing editor of Flying, said.

"But England is developing the most amazing air fleet of the world to combat the Zeppelin," he added. "I have information which makes certain that there will soon be, not hundreds of great armored war planes guarding London, but thousands."

GERMAN PAPER SAYS CANADA IS OPPOSED TO WAR

Hun Publication Gloats
Over Liberties Enjoyed
by Alberta Newspaper

INDICATES LOTS OF
GERMAN SENTIMENT

Would Make German Public
Believe Canada Dissatisfied with War

Special Cable to the Montreal Star
From Our London Correspondent.
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
7 Cockspur Street, London, Sept. 23.

Berlin papers reaching London how amazing German misconception regarding Canada. The Vossische Zeitung shows such complete ignorance as to declare that the Canadian Government has not yet dared to send the second contingent troops to Europe, and attempts laboriously to make the German public believe that influential political parties in Canada are dissatisfied with the war, and that this dissatisfaction is especially expressing itself in centres.

The paper asserts that Canada is the centre of "German Kultur pioneers" in western Canada; that it is due partially to the influence of these pioneers that Western Canadians are not so pro-English as the gentlemen in Toronto would like to see them; says the Canadian Government is smart enough to leave that part of the Dominion to itself, and that that is why a German newspaper with German national tendencies still appears in Alberta.

GLOATS OVER LIBERTIES.

The Vossische Zeitung especially gloats over what it calls the liberties enjoyed by a certain Herr Krankenhagen, described as the proprietor of a German newspaper called the Alberta Herald, in giving untrammelled vent to his pro-German sympathies, and records the success of Krankenhagen in defending himself against charges of high treason both at Edmonton and Ottawa, and alleges that he continues to show in the Alberta Herald that he has the courage of his convictions.

WINDERMERE.

PUBLISHED NOW.

SPORT IN THE BRITISH NAVY



A fine string, and he won't tell where he got them.

Swords of Honour.

LORD KITCHENER, like his old antagonist, General Botha, owns a Sword of Honour which was presented to him by the Corporation of London in November, 1898. This is one of the most elaborate ever commissioned by the City Fathers. It has a hilt of eighteen-carat gold studded with amethysts, beryls, and turquoises, with the monogram of the recipient in diamonds, rubies, and sapphires. Figures of Britannia and Justice, and a panel bearing the British and Egyptian flags, also appear on the hilt, whilst the blade is damascened with solid gold in Oriental fashion.

As a rule Swords of Honour are for ever treasured heirlooms; but a few from time to time come into the market. Some years ago two swords presented to Lord Collingwood by the Corporations of London and Liverpool were sold in the auction-room for £240 and £260 respectively; and at the same sale a regulation sword of no intrinsic value realized 200 guineas because it had been used by Nelson when a lieutenant.

THE DESERTED GERMAN CLUB

*A Lonely Spot in Montreal
Which no Longer Knows the
Sound of Song and Laughter*

E. W. Thomson, in the Boston Transcript, writes from Montreal:

Next door to the house of mine host, in this most restful, gray-built, expensively-furnished, cosmopolitan-atmosphered city, there is a modest clubhouse where German residents were wont to assemble before this cruel war began. Behind their main building stands their gymnasium or turnverein. In a high-walled quadrangle of some sixty by forty feet, between the gymnasium and the main or front building, they had trained virginia creepers, grapevines, scarlet runners, perennial sweet peas and other trailers. These climbed the enclosing walls of brick and stone; some ran on wires or cords extending overhead across the pergola-like quadrangle. Beneath this scant, rural-seeming shade the Club members were wont to take their ease and their light wines and beer on summer evenings, chatting pleasantly, disregarding the overlooking windows of friendly neighbors, sometimes singing very sweetly the lovely songs of old Germany. It was agreeable to watch them, not obtrusively, delightful to listen to the music of those brethren, reckoning them all in the way to become valuable upholders and modifiers of this Dominion, so hospitable to all races, whose watchword never was drawn in against the poorest child of Adam's kin.

Once They Were Welcome.

Except only Scots, Americans and, possibly, Scandinavians, no immigrants, no businessmen, clerks, waiters, mechanics, farmers, teachers, were more welcomed than Germans in Canada. Their efficiency, spirit, morality, musical gifts, good physique, apparent contentment, and honest adherence to

olden arts-of-life which enabled them to find sufficiency of pleasure in gentle amusements, somewhat endeared them to the native-born, who vaguely apprehended that from these Amiables there might be much to learn that would "ease the mortal strife against the immortal woe of life." Not even when Prussian War Lords had marshalled all docile Germany against all Modernity could Canadians hasten to regard their esteemed German fellow-residents as foes. But the "call of the blood" required many of them to sympathize with their fighting kin; those who had been wont to damn Wilhelm became soon still; some who had never before delighted in him were fired by news of combat to vaunt his praise; some few stole away to join his armies; some seemed clearly spies, and some acted suspiciously. Wherefore even tolerant Montreal caused a few Germans to be haled up for cross-examination, some to be interned, all to report frequently to a military police. Thereafter the more familiar, more trusted and quiet and prudent avoided their customary association with groups of their own race. They closed the Club next door. It is very still this summer. No songs, no happy music or happy talk. Only a Grey German and his buxom, flax-haired wife sit under the arbor of green trailers, melancholy seeming and very silent, taking their little fruit and slim viands in the open at the long table where used to be much company and flasks of rheinwein and jolly steins.

All is Lonely Now.

We avoid gazing down at the lonesome pair. To watch or seem to overlook them would be unkind and shameful but sometimes, when rear shutters or windows must be opened, or when we chance to knock pipe-ashes out on one of those sills, we chance to observe that the two seem startled, look up apprehensively, then hastily turn away as if a little fearful to seem defiant or to behold derision or suspicion on faces gazing down. Always they have numerous unprohibited American and Montreal papers on the great deserted table of the forsaken arbor. It may be an excess of commiseration for them which induces some of us to (see) not unhelpful that the two get a certain cheer from those accounts of German victories which disappoint and even enrage ourselves. The pair are as marooned amid unfriendly waves; pity can say naught unto them vocally; but a degree of silent sympathy may go down upon them. For that Humanity is never wrong which bears in mind that "the same heart beats in every human breast."

SIR SAMUEL HUGHES TO DINE WITH 73RD

Minister of Militia Will Be
Guest of Highlanders Next
Monday

JOINT REGIMENTAL MESS

Scotsmen from United States
Coming Here to Recruit—Ex-
pected Company Will Soon
Leave for Valcartier

Major-General Sir Samuel Hughes, K.C.B., will be the guest of the officers of the 73rd and 5th Royal Highlanders at dinner on Monday evening next. Word was yesterday received by Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson, of the 73rd, from the Minister of Militia, accepting their invitation to attend a Mess Dinner at the St. James Club on Monday evening. In addition to the officers of the two Highland regiments, the guests will include the honorary members of the Officers' Mess of the 5th Royal Highlanders. Other guests will include Col. E. W. Wilson, O.C., Lt.-Col. L. LeDuc, Col. Fages, Lt.-Col. W. J. Stewart, Major McRobie and Major Patch, of the Divisional Headquarters Staff, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir Chas. Davidson and Capt. Stuart Molson and Lieut. MacTier, the latter two invalided home from fighting at the front with the 13th. The Minister will be accompanied by his staff officer, Capt. John Bassett.

This is the first formal function at which Sir Samuel Hughes has appeared since his return from England, and the officers of the 73rd and 5th Royal Highlanders are proud that the Minister of Militia should pay so signal a compliment to their regiments.

Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson and Major Sparling, of the 73rd, yesterday received their third inoculation against typhoid. While they were officially on the sick list as a result, they were practically on duty, being far too busy with regimental affairs to be sick. Today the N.C.O.s' class will be given their second inoculation, while the recruits will get their first dose of serum, so that there will be a fairly quiet week-end for the Highlanders.

Recruiting for the 73rd was fairly good yesterday, an excellent class of men turning up, with the result that out of 50 volunteers, 28 were passed and sworn in. This brought the total of the battalion, including officers, to nearly 400. A good percentage of these men were busy all day securing their uniforms and equipment, but close upon 300 men were marched out to Fletcher's Field, morning and afternoon, where they had recruit and platoon drill.

AMERICAN SCOTS COMING.

Scotsmen from the United States are coming in to join the 73rd, and some excellent men are being secured in this way. An old U.S. soldier arrived yesterday from Connecticut. His papers showed that he was John G. Townshend, Scotch by birth, and that he had been both corporal and sergeant with the U.S. coast artillery, and had been discharged with high character and qualifications. He was a typical Scot, and said he was glad to get back into the King's uniform—which he did very shortly after passing the medical examination and being sworn in.

Another sturdy Scot from the United States to volunteer was Pte. George B. Leslie, of Lynn, Mass. He explained that he had come from Lynn, Mass., although he had been born at Arbrough, Scotland, and wanted to go to the front with a Highland battalion. He was promptly accommodated, passing the doctors without a bad mark, and wearing the kilts as to the manner born.

It is expected that within a short time a fully equipped company from the 73rd will be sent on to Valcartier. Col. E. W. Wilson, O.C., is anxious that the men should be sent forward to the camp as soon as possible after recruiting, so that they may get the benefit of the camp discipline and training. Those who go there will probably have at least a month's good work in camp, which will fit them for service much better than drilling in the city could possibly do. No arrangements as to this have yet been made, but as soon as enough men have been secured and equipped to form a full company, Col. Wilson hopes to send them forward to the big training camp.

TWO GERMAN AEROS DOWNED BY BRITISH

Sir John French Reports That
With Exception of Mining Activ-
ity, Situation is Unchanged

AERIAL RAID ON LONDON

Twelve Killed and 86 Injured—
German Version Claims Im-
portant Damage Inflicted
—French Reverse
Reported

Official Statements

London, September 9.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British army in the field, has sent the following report on recent operations:

"There has been no change in the situation since my last communication. There has been mining activity on both sides without important results. Our own artillery and that of the enemy has been active east of Ypres. Elsewhere on our front conditions are normal.

"A German aeroplane was brought down by rifle fire and machine-gun fire on September 1, falling close behind the German lines south-east of Hooze. A second German aeroplane on September 5, was brought down by one of our fighting machines. It fell behind the enemy's lines, opposite the southern portion of our front."

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, September 9.—Twenty persons were killed and 86 others injured in last night's Zeppelin raid. These figures were given out here officially today. The German airship flew over the eastern counties of England and the London district. The official statement gives the following list of casualties:

Killed: 12 men, 2 women and 6 children. Injured seriously, 8 men, 4 women and 2 children. Injured slightly, 38 men, 23 women and 11 children. One soldier was killed, and 3 were injured. All the other victims were civilians.

The attack last night brings up the total of casualties from Zeppelin raids to 122 killed and 349 injured. On the previous night 13 persons were killed and 43 wounded.

FRANCE.

TWO ZEPPS. MISSING?

Only Three of Five Raiders
Seen to Return

London, September 14.—In a despatch from Amsterdam Reuter's correspondent says:

"A telegram from Ameland, Holland, says that only three of five Zeppelins which last evening sailed westward returned this morning, flying in an easterly direction."

SLIGHT HINT OF CONSCRIPTION IN HIS SPEECH

Response of the Country in Answer to Call for Recruits Marvellous, War Secretary Says, But Problem Now Is to Keep up Full Strength, and He Has No Doubt Country Will Make Any Sacrifice That May Be Asked

By Canadian Press.

London, Sept. 15.—"The Germans appear to have shot their bolt," said Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, to-day. "Their advance in Russia, which at one time averaged five miles a day now has diminished to less than one mile a day."

Earl Kitchener's statement was made in a review of the war in the House of Lords.

"The response of the country in answer to calls for recruits, has been little short of marvellous," he said, "but the problem how to insure the field force being kept at full strength is engaging our close attention, and will, I hope, soon receive a practical solution. I do not for one instant doubt that whatever sacrifice may prove necessary will be undertaken cheerfully by our people."

This was the only portion of Earl Kitchener's speech which might be regarded as a reference to the possibility of conscription.

Regarding military operations the War Secretary said:

Review of the War.

"For the last few months the front held by the Allies in the west has been practically unchanged. This does not mean that there has been relaxation of active work on the part of the forces in the field for the continuous local fighting which has taken place all along the line has called for the display of incessant vigilance."

"Meanwhile our positions have been much strengthened, not only by careful elaboration of the system of trench fortifications that already existed but also by a large increase in the number of heavy guns which have been placed along our lines."

Gas Losses a Surprise.

"The Germans recently on several occasions used gas and liquid fire and

have bombarded our lines with asphyxiating shells, but these forms of attack, lacking as they now do the element of surprise, have failed of their object and lost much of their offensive value owing to steps taken by us to counteract the effect of these methods."

French Proud of New Men.

"As new armies have become trained and ready to take the field considerable reinforcements have been sent out to join Field Marshal French's command. You will be glad to hear his opinion of these troops, communicated to me. He writes: The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient. Several units of artillery have been tested behind the firing line in the trenches and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good and they are quite fit to take their place in the line."

"These new divisions have now had the opportunity of acquiring by experience in actual warfare that portion of the necessary training of soldiers which it was impossible to give them in this country and which, once acquired, will enable them effectively to take their place in line with the rest of the British army."

Have Extended Lines

"With these additional reinforcements, amounting to eleven divisions, (about 210,000 men) Sir John French has been able to extend his lines and take over from the French approximately 17 miles of additional front."

"Throughout the summer months the French have held their own along their extended line of the front and in some places, notably near Arras and in Alsace, have made substantial progress."

CROWN PRINCE WANTED A GO AT FRENCH SWINE

British M.P. Tells of Interviews He Had With German Heir to Throne

COOLY PROPOSED PARTITION OF WORLD

Said if Germany and Britain Struck Together They Could Do as They Liked

By Canadian Press.

London, Sept. 23.—Ian Malcolm, M. P., in a book entitled "War Pictures Behind the Lines," published today relates a conversation he had with the Crown Prince of Germany at Berlin in January 1914. The conversation as reproduced from Malcolm's diary, reads in part as follows:

Crown Prince—"After all you British people ought to be better friends with Germany than you are."

Mr. Malcolm—"Sir, we are always ready to be friends, but to all our overtures your Chancellor replies with an invariable snub."

Crown Prince—"How can we trust you when you are allied with such people as French or Russians? With us together we could divide Europe and keep the peace of the world forever."

Mr. Malcolm—"But how would you propose to do that under our existing treaties?"

Crown Prince—"You could shut your eyes and let us take the French colonies. First of all we want them."

The interview closed by my making the trite remark that nowadays nobody wanted war which injured victors and vanquished, to which the Crown Prince vigorously replied: "I beg your pardon, I want war. I want to have a smack at those French swine as soon as ever I can."

COAL MINERS

WAR NOTES.

News About the Fighting Forces.

ARMoured trains were thought of as long ago as 1849.

THERE are some 140 peers and 200 peers' sons serving with the Colours.

TWELVE MILLION pounds' worth of foodstuffs have been distributed by the American Relief Fund in Belgium.

In our Navy no man is forced to serve on a submarine. The crew consists of volunteers, of whom ample numbers are always forthcoming.

In a brigade of artillery a telephone set is supplied to enable the officer commanding the brigade to communicate with his three battery commanders.

TILL 1901 there was not a submarine in the British Navy, yet at the beginning of the war we had a flotilla of eighty. Our early submarines cost £35,000 each.

SEVENTY tons of coal a day will carry an ordinary battleship along at the cruising speed of ten to twelve knots; but to drive her at twenty or over, five times that amount must be used.

A COLONEL'S daughter and a captain's wife are serving as conductors on the Portsmouth Corporation tramcars, to release two men for Army duty, and are handing their pay to charitable institutions.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD cargo steamer which was bought for £30,000 has just been sold for £68,000, while another which cost £50,000 shortly before the war has now realized double that price. The shipping companies which run cargo boats are making huge profits.

THE old stocking is yielding to the allurements of the War Loan. Thousands of pounds have been brought to the post-offices by cottagers in the villages who have never had an account with the Savings Bank. In one village an aged labourer carried a dirty old tin can into the post-office, and when its contents were counted out they amounted in silver and gold to £43 10s.

WILLIE WHEEZER, the popular comedian, was visiting a large military hospital for the purpose of cheering up the patients.

Walking through the grounds, where wounded soldiers on crutches were much in evidence, Wheezer turned to his khaki-clad guide and remarked, solemnly:—

"I say, there ought to be plenty of beer in this hospital."

"Why, how's that?" asked the surprised Tommy, knowing that this particular hospital had no canteen at all.

"Well," responded the irrepressible Willie Wheezer, heartlessly, "there are enough hops about!"



THE LAST STRAW

Visitor: "How many times were you hit?"

Tommy: "Only once, mum."

Visitor (disappointed): "What! Only once?"

Tommy: "Blimey, 'ow often did yer want me to 'it—yer old cannorbal?"

Wonders of Naval Gunnery.

THE fire of a naval gun is directed from the fire-control station, a small box on the masts. Here is the rangefinder—a large telescope pointed at right angles to its object. This telescope consists of a series of mirrors of various sizes and curves, which catch the ships all round and fix them before the eyes of the officer, who can set his lenses so that he can gauge the correct angle by a small calculation and can reckon almost the exact space separating him from his opponent. The information is telephoned to the gunner, who directs the telescopic sight attached to his gun on the desired object. This sight magnifies the size of the opponent and brings its characteristics close to the eye. In the meantime the expert officers in the fire-control watch the fall of the shot. Should it miss, delicate instruments tell how far the shell was off the target. The correction is made, and the second shot, if not on the spot, comes unpleasantly near.

ON board one of His Majesty's ships two seamen were hotly engaged in an argument as to the class of animal a hog belonged to, one of them asserting it was a sheep, and the other equally certain it was a pig.

Not being able to agree, one of them turned to an old salt, who was standing close by, saying:—

"Here, Bill, you've knocked about a bit. What is a hog? Is it a pig or is it a sheep?"

Whereupon Bill, after due consideration, replied: "Well, to tell you the truth, chummy, I don't know much about poultry."

LOOKING THROUGH THE PERISCOPE OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE.



An unusual photo showing the interior of a British submarine operating in the war zone. The officer is looking for possible prey. At left is a steering wheel.

TALLEST HIGHLANDER



CORP. R. PEARCE.

Corporal R. Pearce is the tallest man in the 73rd Highlanders, and at present has charge of the recruiting tent of the unit at Dominion Square, and Mont-realers and visitors to the city alike stop to gaze at the fine physique of the soldier.

He has had much experience in military matters. For thirteen years he was a member of the Imperial army. During that time he was two years in South Africa. He wears the South African medal with five bars. He was ten years in the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, and three years in the First Home Counties' Royal Field Artillery. He stands six feet one inch in his bare feet. He resides at 154 Hochelaga street.

CANADIANS HAVE MADE PROGRESS

Sir Max Aitken Reports a Demonstration on Canadian Front with Loss to Enemy

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—Major General Sir Sam Hughes Saturday received the following cable from Sir Max Aitken, general representative of the Minister of Militia in France: "Canadian headquarters in France, October 3.—During the latter half of the period September 29-30 a combined British and French offensive has been steadily developing. Fierce fighting has taken place at various points along the allied line in weather alternating brilliant sunshine and torrential rains. Progress has been made on our front. Hostile fire has been somewhat heavier than usual and the enemy's artillery has been more aggressive but with little net results. The enemy's aeroplanes and snipers have been particularly active.

"On the morning of Saturday, September 25, a demonstration was carried out by our divisions. The German trenches were heavily manned and our artillery, machine gun and rifle fire are believed to have caused numerous casualties. The enemy's official communique stated that an attack had been made by us and had been repulsed with heavy loss. This, of course, is false.

"Reports indicate considerable movement of troops in the rear of the enemy's lines opposite our front. Our working parties have repaired the slight damage to our wire and parapets caused by the enemy's shell fire, and have been continuously employed improving our lines. Our patrols continue to be very active at night.

"Brigadier General Morrison, D.S.O., (Ottawa) senior artillery divisional commander, now having fully recovered his wonted strength, has taken command of the artillery of the second Canadian division, while Brigadier-General Thacker has assumed command of the divisional artillery of the first Canadian divisions.

"Major H. H. Mathews has assumed command of the 8th Infantry battalion."

TOOK HESPERIAN FOR THE CYMRIC, CREW BELIEVE

White Star Boat of Same Design as the Allan Liner

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Members of the crew of the White Star liner Cymric, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that when the vessel sailed from New York on August 27 she had seventeen thousand tons of cargo, the largest shipment made since the war began. In addition to hundreds of cases of rifle and revolver cartridges the Cymric carried a large number of empty shells to be filled in England.

The cargo was stowed up to the hatches and staggered the longshoremen in Liverpool when the hatches were taken off. Some of the empty shells weighed 135 pounds.

German submarines were on the lookout for the Cymric off the coast of Ireland and the north of Scotland, because word had been sent from New York of the ammunition she had on board, but they missed her in the fog. One hundred miles west of Fastnet the liner was met by a cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers to escort her into port.

OF SIMILAR DESIGN.

The crew of the Cymric believe that the liner Hesperian was torpedoed by mistake for their ship, because the vessels were of very similar design. Capt. F. E. Beadnell and the officers of the liner were non-committal regarding the ammunition carried on the last eastward voyage, but admitted that the liner was escorted into Liverpool by a cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers.

The captain said that while the Cymric was in Liverpool he went to Belfast and brought the Olympic round to Southampton. She is being

converted into a hospital ship for the Dardanelles, and will be commanded by Capt. Bertie S. Hayes, of the Adriatic, which is now laid up for overhauling in Liverpool. Capt. Beadnell says he was delayed in the Mersey by fog and two days' heavy equinoctial gales from the westward with big seas.

Word was brought by the Cymric that the Cunarder Mauretania was being fitted out to be a hospital ship for Malta. The old Campania is equipped as an aerial ship tender and is serving at the Dardanelles.

Copies of the additional letters taken from James F. J. Archibald recently by the British Government at Falmouth arrived on the Cymric in the despatch bag from the Foreign Office in London, and addressed to the British Ambassador in Washington. They form a part of the correspondence sent by Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, and other officials connected with the Austrian and German Embassies to Vienna and Berlin, and will be handed to the State Department tomorrow by Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador.

The despatch bag also contains two pieces of metal said to have been found on the deck of the Allan liner Hesperian, which, the British Government alleges, will prove that she was sunk by a torpedo and not a mine.

Message From Trenches.

General Melchen brought a simple message from the men in France and Flanders to their old comrades in Montreal. Many had fallen, some were left; and the message was for help. He dwelt on the heroism of the Canadians, on the probability of a German conquest and the murder and rapine that would then be carried to Britain and Canada, for such had been the German threat, and on the fact that the last million men placed in the field would win. Canada must help supply that million and, without coercion in any form, he urged that the men come forward.

Rev. Mr. Williams closed the meeting with a few eloquent remarks on the righteousness of the fight, his own eagerness to enter the trenches as a private, and the urgency of making British civilization supreme over tyranny. He asked recruits to give their names to the representatives of the 73rd and 87th battalions, who were waiting in the lobby.

Highlanders Win Sport Honors At Valcartier



MAJOR H. C. SPARLING, Second in command, 73rd Highlanders. LIEUT.-COL. PEERS DAVIDSON, Officer commanding 73rd Highlanders.

Like the men of the 73rd Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, O.C., and Major H. C. Sparling, second in command, enjoy the life at the Valcartier camp, where there are at present seven hundred men of the Highland unit in training. The men are in splendid condition, and the behavior of the members of Montreal's latest Highland unit is without blemish. The football team of the battalion, which has many well-known players of Montreal on it, are the champions of the camp. They have beaten the 66th and the 68th, and have played a tie game with the 69th, which is yet to be settled. At

boxing, the Highlanders have also won many laurels, and when the unit leaves the camp for its winter training it will leave a fine reputation behind it. The last lap to bring the battalion up to full strength commenced this morning; 800 is now the mark, and about 300 men are yet to be secured. A splendid class of recruits for the 73rd are daily coming forward to join the ranks, and it will not be very long before the battalion reaches the official standing. Before the unit goes into winter training, the officers are confident they will have secured the required number of Highlanders.

BIPLANE OFFERED BY TORONTO MAN

W. J. Gage Suggests That Business Men Form Canadian Air Squadron

Ottawa, Sept. 28—Sir Melvin Jones, a Toronto, has donated a convalescent home in England for fifty to one hundred patients. It is to be placed under the financial management and direction of the managers of the Massey-Harris Company in London, and it is to be called the Massey-Harris Canadian Convalescent Home.

Mr. W. J. Gage, the Toronto publisher and philanthropist, has also offered a \$10,000 armored biplane for service at the front. He expresses the hope that it may be manned by a Canadian and also suggests that many other business men throughout the country might be glad to co-operate in forming a Canadian air squadron to add to the fighting strength of the Dominion. Mr. Gage was intimately associated with young Alexander who recently lost his life in an aviation flight in England. General Sir Sam Hughes has accepted both donations and expressed deep appreciation.

Prof. Bieler to Speak.

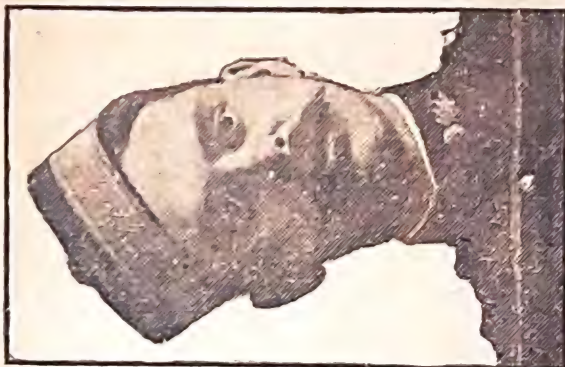
**MONTREAL OFFICERS COMMANDING UNITS OF SECOND
CANADIAN DIVISION, NOW AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE**



Lieut.-Col. C. A. Smart,
Officer Commanding the 5th Mounted
Rifle Brigade.



Lieut.-Col. J. A. Gunn,
Officer Commanding the 24th
Victoria Rifles.



Lieut.-Col. F. M. Gaudet,
Officer Commanding the 22nd
'French-Canadians'.



Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie,
Officer Commanding the 42nd
Royal Highlanders.

BIG SUCCESSES FOR RUSSIANS IN GALICIA

Compelled Teutons to Retreat
Hurriedly Toward Strypa River,
Southwest of Trembowla

7,150 PRISONERS TAKEN

Since September 3rd, Russians
Have Captured 383 Officers,
Over 17,000 Men and
Great Quantities
of Guns

Petrograd, September 9, via London, September 10.—An official communication made public here announces another big success for the Russians in Eastern Galicia. Following their reported victory at Tarnopol, it is stated that southwest of Trembowla during the 7th and 8th, the Russians took as prisoners 150 officers and seven thousand men, and that the Teutons retreated hastily toward the River Strypa.

The communication adds that the Russian captures since September 3rd on the Sereth front total 383 officers, over 17,000 men and a great quantity of guns.

The text of the communication follows:

"On the road to Rovno our troops, after an action yesterday (Wednesday) against great enemy forces advancing along the Olynta-Klevan railway, are holding their advance on positions up the rivers Stubel and Ikwa, where the enemy is supporting his offensive by the most violent artillery fire, which our troops are enduring with the greatest courage.

"In the Sereth district, southwest of Trembowla, our assumption of the offensive resulted Tuesday in a success as important as that at Tarnopol. During Tuesday and Wednesday we took 150 officers and 7,000 men, as well as three guns and thirty-six machine guns. Our losses were unimportant. Yesterday evening the enemy retreated in great haste, pursued by our troops, toward the Strypa River.

"Since September 3 our success on the whole front of the River Sereth resulted in the capture by us of 383 officers and over 17,000 men, fourteen heavy guns, nineteen light guns, sixty-six machine guns and fifteen artillery limbers.

"Altogether, our armies are firmly and resolutely carrying out the movement in conformity with the object assigned and contemplate the future with confidence. Our faithful ally, the French army, for fifteen days past has been bombarding the German front with terrible effect."

ALTERATIONS



The Statue of Liberty renovated to suit the German-Americans.

SMASHING AHEAD WITH BIG GUNS, BOMBS AND BAYONETS, THE FRENCH CONTINUE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE

Ground Already Won Is Being Held Despite Vigorous Counter-Attacks by Germans—Hot Battle to Regain Hill 70 Is Hourly Expected.—Germans Claim French and British Losses are Heavy.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—French troops have occupied several more German positions in the furious battle now being waged in the Champagne region it was officially announced this afternoon. The French attack continues on the whole Champagne front, and it is stated that three hundred German officers have been made prisoners.

Under heavy German counter-attacks the French are maintaining their newly won positions at Souchez and elsewhere in the Artois region.

German reinforcements have been thrown into the Champagne region by the thousands since the French swept forward on a fifteen-mile front. It was officially admitted this afternoon that at many points the enemy is successfully resisting the efforts of the French to continue the advance. Everywhere the battle of the Champagne is raging with the utmost fury.

The most desperate fighting is occurring between Bricot and the sector north of the Wacques farm.

Both sides are resorting to the use of both high power explosive shells and shrapnel. The Germans have brought up a number of heavy pieces and are bombarding the French works, evidently in preparation for a counter-attack.

On many sectors both Germans and French have abandoned their rifles and are relying almost solely on bombs. The ground between the trenches in several sectors is full of struggling figures.

HEAVY CANNONADING.

There is intense cannonading between the Meuse and Moselle and in Lorraine, on the part of both the Allies and the Germans.

The text of the communication follows:

"In the Artois district we have maintained our positions.

"To the east of Souchez our advance, previously reported as having reached the destroyed telegraph line to the north of Thelus, has not as a matter of fact, passed the orchard of La Folle and the highway from Arras to Lille. This advance, however, has been at all points maintained.

"Along the front to the south of the river Somme there has been fighting with bombs and torpedoes in the vicinity of Andrechy.

"Our artillery has vigorously counter-attacked the batteries of the enemy which were cannonading our positions at Quennevillers.

"In the Champagne district the fighting has been going on with tenacity along all the front. We have occupied at several places, notably at Trou Bricot, to the north of the Wacques farm, several positions in the rear of our new lines where certain detachments of the enemy had been able to maintain themselves.

"The previous statement that we had captured 200 German officers is erroneous; we have taken prisoner 300 German officers in the Champagne district.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle and in the Lorraine district there has been severe artillery fighting on both sides.

BATTLE FOR HILL 70.

Special Cable to Montreal Star by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A furious fight for the possession of Hill 70 is expected to develop before many hours, if it has not already begun. The position absolutely dominates Lens.

The German works on Hill 70 were wrecked by a steady, hammering shell-fire that lasted two days before British troops stormed the position. In the face of a terrific fire the British are digging themselves in near the summit.

The fields west of Lille, the brick-yards west of Labassee and the rolling country north of Arras are being swept by shrapnel.

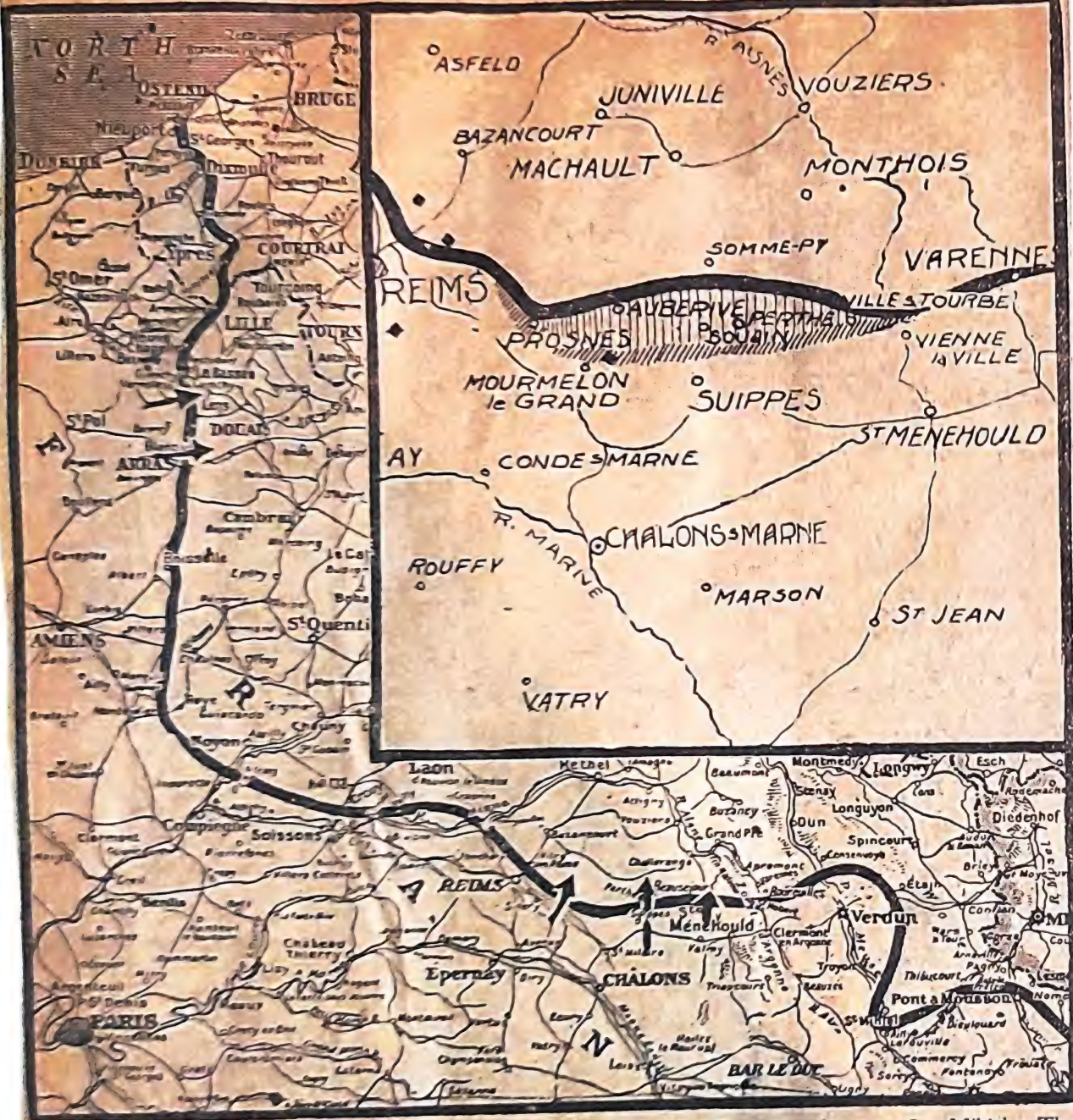
High hopes are held out here that the fifteen mile advance of the French in the Champagne region is preliminary to a great smash that will force the Crown Prince from in front of Verdun.

The Allies' successes have caused a wave of intense patriotism to sweep over London. All the newspapers gave the greatest prominence to the official communiques telling of Anglo-French successes, and at the same time urged the necessity for more recruits and more war munitions. There was a noticeable increase in recruiting in the forenoon. **BRUGES BOMBARDED.** By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27, via London 3 p.m.—Airmen of the Allies have again bombarded Bruges, Belgium. The sudden cessation of the flow of gas at Sluis (in Zealand on the Belgian frontier) which is supplied from Bruges, leads to the suspicion here that bombs from the air craft struck the gas works.

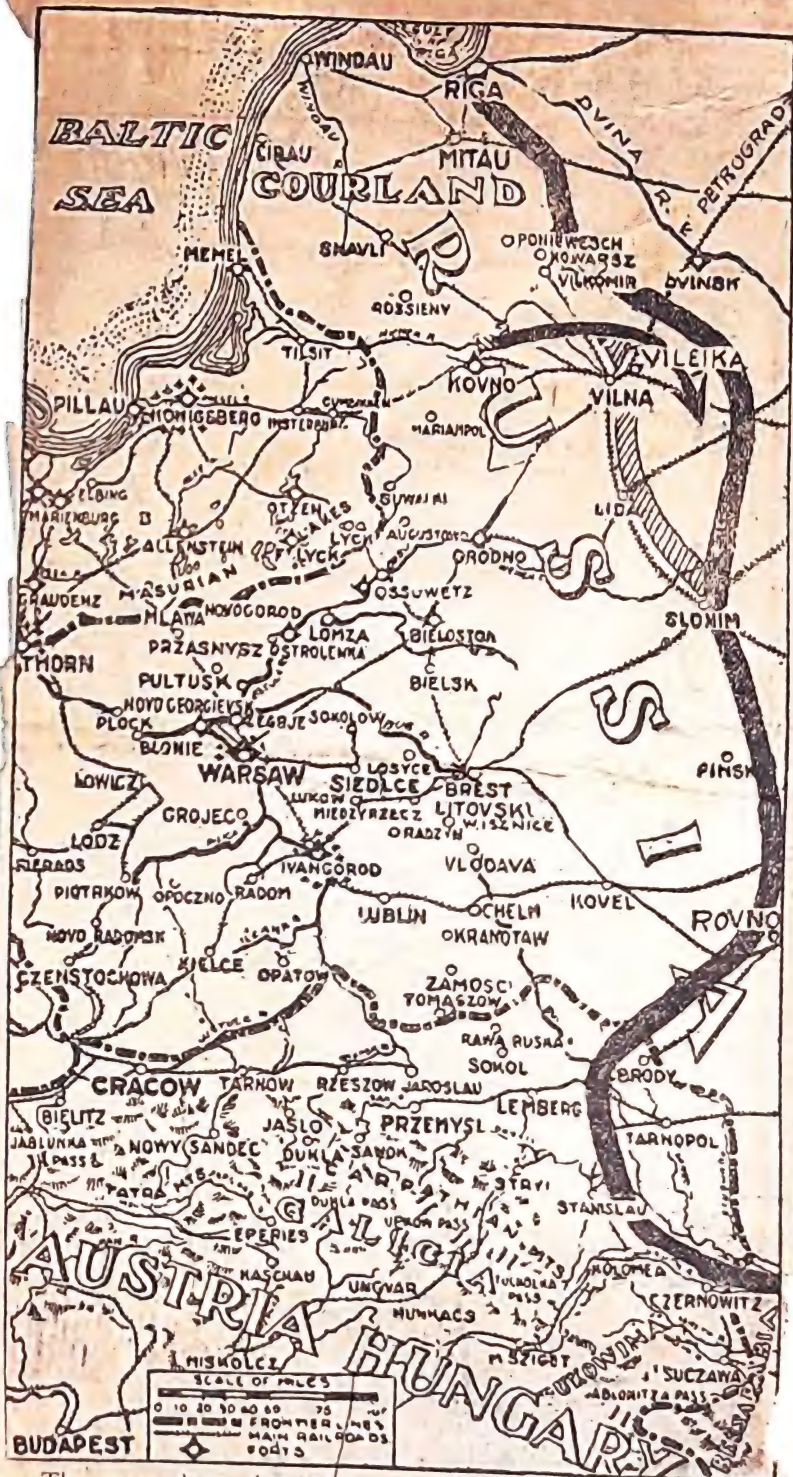
WHERE THE WESTERN DRIVE HAS BEGUN

17



The large map shows the western line from the sea to the German salient at St. Mihiel. The northern arrow shows the location of the British drive, shown in detail in the map on page 2. The next arrow shows the French advance north of Arras, and the arrows below the great French advance in the Champagne district, shown in detail in the magnified map section inset above.

THE CHANGING EASTERN BATTLE LINE



The arrow shows the direction of the important German flanking movement around Vilna, which threatens the Russian army retreating from that city.

PRINCE IN PERIL

Automobile and the
Chauffeur Blown to
Pieces but Prince of
Wales Escaped

Paris, October 2.—An officer attached to the British staff who returned to Paris yesterday, stated that the Prince of Wales had a miraculous escape from death during the Battle of Loos.

Strictly accurate details are that the Prince was speeding towards the front in an automobile. He ordered the driver to pull up at the foot of a knoll while the Prince mounted and watched the progress of the fighting through his binoculars.

While he was standing on the hill, a big shell fell on the automobile, utterly destroying the car and blowing the driver to pieces. Reproached with running into danger which the Heir to the Throne must avoid, the Prince replied: "Well, I have plenty of brothers."

Tale of a Submarine.

THE man with the bronzed face and the rolling eye was entralling his friends when Mr. Button entered just in time to hear him say:—

"And so my ship went down with all hands."

"Went down?" queried Mr. Button, excitedly; "but where were you?"

"I was in the captain's cabin at the time," said the bronzed one. "We sank, and scarcely a ripple was left to mark the spot."

"How sad!" said Mr. Button. "But I suppose you forced your way out of the cabin and managed to swim ashore? Or were you taken off by a passing vessel?"

"No, I wasn't," said the bronzed one; "I just stood where I was."

"Look here," said Mr. Button; "you say you were locked in a cabin and made no effort to escape, and yet here you are safe and sound before us? Is this a tale of the horse-marines?"

"Not exactly," said the salt; "it's a tale of the submarines. That was the sort of ship I was aboard."

A LETTER addressed "To my dear God in Heaven," written in a child's handwriting, was recently posted in a Russian townlet. As the address was written in German, the Russian post authorities forwarded it to the German frontier post-office at Tilsit.

The postmaster of the latter place returned it to its place of origin with the following superscription:—

"To be returned. The addressee is in heaven, with which Germany has no communication."

"Whisky, my friend, has killed more men than bullets."

"That may be, sir; but, bejabers, I'd rather be full of whisky than bullets."

HALF A THOUSAND MEN HAVE JOINED 73RD BATTALION

Recruiting Continues Brisk —Armory is Filling Up Again

Recruits continue to come in numbers to the 73rd Battalion. The Highlanders have always proved a drawing card and men from all around Montreal, from Ottawa, from other points in Eastern Ontario and some even from further west, sign up daily at the Armory on Bleury street or at one of the recruiting tents.

Equipping the recruits with boots, kilts and uniforms was continued today. There is a good supply on hand and by evening almost all the new men will have been supplied with outfits. There were twenty-seven volunteers, of whom about 50 per cent were accepted yesterday.

There are now 594 men in the ranks and in another few days the armory will be as full as it was previous to the departure of the 6th detachment for Valcartier on Tuesday night.

Lieut. G. W. Park went down to Valcartier last night.

MESS DINNER TONIGHT.

This evening a dinner will be given by the Sergeant's Mess of the 73rd to the Sergeant's Mess of the 4th Royal Highlanders, the Mother Regiment. The function will take place at the Sergeant's Mess at the 41st Regt. and will be presided over by Sergt. Major McClements, of the 73rd. It is expected that in addition to the sergeants several of the staff officers will be present.

C. Company, 2nd Battalion, held an enjoyable smoking concert at the armory last night. There were about 100 present. These included Capt. D. B. Robertson, Lieutenant King, Davis, and Young of the Company. Invited guests included Capt. Morgan, adjutant of the 73rd; Capt. Robertson; Sergt. Major McClements; Quarter Master Sergt. J. Cassidy; Staff Sergt. Dunn. The program was arranged by Sergt. J. E. Angell; Sergt. Perram, Corp. Lecky, and Ptes. Seguin, Nightingale, McKerrie, and Robertson.

Capt. D. B. Robertson presided. An excellent program of music and song was rendered, and Major Ibbotson, who had spent eighteen years in the army addressed the gathering.



THE MANICURISTS.

Peace—May I come in? Mistress wants me.
The Allies—One moment. Wait till we have clipped her nails.
—From Asino, Turin.

MAJ. SAM SHARPE, M. P.



Who will command an overseas unit.
He has composed his differences with
Sir Sam Hughes.

REPORTED RELIEVED OF COMMAND



The German Crown Prince.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A special cable to the Tribune from London says:

"The German Crown Prince will soon be relieved of his command on the western front, if the change has not already been made, according to a German officer just brought prisoner to England.

"The Crown Prince, this officer said, repeatedly ordered attacks known to be foolhardy by other experienced officers, but would not listen to advice. On two occasions, prominent members of his staff pleaded with him not to sacrifice

men, in view of certain repulse, but the Crown Prince paid no heed.

"It is not surprising, the officer said, that the Crown Prince has broken down, as he was constantly on duty and refused to take proper rest. He was blindly obsessed with the desire to smash the enemy's lines, with the result that a serious nervous condition set in.

"The German officer prophesied that the Crown Prince's place would be taken by von Mackensen, who would leave the eastern front so entrenched for the winter that the Russians would be unable to force their way through."

COL. GARNET HUGHES



Who has been appointed to Command the First Brigade.

WHAT HAS GREAT BRITAIN DONE? THE WALL ST. JOURNAL ANSWERS

"What has Great Britain done?" asks the Wall Street Journal, and then answers the question as follows: "Her navy, her financial credit, and a small expeditionary army were all that were asked by the Allies. They would have been entirely contented with these, but Great Britain gave infinitely more. Her navy wiped the German menace from the sea. It locked up the wanted German navy, which, without Great Britain's participation, could have battered France into submission in a fortnight. It has removed the submarine peril far more effectively than any of the worthy administrations of Washington."

"But instead of her first expeditionary army, which totaled 150,000 men instead of the 125,000 expected, she has placed upwards of 1,000,000 men in the field, without counting the Colonial and Indian troops, and has 1,000,000 more in readiness. The relatively small length of her line in northern France is quoted. But it is curious to hear from German sources of captured Highlanders in Alsace. Relatively to all the others, Irish, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and Indian, the proportion of Great Britain in this contribution is overwhelming."

"But her service, in this instance voluntary, merely begins here. She is the principal guarantor for a credit here of \$1,000,000,000. But she

has lent already to her allies, Russia, Italy, Serbia, even Roumania, more than \$2,000,000,000. This is twice the credit we are extending, mainly for the benefit of our own commerce with our best customers. What has Great Britain done? What hasn't she done?"

"She has conquered every German colony, with the single exception of the Cameroons, now starving itself into impotence. By her own enlightened system of colonial government the Boers have wiped out the German colony in Southwest Africa, the French Canadians are fighting on the Belgian frontier, the Irish are, characteristically, fighting in the thickest of the fray, and the supposed seditious Hindoos and Mohammedans are cleaning up all the German political gains in Turkish Asia. And there is more than this."

"If it were not for the British mastery of the seas, where would our own export trade be? Even with an uncertainty on the ocean, the trade which our short-sighted politicians grudge to the Allies, because Germany is in no position to receive it, would not exist at all. To leave out of the argument the inviolability of treaties and the rights of neutral and peaceful nations, all the moral issues involved, on the plain question of advantage to our present and future interests, can we ask ourselves, with any show of consistency or plausibility,

"What has Great Britain done?"

THE KAISER.

Continued.

Was it pure vanity that led the Kaiser to take the central plunge into the vortex of the danger of human kind? Had he any other reason for supposing that the status of his nation or himself could or would be enhanced by leading himself and his Empire in a world's war, the result of which it was impossible to foresee? The greatest men who have lived and left their mark on the political or commercial world have been thoroughly calculated and logically considered each step they took, the final outcome of which demonstrated to the world their greatness as a group of the mighty problems they set themselves to solve. The mighty Bismarck and Kaiser the ideal of an united German Empire, and every step he took was a carefully planned step, yet he was faithful and loyal to the ideal which he set before himself, and which resulted in unification to France, but in the more glorious victory and successful outcome of his great ideal, which was completely changed in the history of the world. What followed—the unification of the German Empire, resulting in a commercial empire, all were calculated and arranged to such a degree that in every department of education, in every branch of commerce, in and through all the details and perplexing ways of industry, in industry, in medicine, in education and the innumerable attributes of scientific knowledge, Germany had long since made her mark, and her mysterious commercial empire was within sight of absolute

commercial supremacy over all the other nations of the earth, in so much that through her 40 years of peace it was so idle vision that in a few more years she would become commercial mistress of the world and home to Germany. Then why start? Overwhelmingly prosperous, growing richer every year, what reason had she for war when peace had nearly placed her on the top of the world? What was to be gained by war and conquest? Could it be possible for any authority to start upon the conquest of the world without overwhelming loss of power? What has she done? All her commercial power, her industry and irretrievably ruined. The outcome of all her learning and all her scientific training demonstrated upon an ocean of blood to an apocalyptic of power, clashing gas flame projectors and smoldering weapons of Swedish origin. All her wealth, all her commerce, all her science, all that was best in her people sacrificed to the greed of the common machine-gun and the delusion of a bloody Swedish war. Where are the German people that they cannot see that through this War Lord who has reigned over them, he has brought them from prosperity to poverty, from happiness to sorrow, from peace to sad devastating ruin, from Heaven to the gates of Hell?

EVENTUAL VICTORY NOW A CERTAINTY

Lesson of Last Fifteen Days'
Offensive, Says Chronicle's
Military Correspondent

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

London, September 30.—The Daily Chronicle's military correspondent says: "The last five days have changed the whole aspect of the war—they have brought eventual victory within the region of absolute and calculable certainty. They have shown that the mastery in the West now belongs definitely to the Allies in such a degree that whenever and whatever point the hammerstroke is now delivered it will go crashing through serried lines of fortifications upon which the enemy has spent twelve months of anxious attention and scientific ingenuity and upon the security of which all his hope, not of victory but of an honorable peace, as he calls it, are entirely based."

"Each new stroke will bring the inevitable end nearer. After a time it will cease to be a matter of chipping deeply the surface. Suddenly a vital spot will be touched. This may happen any day and then will come the sudden shrinking of the German line and the abandonment of a large part, perhaps all, of the occupied territory."

"Such a point, for example, is the railway junction near Grand Pere, north of Argonne, upon which the French are directing their efforts from Marnage. The moment that railway is reached the position of the Crown Prince in the Argonne woods becomes threatened and the long and costly German efforts to turn the Meuse Heights from the rear will have been brought to nothing. The abandonment of the Argonne would mean in the long run a general German retirement along the whole line, probably to the line of the Sambre and the Meuse. Similarly, the British capture of La Bassée and Lens would be followed by the shrinkage of the whole German line before Lille."

"The tale of booty, gratifying as it is, is nothing like so heartening as the clear and unquestionable proof that not merely the clearing up of France and Belgium, but the definite defeat of the enemy is within our power. That is the lesson of the last fifteen days' offensive."

THE EVENT

WHERE sailors regain health. Residence of Mr. J. K. Ross, at Sydney, where sailors, including the crew of the Australian cruiser Sydney who fought the Emden, are convalescing in company with some from the Carnarvon.



24TH VICTORIA RIFLES.

The 24th was raised last fall and winter and was housed in the High school on Peel street. Montreal knows the 24th. Montreal liked the 24th. Montreal was sorry to see the brave boys of the 24th leave. Witness the demonstration that they were given on the evening of their departure. Thousands of people turned out, and tendered an ovation that is not often equalled.

SECOND DIVISION OF CANADIANS NOW IN FRANCE

Four Montreal Units Included in This New Force

CROSSING MADE
WITHOUT MISHAP

24th, 42nd and 22nd Battalions and 5th Mounted Rifles

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The Minister of Militia announced last night that the 2nd Canadian Division were now all in France.

The division began crossing on Tuesday, moving a brigade a day, the last brigade landing in France without accident on Friday.

The announcement that a second Canadian division has gone to the front means that three more Montreal regiments are now in France and in a few days will probably be seeing their first "Jack Johnsons" and hearing the buzz of the rifle bullet from the snipers. The long period of training is passed. The supreme moment, in preparation for which all the weeks and weeks of training were spent has arrived. With the other battalions, the artillery brigades and all the various units that make the Second Canadian Division, the Montreal units, have arrived across the Channel.

MONTREAL'S BATTALIONS.

Canada has now an Army Corps at the front. Two full divisions stand ready to repeat the deeds of the first division, of which so few members are left. Montreal's chief interest, however, is in the local troops, who will so soon enter the firing line. Brigaded in the 2nd Division, the 22nd (French-Canadian) battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Gaudet, and the 24th "Victoria Rifles" under Lieut. Col. John A. Gunn.

The former unit was trained in St. John's, Que., although raised in Montreal. During the winter they were quartered at the barracks of the Royal Canadian Dragoons there and they were given a splendid training. Ever since they arrived in England, from various high sources there have come reports of the efficiency and smartness of the 22nd. Montreal people know the individuals of the battalion, but they do not know the unit, as a whole, as they know some others which have been trained here.

Early in the spring they left St. John and sailed via Halifax for England. There, at Shorncliffe, they have been training ever since.

LATEST KITCHENER PHOTOGRAPH



The photograph above shows changes in the famous British War Lord which are significant of the heavy strain this soldier-statesman is under in directing the military forces of the Empire in the world war.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS WERE MALTREATED

Were Prisoners in Germany and
Were Spat Upon and Dragged
About

Special to the Evening News.

Quebec, October 4.—Tales of German brutality towards their prisoners of war were told by returned Canadian soldiers who arrived on the R. M. S. Missanable, which docked here this afternoon at four o'clock. The men who complained of this treatment had been wounded and captured and afterwards exchanged, being considered unfit for further military duty.

To have been held up to ridicule, spat upon, dragged about and thrown into box cars, designated sarcastically by the Germans, as "Pullmans", are some of the experiences of these unfortunate men, two of them, privates Barlow and Tikkish, of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal. One hundred and thirty-two wounded men returned on the vessel, some of them severely injured, others slightly, while there were also a few officers out on a short furlough.

MAJ. McCUAIG ONLY CANADIAN IN CAMP

Of British Officers at Clemathal, Germany, Many Canadian Pro-motions Gazetted

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Oct. 4.—Second Lieut. Richard Russell Abinger, aged 21, of the Berkshires, who has been killed in France, came from Canada at the beginning of the war and enlisted originally in the Life Guards, but subsequently upon receiving a commission in the Berkshires and received the military cross. His colonel writes that he was one of the bravest men I ever knew.

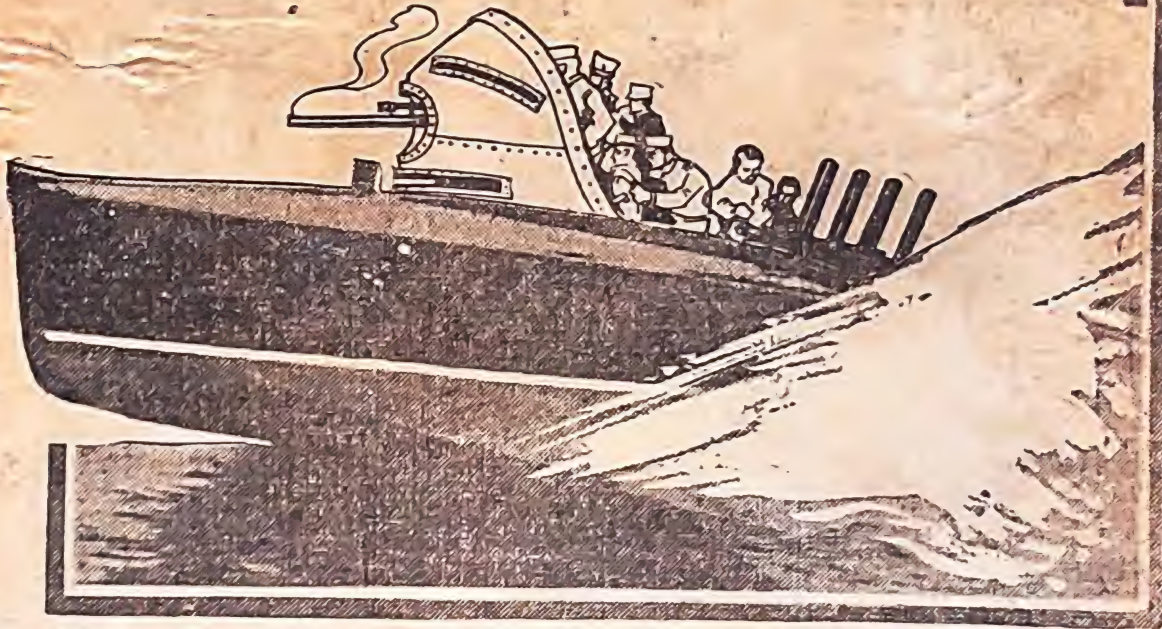
Lieut. George Conway Jackson, Scottish Borderers, who was killed in France, aged 25, was the son of Edward Jackson, of St. Andrew's, and returned from Canada at the beginning of the war and joined the same regiment in which his brother is now adjutant, 10th Royal Scots.

Lieuts. V. C. Williams, R. F. Keillon, Canadian Medical Service, have been appointed to the Royal Army Medical Corps; B. W. Ware is appointed temporary lieutenant in the Ontario regiment.

MAJ. McCuaig, 13th Battalion, is the only Canadian of 21 British officers who are prisoners at Clemathal.

The American Associated Press.

Armed Motorboat Newest War Craft



Dreaded Sea Wasp. Speedy Motorboat Armed with Rapid Firing Guns which is the newest factor in Naval Warfare.

THREE TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK AT DARDANELLES

Special Cable to The Montreal Star by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Three more Turkish transports have been sunk by the Allied forces at the Dardanelles, it was officially announced this afternoon.

An Allied aviator bombarded and sank an enemy transport in Nagara Bay. British submarines sank two Turkish transports in Ak Bachi Bay under enormous difficulties.

There has been a lull in infantry actions at the Dardanelles for the past few weeks, it was officially stated.

"The Turkish artillery has been capricious," said the official communiqué. "Sometimes the Turks seem to lack ammunition. At other times they fire with maximum rapidity, though they do little damage. Turkish aeroplanes have been very inactive, the Allies just the reverse."

ASPHYXIATING SHELLS.

French batteries seriously damaged German works in an all night artillery battle around Arras, the War Office stated this afternoon. Another furious artillery engagement occurred around Roye and Quenneviers, where the Germans used asphyxiating shells, but without result. Near Bretoncourt, a strong German patrol detachment attempted to storm a French advance post, but was driven off, suffering heavy losses. The French have poured in a heavy cannonade upon the German works in the Champagne and the Arras front for twenty-four hours, wrecking trenches, blockhouses and enemy encampments.

HAIL OF SHELLS.

The text of the statement follows: "An artillery battle progressed during the night in the region of Arras. Our batteries seriously damaged the enemy's organization at several points. A strong German patrol which seized one of our underground listening positions in the sector of Bretoncourt was dispersed by our fire.

"There was a vigorous bombardment on both sides in the region of Roye and in that of Quenneviers. In the Champagne the enemy directed a fire of asphyxiating shells upon our positions to the north of St. Hilaire, Souain, Pertuis and Beauséjour. Our artillery responded by an energetic and efficacious bombardment of the German trenches, field forts and barracks.

"In the Argonne we cannonaded the enemy's line at a great number of points and dispersed the workmen who were attempting to repair the breaches caused by our fire. "There was a bomb and hand grenade conflict at Vauquois.

"In Lorraine two enemy attacks were attempted, one upon our listening points to the west of Manhoue, the other upon our trenches to the north of Bures. Both attacks, which were supported by a violent cannonade in which were used shells containing gases intended to irritate the eyes, were completely repulsed by our artillery and infantry fire.

"There were some combats at close quarters with bombs and hand grenades on the heights of Lingé. Moniteur de la Flotte, the official organ of the French Naval Department, announced today that a French force had occupied Ruad Island, in the eastern Mediterranean, west of Crete, and two miles off the Syrian coast. The population of the island is about 4,000.

Ruad was a Turkish possession. Although but 600 yards in length, it affords the best shelter along the coast for vessels drawing less than fifteen feet of water, and may have been desired by the French principally on this account.

"THE LAST 'EARING."



Uncle Sam.—I've told you for the last time, you — pirate, this thing's got to stop!

PETROGRAD AND RIGA NOW SAVED

Russian Victories at Dvinsk
and Balkan Campaign
the Causes

ALLIES' AVIATORS
BOMBARD TRAINS

Heavy Artillery of Allies
Continues to Pound
Hun Works

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 22.—
The capture of the Russian city of
Ostrow was announced today by the
War Office.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star
by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.—Both Riga
and Petrograd are now safe from the
Germans, War Office officials declar-
ed today, as the result of Russian
victories around Dvinsk and the re-
ported withdrawal of German troops
for a great Balkan drive.

The repeated reverses suffered by
the enemy in their attempts to take
the outer defenses of Dvinsk has af-
fected the morale of the German
troops. There is a noticeable lack
of vigor in the Teuton assaults.

The official statement given out
early today was almost completely
silent regarding the Vilna operations,
but it is accepted here that the Rus-
sians have evaded the German trap
just as they did at Warsaw. The
Czar's troops are now believed to be
pulling back upon Minsk.

Gen. Ivanoff's armies are again at-
tacking all along the line in Galicia
and the Volhynian fortress district.
They are driving in the Austrians
and have taken large numbers of
prisoners.

ACTIVE IN BELGIUM.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The artillery fight-
ing along the western front, so pre-
valent in the past few weeks, has
broken out in Belgium, according to
the French official report given out
this afternoon.

Artillery fighting has taken place
also near Arras, between the Somme
and Oise, between the Aisne and the
Argonne region, and in Lorraine.

A group of eight French aviators
have successfully bombarded a rail-
road station on the line from Verdun
to Metz.

The text follows: "In Belgium
there has been fairly spirited can-
nonading in the region of Boesinghe.
In the sectors of Arras and Agny
there was spirited rifle firing last
night, which brought out violent ar-
tillery exchanges from both sides."

"Between the Somme and the Oise
there has been intermittent bom-
bardment in the regions of Arman-
court, Daucourt and Loges. There
have been also artillery engagements
to the north of Camp de Chalons;
between the Aisne and the Argonne
and in Lorraine in the suburbs of
Rechicourt, Xousse and Leintrey."

"French aviators have bombarded
the barracks of the enemy at Middle-
kerke as well as a railroad train be-
tween Bruges and Thourout. A group
of eight French aviators has effec-
tively bombarded the railroad station
at Conflans, on the line between Ver-
dun and Metz."

ALLIES' NEW PLAN.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Gen. Joffre, the
French commander-in-chief, and the
Allied commanders on this front—
Field Marshal Sir John French and
King Albert of Belgium—are devel-
oping a new plan of campaign that
involves the almost continuous use
of artillery on a vast scale along
the whole line.

Masses of artillery have been em-
ployed by both sides since the be-
ginning of operations in preparing
for infantry attacks, pounding their
adversaries' works for an hour or
two, then suddenly suspending fire
and assaulting with infantry. The
Allies are now methodically main-
taining their shell fire for days at a
time without infantry attacks, drop-
ping projectiles upon the charred
front into every fifty yard square,
and repeating the process—a deadly,
automatic, unceasing pounding. The
heavy caliber guns send their
storms of shells upon encampments
of first reserves behind the lines, and
upon bridges and provision trains.

SYSTEM EFFECTIVE.

Official reports obtained by the
French army officers from their own
observers, from prisoners, and from
photographs made by aviators show
that parts of the opposing lines
which have been subjected to this
unceasing bombardment have been
rendered entirely untenable, and that
the best the Germans can do is to re-
occupy their abandoned works after
the bombardments have let up and
then leave quickly when the showers
of projectiles begin to fall again.

ALLIES' RAID MADE HAVOC IN SAARBRUCKEN

Military Station Was Destroyed
and 75 Persons, Mostly Sol-
diers, Were Killed

VICTORY FOR RUSSIANS

Defeated Two German Divi-
sions and Austrian Brigade,
and Captured 8,000

Men and Thirty
Guns

London, September 9.—In a despatch
from Amsterdam the Exchange Tele-
graph Company's correspondent says:

"According to reports from the Ger-
man frontier, the Allies' raid over
Saarbrücken, Rhenish Prussia, had
terrible results. The military station
was blown up and 75 persons were
killed, most of them soldiers."

RUSSIANS WIN VICTORY

Defeat Germans and Austrians
Near Tarnopol

Petrograd, September 8, via London,
September 9.—Near Tarnopol the
Russians have defeated the third Ger-
man division and the forty-eighth
reserve division, with an Austrian
brigade, capturing 8,000 prisoners and
thirty guns, besides a quick-firer, ac-
cording to an official statement issued
tonight at the War Office.

ALLIES MADE PROGRESS

Heavy Fighting on Peninsula
on Tuesday

London, September 9.—There was
heavy fighting throughout Tuesday
on the Gallipoli peninsula, in which
the fleet of the Allies joined, accord-
ing to the Daily Telegraph's Mytilene
correspondent. The correspondent
adds that progress was made by the
Allies on the Suvla Bay front.

JOFFRE WAS INTERESTED

Prone to Expose Himself to
Austrian Shells

Udine, Italy, September 8, via Paris.
—General Joffre, the French command-
er-in-chief, was so interested in the
dispositions of the front line forces
during his recent visit to the Italian
army in the field, that King Victor
Emmanuel and General Count Cadorna,
the Italian chief of staff, found
occasion to beg him not to expose
himself imprudently within the range
of Austrian shells.

General Joffre, during two crowded
days, not only followed closely the
Italian General Staff's explanations of
its strategy, but also studied closely
the details of the Italian mode of
fighting, talking with both officers
and men about their work.

AT VALCARTIER

73rd Battalion Is
Rounding Into Shape
Rapidly and "Boys"
Like Camp

(Special to The Herald.)

Valcartier, Oct. 4.—The last detachment of the 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders to arrive at this camp and to merge with the other units here—has now been on the grounds a full week. This short period has been prolific of results not one hour has been wasted. When last Sunday rain fell, the recruits all turned out for trench digging under the very able and busy direction of the officers, to drain away the water from the tent locations. Occasional discomforts but remedies were quickly applied and the final result was a very valuable lesson in marching. Summons to the men to get pads and shovels and work was quick. In this expectancy the officers, from Major Spurling and Captain Mackay down to the corporals, stuck hard to the work.

Drill is Progressing.

Within the past week the men of the 73rd Battalion have advanced much in drill, so that when Colonel Innes, commanding officer, paid the camp a visit and reviewed the marching and formations on Thursday and Tuesday the soldiers were able to make an excellent showing. Valuable instruction has been imparted to recruits, while a squad of expert bayonet instructors is busy drilling the men in this important branch of soldiering. Men are spurred to their best efforts by a realization of the fact that they have a reputation to uphold, and this consideration helps them to bear with that part of their training which is of the Spartan order—such as taking cold shower baths.

The men are not only being commended upon throughout the camp for their good appearance but are establishing an ascendancy in the sports. Of the three football matches played last Saturday the 68th Battalion won two while the third was a draw. Their game with the 68th (the A. M. C. detachment) ended a tie 1-1. They beat the 55th 1 to 0 and a scratch team taken from the 60th and the 55th was also beaten by the 73rd by a score of 3 to 0. Among the well-known Montreal football players used up for the first were McKee, McLean, Cunningham, Hunter and Cook. The 73rd also score highly in the boxing bouts and other contests and from their showings to date it looks as if they will have behind them, when evaluating, a record which will be difficult for future recruits to beat.

WHICH is it to be, Sir Sam Hughes or Sir Samuel?

That is a question worrying a good many military men who are compelled occasionally to address the Minister of Militia. Sir Samuel, however, is unthinkable. Our war minister was born just Sam. He has lived as Sam, and the habits of a lifetime cannot be broken by any such little thing as a K.C.B.

When Sam Hughes became Major-General Hughes an old newspaper friend of his met him on the train. The Minister was resplendent in uniform, wearing his General's cloak.

"Hello, Sam!" began the journalist, and then checked himself. "I suppose I must call you General now," he added.

"Not a bit of it, my boy," replied the General. "Just plain Sam, the same as always."

That is the Minister of Militia. Sam Hughes he has always been since he became a national figure. Now that he has won his spurs he will simply become Sir Sam. No amount of effort to lengthen his name would avail with the people.

THIS is as it should be. Public men seldom win abbreviations or pet names unless they are liked by the public, and once they win such recognition it takes something more than even the Order of the Bath to wash it away. People will salute the General and read addresses to the Knight of the Bath, but the real man, the tireless worker who has done so much for the Canadian Militia will always be just Sam Hughes in their thoughts. That is really a tribute any man might envy. It means that the man is more thought of than his office or titles.

TALKING about Sir Sam, it was considered that he had never in all his visits to Montreal made so tactful and useful a speech as that he gave to the officers of the 73rd, at the St. James Club on Monday evening. In one respect Sir Sam was not the old Sam of South African war letter-writing days. There was only an occasional flash of the old flamboyance and egotism. It was a very much sobered Sir Sam, almost a Sir Samuel—who described the work of slaughter and devastation he had witnessed at the front.

Sir Sam was evidently moved to the very depths by what he had seen, and none of his hearers thought any the worse of him that his voice trembled and he nearly broke down when he spoke of the remnants of the Royal Montreal's and 13th Highlanders, and the other battered Canadian battalions he had met, with few officers and men, but covered with everlasting glory.

THE announcement that the 42nd Royal Highlanders would go to the front as a unit came as no surprise, and showed the continual attention the Minister of Militia pays to his forces. When the 42nd marched away under Lt. Col. Cantlie it was understood that they would go as a base regiment, to furnish drafts of reinforcements as the 13th required them. This was felt to be a great pity, as no finer battalion ever left Canada and it was admitted in England that no finer Highland regiment had been seen there. Every Highlander felt that it would be a shame to split up so fine a regiment, and Lt. Col. Kitchenier has evidently agreed with this view, so that now the 42nd will have the opportunity as a unit to follow in the footsteps of the 13th. With such men, under so capable and determined a Highland soldier as Lt. Col. Cantlie, there is no doubt as to what will happen whenever their opportunity comes.

2e Ls

B.O.

A RATHER lively discussion as to whether the Highlanders should go to Valcartier to train as long as the camp remains open, or stay in Montreal, came to an end this week, with victory for Col. Wilson. When the first company of Highlanders went to camp, Col. Wilson took the ground that a big city was no place to train a battalion, and that when there was what is probably as fine a training camp as any in the world within a few miles the recruits should be sent there as fast as possible, so as to get the advantage of what remained of the outdoor season. Lt-Col Davidson objected that he was engaged in the work of raising a Battalion, and this is no small task now, when the cream of the easy recruits has been skimmed long ago. He wanted his men kept here, so that companies of Highlanders in kilts might parade the city, regarding every killed man as a valuable aid to recruiting.

Probably both were right from their own point of view, and it is likely that the result will be something of a compromise. While a company of 250 men has already gone to Valcartier as many have been left behind, with the pipe band, and a good many officers, and it is likely that this arrangement will be carried out, so that the kilt so dear to every Highland officer will still be a familiar sight on the streets.

EXPERIENCE with the 24th and other battalions has shown that a city, and perhaps especially Montreal, is no place for a battalion training for active service. A good fighting man frequently has the faults of his virtues. With high animal courage there is likely to be high animal spirits, and very often other faults of a high nature, while the faculty of the fighting man to win women has been the envy of less favored mortals since war began.

AT VALCARTIER the reverse is the case, as is shown by the fact that the 60th Battalion, which is as lively a bunch of men as one could wish to have, has less than a score of such preventible hospital cases, while drunkenness is unknown. The camp is absolutely dry, and suspected men returning are searched by the guards, so that there is practically no idleness in the camp. Each month the men are given one or two leave of absence, and then they can get to Quebec, only 18 miles away, and have a good time. Good many of them do, and it is a sight to watch the bunch of bleary eyed heroes returning to camp after a couple of pay day holidays in Quebec.

NATURALLY the question of Mars and Venus is a little harder to manage because where the soldiers are, there also will be the inevitable feminine accompaniments. Returning soldiers even assert that they have accompanied them almost to the firing line. It is something like that at Valcartier. Across Jacques Cartier River there is a pleasant-looking resort over which on soldiers' pay days, that is, on the 1st and 15th of every month, a Union Jack waves prominently. It is here that Venus establishes her shop and Mars, as in the ancient fable, is not far from the Temptress.

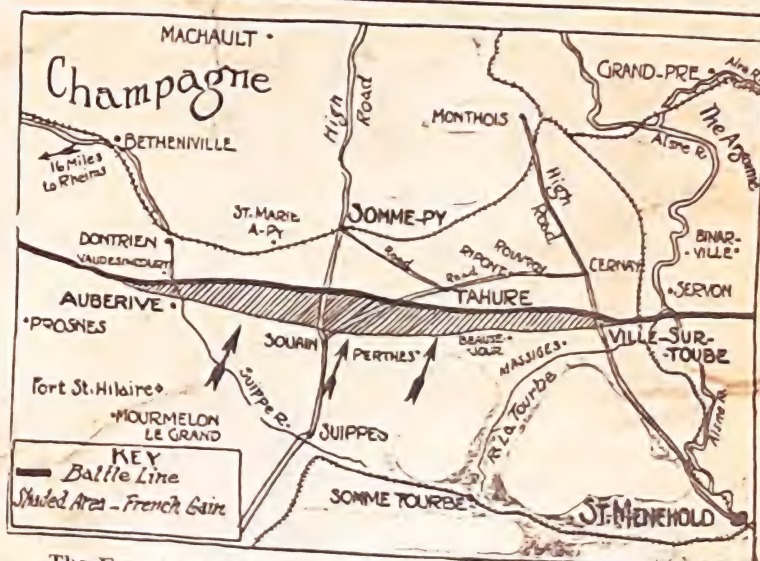
little. If they make good and show up in the same style that the 42nd. did they will get their chance, not, they will get plenty of work, but with other battalions, as the 23rd. did.

HIS sending of base regiments is not at all popular with the men, who all want to join regiments that will fight as units. The idea is natural, but mistaken. Canadian need feel ashamed to go to the front with these battalions that did such heroic work at Ypres, Julien and Festubert—it should rather be a matter of pride that they can have the chance to share in their glory. Lt-Col. Fisher had no hesitation in going 2nd in command of the Royal Montreals, under Lt. Burland—and his men probably felt the same pride that they had been attached to so distinguished a regiment.

WITH regard to Canadian officers, it is wonderful the manner in which they had made good, and in their own in the field with the most experienced officers in Europe. More than that, it is amazing that men, brought up in civilian life, have with all its luxury and safety faced the hardships and dangers of war like seasoned veterans.

THIS announcement has proven a great fillip to recruiting for the 73rd. It was announced that they too would go to Shorncliffe as a reinforcing battalion, and would not have the opportunity to win the laurels of war as a unit. With the change in arrangements for the 42nd. and the 49th.—a western regiment—it is felt that there is a lively possibility that the 73rd may have its chance to carry the old Highland traditions to the front under its own colors. The principle is a good one, because it puts the whole regiment on its

WHERE THE FRENCH TOOK 16,000 HUNS.



The French gains in the Champagne east of Rheims are most important. They attacked on a 15-mile front between Auberville and Ville-sur-Toube and advanced between two and three miles at some points. They did particularly well on the roads from Souain to Tahure that dips down to Somme-Py, which is their immediate objective. With that cut the enemy on a 40-mile front would be inconvenienced and possibly embarrassed.

THE KAISER'S PRAYER.

(The Latest Ultimatum.)

Gott, Gott, dear Gott, attention please,
Your hardner Vilhelms here
Und has a vord or two to say
Indo your brivate ear;
So durn away all udders now
Und listen vell to me,
For vot I say concerns me much,
Meinself und Shermanny.

You know, dear Gott, I vas your friendt,
Und from mein hour of birth
I quietly let you rule der Heffen
While I ruled o'er der earth,
Und ven I toldt mein soldiers
Of by-gone battle days,
I gladly split der glory, Gott,
Und gif you half der praise.

In efery way I tried to prove
Mein heart to you vas true,
Und only claimed mein honest share
In great deeds dot ve do;
You could not haf a better friendt
In sky, or land, or sea,
Dan Kaiser Vilhelm Number Two
De Lord of Shermanny.

So vat I say, dear Gott, is dit,
Dat ve should still be friends
Und you should help to sendt mein foes
To meet deir bitter enda.
If you, dear Gott, vill dis me do
I'll nodtings ask again
Und you and I vill bartners be
For evermore—Amen.

But listen, Gott, it must be quick
Your help to me you sendt
Or else I haf to stop attack
Und only blay defendt.
So four and twenty hours I gif
To make der Allies run
Und put me safe indo mein place
Der middle of der Hun.

If you do dis, I'll do my part,
I'll tell der world der fact,
But if you don't den I must dink
I'd let und hostile act
Den war ad once I must declare
Und in mein anger rise
Und sendt mein Zeppelin ships to vage
Und fight up in der skies.

Dis ultimatum, now, dear Gott,
Is von of many mote
Mein mind is settled up to clean
Der whole world off der floor,
Because you vas mein hardner, Gott,
Und extra chance is giffen.
No help at vance, or else,
I'll be the Emperor of Heffen.

HIGHLANDERS GO

One Hundred and Fifty Men Leaving For Valcartier Camp To-night

One hundred and fifty men of the 73rd Highlanders will leave to-night for Valcartier under the command of Lieut. S. Hiam. The men will assemble at the armory, Bleury street this evening and headed by the officers and the band of the active service unit will march direct to the Moreau street depot leaving the armory about nine o'clock. When the men arrive at Valcartier they will be under the command of Major Sparling who already has two hundred and fifty men at the training grounds.

The battalion this morning held a route march and a remarkably fine showing the men made. No chances are taken with the men suffering from sore feet through light or ill-fitting boots.

This morning a number of the recruits were given boots and before finally signing for them they were matched up and down the armory to make sure the boots fitted them well.

Thomas Cunard, of St. John, N.B., whose father and four brothers are at the front fighting with the Imperial forces, has enlisted with the 73rd. Austin Lloyd has five brothers in the European conflict. He has one in the 73rd, two in the 60th Battalion, one in the artillery, and another on the cruiser Highflyer. Richard Back, of Hogsarsburg, N.Y., came from his home town this morning to don the kilts. He is an American and a graduate of Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Penn. The 73rd are now on the last lap of the recruiting to bring the battalion up to full strength. As the unit is going overseas as the 73rd it is quite likely that another company for re-inforcements will be recruited.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Commenting on the decided results gained by the allies in their latest offensive on the western front, the London Daily Mail editorially says:

"No such successes have been gained on the western front since the war began. Such hours of noble joy this nation has not known since the closing years of the desperate struggle with Napoleon.

"Lloyd George told us that if we had had the guns and shells we should have been in Germany long before now. We must be in Germany if we are to dictate the peace we want. Only a nation in arms can defeat decisively that nation in arms."

MORE MONEY SENT FOR PURCHASE OF ARMY AEROPLANES

Four additional subscriptions have been received towards the purchase of the fourth machine by Montreal contributors to the Overseas Aircraft Flotilla. Miss S. R. Webster has sent the secretary, G. R. Lighthall, K.C., a cheque for \$150, while the Valois Boating Club has sent \$57. The other two subscriptions, received through the Board of Trade, are for \$25 each from C. Meredith and Company, and H. C. Gibbs. Between \$250 and \$300 is still required to complete the cost of the fourth machine which has been ordered in the name of Montreal.

The central committee of the Overseas Club in London has written the British Empire Grain Company, acknowledging the donation of £2,250 for the purchase of a 100 h.p. gun mounted biplane to be called "Montreal No. 2," and adding that the club has now the means of presenting twenty-six aeroplanes to the Government, while several more units have been promised. A letter has also been received from the Army Council thanking the Company for its patriotic gift, and stating that it would be one of the latest type of fighters, designed and manufactured at the Royal Aircraft Factory, and have a brass plate affixed to it with "Montreal No. 2" inscribed thereon.

Mr. Lighthall has also received a copy of a letter sent by order of H. M. the King to the honorary secretary of the Overseas Club, expressing His Majesty's gratification at learning of the liberal spirit with which the Overseas Dominioners have responded to the appeal of the Club for funds to form an Imperial aircraft flotilla.

Attorney Papers

NEVER SUCH JOY IN BRITAIN SINCE NAPOLEON'S DAYS

British Comment on the
Commencement of the
Big Drive.

One Military Critic Points
Out Advantages the
Huns Have.

ONLY 20 MINUTES' FIGHT FOR FRENCH TO FINISH WORK STARTED BY GUNS

Sixty Hours of Violent Artillery Fire From Allies
Before the Charge—Was Mostly
Bayonet Fighting.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

PARIS, Sept. 27, 11 a.m.—
Reports from the front say that only twenty minutes was required for the French infantry to complete the victory prepared for by sixty hours of violent shelling and over-run the first line of the German trenches north of Perthes in Champagne. While awaiting the moment for the attack the French soldiers rested behind their lines, joking and putting their arms in perfect order.

The bright glow from the slow burning illuminating rockets and the glare of exploding projectiles lighted up the entire zone of action during two nights.

"After a few hours of intense fire, our hopes that our batteries were dominating the situation were transformed to certain conviction," says a wounded officer who took part in the battle.

"The moment for the attack was set for dawn, when the charge was sounded. Whole battalions, reinforced by reserves, bounded forward. The rush was so impetuous that Germans still alive and unwounded in the

battered works seemed dazed and unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back for our reserves to pick up, while the attacking line went on."

"There was little or no musketry. The bayonets did most of the work. The proportion of dead to wounded and prisoners was large. What was left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly onrush by the Zouaves."

The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Perthes is only a beginning of the French effort.

Parisians received news of the victory soberly. The newspapers issued unusually large editions and official bulletins were read from the stages of the theatres last night, the orchestras playing the "Marseillaise."

There were no other public demonstrations.

A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving outside Paris, but later it was learned that these trains were filled with German prisoners.

REJOICING IN CHURCHES WHEN CLERGY ANNOUNCED NEWS OF GREAT VICTORY

The victory in Flanders and France received yesterday caused a great wave of excitement in the city and naturally much rejoicing. In many of the churches it was alluded to by the ministers. The congregations had some difficulty in preventing themselves from cheering but the solemnity of the edifice prevented.

HUNS DAZED AND CONFOUNDED BY 60 HOURS OF ALLIES' GUNS THEIR DEFENCES SWEEP AWAY

At Last Reached in Hand to Hand Conflict 20,000 German Troops Are Captured.

30 FIELD GUNS AND MANY MACHINE GUNS TAKEN

Hundreds of Officers Among the Huns Captured—Paris
Thought Special Trains Were Carrying Wounded,
But They Were Only German Prisoners.

(By Ed. L. Keen, Staff Correspondent of the United Press).

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The tide of war has turned for the allies on every front.

In two days the French and British have gained greater results than in the preceding twelve months of fighting since the battle of the Marne.

The greatest artillery onslaught of any war is blowing whole sections of the elaborate German-France-Flanders front to bits.

Allied troops are smashing their way toward the railway lines by which the Teutons hold their grip on Belgium and Northern France.

The German losses in the allied drive that began Saturday morning already are believed to total more than 100,000. The prisoners alone number over 20,000, including hundreds of officers.

30 Guns Among the Captures.

Something like 30 field guns and numerous machine guns have been captured in two days by the Franco-British forces.

The Belgians also are taking a prominent part in the new offensive movement. Their official announcement reports the capture of a German position on the right bank of the Yser, with the consequent evacuation by the Germans of adjoining trenches.

The Czar has halted the German offensive in the east. Von Hindenburg has been thrown back in his attempt to reach Dvinsk and Riga.

Russians Have Many Prisoners.

The Russians are on the offensive on two-thirds of the eastern battle front, recapturing villages and taking a heavy toll in prisoners. Last night's Petrograd bulletin recorded the capture of 200 officers and 12,000 men.

The army of General Ivanoff has won a striking victory over the Germans and Austrians in the southeastern theatre.

The Italian war office claims fresh successes. Serbian artillery is holding up the Austro-German advance. And despatches from Athens today assert that Bulgaria, three days ago ready to leap into the war with Austro-Germans, is hesitating.

German Staff Has Big Problem.

It is believed in London that the new move in the west will again bring the Germans face to face with the necessity of making a choice between the two fronts, as was the case earlier in the war. Military writers point out that the Russians are now holding the Austrians and Germans on a front of 700 miles, while the presence of nearly 2,000,000 strongly entrenched Germans has failed to prevent an advance in France. This, they say, must increase the perplexity of the German general staff and react immediately on any plans which they have been forming for new attacks in the south or southeast.

Despatches from Paris and from Dutch points today said that great battles from Arras, northward to the sea, and the Champagne, raged without interruption throughout Sunday and Sunday night and are continuing today.

Again Deluge German Works.

The Anglo-French batteries are today deluging the German works all along the front with a blasting fire.

Perhaps no other battles of the western front have seen such savage hand to hand bayonet fighting.

Thousands of dead and wounded lie amid the burning ruins of the village of Souchez, now entirely in French hands.

Other thousands lie unburied on the slopes of Hill 70, captured by the British in an impetuous charge. The German trenches captured by the French in the Champagne region are choked with mangled bodies.

The Germans are rushing new divisions through Belgium to meet the British attack on the important railway centre of Lens. The enemy poured a steady stream of shells over the summit and down the western slope to prevent the British from bringing up guns for the bombardment of Lens, which town is dominated by Hill 70. A furious fight for possession of this hill is now on.

British Dug in on Hill 70.

The German works on Hill 70 were wrecked by a steady hammering shell fire that lasted two days before the British troops stormed the position.

In the face of terrific fire the British are digging themselves in near the summit.

High hopes are held here that the fifteen-mile advance of the French in the Champagne region is preliminary to a great smash that will force the Crown Prince from in front of Verdun.

The allies' successes have caused a wave of intense patriotism to sweep over London. All the newspapers gave the greatest prominence to the official communiques, telling of the Anglo-French successes, and at the same time urged the necessity for more recruits and more war munitions.

There was a noticeable increase in recruiting this morning.

Bulgaria Has Come to Time.

The feeling of optimism in London is enhanced by the political effect which the successes of the allies appear to have had on the Balkan states. Despatches from Sofia indicate that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the allies that the mobilization of the army was not prompted by hostile motives.

The latest official news from Petrograd is interpreted here as showing that the Russians are distinctly in a better position. This seems to be true even in the region of Dvinsk, where Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has concentrated his efforts, perhaps at the expense of the southern front. The German attack now seems to be slackened.

Notwithstanding the successes of the allies, England is not blinded to the fact that it will be no light task to attempt to push

the Germans from positions honey-combed with trenches. Not that the allies have passed to the offensive they have before them a problem, the serious nature of which is fully recognized here.

All Working in Harmony.

The line in General French's despatch referring to one section: "We have in this fighting drawn in the enemy's reserve, enabling the French on our right to make further progress," is commented on here as showing the harmony with which the allies are acting in this great offensive.

In order to prevent the Germans from sending reserves to Lens, the British kept the enemy to the north and south busily occupied. This enabled successful operations by the French at Souchez further south, which, in its turn, prevented the Germans from sending reinforcements to their Champagne front.

The British aeroplanes also did effective work in preventing the coming up of reinforcements by derailing with bombs enemy troop trains behind the German lines.

Hill 70, taken by the British, is less than a mile from the railway centre of Lens, while Hulluch, also in British hands, threatens to outflank the Germans at Lens, is only twelve miles from Lille, the industrial capital of Northern France.

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The admission in the Berlin version that "we naturally had considerable losses, including materials of all kinds," by they have captured, is pointed out that the allies estimate of the losses is an approximate

GERMANS INSIST HESPERIAN SUNK BY FLOATING MINE

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 21.—The German Admiralty is now absolutely certain that the Allan Line steamer Hesperian was not destroyed by a German submarine. All the under-water boats which were out at the time of the disaster have now returned to their bases, the Associated Press is authoritatively informed, and it is stated that none of them torpedoed the steamer.

On the contrary, it is said that the Admiralty is convinced the disaster was due to a floating, non-German mine. As confirmation of the Admiralty belief, it is pointed out that some painted green and white, and which it is declared was not a German mine, was driven ashore a few days ago on the coast of Ireland in the same vicinity where the Hesperian was blown up.

FRAGMENT OF TORPEDO.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—With respect to the German denial of responsibility for the sinking of the Allan Line steamer Hesperian, the British Official Press Bureau has issued the following statement:

"According to information in the press, a semi-official statement has been issued at Berlin that it was practically impossible a German submarine could have sunk the Hesperian, since, according to the war plans, no German submarine was on Sept. 4 in the locality where the Hesperian was sunk; also, because, according to a description from English sources

the explosion was of such a nature
it must be inferred that it was caused
by a mine rather than a torpedo.

Undoubted proof exists that a German submarine was actually in the locality where the Hesperian was attacked, and ships were sunk both in the north and south of this spot on Sept. 4 and 5. The explosion was of the type caused by a torpedo. This is conclusively proved by a fair-sized fragment of a torpedo now in the possession of the Admiralty, which was picked up on board the ship before she sank.

GERMANIC LOSSES TERRIFIC AS ALLIES' DRIVE CONTINUES

French Official Report Announces the Teutons' Loss in the Great Allied Forward Movement Already Total 120,000 Men and Enormous Quantities of War Munitions — The French Forces Gain Fresh Ground and British Progress — Sensational Developments in Dardanelles and Macedonia Predicted by Dardanelles Official Press Representative

Paris, September 29.—(4.45 p.m.)—"Bulgaria and the Central Powers have concluded a precise agreement, according to the authoritative information, says the correspondent at Saloniki, Greece, of the Temps. "Under this agreement Bulgaria will enter the war on October 15."

London, September 29.—(3.22 p.m.)—German newspapers to-day announced that two generals, unnamed, have been dismissed from German commands in the western zone in connection with the attack at the hands of the French and British, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It is probable, the despatch adds, that a new German commander-in-chief of the western armies soon will be appointed. In this connection the name of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is mentioned.

London, September 29.—(3.35 p.m.)—"Three hundred thousand Austrian and German troops have begun an advance on the Serbian frontier, in the direction of Orsova," says the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Berlin, September 29.—(By wireless to Sayville)—British and French troops intended for service in Serbia have been landed at Port Kathrin, near Saloniki, Greece, according to reports from Budapest.

Bulgaria Attacks Serbia Soon, Paris Hears

Paris, September 29.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency says it is now expected that Bulgaria will begin an attack on Serbia within fifteen days.

Plans for the campaign are now being drawn up by the Bulgarian General Staff, the correspondent says, with the assistance of numerous German officers who have arrived in Sofia. Bulgarian officers say no attack will be made on Greece.

Attack on Constantinople Near, Says British Officer

Athens, September 29.—(Via Paris).—"I believe we are on the eve of the most important operation of the war; namely, the landing of troops in Macedonia to begin the march not so much on Constantinople as on Berlin," said an officer attached to the General Staff of the British Army on the Gallipoli Peninsula, who has come to Athens from the Dardanelles front.

"The two offensive forces are gradually closing in. The Mesopotamian expedition is approaching nearer to Bagdad, and from the Suvla Bay-Gallipoli line an attack on Constantinople may begin at any moment."

The officer who gave expression to these ideas is Compton Mackenzie, who is attached to the Intelligence Department of the General Staff at the Dardanelles. He reached Athens yesterday from the front.

Commenting on the situation further, and particularly in the Balkans, Captain Mackenzie said:—

"It is my opinion that the co-operation of Greece with the Allies will begin the last chapter of the war. One more gap in the Iron ring around Austria and Germany is being closed. The final victory will be fought out on the plains of Hungary. The way to Berlin lies through Budapest and Breslau."

Big Drive has Already Cost Germans 120,000 Men

Paris, Sept. 29 (2.25 p.m.)—German casualties in the recent offensive of the French and British, including killed, wounded and prisoners, were given officially by the French War Office to-day as in excess of the strength of three army corps (more than 120,000 men).

There is no interruption of the fighting in Champagne.

Progress of the French in the Aisne region, north-western France, continues.

North of Massiges, the War Office says, 1,000 Germans surrendered. The text of the statement follows:—

"The reports which are coming to hand make it possible to record each day more fully the importance of the success obtained by our recent offensive movement in the Champagne district, combined with that of the allied troops in the Aisne district.

"The Germans have not only been compelled to abandon along an extended front certain positions strongly entrenched in the defence of which they had been ordered to resist to the very end, but they have suffered losses, the total of which in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounts to more than the effective strength of three army corps (120,000 men). The total number of prisoners is at the present time in excess of 23,000 men. The number of cannon brought to our rear is 79. Seventeen thousand and fifty-five private soldiers and 316 officers, taken prisoner by us, already have gone through

the town of Chalons on their way to the points where they are to be interned.

"Organized efforts are at present under way to clear up the field of battle and to take definite count of the arms of all kinds and of the war material belonging to the artillery and infantry branches which the enemy has been compelled to abandon to us.

"In the Aisne district the progress reported yesterday to the east of Souchez continued yesterday evening, and in the course of last night, after a stubborn engagement, we reached hill No. 140, the culminating point of the crests of Vimy and the orchards to the north of this point. The number of unwounded prisoners made by us in the course of this fighting is more than 300, and the men belonging mostly to the two divisions of The Guard.

"In the Champagne district the fighting is going on without respite along the entire front. In the region to the north of Massiges further groups of Germans have surrendered. In this sector alone the total of prisoners last evening reached 1,000. There has been no other important action on the remainder of the front.

"The enemy has bombarded violently our trenches to the north and to the south of the Aisne, in the regions of the St. Maré forest; of Troyon and of Vailly. We responded to this fire with energy."

"Partly Repulsed" Says Berlin

Berlin, September 29.—(via London).—Recapture from the British of part of the territory won from the Germans north of Loos was announced to-day by the War Office.

French attacks near Souchez and Neuville are said to have been "partly repulsed." In the Champagne French attempts to break through the German lines are said to have been unsuccessful. The text of the statement follows:—

"Western theatre of war—The enemy's attempts to break through our lines continued with bitterness in the present region of attacks. A counter-attack, following another fruitless British attack, led to the recapturing of part of the territory we abandoned north of Loos."

"A fierce British attack from the region of Loos broke down with heavy losses.

"Repeated and stubborn French attacks in the region of Souchez and Neuville were partly repulsed by strong counter-attacks.

"In Champagne also all attempts of the enemy to break through our lines were unsuccessful. The only result has been that the enemy has not yet been driven out of our trenches again north-west of Souchez, extending over a distance of one hundred metres.

"Continually advancing waves of French troops broke down before the inflexible resistance of Baden battalions. Rhineland reserve battalions

65 and Westphalian infantry regiment No. 158.

"The heavy losses which the enemy incurred during often repeated storming attacks against the hills at Massiges were in vain. The hills have been maintained by our troops without a break. Attempts of the French to recapture trenches which they lost at La Fille Morte failed. The number of prisoners has been increased.

"In Flanders two British aeroplanes were shot down. The occupants were made prisoners.

"Eastern theatre of war—Army group of von Hindenburg—The attack south-west of Dvinsk has advanced as far as the region of Lake Swenton. South of Lake Drisikita and at Postava cavalry engagements continue.

"After having effectively supported the operations of General von Elchhorn by advancing against the flank of the enemy, our cavalry left the district near and east of Vileika. The enemy remained inactive west of Vileika. A column of the enemy which advanced incautiously, was dispersed by our artillery. Between Smorgen and Wischnow our troops are advancing victoriously.

"Nothing of importance has happened in connection with the operations of the army groups of Prince Leopold and Field Marshal von Mackensen.

"Army group of General von Linsingen—The Russians have been

First Submarines.

AMONG the historical relics on exhibition in Berlin is the *Plongeur-Marine*, Germany's earliest submarine. It was invented by a Bavarian named Wilhelm Bauer. The boat is of iron, and dates back to 1850. It was tried at Kiel, but its thin sides were crushed by the pressure of the water, and it remained at the bottom until it was discovered when the first excavations for the Kiel Canal were being made. The old submarine was then raised and placed in the Naval Museum in Berlin.

Old as it is, this submarine is not the first one ever built. References to submarine operations date back to 1372. In 1727 no fewer than fourteen submarine patents had been issued in England. In 1775 H.M.S. *Eagle* was attacked in New York Harbour by a submarine built by David Bushnell. Sergeant Lee, in charge of the submarine, actually got under the ship, but was unsuccessful in attaching the torpedo to the bottom of the vessel. Between 1795 and 1812 Fulton experimented in France and America, and showed that it was possible to build a vessel which could be navigated under water.



The Black Watch

100,000 GERMANS ARE REPORTED LOST IN NEW DRIVE OF THE ALLIES

Tide of Battle Has Turned on Western and Eastern Fronts—French and British Troops Today Continue Successful Offensive Movement.

FRENCH AVIATORS FLY TO CELEBRATE VICTORY

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 27, 3:20 p.m.—At one point in the environs of Paris yesterday 120 aeroplanes went into the air in a spontaneous demonstration of joy over the victories for the arms of the Allies to the north and east.

The point from which they rose is one of the railway transfer stations of the Paris belt line, and the arrival of ten train loads of German prisoners brought the first indication of the successes. One airman after another rose, waving the tri-color, until 120 machines were manoeuvring.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In two days the French and British have gained greater results than in the preceding twelve months of fighting since the battle of the Marne.

With upwards of 20,000 German prisoners in their hands, scores of thousands killed and wounded, and something like thirty guns, without counting machine guns, and with a formidable breach in the German line, the Allies apparently have their long expected offensive movement well under way. The advance had been general and its effect is emphasized by the fact that on the eastern front a substantial gain for the Russians is recorded. The German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated at 100,000.

Petrograd states that the army of Gen. Hannik has won a striking victory over the German and Austrian in the southeastern theatre where 1,000 prisoners are said to have been taken.

The Belgians are also taking a prominent part in the new offensive movement. Their official announcement reports the capture of a German post on the right bank of the Yser, with the consequent evacuation by the Germans of adjoining trenches.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

It is believed in London that the new move in the west will again bring the Germans face to face with the necessity of making a choice between the two fronts, as was the case earlier in the war. Military writers point out that the Russians are now holding the Austrians and Germans on a front of 700 miles, while the presence of nearly 2,000,000 strongly entrenched Germans has failed to prevent an advance in France. This, they say, must increase the perplexities of the German general staff and react immediately on any plans which have been formed for new attacks in the south or southeast.

The feeling of optimism in London is enhanced by the positive effect which the successes of the Allies are

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pear to have had on the Balkan states. Despatches from Sofia indicate that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the Allies that mobilization of the army was not prompted by hostile motives.

The latest official news from Petrograd is interpreted here as showing that the Russians are distinctly in a better position. This seems to be true even in the region of Dvinsk, where Field Marshal von Hindenberg has concentrated his efforts, perhaps at the expense of the southern front. The German attack now seems to be slackening.

Notwithstanding the successes of the Allies, England is not blinded to the fact that it will be no light task to attempt to push the Germans from positions honeycombed with trenches. Now that the Allies have passed to the offensive they have before them a problem the serious nature of which is fully recognized here.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The tide of war has turned for the Allies on every front.

The greatest artillery onslaught of any war is blowing whole sections of the Germans' Franco-Flanders front to bits. The Allied troops are smashing their way toward the railway lines by which the Teutons hold their grip on Belgium and Northern France. The German losses in the Allied drive that began on Saturday morning are already believed to total more than 100,000.

The Czar has halted the German offensive in the east. Von Hindenberg has been thrown back in his attempts to reach Dvinsk and Riga. The Russians are in the offensive on two-thirds of the eastern battle-front, recapturing villages and taking heavy toll in prisoners.

The Italian War Office claims fresh successes. Serbian artillery is holding up the Austro-German advance, and despatches from Athens today asserted that Bulgaria, three days ago, ready to leap into the war with the Austro-Germans, is hesitating.

The newspapers called for moderation on the part of a wildly enthusiastic British public today. They pointed out that the Allies must have suffered heavily in the victorious smashes toward Lens, and in the Champagne, and that today's official communiques may bring news of serious reverses. They hinted that the sudden offensive movement launched on Saturday may mean only a "feeling out" of the German positions, preliminary to a real offensive, and that the present attacks may cease before night.

Despatches from Paris and from Dutch points today said that the great drive toward the sea and in the Champagne raged without interruption Sunday night and is continuing today.

THOUSANDS DEAD.

The Anglo-French batteries are deluging the German works with a blasting fire. Perhaps no other battles of the western front have seen such savage hand-to-hand bayonet fighting. Thousands of dead and wounded lie amid burning ruins of the village of Souchez now entirely in French hands. Other thousands lie unburied on the slopes of Hill 70, captured by the British in an impetuous charge. German trenches captured by the French in the Champagne region are choked with mangled bodies.

The Germans are rushing new divisions through Belgium to meet the combined Anglo-French attack on the important railway centre of Lens. Throughout the early hours of Sunday German guns poured a frightful fire upon the British positions on the heights west of the town. The enemy poured a steady stream of shells over the summit and down the western slope to prevent the British from bringing up guns for a bombardment of Lens.

GERMANS DAZED. By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—11 a.m.—Reports from the front say that only twenty minutes was required for the French infantry to complete the victory prepared for by sixty hours of violent shelling, and overrun the first line of German trenches north of Perthes, in Champagne. While awaiting the moment for the attack, the French soldiers rested behind their lines, joking and putting their arms in perfect order.

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"After a few hours of intense fire our hopes that our batteries were dominating the situation were transformed to certain conviction," says a wounded officer who took part in the battle.

"The moment for the attack was set for dawn, when the charge was sounded. Whole battalions, reinforced by reserves, bounded forward. The rush was so impetuous that the Germans still alive and wounded in the battered works seemed dazed and unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back, and our reserves to pick up, while the attacking line went on.

WORK OF BAYONET.

"There was little or no musketry. The bayonets did most of the work. The proportion of dead to wounded and prisoners was large. What was left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly execution of the Zouaves."

The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Perthes is only a beginning of the French effort.

Parisians received news of the victory soberly. The newspapers issued unusually large editions, and official bulletins were read from the stages of the theatres last night, the orchestras playing the "Marseillaise." There were no other public demonstrations.

A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving outside Paris, but later it was learned that these trains were filled with German prisoners.

HOURS OF NOBLE JOY. By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Commenting on the decided results gained by the Allies in their latest offensive on the western front the London Daily Mail editorially says:

No such successes have been gained on the western front since the war began. Such hours of noble joy this nation has not known since the closing years of the desperate struggle with Napoleon.

Lloyd George told us that if we had had the guns and shells we should have been in Germany long before now. We must be in Germany if we are to dictate the peace we want. Only a nation in arms can defeat decisively that nation in arms.

The Express says: The advance of the British and French with the continued bombardment of the German positions on the Belgian coast appear to indicate the beginning of a new phase in the west. The day of deliverance is not yet, but the dawn is much sooner than the pessimists fear.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The French and British War Offices reported slight gains along the western front after severe attacks and counter attacks. Berlin declared there had been practically no change in position.

Petrograd issued a report from the Grand Duke Nicholas which confirmed the defeat of the Germans under Gen. von Hindenberg in East Prussia. The Austrians, according to a Russian report, were retreating after a battle, and were being pursued into the Carpathians by the Russians. Another fort at Przemyśl fell.

A French battleship was sunk by the guns of the Austrian forts at Cattaro, according to Berlin reports.

FRENCH ARTILLERY BATTERING GERMAN TRENCHES TO DUST

Allies in West Are Pouring Incessant Avalanche of High Explosive Shells, Tearing and Rending Everything They Strike --- Letter of German Soldiers Tells of Terrible Effectiveness of the Rain of Deadly Missiles---French Official Report Tells of Some Progress

Paris, September 22.—(2.30 p.m.)—The artillery fighting along the western front, so prevalent in the past few weeks, has broken out in Belgium, according to the French official statement given out this afternoon.

The statement follows:— "In Belgium there has been fairly spirited cannonading in the region of Boesinghe. In the sectors of Arras and Agny there was spirited rifle firing last night, which brought out violent artillery exchanges from both sides.

"Between the Somme and the Aisne there has been intermittent bombardment in the region of Auzancourt, Daucourt, and Loges. There have been also artillery engagements to the north of Camp de Chalons; between the Aisne and the Argonne, and in Lorraine in the suburbs of Rehicourt, Nouvion and Ligny.

"French aviators have bombarded the barracks of the enemy at Middlekerke, as well as a railway train between Bruges and Thourout. A group of eight French aviators has effectively bombarded the railway station at Conflans, on the line between Verdun and Metz."

Tribute To Allies' Gunnery

Paris, September 22.—General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, and the Allied commanders on this front—Field Marshal Sir John French and King Albert of Belgium—are developing a new plan of campaign that involves the almost continuous use of artillery on a vast scale along the whole line.

Masoches of artillery have been employed by both sides since the beginning of operations in preparing for infantry attacks, pounding their adversaries' works for an hour or two, then suddenly suspending fire and assaulting with infantry. The Allies are now methodically maintaining their shell fire for days at a time without infantry attacks, dropping projectiles upon the charred front into every fifty yard square, and repeating the process—a deadly, automatic, unceasing pounding. The heavy calibre guns send their storms of shells upon encampments of first reserves behind the lines, and upon bridges and provision trains. Official reports obtained by the French army officers from their own observers, from prisoners, and from

photographs made by aviators, show that parts of the opposing lines which have been subjected to this unceasing bombardment have been rendered entirely untenable, and that the best the Germans can do is to re-occupy their abandoned works after the bombardments have let up and then leave quickly when the showers of projectiles begin to fall again.

In a recent issue the Frankfurter Zeitung published a letter from a German at the front descriptive of the effects of French gunnery.

"Our battery was located twenty miles west of the little village of T," the letter says. "When we arrived most of the buildings were still intact, but had been abandoned by the inhabitants. We intended to instal there our reserve camp, but the French guns entirely demolished the buildings.

"We tried to dig out beams and planks which had not been burned, to construct subterranean shelters, but the French guns made this impossible.

"A little to the south, where another village had been destroyed by French artillery, German troops cleared up the ruins with difficulty and built shelters around the remaining walls. The French soon made this shelter untenable."

Statement on Hesperian

Amsterdam, September 22. — (Via London.)—A semi-official statement issued in Berlin reads as follows:

"After inquiry the German Admiralty contradicts the statement of the British Admiralty and it can now be stated that no German submarine was responsible for the attack on the Hesperian."

Say Vilna Army Safe

London, Sept. 22.—The Russians have escaped the tolls of the Vilna salient and retired in good order, destroying all military works and a considerable portion of the railway, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Post, who says:

"The strategic value of the Vilna salient has been enormous. It was held by some of Russia's best troops and therefore risks were taken profitably which might have been fatal under other circumstances. The stubborn holding of this salient nullified German designs upon Riga and the German left flank is still up in the air.

ONE OF 73RD'S ATTRACTIVE POSTERS

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SWEETHEARTS**
Expect You to
PROTECT THEM

You May Do So With the

73RD

**ROYAL HIGHLANDERS
OF CANADA**

JOIN NOW

At The ARMOURY
429 Bleury Street
MONTREAL

For Service Overseas

GOD SAVE THE KING

73RD HIGHLANDERS GET MANY RECRUITS IN WEEK

It's just a week ago to-day that recruiting commenced for the 73rd Battalion, the unit that bears the same battalion number as the famous Black Watch with which it is allied, and the half-way mark has almost been reached. From far and near have the young men come to enlist with what will be a crack battalion. The fame of the Highland units that the Fifth Royal Highlanders have raised since the war began has spread, and so has the news that the 73rd Battalion is the third unit that to be organized, with the result that some of the finest of the young men of the country gave up good positions, paid their railroad fares and came on to Montreal to enlist with the Highland battalion under the command of Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson. And, strange as it may seem, not one volunteer who has travelled to this city to enlist with the 73rd has been refused admission to the ranks by the examining physicians. The Scotch of this city and neighboring towns have come forward in fine style, and so have the young men of Montreal without ties.

The recruiting commenced with a rush last Saturday morning, and ever since the medical men of the A. M. C. have been kept busy from early in the morning until late at night examining intending recruits. Considering that the physical requirements of the 73rd are up to a high standard, the fact that almost half the battalion has been recruited speaks well for the confidence the recruits have in the officers of the unit, and the number of men secured this week can be hung up as a record.

It will be a "Second Princess Patricia Regiment." The officers are competent. They have passed the examinations of their ranks and have studied military matters for years. The Highland battalion will be sent overseas as a unit, and in the ranks are many brave men with the medal ribbons of many campaigns on their chests. The N. C. O.'s know their duties. They were drilled and whipped into shape for two or three months before recruiting began, and then all were put through a very severe examination by the senior officers of the battalion before they were given their ranks.

The first march out of the new unit will be held one day next week. All who have joined so far have been given their uniforms, and have been drilling every morning on Fletcher's Field, but a march out has not yet been held.

When the battalion, headed by the Piper's Band, under Pipe Major Saunders, goes for a route march through the streets of this city, Montrealers are going to stop, and the majority of those who see the men will murmur, "What a fine body of men."

And a fine body of men they are—the news is spreading in every direction, and it won't be very long before the 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada is a complete unit, ready to leave for overseas.

All the way from Galveston, Texas, did one Montreal man come to join the ranks, and many are following in this recruits steps and coming from afar, and at the present moment are on their way to take up arms with what will be one of Canada's crack units. The type of manhood being attracted by the 73rd is of the country's very finest. An instance can be gathered from the young men who came from

Almonte at their own expense. Seventeen came and seventeen passed. More are coming, until one whole platoon has been recruited. A finer party of young manhood one could not wish to see than those young fellows from Almonte, a thriving Scotch community.

More men are needed for the ranks, for it is planned to bring recruiting to a finish in short order. There is no waiting at the armory for several hours. Application is made to the recruiting officer. The papers are signed and then to the doctor. If the volunteer is successful he gets his uniform the same day. This is all due to the excellent organization of the O. C. and his staff.

Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson has received letters from many well-known officers who are now either at the front or on their way. Among the letters received were the following extracts:

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Cantile, O.C. 42nd Bn. R. H. of C. C.E.F.—"Congratulations on your appointment to command the 73rd Battalion, the next Highland Regiment, from the R. H. of C."

Letter from Brigadier-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., commanding 2nd Canadian division—"Your regiment has already sent two splendid battalions, and I have not the least doubt but that the 73rd, under your

command, will be as good. With best wishes in your good work."

Letter from Major W. H. Clarke-Kennedy, 13th Bn. 1st Can. Division—"Best of luck to you with the new regiment."

Letter from Captain H. F. Walker, 13th Bn. C.E.F.—"I read with a great deal of pride that a third battalion of our regiment is being raised and will come across under your command. I am sure the 73rd will live up to regimental traditions—no one could ask more—and I wish you and your officers the best of luck."

Letter from Captain Sidney Morrissey, of the 13th Bn., staff captain 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian division—"I am delighted to hear you are raising another battalion, and am sure we, the other offspring of the 5th R.H.C., will be proud of the 73rd."

The band of the 73rd is about up to strength, and it is due to the fine playing that a number of recruits were secured this week. Every day route marches were held with a fifteen-minute programme of Scotch music at one of the recruiting tents in the city.

To-day the pipers will play outside the Orpheum Theatre and again this evening. Last night two pipers of the unit were detailed to play when the theatre emptied its evening audience, which had heard Miss Kathleen Clifford, a pretty English musical comedy star, sing the famous recruiting song, "Your King and Country Want You." Miss Clifford sang the song last night, and will do so this afternoon and evening by request.

Among those who were taken on the strength of the battalion this morning were men from Lynn, Mass., Oklahoma City and Ottawa; William White, 543 10th avenue, Rosemount; John P. Jarvis, 1172 Marie Anne St.; William J. MacDonald, 183 Coursol street; Walter H. Vine, 68 Selby St., Westmount; Jack McEwan, 140 St. Hubert street; Samuel Carnell, 93 Leber street, Point St. Charles; William J. Ross, 69 City Councillor street; Charles Ginn, Perry's Boarding House, St. Lambert; Hugh Brown, 43 Anderson street; George D. Nelson, 774 De l'Eppe street; John Cole, 250 Mackay street; Francis Miller, 59 Metcalfe street; Alexander Stewart, 554

Bordeaux street; Albert Kennedy, 94 Young street; Stanley Murray, 1600 Cadieux street; George B. Leslie, Lynn, Mass.; Harry W. Seymour, 150 City Hall avenue; Howland P. Eger-ton, Molson's Bank, St. Catherine St. West; John Clifton Townsend, Oklahoma City, U.S.A.; Albert E. Baker, 213 Nicolet street; Fred Ross, Trenton, Ont.; James Stewart, 207 Deline street; Walter Burnett, 318 Mackay street; John M. Miles, 1038 Messier street; Delbert Shirley, 24 Grand Trunk street; Edward Hill, 81 Hickson street; Charles Mills, Jr., 226 Stanley street; Arthur L. Goodfellow, 1544 Hutchison street; John N. Dice, 2415 Hutchison street; William Holly, 64 Minnie street, Point St. Charles; Napoleon Stanford, 97 Church street; Gordon Bytheway, 63 Souvenir avenue; Cranston Shaw, 6 Buckingham street; William B. Blanche, 412 Slater street, Ottawa; Robert Haxton, 373 Gladstone avenue, Ottawa; Robert Watson, Richmond, Ont.; William Paul, 119 Canning street; Gianni Dandy, 20 Alexander street; Richard J. Hamilton, Three Rivers, P.Q.; John S. Buchanan, 1900 Hutchison street; Albert Hood, 255 Hingston avenue, Notre Dame de Grace; George Edgar, 463 Aylmer street.

AEROPLANE FUND CLOSED.

The Board of Trade Aeroplane Fund will close to-day. Up to last night the amount received was \$11,242, but several unpaid subscriptions which are expected to-day, will bring the total up to nearly \$13,000. A separate fund started by Mr. G. R. Lighthall, secretary of the Overseas Club, has been subscribed to the extent of over \$6,000, which amount, when augmented, will provide for the sending of a fourth fully-equipped armed aeroplane from Montreal. At a meeting next week the Board of Trade fund will be turned over to Mr. Lighthall, who will arrange for forwarding the money to England.

AIDING THE RED CROSS.

A concert and dance held by the Longueuil Boat Club last night, in aid of the Red Cross Society, drew a crowded house. Commadore Alan Carmichael presided.

SCENE OF THE BRITISH VICTORY.



On the map appearing above the British gains between La Bassée and Arras, in northern France, are represented by the shaded area. East of Loos the map, through an inadvertence, does not do full justice to the British gain, which began on a five-mile front east of Vermeles and Grenay and was carried as far as Hill 70, which is within two miles of Lens. The Germans came back strong north of Loos, and it is not clear yet that the British will be able to hold on at Hill 70, where their line must form an acute salient. Last night, however, General French cabled: "East of Loos our offensive is progressing", which leads to the expectation of further big news. The British reached the western edge of Hullock and retain their positions in quarries there. These changed hands several times but yesterday the British "repulsed a number of counter attacks and inflicted heavy loss." The British dominate the road between La Bassée and Lens and are in striking distance of the railway. Further south the French captured the Carleul Chateau, the Cabaret Rouge, Souchez, and La Folle and reached the Lens-Arras road just west of Thelus.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—"Infantry attacks began at noon Saturday," said a soldier wounded in the Champagne fighting in describing the operations which resulted in an important gain for the French. "My regiment was acting as a support. For three days our artillery had been making an appalling din by day and night. Big guns hurled shells without respite.

"We infantry, waiting for the end of it, began to get impatient. Saturday we ate heartily at eleven o'clock and then took a cover arms. Finally, at noon, our chiefs shouted 'Forward.' We began to yell like men possessed. With a single bound we were out of the trenches. It was pretty hot in front of us.

"The boys who had gone ahead were doing good work and were already beyond the German trenches. We reached them in our turn at the double. The trenches were filled up to the brim with German bodies. Further on we saw enormous craters in which many Germans had been buried by falling earth. Here and there a boot pro-

truded, and we tugged at them to see if any were living, but they were not. We didn't stop long, but pushed on.

"To our right we saw a strong enemy contingent sheltered in a pit with machine guns. They didn't last long, for we fell on them with the bayonet. It was a pretty stiff bit of fencing. Seeing themselves done for the survivors held up their hands. Some, however, although prisoners, still fired at us. My left hand was pierced by a revolver bullet fired point blank by an artilleryman. My captain knocked him down and sat on his chest."

All of the wounded who have arrived here were covered from head to foot with chalky mud. Most of them were wearing the new light steel helmets, which they declared had saved thousands of lives. One who had no helmet and whose head was cut by a glancing machine gun bullet said: "In the thickest of the infantry attack I arrived with my company at the German artillery positions. Gunners, mixed up with infantrymen, huddled around the pieces. All of them surrendered. Our artillery had completely rendered them."

"We're off to fight the Germans, and cheerfully we go,
We're off to fight the Germans, and we don't fear the foe
We've come from the east, we've come from the west,
We've crossed the deep blue sea,
And we're off to fight the Germans for home and liberty."

Terrible Gun Fire of Allies Completely Stupefied Enemy

French Wounded Tell How Germans, Huddled Around Guns, Surrendered in Bunches.

A Graphic Story of a Visit To the Canadian Trenches; What Was Seen and Heard

An Endless Maze of Deep Ditches Everlastingly Turning to the
Right and Left—Where Canadians Play Games, Eat and
Sleep—Where the Lines are Called Streets Named
After Officers and Where Men Ask Eagerly
After News of Another World.

Note:—This is the first descriptive article of a visit to the Canadian trenches made by a party of Canadian Journalists in charge of a British Staff officer.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, October 4.—"It will be all right to take the car on a bit farther. Have you both got gas helmets? Very well, lets get in."

The car's progress out of Brigade Headquarters gave the occupants the same sort of treatment as the dice get inside the box. It was only a short journey, though, a matter of a mile or so. In the fields on the way up the peasant was gathering in his crops, his children assisting him. They took no notice of us, no more notice than they took of the noise of the artillery in the rear and the purr of a shell passing over them. The troops we passed in the lane did show some slight curiosity about us. It was evidently a spectacle a little out of the common for a couple of civilians to be motoring in the direction we were taking.

"Now, don't hesitate to run for cover if a shell should come our way," said the Staff Officer who was with us. He had dismissed the car, with orders to the chauffeur to take it close under the trees some way back. "It won't look foolish. It will merely be proper caution. Things have been quiet here lately, but one never knows. You did bring a helmet apiece, did you not? Slung them over your shoulder like this. They certainly are things which one could not possibly share with another."

TRENCHES LOOK LIKE DITCHES IN A COUNTRY ROAD

We struck off the lane on to a bare patch, and came to a stretch of excavation, with the soil thrown up on one side only. It reminded one of the works of the speculative builder in England, whose manner it is everlastingly to be "opening up" new trenches in suburban districts. The works here were deserted, and you almost expected to find a gang of navvies taking their meal under the lee of a wagon. But we were in France—or perhaps Belgium, I dare not be more precise—and this ordinary-looking excavation was the beginning of a tangle of pas-

sages two feet or a little more in breadth, and eight, ten, twelve or in places perhaps fourteen feet in depth. Passages cut in the common clay soil for miles on end, but never for more than a score of yards in a straight line. Passages where the Canadian soldiers eat and sleep, write letters and play chess. Passages where quite comfortable seats have been placed by the wayside. Passages in which puppies are taught tricks, and in which tiny frogs, native to this district, are gently impressed into displaying their agility. Passages in which a man often passes his waking hours with those foolish little devices which come to the mind of anyone glued to one spot for a prolonged spell, and forced to all but complete idleness. Passages in which a man does pretty well everything except mount the parapet and take a view of the country. Passages which the newcomer enters full of lusty life and maybe an hour later is quietly laid aside by his fellows for burial after dark. Passages which we—civilians—glibly refer to as "the trenches."

LINE ARE CALLED AVENUES AND NAMED AFTER OFFICERS

We scramble with our leader into the communicating trench. Ten yards progress and we follow him sharply to the right. We are always following him to the right, or else to the left. We pass along Currie avenue, and afterwards into McHarg Place, and later into Leekie avenue. We walk for two whole hours behind our guide, and he never fails to disappear continually round the corner on the route. Except for this it is easy walking. There has been no rain for many days, and the double wall of clay (a couple of inches only, at times, from both shoulders) is perfectly dry. Underfoot is a well-made wooden pathway, the little cross-pieces arranged in the hit-and-miss fashion, a couple of inches space between each cross-piece.

Underneath this pathway is a tiny ditch. In fine weather this little culvert does its duty well. When it rains hard its good offices break down from sheer overwork. In such a case the man in the trenches does the tramp with water flowing about him up to his hips.

When you find sandbags above your head on one side you know you have arrived at the trench proper. The men you meet, too, are dawdling about, not, as in the communicating trench, just stolidly tramping along. I had a notion, before I saw for myself, that men "holding the trenches" did so by standing at regular intervals, rifle in hand, on the alert for what might happen any moment. Nothing like it in reality. As we kept making the everlasting turn to the right or to the left, we would come up at regular intervals with a man sitting on one of those wayside benches and idly reading a page of a Canadian newspaper of the fortnight but one before last. "Good morning," says the Staff Officer as the man stands up on the instant.

The Staff Officer must have wished a couple of hundred good mornings in his progress. "You find it pretty quiet this morning, don't you?" he would ask on occasion. "Very quiet, sir," would be the answer.

A good deal has been written, and prominent men have enlarged in speeches upon the "splendid spirit" of the men in the trenches. It may be that this insistence upon the "splendid spirit" will lead some folk to picture our soldiers as of the ever-singing ever-laughing type. Pity if this is so, for it would be a poor idea of the splendid spirit of reality shown by our fellows. Take some trifling incidents of our two-hour tramp as an example. I paused for a moment to pass a word with a chap from Calgary who was cooking bits of steak in a brazier. "It looks all right," I remarked by way of opening the conversation. "Sure," he replied. "We get first-rate meat just now." Another man came round the corner. "Let's have a bit of your kindling, Jim," said the newcomer. A yard or so away a third trench resident was shaving. Like all the other soldiers we met, these three were vastly interested in seeing a civilian in the trenches. The stranger could tell them something, for instance, about the Zeppelin raids upon London. The whole world might have been living in the trenches for all the talk they made about it. In their view, we in London—going to bed in four-posters and getting bombed—were leading the extraordinary life! Our guide spoke to one man about a shell having destroyed a portion of the trench. "The working-party made it all right again last night, sir," was the reply. The speaker might have been referring to the wind having lifted off the roof of his chicken house!

Of course you have heard about the dug-outs. You imagine them as many holes in the ground. So they are in a manner of speaking. You come at intervals to a space cut out of the clay, in much the same style as a space is sometimes left in the wall of a church, and in which there reposes the recumbent effigy of some viola knight or holy man of old. In such space in the trenches the temporary occupant deposits his great-coat, his blanket, and the smaller articles of his kit. Often enough the occupant is there himself—snoring. At another point you notice a pair of boots sticking out of a hole. They would never stick at such an angle unless the wall was something supporting them. You are forced to the conclusion that the owner's feet are supporting them, and that his body is farther up the hole.

MONTREAL V.C. AND D.S.O. ARE NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBORS IN THE DUG-OUTS

We arrived at a whole row of quite the latest thing in dug-outs. I suppose I must not mention names, but a Montreal V. C. and a Montreal D. S. O. were next-door neighbors here. The residences were quite classy. They were made of stout planks with a few tons of earth on top, and the tenants were positive that at least two shells could drop plump on any one of these residences before a change of quarters would become imperative.

Trench hospitality was pressed upon us. "I do wish you'd stay for dinner," urged the V. C. Not a month before, by the way, I had met him in the Savoy Hotel, along with the D. S. O., both on six days' leave. We hadn't time to stop. "Well, then let's make you a cup of tea." We really could not resist this, for the morning's walk in the sun had been warm work. The D. S. O. scuttled along the trenches and returned in a few minutes with a tin of hot water. He mentioned he had been sure he could find some of the men with water on the boil if he looked along the trenches.

CONTINUOUS BOOM OF GUNS BREAKS ONCE PEACEFUL LIFE

All through the two-hour journey we heard the guns of both armies exchanging their own peculiar compliments in the near distance. More than once our guide bade us bend as we walked. "It's a nasty bit, just here," he explained. "I'm going through one 'nasty bit' we heard the whistle of a bullet. Our guide was not sure, but he thought a sniper had been after us. Once or twice when we looked towards the parapet we saw a small wooden cross marking the place where some brave fellow was buried. The memorial in a few cases, would not be more than a foot from the trench. The man must have fallen long before this particular trench was dug, or before it was thought of taking a trench in this direction.

"The Germans are not a hundred yards from this spot. Take a look through my periscope." Sure enough, at about the distance indicated, was a line of excavated earth, with barbed wire in front. It seemed grotesque to think this low mound of earth in front could have any sinister associations. "Better take it down," remarked our guide, as he lowered the periscope. "They'll spot it if we're not careful, and it's an easy matter to get a broken jaw, or something worse, from a periscope smashed by rifle fire."

Such things go to the trivial round and the common task of trench life. Nothing glorious about it, nothing even novel about it for those who follow the life. For all they know it may last for months more. Whatever happens, they will be ready.

MAJOR E. G. M. CAPE



Who will Command the new Heavy Battery to be raised in Montreal

ANOTHER HEAVY BATTERY WILL BE ORGANIZED HERE

Another Heavy Battery will be raised in Montreal, for overseas service. Major E. G. M. Cape, of the 21st Westmount Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, will command.

The authorization for the raising of this battery was received yesterday from Ottawa, and it is understood the organization will be begun at once. The artillery has always been a popular branch of the service in this city, and it is expected there will be little difficulty in securing the men.

The headquarters of the battery will be at 444 St. James street, and recruiting will be begun almost immediately. The battery will have an establishment of five officers and 166 rank and file.

60TH BATTALION.

The 60th Battalion is working hard to obtain 400 men within the next three or four weeks. Although this number is not needed to bring the battalion up to strength, the recruiting of that many will enable the company officers to weed out some men who are not up to the high standard that Lieut.-Col. Dansereau likes to see established. The Battalion is 840 strong.

The English-speaking company will soon be up to strength. The company is under the command of Capt. Williams, who holds the rank of major in the English Territorials. One of the officers is Lieut. Clarence Howell, a local newspaper man, who for many years has taken a deep interest in military work.

The Laval Stationary Hospital will hold a church parade next Sunday. All ranks of the unit will be uniformed. After church they will be entertained at a smoking concert being arranged by friends of the officers. Lieut.-Col. Georges Beauchamp, the officer commanding, has received congratulations from Dr. P. E. Lachapelle, dean of the Medical Faculty at Laval University and from Mayor Martin.

HAD RAPID PROMOTION



Sergt. William Mills joined the 42nd Highlanders as a private on March 28 last and has since received his three stripes. Sergt. Mills, who previous to enlisting ran a number of successful smokers in Point St. Charles, is now promoting boxing in his regiment. He is a well-known football player and has held the position of manager of the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Club, and was also vice-president of the G.T.A.P. Club.

WILDERNESS OF LITTLE CROSSES IS FLANDERS

**War Will Be Won, Declares
Lieut.-Col. the Rev. Canon
Almond, When Spirit of the
Trenches Seizes Men Who
Are Yet at Home**

"If you want this war stopped give us men and more men," declared Lieut. Col. the Rev. Canon Almond in his address at Windsor Hall last evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the "Last Post Fund" and Commander J. F. Walsh, was in the chair. "Good men are wanted and right now," the chaplain continued amidst an ovation. "Bad men do not fill in and our boys at the front would not stand for it. The war will never be ended by guns until some of the spirit of the men at the front touches the men of Montreal and the men all over the Empire. If there is a God at all He is Omnipotent, and if God is Omnipotent He has something to do with this war, and if I did not believe that a new day is coming out of this dark day; if I did not believe in God, I would not go back to Flanders and stand by the men. I don't believe for a minute that even we will break through the German lines, no more than I believe they could break through our lines. We are in a deadlock and we will remain in a deadlock until the Dardanelles falls.

Ready for Years.

"Germany has been preparing for war for fifty years," the speaker declared, "for fifty years German philosophy had abandoned Christ. Britain was unprepared for this war, yet her unpreparedness is her justification before the world to-day. Britain's entry into this war has been the saving of civilization. Her army was very small—150,000 men is all she was able to put in the field while combat-ing nations had millions. What could those men do?

"Wait till the history of this war is written. Telling how the Canadian soldiers fought at the Battle of Ypres. At Ypres the Canadians were called upon to hold the most hazardous position on the whole front, this they gloriously did. Flanders is a large grave-yard. Many's the man I buried there—Dig a grave and lay him down. Flanders is a wilderness of little crosses.

"Death is only an incident in life, after all. So let us share in this great struggle so that we may rejoice in the victory that is to come."

ALLIES PREPARE FOR EVERY MOVE ON BATTLE FRONT

*Abundantly Supplied with Munitions—Shells
Pouring in Daily to Front—Adequate Reserves
—Atmosphere Forecasting Concerted Action*

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 9. — The Allies are now abundantly supplied with war munitions, not to mention the stream of shells pouring to the front each day. They have adequate reserves. These things, with the continued activity of the Anglo-French artillery, convinces Paris that something is about to happen on the western front.

My observations on a recent tour of the battlefield lead to the conclusion that the Allies are ready for any event, whether offensive or defensive. If the sudden display of activity in the Argonne reported last night means a real German drive southward to isolate Verdun fortress, then the Crown Prince is due for a surprise.

Though I have frequently visited the front since the beginning of the war, I can truthfully say that an almost startling change seems to have been wrought during the last ninety days, more than during all the other months together.

Even last spring—mystery sur-

rounded the front works much like scaffolding hides a building under construction. The scaffolding is gone now, revealing the finished structure, impressive in the power one senses as concealed inside.

Everything is in the same state of preparedness noted aboard ship when the first dropping barometer foretells a hurricane. Everywhere I saw the finishing touches being administered to the latest perfections of a war machine which seemed only awaiting the touch of a button to take on motion.

Considerable significance is attached to recent events in the world war, including the fact that the Czar has assumed supreme command of the Russian army and navy, Gen. Joffre's visit to Italy, following on Lord Kitchener's visit to France, King Albert's visit to Gen. Joffre, and other visits between commanding officers.

All these things, together with official admission that the British now hold a much more extended line on the western front, enhance the impression that the Allies plan concerted action in a new offensive.

AIR RAID ON HEART OF LONDON LAST NIGHT KILLS 20, WOUNDING 88

**Latest Murder Trip of Huns Attended by Heavy
Death-Toll—Two Women and Six Children
Dead—Twenty-Seven Women and Thirteen
Children Among Wounded**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Twenty persons were killed and eighty-eight wounded in last night's Zeppelin raid on London.

All the killed and wounded were civilians except that one soldier was killed and three wounded.

Forty-eight men, twenty-seven women and thirteen children are wounded.

These figures were given out here officially today. The German airship flew over the eastern counties of England and the London district.

AIR RAIDERS REACH HEART OF LONDON

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The most destructive air-raid in history was made on London last night. The British Press Bureau stated this afternoon that twenty persons were killed and eighty-eight wounded. The extent of property damage had not been permitted to pass the censor at one p.m., New York time. It was known, however, that several fires were caused by the bombs. Private messages indicated that the raid was on the very heart of London.

The censor allowed Marconi's statement that he "saw Zeppelins used" last night to be cable to New York. On his visits to London, Marconi, it is a well-known fact, usually stops at a hotel near Trafalgar Square.

In the Trafalgar Square district, thought to have been reached, are hotels housing a large portion of the American colony. If Zeppelins dropped bombs on Trafalgar Square, they were directly above one of the principal American centres of London. The Metropolitan Hotel, the Grand Hotel, and the Victoria Hotel, all popular with Americans, are either on the Square or only a block away. The Carlton hotel is also nearby, as are Morley's and the Golden Cross hotels, all well known to Americans.

The great Nelson column is in the centre of the Square and behind it is the National Gallery, which houses London's art treasures.

Steamship and banking offices used as American rendezvous are on Cockspur street in the Square. The other end of Trafalgar Square is the Strand, the most famous street in the English-speaking world. The Trafalgar Square section is largely a business community with scarcely any residences. A number of large hotels and clubs, however, are located in this district.

ZEPPELINS' RECORD TO DATE.

In no previous raid have the Zeppelins reached the heart of London, though Zeppelins on August 17 bombarded the east and north-east sections of the city, where working men reside. The British Press Bureau on that occasion announced that ten persons had been killed and thirty-six wounded.

The largest number of killed reported by the British Press Bureau on any previous raid was sixteen, when England was raided on June 16. The largest number of casualties (dead and wounded), reported on any previous raid was fifty-six. This was on the raid on Tuesday night of this week when thirteen persons were killed and forty-three wounded.

The total casualties reported today were 308.

Adapting the figures of the British Press Bureau, Zeppelins and German Taubes have caused the deaths of 117 persons, all but one of them civilians, and have wounded more than three hundred persons since the war began.

Cable despatches to the United Press today indicated that there were separate raids during the night. A message was received by the United Press last night stating that a Zeppelin had been raided. It was evident from the time of the raid that the raid was

made early in the evening. A second cable message was received early today, reporting "another raid," and stating that details as to casualties would be given out later. It is thought possible that this second raid was made several hours later, possibly in the early hours of this morning.

WHAT CHICAGO HEARD.

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Chicago Daily News this afternoon carried the following:

The following cable despatch was received by the Daily News today from one of its correspondents in London:

"Daily News staff and offices safe."

Signed, E. PERCY NOEL.

"A second despatch from Mr. Noel says simply: 'All well.' It is evident from these messages that the raid on the British capital by Zeppelin airships last night was over or near what is called 'the heart of London.'"

"The Daily News office there is on Trafalgar Square, not far from such landmarks as St. James Palace, Westminster Abbey, the Parliament buildings and the Charing Cross railroad station."

German Aviators Raid the Suburbs of French Capital

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A German air raid on Paris, the first in many months, and French attacks on railway stations held by the Germans, featured today's official reports.

German aeroplanes bombarded the suburbs of Paris at an early hour today. The Government will permit announcement as to the casualties as soon as full details are received.

French dirigibles bombarded the railway station at Neule, 15 miles southwest of St. Quentin, during the night. French aviators showered bombs on the station at Challerange, a railway junction in the rear of the German Crown Prince's army. Fifty bombs were hurled on the Challerange station, and it is reported that great damage was done.

Paris itself has been immune from air raids for several months, though the German lines are but a little more than fifty miles from the city. Elaborate precautions taken by the Paris authorities have rendered it extremely difficult for German taubes to reach the city. French airmen patrol the sky nightly, and there is a splendid system by which the coming of enemy aeroplanes is signalled by cities to the north.

The last attempt to reach Paris was made by German aviators on August 28. A squadron of four aeroplanes crossed the French lines on the Aisne and sped toward Paris. They were encountered by French airmen a few miles outside Paris, and tried to turn back after dropping bombs on neighboring villages.

The raid on Paris reported today probably is in retaliation for the recent French raid on Saarbrücken, and other German towns in which German civilians, according to German reports, were killed.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The raid of Zeppelins last night is described by the Pall Mall Gazette as "Londoner's first glimpse of the war at close quarters."

The Evening Standard speaks of the coolness shown everywhere, but warns the public against the "noticeably widespread and dangerous disposition to regard the affair as a species of spectacle."

It suggests that in addition to the Zeppelin, which within limits, "is a terrible instrument of war," there is also danger from anti-aircraft guns. Therefore the public, it says, would be well advised to take aerial visitors more seriously than it did last night.

Last night's official statement concerning the airship raid stated that the Zeppelins "visited the eastern counties and the London district."

English newspapers are prohibited from publishing unofficial details concerning such attacks, but the foregoing guarded references indicate that the Zeppelins approached the heart of the city more closely than on previous occasions.

Special Star Cable by William G. Shepherd, of the United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—"If I were Count Zeppelin, I would protest before the world against the Kaiser using my invention as I saw Zeppelins used last night," Guglielmo Marconi, the noted Italian inventor, told the United Press this afternoon.

"How sad and sick at heart Count Zeppelin must be," continued Mr. Marconi. "If my invention were used to kill harmless men, women and children like that, I would shout out my protest to my own King and before the entire world."

"I don't know how many people were killed last night, but if there were 50,000 slain it would not have changed the course of the war. Deaths and fires have no more effect on war in such a case than if they had been caused by the lightning."

"The Germans might just as well have slain helpless men, women and children in Berlin, so far as affecting the Allies was concerned."

Marconi was silent a moment.

ASKED IN THE TRENCHES Why More Canadians Are Not at the Front

(Special to The Gazette.)

Halifax, N.S., September 24.—Private S. L. Chambers, of Truro, blinded in battle at the front, and who regained his sight when the Hesperian was torpedoed, arrived home tonight and was given a great reception by the citizens. He was met at the train by the mayor, councillors and two bands.

Private Chambers was taken by automobile to the town hall, where patriotic speeches were made. Chambers was called on for an address and made a good reply. He called on the young men to enlist and said the boys in the trenches wondered why more volunteers were not coming, for all the men Canada could send were needed.

Private Chambers' sight in both eyes is now quite good.

SIR John French is sixty-three years old to-day. While Saturday's battle had no connection with the fact it certainly added to the celebration of the Field Marshal's fete. He has been simply deluged with congratulatory messages.



73rd, 69th, 57th and Artillery Draw Good Men for Active Service

Although the armories of the 73rd Battalion on Bleury street presented a somewhat deserted appearance yesterday, all that has been changed. On Thursday night practically all the men who had been recruited and were in the city, were sent to join the remainder of the battalion at Valcartier. As a result, yesterday, the armories looked empty, and gave the impression of being a school during holiday time rather than the headquarters of a smart Highland unit.

But before the end of the day some fifty more men had joined and were learning the rudiments of squad drill. Some of them were fussing with their kilts, as particular as debutantes about the way the skirt hung and the position of the sporran. At the tables where the recruiting officers are found were other young men making out their attestation papers. The stream does not lessen. The men are still coming forward.

The type of men also continues to be high. Not a day passes but the officers receive communications from some one such as W. Martin of the Bank of Montreal in Granby, and A. Brown in the Bank of Commerce in the same community. They stated that they had been medically examined, had been pronounced fit, and wanted to know if a place could be found for them in the 73rd.

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN VICTORY



One of The Journal's special cables to-day indicates that the Germans were terribly desperate in attempting to stem the British advance. Just above the Yser river is located the village of Loo, now held by the British. Below the Yser river is the heart of the British offensive.

WHERE ARMIES CLASH TO-DAY



This map shows how the Austro-German forces plan to cross the north-east corner of Serbia, go through Bulgaria and strike at the British-French force which is fighting its way towards Constantinople. The other European battle fronts are indicated on the map. It is where the French thrusts are needed that the Allies have gained a great victory.

BRITISH WOUNDED START TO ARRIVE

No Definite Word of Canadians,
But 3rd Brigade May Have
Taken Part

[Canadian Associated Press.]

London, September 29.—The Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe received the first batch of wounded who participated in the British advance Saturday. The medical staff had expected the arrival of Canadians, but the newcomers consist of men of Scottish and English regiments. None of these could say positively whether the Canadians had been engaged, but the third brigade said one of them were in the trenches near one point where stubborn fighting took place. There is ample evidence that several Scottish regiments were in action.

Having carried three trenches the Scots met the Germans in the open. "The Germans," said one Highlander, "appeared in fear of the bayonet and many were very ready to surrender." "They put up a fight to check the British advance, and there was a terrible fire from German guns which had been placed in houses, but our onslaught was too great. 'Come on boys, nothing can beat ye,' shouted our sergeant, who had taken the place of a wounded officer. We took a village

ITALIANS REPULSE

ATTACKS

Rome, Sept. 28, via Paris, Sept. 29.—(Official Report.)—The following official statement from the Italian general headquarters was made public to-day: "In the Cividale zone the enemy again tried several attacks in the direction of Caplanca and Cedes. The assiduous vigilance and firm resistance of our troops caused these attempts to fail.

"On Carso the advance of the enemy towards Selz also was driven back.

"Enemy artillery threw a number of inflammable shells into Monfalcone, Mandria and Adria, but the rapid intervention of our batteries silenced the enemy's fire."

THINKS FORCING OF DARDANELLES DUE ANY MINUTE

Seaman on Scandinavian
Brings News from
Achi Baba

AUSTRALIANS AND GURKHAS FRIENDS

Hillmen Make Excellent
Scouts Owing to Sen-
sitive Hearing

The Allies are halfway up the preliminary slopes of Achi Baba and the Dardanelles are due to be forced any minute. This is the news Walter Horrocks brings with him from the Dardanelles. Horrocks is now on the Allan liner Scandinavian, but ran troops for three months in the Allan liner Scotlan from Alexandria to Lemnos and from Lemnos to the fighting zone, where the troops were transhipped into lighters.

"They captured a hill when I was there," said Horrocks this morning, "and had reinforcements been available the whole Turkish position would have fallen. As it was the Allies had dug in half way up the slopes towards the commanding positions."

Speaking of the troops on Lemnos and at Alexandria, Horrocks stated that the Australians and Gurkhas are the most picturesque. "The Gurkhas are great pals of the Australians," he said, "and they like each other in many ways. The Gurkhas have been of great assistance to the Australians in their scouting work."

REGIMENTS WIPED OUT

Germans Taken at Loos Tell of Their Losses

London, September 28.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in France, in a description of the bombardment which preceded Saturday's attack on the Germans, says:

"The German lines became smothered in dust, their parapets melted away and their barbed-wire entanglements disappeared. Those sleeping thirty or forty miles away were awakened by the dull rumbling, while even at that distance the displacement of air was clearly felt.

"At the outset the weather prospects were not favorable, but before midnight a change set in and the morning broke dull but fine, with a slight mist which was reminiscent of the opening days of the Alsne and Neuve-Chapelle.

"Most of the German prisoners were taken in the village of Loos. The village was surrounded on three sides and the Germans were forced to surrender when their ammunition ran out. They said their losses had been very heavy, entire regiments having been wiped out."

BID FAREWELL TO MAJOR G. W. BIRKS

Y.M.C.A. Members Take Leave of Future Head of Work Among Canadian Forces

CONSIDER SOLDIERS FIRST

Major Birks Urges Members to Make Sacrifice for Comfort of Men Under Training in Montreal

Major Gerald W. Birks, who is about to leave for Europe, where he will take charge of the work which the Y.M.C.A. has assumed among the members of the Canadian expeditionary forces both at the front and the camps in England, was accorded a warm farewell as the guest of honor at a supper given by the association in the Drummond street building last evening. Major Birks, who will sail on Tuesday from New York, is also to act as the special representative from Canada of the international Y.M.C.A. committee.

In addressing the large gathering which had assembled to wish him God-speed, Major Birks said that his first idea in going to the front had been to seek some minor lay position in which he could be of use, but since he had been called upon to undertake this more important work, he could not do otherwise than accept it, strong in the faith that he would be enabled to carry it out. His instructions from Ottawa, he went on, were to go over to England and report as soon as possible to the officer in command of the Shorncliffe camp, whence he would in all probability be ordered to go to London, where his headquarters would be. He expected to remain in London for the first two or three weeks, after which he would go over for eight days to the front in order to get in touch with the Y.M.C.A. administration there.

In London, Major Birks said his first duty would be to arrange for closer union between the Canadian Y.M.C.A. and the British Council of the association. While the latter had been most generous in money and most generous in men, the speaker said that the Canadian organization had not taken full advantage of the facilities offered and that things had not run as smoothly as they might have between the two.

Dr. Moff, who is at the head of the general Y.M.C.A. organization in its relation to the soldiers, had urged upon Major Birks the importance of getting the officers of the organization into as close personal touch as possible with every soldier, whether at the front or in the training camps, and it would be his object to promote this end.

After giving an account of the manner in which the Y.M.C.A. work is conducted among the different sections of the forces fighting in France, Major Birks appealed to the members of the association who remain in Canada to do all in their power for the soldiers prior to their departure from this country.

"In these war times," he said, "the soldiers ought to take precedence in everything. I think we ought to feel that every secretary and every department and every branch in this city is called upon to put the soldier first. If any of our own members kick because of the privileges given to the soldiers, put it up to them that this is part of their war duties, and I think, as individuals, members of our associations can only reach their highest ideal through some sacrifice."

Tribute to Major Birks for his past work for the Y.M.C.A. and his eminent qualifications for the duties he is about to undertake was made by the chairman, Mr. J. W. Knox, and other speakers, including Dr. A. W. Thornton, Mr. John W. Ross and Mr. R. C. Holden, of whom the latter presented to Major Birks a leather dispatch case, as a parting gift from the Y.M.C.A.

Addresses were also given by Mr. C. K. Calhoun, who reviewed the work of the Y.M.C.A. in connection with the soldiers, and Dr. Smith, physical director of the association, who gave an account of what is being done at the Valcartier camp.

Among those present, besides the speakers, were Messrs. Henry Birks, A. O. Dawson, Lemuel Cushing, Geo. Lyman, William M. Birks, Dr. Frank D. Adams, R. H. Harrower, D. A. Budge, John Kennedy, C. C. Holland, Walter Cushing, Dr. H. S. Shaw, John Murphy, A. D. Anderson, R. C. Logan, Robert Henderson, Lieut.-Col. the Rev. Dr. Johnston, S. W. Cuthbert, J. S. Parke, G. S. Rorke, J. H. Denison, A. E. Shaw, W. J. Holliday, C. M. Farland, H. B. Rorke, G. H. Elliott and W. A. Wilson with many other friends of Major Birks and members of the association.

BIG INCOME TAX FOR THE RUSSIANS

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27.—The Russian Government, in addition to the war tax imposed on persons who are exempt from military service, proposes to impose a new general war tax of two per cent on all persons whose income exceeds 500 rubles (\$250).

The Government has granted a moratorium for six months to the inhabitants of the provinces of Vilna, Grodno, Kovno, Courland, Livonia and Minsk.

JOFFRE STARTS MOST TERRIBLE BATTLE OF WAR

Scene Worthy of Dante's Inferno
is Being Enacted on Western Front

LITERALLY BLASTED OUT

Allies Are Prepared to Continue
Their Flattening Out and
Onslaught Tactics Until

Decisive Victory is Achieved

Paris, September 23.—In the last seven days the war has taken a heavier toll of human life than in any previous period. Careful calculations show that not less than half a million soldiers have been killed, wounded or captured in Europe's fifteen-hundred-mile battle line—that is, on the west from Belgium to Switzerland; in Italy, from Trent to Trieste; on the eastern front, along the Danube; on the Gallipoli Peninsula; along the Caucasian Mountains, and from Bukovina to the Baltic.

Of the two battles waged in France, that in Champagne was far the fiercer and bigger. General Joffre himself conducted the advance, not as a picturesque general on a white charger, but sitting attentively at a kitchen table in a wine shop behind the lines, while his aides with telephone receivers attached to their ears shouted the latest developments of the various attacking columns.

A staff officer states that General Joffre sat impassively with eyes glued on a huge map, making no comments, but giving concise orders in a quiet and unemotional voice.

Meanwhile, a few miles distant, a scene worthy of Dante's Inferno was being enacted. In the dead of night scores of thousands of blue-clad French infantry leapt out of their trenches at the word of command and dashed across the ground, turned up like a ploughfield by shells.

What the Germans saw in his shell-battered trench when the rockets' starlight illuminated the grim spectacle was the gleaming point of a fixed bayonet handled by an infuriated soldier wearing an anti-gas mask, which gave him the appearance of a demon.

From a distance the battle-field formed a phantasmagorical spectacle. Lit by greenish lights, whose rays pierced the dense clouds, smoke and poison gases, the troops were seen swaying in a titanic struggle, wherein no quarter was given or asked. All around flames leapt from concealed batteries, belching high explosives and shrapnel.

The victory, which produced the greatest number of prisoners the Allies have yet gained in a single action, was won in true Hindenburg manner. The attacking forces were divided into three columns.

While the right and left wings swept forward the central body remained quiescent until the advance on the flanks began to converge and act as powerful pinchers. Then the centre delivered the last blow, netting a regiment after regiment.

One of the most terrible features of the battle was the number of German artillerymen driven mad by the terrific cannonade.

The French wounded brought to Paris say that during the advance they came upon groups huddled around their guns, which they made no effort to serve. Some were dumb. The rest of others chattered, while still others screamed wildly.

"These poor wretches," said one soldier, "were quite harmless, gone stark mad."

The advance might have gone still further but for the fact that the Germans had constructed a huge series of polygonal fortifications as a second line of defence, which the French guns had not played upon. A study of the map, however, shows it was a distinct artillery victory for the French. They literally blasted four kilometres.

Between the German first and second lines so utter was the destruction, even positions protected by converging gunfire were carried without extraordinary effort. However strong the second network of German defences, the French are prepared to employ the necessary weight of metal to flatten them out as they did the first line.

This, in fact, is what is now going on in Champagne, but it is probable several days must elapse before the positions can be stormed.

A few miles further east the Crown Prince failed in what was described here as a dynastic offensive, designed to impress the German Empire with the Hohenzollern military qualities. He threw 100,000 men against strongly defended trenches along the wild Arconne hills, and, although for a time his densely formed battalions rushed somewhat advanced posts, the French artillery, which had been battering his new lines, gained the upper hand and the infantry were able to drive the German legions back.

The action has created a firm impression that the great munition efforts of the Allies in the past summer have finally given them the superiority necessary to conduct the general offensive.

ALLIES' POSITIONS DOMINATE THE GERMAN LINES

Loos Was Surrounded on Three
Sides and Germans Com-
pelled to Surrender

TRENCHES CRASHED DOWN
BEFORE STORM OF SHELLS

French are Pushing Forward
East of Souchez Towards
Vimy

London, Sept. 29.—Reuters correspondent at the British headquarters in France, in a description of the bombardment which preceded Saturday's attack on the Germans, says:—"The German lines became smothered in dust, their parapets melted away and their barbed wire entanglements disappeared. Those sleeping thirty or forty miles away were awakened by the dull rumbling, while even at that distance the displacement of air was clearly felt.

"At the outset the weather prospects were not favorable, but before midnight a change set in and the morning broke full but fine, with a slight mist which was reminiscent of the opening days of the Alsne and Neuve Chapelle.

"Most of the German prisoners were taken in the village of Loos. The village was surrounded on three sides and the Germans were forced to surrender when their ammunition ran out. They said their losses had been very heavy, entire regiments having been wiped out."

London, September 29.—In Champagne the French are attacking the German second line of trenches, and are making further progress, but seemingly the allies' offensive movement is not being carried on with the same impetuosity that characterized the first two days of the operations. The successes won are recognized as very important, but the main object which is to break through the German lines, has not yet been accomplished.

Both the British and French have greatly improved their positions, and by gaining the hills and crests from which they can dominate the German lines of communication, their next attempt to secure a decisive victory should be made easier to carry out, in the view of experts here.

The French continue to push forward east of Souchez, aiming at the heights of Vimy, which command the plain to the east; while the British to the north are making secure their hold on the Lens-La Bassée road and are beating off the German counter attacks.

Divergence in Reports.

The battle in Champagne is over a sixteen mile front, where the French are attacking, and now are within less than two miles of the railway which crosses the country behind the German positions, and which has been so useful to them in moving troops and supplies to threatened points. With the French guns within easy range, the railway is rendered useless.

As usual, there is a great divergence between the German and French official accounts of the battles. The Germans claim that all the French attacks have been repulsed and that a number of prisoners have been captured.

It is the same with regard to the Crown Prince's offensive in the Arconne. Whereas this is described by the French as an important action, the Germans say it is a minor one, designed to improve the situation, and that the desired result has been achieved.

HUNS SUFFER SEVERE DISASTER IN GALICIA; IVANOFF WINS VICTORY

**Most Important Triumph for Russian Arms
Since Austro-German Drive Began—Russians
See in it Omen of Victory for "Little Father"
—Germans Attacking in Argonne**

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—A decisive victory in the fighting before Tarnopol was reported by the War Office early today, as the Czar took command of the Russian army. Two German divisions, reinforced by an Austrian brigade and heavy and light artillery, were hurled back in an attempt to throw the Slavs out of Galicia.

The Russians counter-attacked and are driving the enemy westward. The Austro-German losses reported early yesterday totalled more than two hundred officers and 8,000 men.

The Austro-Germans opened battle west of Tarnopol on Tuesday. The Third division of Prussian guards, the Forty-Eighth reserve division, and an Austrian brigade began heavy attacks designed to throw the Russians back through Tarnopol and across the Russian border. The first rush of enemy's troops was beaten back.

Gen. Ivanoff then ordered a counter attack and the Austro-Germans were swept back in headlong flight, several detachments that had approached the Russian trenches going down in slaughter.

The Russian booty thus far consists of thirty guns, including fourteen large pieces, numerous Maxim's, and large supplies of ammunition. The pursuit continues. The Russians in this region have re-occupied their positions in Sereth River.

Czar Nicholas has wired personal congratulations of this success to the commanders directly in charge.

OMEN OF SUCCESS FOR CZAR.

Crowds gathered in the streets to cheer the news of the most important Russian victory in the southeast since the Austro-German drive began.

Everywhere the news was connected with the action of the Emperor in assuming personal charge of the Empire's military forces.

"It is an omen of success for the little father," was the approving murmur that ran through the streets.

In other sectors of the long battle front similar successes have crowned the fresh efforts of the Czar's armies. The Russians have taken more than two thousand prisoners and not only have beaten back enemy attempts to advance, but have developed successful counter-attacks, in the major attempt against Riga. The Germans

have been unable to make progress.

The Czar is expected to leave for the front within forty-eight hours. The Grand Duke Nicholas left for the Caucasus, where he becomes Viceroy, last night. The Czar accompanied the Grand Duke to the station and bade him an affectionate farewell.

Only a few of the Grand Duke's most intimate friends were in the party at the station. The great mass of the public knew nothing of his departure. The man who was Russia's greatest hero up to a few weeks ago made his way silently out of the capital.

Germans Making Fierce Attack on Argonne Front

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 9. — The Germans have been attacking for twenty-four hours without any cessation in the Argonne. Whether this presages another attempt by the Crown Prince to reach the Verdun-St. Mennehoult railway cannot yet be determined. The advanced German trenches in the Western Argonne are within eight miles of this line, whose capture would cut Verdun off from the west.

This official communique said the German attacks were particularly violent near Fontaine-aux-Charmes. It was officially admitted that the Germans carried some French trenches, but on the principal front the French maintained their positions.

Fierce fighting is occurring north of Arras and in Lorraine. Near Binarville the French have captured both prisoners and machine-guns. Advanced post combats have occurred at other points in the Lorraine-Alsace region.

Around Arras, particularly near Neuville and Roclincourt, both sides have made trench attacks with bombs and rifle fire. Fierce cannonading is reported at several points along the northern front, and also in the Argonne.

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT.

The War Office report reads as follows:

"In the Artols district there has been fighting with hand grenades and rifle firing between the trenches in the sectors of Neuville and Roclincourt. There was also fairly spirited cannonading to the south of Arras and in the region of Rove.

Fontaine-aux-Charmes, not far from Fontaine-aux-Charmes, very violent fighting took place during last night. The Germans renewed their attacks with great ferocity.

"With the exception, however, of a section of trench to the east of Layon de Binarville, our lines everywhere held fast. We took some prisoners and captured a machine-gun.

"In the Lorraine district in the forest of Parroy, there took place advance post engagements in which the advantage rested with us.

"In the Vosges there has been fighting with hand grenades on the heights to the east of Metzeral.

"About fifty shells were thrown down yesterday by French aeroplanes on the railroad station at Challengerange.

"During the night of September 8-9, one of our dirigible balloons bombarded the railroad station and certain factories at Neule, in the Department of the Somme."

Germans Adding to Austrians' Claims

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The German version of the latest Austrian War Office statement, received here by wireless from Berlin, asserts that twenty Russian officers, 4,400 men and seven machine guns were captured when Austro-Hungarian troops captured Russian positions near the mouth of the Sereth river.

The Austrian official statement, received last night from Vienna, while chronicling the capture of positions at Szupalka, made no reference to the capture of Russian troops at that point.

FURK IS DEMORALIZED.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Corriere d'Italia has received a letter from Athens in which it is stated that the total losses of the Turks in the Dardanelles are estimated at 250,000 men.

Armenian refugees relate that 70,000 Armenians have been massacred including several Deputies of the Turkish Parliament. Everyone in Constantinople knows that the bankruptcy of Turkey is imminent.

Agents and functionaries of the police are devoting themselves entirely to plundering. German officers are becoming alarmed and discouraged, and are demanding that they be sent back to Germany to fight for their native land.

BRITISH CROSS MARKS GRAVE OF HUN DEAD

22.

*How Our Soldiers Paid Tribute to Brave Enemy
Described by Star Correspondent — Where the
Brave Sleep Side by Side*

Special Correspondence of The Montreal Star.

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE,"
Sept. 1 (by mail).—The road that leads to the worst trenches on the British front in France runs out of the main street of B—, thence over the canal and along the main road to L—, to which place the Allied armies at one time commenced an advance.

Seven miles from the town the peasant ceases to be seen, for this is a shell-swept area, where only at night troops or commissary waggons may move up towards the trenches. The numerous shell holes that tear up the roadway make travelling very difficult in daylight, and doubly so after dark.

EQUAL IN DEATH.

Near the crossroads in this district is a huge cemetery wherein lie the bodies of many British and Canadian officers and men.

Class distinction was not thought of when our engineers built this cemetery, for looking along the rows of small wooden crosses, one can see that the commanding officer of a Guards Regiment was buried next to a private of a Border Regiment.

Most of the officers, too, have only a plain wooden cross to denote their resting-place, while dotted about among the men are real marble tombstones. These mostly denote the graves of men of the Royal Engineers of the Army Service Corps, and must have cost the man's comrades much time, money and labor to erect.

CANADIANS TOGETHER.

Quite close together are the graves of many Canadian officers, buried with their own men, most of whom were killed in the glorious fight for an orchard. (This undoubtedly refers to Festubert.)

Here also lies a Canadian "Tommy" who in private life was a bricklayer, while next to him on the right is the son of a great Scottish lord, and on the left the son of one of England's greatest business men.

Leaving the still cemetery and taking the road to the trenches, one sees a huge wooden white painted cross, over a large grave, and on which is rudely inscribed in English:

"IN MEMORIAM.

"At this spot lies the bodies of many brave men who fell fighting for their country. At some future time lasting and suitable memorial stones will be erected here."

"R. I. P."

The men who lie in that huge grave are Germans, buried by Englishmen, who also erected the wooden cross and wrote that wonderful inscription.

CAUGHT BY A SHELL.

Further along and just outside of a shell-swept town is a little mound, by the roadside, and quite near a shell hole. On the top of it is a stone cross and a bro-

ken rifle, while on the other side of the road is a man's kit.

That little mound covers the body of a man of the Liverpool Regiment. He was walking back from the trenches in which he had spent four days when a shell that made the hole near the man's grave also took the man's life. His body was found in the roadway, but no one saw the man killed for, contradictorily, he was travelling in daylight, when no one else was about.

Quite close to this spot is a tiny village, and in the garden of a peasant's cottage is a small grave wherein a child lies buried. The child, a little girl, was killed by a shell, and on the shelf over the ruined fireplace of the house a piece of shell taken from the child's shattered body.

The village church is in ruins, the small organ and altar being buried beneath the mass of masonry, but a large gilt cross lies atop of the heap intact.

But the curse of war has gone further, for outside, in the little graveyard, the destruction is frightful to witness.

It looks as if at one time the Germans had dropped a hurricane of shells there simply to rake up the coffins of the dead. The ground is littered with smashed tombstones, and they lie scattered about, an everlasting witness of the wantonness of war.

A communication trench that leads to the reserve trenches starts just outside of this cemetery. It leads also to an old British fire trench, behind which, in many nameless graves, lie the bodies of some of our brave Tommies. At one time each of these mounds bore the regulation little wooden cross, but shell fire has blown them to pieces.

This communication trench runs through a captured German trench, behind which many German dead are buried, but only in a few places are the spots denoted by white painted posts. Many times our men have come across these bodies while entrenching and officers have immediately stopped work and marked the places.

WAR'S AFTERMATH.

In the trench itself one cannot describe the scene that presents itself to the eye. In many places our artillery completely blew in the parapets, burying alive the men behind. A huge pile of broken Canadian and British rifles, snapped off bayonets, German and British equipment, water bottles, entrenching tools, shells of all kinds, household furniture taken by Germans from neighboring farms and villages, rations, charcoal braziers, blankets, and clothing, are only a few of the things that mark the spot of one of the fiercest fights in the war.

Near the trench is the ruins of a farm in the kitchen garden, of which are buried a British officer, several German and English soldiers, three Canadians, and a few Indian soldiers.

They are all buried together, while just alongside is the water cart and coachhouse of the regiment facing each other a hundred yards in front.

HALF MILLION MEN FALLEN IN THE PAST WEEK

Taking All the Fronts, Fifty Men
Have Fallen Every Minute of
the Fighting

QUARTER OF THESE
NEVER TO RISE AGAIN

Germans Lost Forty Thousand
in the Artois Alone, French
Many Less

Special to the Evening News.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Careful calculations show that during the past seven days not less than half a million soldiers have been killed and wounded on the west from Belgium to Switzerland; in Italy from the Trent to Trieste; on eastern front along Danube; on the Gallipoli peninsula, along Caucasian mountains and from Bukowina to Batic.

So frightful has been the carnage that fifty men have fallen every minute, at least twenty-five per cent. of them never to rise again.

The German losses in Champagne alone total more than 60,000. The Kaiser's advent is evidence that the Germans fear disaster will overwhelm their solely tried centre. In Artois they have lost between 30,000 and 40,000. Although it's impossible to cable an estimate of the French casualties, their total is considerably below that of the Germans.

Most of the wounds on the French side have been caused by shrapnel and machine guns, the Germans were either entombed beneath artillery cloud-bursts immediately preceding the infantry attacks or sliced open by French bayonets.

MEN WHO WON THE VICTORY



French soldiers in fighting trim in Champagne trenches before battle.
Photo official by French army photo service.

ALLIES PAID HEAVY PRICE

But Sir John French's Army Paid Without Faltering

London, September 30.—The correspondent of the Daily Graphic, in a despatch regarding the fighting at Loos says:

"A book of 'golden deeds' could be written about this battle and the exploits of Great Britain's new army. They paid a heavy price, but they paid it without faltering."

"The task of confronting the battalions attacking Loos and Hill 70 was not easy. It meant a charge across level fields, through three lines of barbed wire, past slagheaps, a hand-to-hand struggle for mastery of the German first line trench and then for the second line trenches, the trenches of communication and the intervening dug-outs filled with the enemy."

"These were cleared and the trenches won. There remained another dash across fields and the high road studded with unknown obstacles and visible entanglements until the western edge of Loos was reached."

"Then came the silencing of machine-gun batteries and house-to-house fighting, with plenty of cellar-to-cellar searches for hidden enemies and constant pressure through narrow streets eastward to the open field beyond where the final rush would carry them to Hill 70 for fresh fighting at close quarters and the endurance of a gallant fire from a kind of machine-gun fort until its guns could be silenced."

"Altogether, it was a journey of perhaps three miles and serious resistance was encountered. When the attackers came up to the cemetery it was alive with machine-gun parties sheltered behind the low earth on parapets raised among the graves. Even tombstones were used as a cover in addition to a trench dug at the upper end of the cemetery."

GREAT VICTORY IS GAINED IN MESOPOTAMIA

Gen. Nixon's Forces Are Pursuing Turks in Direction of Bagdad, Announcement Was Made in Parliament But Details Lacking.

By Canadian Press.

London, Sept. 29.—(3.20 p.m.)—The British have won an important success in Mesopotamia. The Turks are in full retreat toward Bagdad.

The British are pursuing the retreating Turks. Announcement to this effect was made in the House of Commons to-day by Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India.

BRITISH CARRIED LONG LINE OF DEFENCES ON TIGRIS

Mr. Chamberlain read telegrams from General Nixon, commanding the forces in Mesopotamia relating the outcome of recent fighting.

General Nixon reported that one position carried by the British constituted a long line of defences astride the River Tigris. At a point seven miles east of Kut, two brigades crossed the river from the right bank and by a forced march reached the left wing of the Turkish position, carrying it by assault. By nightfall the whole position had been carried.

The Turkish losses in dead are described as very severe. The Turks clung to their trenches with the greatest tenacity, and they were filled with corpses when the British finally carried them. A number of guns, many rifles, several hundred prisoners and a quantity of ammunition were captured. General Nixon gives the British casualties as "under five hundred."

TURKS ARE IN FULL FLIGHT TOWARDS BAGDAD

A second despatch from General Nixon says:

"The enemy's position in advance of Kut-el-Amara was captured with many prisoners and guns. The enemy is in full flight toward Bagdad. Our forces are pushing in pursuit. Details will follow."

General Nixon's second despatch indicates that the British forces have made a long advance in the interval since the previous official report. Kut-el-Amara is on the Tigris River about 150 miles below Bagdad.

Official records of the campaign in Mesopotamia have been bare of detail and little has been known heretofore of these operations. The last official statements conveyed the inference that the fighting on this front was comparatively unimportant, consisting of skirmishes between relatively small forces.

It is not improbable that a new expeditionary force has been sent in by the British. Scattered reports during the last few weeks have shown that large bodies of troops were being forwarded towards Turkey. Both Italian and British troops are believed to have been despatched, but it was generally assumed these forces would be employed on the Gallipoli front or in Syria.

BERLIN CLAIMS REBELION IN CEYLON NOW

By Canadian Press.

Berlin, via Tuckerton, September 29.—"Private reports from the British Island of Ceylon" says the Overseas News Agency, "are to the effect that the entire island has been in a state of rebellion since June and that all the tea plantations on the island have been destroyed, more than 2,000 persons having been shot during the course of the rioting."

"At Colombo the struggle was a terrific one, street fighting taking place

and shops being ransacked, the reports declare. The damage amounted to more than 1,000,000 marks. Sixty persons were shot there and 1,800 arrests were made.

"The Monsoon was the worse the island had experienced in 100 years and superstitious Mohammedans regarded its severity as a punishment by Allah. A comet also has been seen."

"The English press," says the News Agency, "has been informed that the disturbance had no unusual significance."

By Canadian Press.

London, Sept. 29.—The British are battering the third line of the Germans in the vicinity of Loos.

The French are maintaining their offensive in Champagne.

A short breathing spell has been succeeded by the highest pressure on German position at the points weakened by the Allied rush.

That it is the intention to maintain this pressure is indicated by a telegram from Field Marshal French to the Lord Mayor of London, thanking him for his message of goodwill.

The British commander added that the message encouraged his troops "to push the immediate success to a really decisive issue."

This leads the public to believe there is to be no stale mate such as followed the battle of Neuve Chapelle, but that with new British forces in the field and ample supplies of ammunition, Gen. Joffre and Field Marshal French plan a real test whether German resistance in France and Belgium can be broken.

Paris, Sept. 29.—German casualties in the recent offensive of the French and British, including killed, wounded and prisoners, were given officially by the French War Office to-day as in excess of the strength of three army corps (more than 120,000 men). There is no interruption of the fighting in the Champagne.

The progress of the French in the Artois region, northwestern France, continues.

North of Massiges, the War Office says, 1,000 Germans surrendered.

The text of the communication follows:

The reports which are coming to hand make it possible to record each day more fully the importance of the success obtained by our recent offensive movement in the Champagne district, combined with that of the Allied troops in the Artois district. The Germans have not only been compelled to abandon along an extended

front certain positions strongly entrenched in the defence of which they had been ordered to resist to the very end, but they have suffered losses the total of which in killed, wounded and prisoners amounts to more than the effective strength of three army corps (120,000 men).

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS SO FAR COUNTED

The total number of prisoners is at present in excess of 23,000 men; the number of cannon brought to our rear is 79. Seventeen thousand and fifty-five private soldiers and 216 officers, taken prisoners by us, already have gone through the town of Chalons on their way to the points where they are to be interned.

Organized efforts are at present underway to clear up the field of battle and to take definite count of the arms of all kinds and of the war materials belonging to the artillery and infantry

branches which the enemy has been compelled to abandon to us.

THE CRESTS OF VINY REACHED LAST NIGHT

"In the Artols district the progress reported yesterday to the east of Souchez continued yesterday evening and in the course of last night after a stubborn engagement, we reached Hill No. 140, the culminating point of the crests of Vimy and the orchards to the south of this point.

The number of unwounded prisoners made by us in the course of this fighting is more than 300 and the men belong mostly to the two divisions of the Guard.

"In the Champagne district the fighting is going on without respite along the entire front. In the region to the north of Massiges further groups of Germans have surrendered. In this sector alone the total of prisoners last evening reached 1,000. There has been no other important action on the remainder of the front.

"The enemy has bombarded violently our trenches to the north and to the south of the Alsie, in the regions of the St. Mard forest; of Troyon, and of Vailly. We responded to this fire with energy."

KAISER COMES FROM RUSSIA; FEARS COLLAPSE IN WEST

Special to the Evening News.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The Kaiser's special train from the eastern front reached the western lines after a whirlwind dash across Europe. The Emperor entered France via Luxemburg, without a moment's rest and entered into consultation with his generals on the steps to stem the Allies' advance.

He is giving his chief attention to the Crown Prince's serious situation in the Argonne.

It is reported the Kaiser is sounding all German federal rulers regarding their views on the continuance of the war.

KAISER IN STEADY CONSULTATION WITH THE CROWN PRINCE

By Canadian Press.

New York, Sept. 29.—A special cable to the New York World from Paris says:

The Kaiser reached the western front, coming through Luxemburg at break-neck speed in a special train yesterday (Monday) afternoon and has been in continuous consultation with the Crown Prince and other generals, seeking means to bring the French advance in Champagne to a halt.

This information reaches me from the highest possible military sources. It was obtained originally from German officers captured in the Argonne fighting.

From the same authority I have it that the German losses in Champagne alone total more than 60,000 and that the Kaiser's advent in that sector is evidence that the Germans fear disaster will overwhelm their sorely tried centre. In Artols they have lost between 30,000 and 40,000. Although it is impossible to cable an estimate of the French casualties I am empowered to state that their total is considerably below that of the Germans. This is remarkable in view of the fact they were the attacking force, but it is partly explained in the trifling number of prisoners taken by the Germans. The number of Germans captured by the French on the other hand is amazingly large.

BULGARIA TO ENTER WAR ON OCTOBER 15.

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Sept. 29.—"Bulgaria and the Central Powers have concluded a precise agreement, according to authoritative information," says the correspondent at Saloniki, Crece, of the Temps. "Under this agreement Bulgaria will enter the war on October 15.

BERLIN CLAIMS TO HAVE RE-CAPTURED TRENCHES FROM BRITISH

By Canadian Press.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—Recapture from the British of part of the territory won from the Germans north of Loos was announced today by the War Office.

French attacks near Souchez and Neuville are said to have been partly repulsed. In the Champagne attempts to break through the German lines are said to have been unsuccessful.

The text of the statement follows:

"Western Theatre of War—The enemy's attempts to break through our lines continued with bitterness in the present region of attacks. A counter-attack, following another fruitless British attack, led to the recapturing of part of the territory we abandoned north of Loos."

ENEMY ARE NOT YET DRIVEN OUT SAYS BERLIN

A fierce British attack from the region of Loos broke down with heavy losses.

"Repeated and stubborn French attacks in the region of Souchez and

Continued on Page Two.

In opening a canteen for munition workers at Middlesborough, England, the Marchioness of Zetland mentioned that for a month past she had been personally assisting at a munitions canteen.

HUN FACTORY BLOWS UP

242 Ammunition Workers Killed in Wittenberg

Stockholm, via London, September 29.—The newspaper Dagens Nyheter, on the authority of a business man who has just returned from Germany, says that a great explosion occurred in an ammunition factory at Wittenberg, Prussia, on August 23. Two hundred and forty-two workmen were killed and many injured.

CROWN PRINCE FOOLED

Joffre Struck First and Ruined All His Plans

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

Rotterdam, September 29.—The furious storm of shells that burst from French and British guns behind our lines at Ypres and at further south beyond the borders of Flanders did more than shatter the German trenches. They broke into fragments the enemy's plans and dispositions. In recent weeks the enemy had been pouring troops into points of concentration behind the western line. From the eastern front there came contingents of Prussian Guards and other first-line regiments. By train and road have arrived light and heavy guns in enormous numbers and supplies of every description. At the same time there are constant reports, having their origin partly in discussion among German officers at Brussels, that another attempt was to be made to break through the Allies' line and force something like a decision in the west. It was the Crown Prince, rumour ran, with his army in the Argonne, who was to undertake this attack as soon as sufficient forces from the eastern front were at his disposal, but the Allies struck first, and struck elsewhere, and the Argonne plans were reduced to a mere counter-offensive with the object of weakening the French attacks in Champagne.

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(By Phillp Gibbs.)
sent to the Evening News.

Friday afternoon a light rain fell, making the roads sticky, and spreading a grayish haze over the countryside; straight the wind blew softly from the west away over the British lines. There was comparatively quiet until late at night, then suddenly the bombardment began. All the batteries from the Ypres to the Somme seemed to fire together, as though at some signal in the heavens in one great salvo.

Never before in his war have the British guns spoken in such loud clamor. This was the work of all those thousands of men in the factories at home, who have been toiling through the months at furnace and forge. The chance had come for a rest and I began east of Ypres, south of the canal, and the plain of Belgium were out of their war-dreight and at deadly German. They were facing over ground which was carried to them impregnable by the German trenches. Those trenches had been smashed and broken by the British artillery fire. So only to the dragons were men still amazed by the intensity of the bombardment and stupified into total surrender.

In bulk they had a beaten, exhausted look. A number were wounded in the head, arms and legs, but not seriously enough to prevent them travelling.

They had been captured in great batches at Loos.

One of them said:

"The British gave us a great surprise. The first I knew of what was happening was when I saw your soldiers streaming past our trenches. We were surrounded on three sides, and our position was hopeless, but we fought until we spent the last cartridge."

Officers Were Surprised.

In another place I had a conversation with two German officers who had just been captured at Hoogle. They were Prussians. They too, expressed surprise at the suddenness and direction of the British attack. About the war generally they had few opinions to give, but the younger said they were prepared down to the last soldier for another winter campaign.

To-day the weather was bad, so artillery observation was difficult for the aeroplanes and stationary balloons. Beyond the town of Versailles there is a great stretch of mining country

By the track and noise of the shells it was clear the French were pushing forward to the south of Lens. To the left of a prominent landmark known as the Tower Bridge, the flint of shrapnel was incessant above a point called Fosse No. 8, to the west of Haisnes, and south of the brick fields at Culinchy.

In the afternoon the sky darkened and rain clouds broke, and a sharp hailstorm swept across the mining country. It is no longer raining, but the night is very dark and cold. Not yet has a decision been reached, and all one can say is that this night is full of hope for the British arms. Overhead all day long the British aeroplanes were flying on reconnaissance. Their record during these past three days of battle has been remarkable. Every day they carried out artillery observations despite adverse weather conditions, remaining two hours at a time over the German lines, at a maximum height of 7,000 feet, owing to the clouds, and heavily shelled by the Germans guns.

Some Effective Work.

Successful attacks were made against the railway lines south of Lille. On September 23rd a German goods train was wrecked and the railway line damaged in several places. On the 26th three coaches on a troop train were hit, a goods train damaged and the railway track blown up in four places. On September 24th, the track was damaged in three places.

There were twenty-seven aerial flights last week, and it is definitely known one German aeroplane was wrecked. In only one case did the British machine get the worst.

British Government Thinks Submarines are Likely Waiting to Operate in that Vicinity

Washington, Sept. 29.—Navigation
the Bristol Channel, the entrance to
the Welsh coal port of Cardiff and the
port of Bristol, has been prohibited by
the British Government until further
notice, owing to the probable presence
in the vicinity of German submarines.
This information was contained in a
despatch received yesterday at the
State Department from Consul-Gen-
eral Skinner at London.

DODGING ZEPP. BOMBS

London Theatres to Ring Down Curtains at 9.40

London, September 14.—Several London theatres announced today that evening performances would begin at seven o'clock and close at 9.40. The explanation given is that closing at an earlier hour enables patrons to reach their homes before Zeppelins appear.

The management of the theatre taking the initiative said that audiences were equally able to come an hour sooner, and expressed confidence that the public would approve, in view of the fact that if a bomb struck the building a terrible disaster would ensue. In any event, it is said, the danger of panic will be obviated.

WAR AND PEACE AND MR. HENRY FORD

A despatch from New York today quotes Henry Ford as making the following statement:—

"If any of the banks which have money belonging to the Ford Motor Company, or to me personally, participate in the Anglo-French loan, I will withdraw every penny from them."

"If I had my way, I would tie a tin can to the Anglo-French Commissioners, and send them back where they came from."

In regard to this interview, if it be correct, Canadians, who have built up a large part of the Ford business, would feel like addressing a few words to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Ford has already stated that he has ten million dollars to spend if necessary to persuade the United States that peace is always the best plan.

Henry does not seem to realize that several times ten million dollars is being spent every day, and has been spent every day for fourteen months, to persuade mankind that peace is the best plan and that excess in preparation for war is about as dangerous as no preparation at all.

Have patience, Henry. This is a war against war. Folks who survive it are going to be gun-shy for some time. You have done a great deal to make life attractive. That is your great service to peace, because the pleasanter life is, the less people want to die. But war, Henry, brings a much greater lesson than that—the lesson of self-sacrifice. Nobody is much good who has not in him some idea, some ideal, that he cares more for than he does for life, even though it is life alleviated by the Ford motor. You help to make life pleasant, but war, Henry, helps to make it noble, and if it is not noble it does not matter a damn, Henry, whether it is pleasant or not. That is the old lesson of Calvary repeated at Mons and Ypres and Liege and Namur. Whether there are more people in the world or less, whether they are fat or lean, whether there are Fords or oxen, makes no vital difference, but whether men shall be willing to die for what they believe in makes all the difference between a pigsty and Paradise. Not by bread alone, Henry, shall men live.

SLAUGHTER IN LOOS STREETS BLOODY SCENE

Hundreds of German Machine-
Guns Failed to Check All-Con-
quering British Rush

HOW THE GERMANS FOUGHT

Small Parties Defended Them-
selves With Courage of Des-
pair, but Great Mass, De-
moralized and Surprised,
Surrendered Wholesale

By PHILLIP GIBBS.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
British Headquarters, Tuesday, Sep-
tember 28.—I am now able to write a
straight and clear story, with many
interesting details, of the fighting
which began Saturday morning last
and still continues on the same ground.
For some time it was impossible to
obtain anything like a connected nar-
rative, as divisions, brigades, and bat-
talions disappeared into the smoke and
could only send back brief messages
to tell how the day was going, how
severe was the order and how great
was the success. Now, however, af-
ter the first rush is over, there is time
to tell the story of one of the greatest
achievements gained by the British
troops in this war.

There were many battalions of new
army men among those who led the
attack, and among them were the
Scottish Regiment, who had their full
share of horrors in the first assault.
Many of them, though belonging to
regiments with famous old traditions,
which had already won undying glory
on the western front, were recruits to
"Kitchener's Army," but had hardly
arrived in Flanders. Older men were
among them—regiments which had
already been battered and scattered
in many terrible days of war; but the
majority were of a younger and less
experienced class, and not less keen

because of that.

The splendid boys listened through the night of Friday last to the intense bombardment which preceded the assault. That in itself was a tremendous test of nerve; but at 6.30 a.m. Saturday, when the company officers gave the word, the battalion leaped out of their trenches and ran toward the enemy's lines with a wild hurrah, their point of attack being the village of Loos, some three and a half miles away. They reached the enemy's lines of trenches without sustaining many casualties and found that the first two lines of barbed wire had been effectively broken down by the artillery bombardment. The third line was uncut and of very strong wire, with great barbs.

The first two trenches were carried with a rush at the point of the bayonet, a large number of Germans being killed, but the uncut wire made the first check, and was a formidable obstacle. But our men, reckless of their lives, stood up under a deadly fire of machine-guns and forced their way through the entanglement.

KILTIES SAW A "SPECTRE."

One of the most extraordinary incidents among the grim scenes which took place in the smoke and mist occurred when a company of "Kilties," advancing at the charge, came face to face with a very tall German, who, though stone dead, with a bullet through his brain, and with his face black with the grime of battle, stood erect in their path wedged in some strange way in a low trench. It was so startling and uncanny that, with one accord, the wave of men parted and swept each side of him, as though some horrible spectre barred their way.

Rank after rank streamed up, and at last the great tide of men bored through and swarmed forward to the village, and then, three-quarters of a mile further on, as they ran shouting hoarsely, they were faced by the fire from an enormous number of machine guns, and from every part of the village there came the steady rattle of these weapons pouring out streams of lead. There were machine guns in the windows of many houses, and on top of the "Tower Bridge"—tall mine cranes which rose three hundred feet from the centre of the village—and in the narrow trenches dug across the streets. In the cemetery to the southwest of the town, which our men had passed there were no less than 100 machine guns, so it was in itself a fortification of great strength.

ARTILLERY FIRE RAGES WITH FRENCH VICTORS

Paris, September 25, 2:40 p.m.—There has been no cessation in the continued artillery activity along the battle line in France, according to the announcement given out at the French War Office this afternoon. The text of the communication follows:

In the Artois district yesterday our artillery continued its effective bombardment of the lines of the enemy. To the south of the river Somme the Germans bombarded our trenches and our saps in the suburbs of Andechy and Dancourt. Our batteries responded with energy, and at a large number of places took the initiative in firing.

The artillery exchanges to the north of the river Aisne and along the banks of the canal between the Aisne and the Marne continue with severity. In the Champagne district the enemy responded to a violent bombardment of his trenches by the firing of asphyxiating shells, but these shells had no effect. There was similar activity yesterday in which both our artillery and that of the enemy participated in the Argonne district particularly in the sector of Courtes Chaussees, and there have been some engagements with bombs and hand grenades in the Forest of Le Pretre. In Lorraine our patrols have brought in several prisoners.

"A fresh German attack near Manheff was completely repulsed.

"A squadron of French aeroplanes yesterday threw down on the Sablons railroad station at Metz something like forty bombs."

RUSSIANS ASSUME STRONG OFFENSIVE ON LARGE FRONT

Occupied Some German Trenches in Riga Region and Captured Many Villages

ENEMY IN DISORDER

Fighting in Caucasus is Increasing With Turks Being Badly Routed in Many Parts

Petrograd, Oct. 5, via London, Oct. 6 (Official Report).—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued to-night:—"There have been several engagements on the Riga front. North of Birshallen our troops occupied a portion of the German trenches. The fighting continues along the lines of Lakes Demmen, Dreswiaty, Medziol and Vichnev.

"In the region of Smorgon, and further south, as well as on the Upper Niemen, in the neighborhood of the village of Dellatitch there have been continual skirmishes with the enemy who is endeavoring, but unsuccessfully, to advance in an easterly direction.

tion. "South of the Pripet, after engagements on the middle Styr, in the zone of the Kovel-Sarny railway, our troops occupied the villages of Voulk, Kollouzskals, Optvo, Voltchitzk and Medvieshka. In some places the enemy retired in disorder.

BEFORE AND AFTER.



Angus Nichol the biggest man in the 73rd Highlanders before and after joining the regiment. Study this picture, read and digest this important article, think of your duty—then Act. Remember the armory of the Highlanders is on Bleury street and they will be glad to see you.

It allies Win.

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W. Hermanns Win.

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Basis on Which Germany or Allies Would Make Terms of Amity

(PART ONE.)

The mention of terms of peace, a few days ago, the first specific reference to territorial rearrangements, supplies an appropriate occasion for recapitulating the interesting details in the new map of Europe, so often discussed in the past year. But it would be more accurate to refer to the new maps of Europe, for there are at least two groups of rival map makers, the Teutonic and the anti-Teutonic cartographers, and they are at present separated by the gulf of war.

We are then thrown back upon a discussion of the two maps, of the Europe that will come if Germany wins, of the Europe that will be constructed if Germany is beaten. Such a consideration of the pending questions need not, then, transcend the bounds of neutrality, and the purpose of this article is not to discuss the moral or military weight of the two claims, but to indicate, so far as is possible, exactly what the claims are and what are the statistical, geographical and ethnological circumstances.

At the outset there are certain claims that may be eliminated from the discussion. When the war broke out there was much talk in Allied quarters of a partition of Germany. The work of Bismarck was to be undone and "freedom" was to be bestowed upon the subject provinces of Prussia. It is doubtful if any one now believes such a partition possible, and its desirability is quite as dubious. It may be assumed as a fair basis that the unity of Germany, except for Alsace-Lorraine, will not enter into the question of the map makers hereafter, even if the war should end in German disaster.

By the same process of reasoning the German plans for the partition of Northern France may be dropped. France has not merely proved herself indestructible, but it is conceded in the "terms" of the recent peace discussion, which certainly had German approval, that France is to be left undisturbed in Europe. Conceivably victorious Germany might insist upon a few square miles of the district about Briey, where the great iron mines are; but this may fairly be taken as the sum of Germany's territorial demands.

Apart from the question of Belgium and Luxemburg, it is now plain, that the great settlement will be chiefly concerned with reorganizing Eastern and Southeastern Europe, and it will be Russia and Austria who will be asked, as the result determines, to pay the costs of peace.

IF GERMANY WINS.

Taking now the first of the two possible terminations of the war, what will be the changes in the map of Europe of August 1, 1914, if Germany wins? It is possible to make all sorts of estimates, based on the extent and character of the German victory. Thus it is impossible to make any forecast if we are to assume that Germany is presently to beat all her foes to their knees and impose her terms on a Europe as completely at her feet as was the Europe of the first decade of the last century at the feet of France.

WHAT AUSTRIA WANTS.

For Austria, Germany would ask other and quite as considerable concessions. From Italy it may be guessed that there would be asked any extension of the Austrian frontier which has proved of value in the present conflict. But it is wholly unlikely that Austria would ask or desire to take back Venetia and saddle herself with a new Irredenta problem. If Italy is defeated now, the question of Trieste and the Trentino may be regarded as settled for years, if not forever.

What Austria desires is expressed in the tentative peace proposals of a week ago under the vague formula of Austrian supremacy in the Balkans. This means two things. It means great territorial changes; it means that Russia would have formally to renounce her pretensions to influence as the protector of the Slavs of the Balkan peninsula. This, it will be recalled, was the occasion of the present war, which resulted from Russian insistence on the right to protect Serbia against Austria.

It is fair to assume that Austria would demand the right to occupy all of Serbia and Montenegro. These states would become either an integral part of the Hapsburg kingdom or else a "protected" state, which would be completely subservient to Austrian will.

In the same way Austria would insist upon a restoration of the Albanian kingdom, and the eastern shore of the Adriatic from Cattaro to Valona would pass under Austrian control, and Valona, the key of

But great as Germany's triumphs have been there is no prospect yet of such a triumph, and the first tentative proposals show no disposition to proceed upon such an assumption. A German victory now may fairly be described as the success of Germany and her Allies in holding the territories conquered and defending Constantinople. Such a success would mean that Germany could hold out where she stands until exhaustion brought her enemies to the mood of peace making.

Now, on such an assumption it is plain that Germany would go to the peace congress, the later edition of the Congress of Vienna, which remade Europe a century ago, with certain well defined claims and purposes. She would be in possession of much territory which she might claim as the booty of war. She would have much more, Northern France, for example, which might be used as the basis for barter.

In this situation Germany would probably claim the right to hold Belgium and Luxemburg, either absolutely, insisting that they be incorporated in the empire as are Bavaria and Baden, or merely demand certain commercial and military privileges, which would moderate the appearance rather than change the fact of her conquest of the Belgians.

In the same fashion she would claim the right to set up a Kingdom of Poland, consisting of all the Russian Polish provinces, which would be an Austro-German protectorate and probably would be increased by the addition of certain Austrian and possible German territory populated by Poles and a part of the ancient Polish Kingdom. She might also demand Courland, with Riga, now partially occupied by her armies; she might demand that Finland be restored to Sweden. This, with questions of indemnity and colonies, which do not concern us here, would be the sum of Germany's demands for herself.

the Adriatic from the naval point of view, would become the new base of the Austrian fleet.

Greece, having so far resisted all Allied efforts to persuade her to enter the war on the Allied side, would probably be left undisturbed at the present time, but with the Austrian forces at Guexgheli, with Macedonia from Monastir to the Vardar and Albania from Prespa Lake to the sea in Austrian hands, all Northern Greece would be at the mercy of the Hapsburgs, Salonica would be within the grasp of Vienna and Greece would become the mere vassal of the Austro-German alliance.

Austria would thus realize the dream of her statesmen since the events of the last century resulted in her ejection first from Italy and then from Germany. She would become the master of the Balkans and hold the key to the Near East.

TURKISH PROFIT.

For their Turkish ally the Austro-Germans would first of all demand the undisputed possession of Constantinople and the straits. They would insist upon the return to Turkey of the Islands taken by Italy taken by Greece in the Balkan War. British troops in the valley of the Euphrates, Russian troops on the Armenian marshes, would have to retire. As to Egypt and Tripoli, they would be claimed for Turkey if German success justified any such claim, but it is doubtful if this is even hoped for now in Berlin.

Bulgaria, frankly Teutonic in her sympathies, would doubtless be rewarded for her neutrality by permission to occupy certain districts in Macedonia. She would probably get back the Silistrian district taken by Rumania, which is to have Bessarabia from Russia if the recent programme is carried through. But actually Bulgaria would become a mere Teutonic vassal.

A mere buffer state between an Austrian Serbia and a Turkish Thrace, commanding the one road from Berlin and Vienna to Constantinople and the East, Bulgaria would henceforth be at the mercy of her great neighbors and in due course of time sink to the level of the Serbia which would exist after the German victory. Greece would be in different estate.

As for Rumania, she is larger than the Balkan States to the south. Berlin regards her recent behavior with deep resentment. But she is always to be reckoned with in the Near East. To punish her would be to insure her permanent hostility, and some day, if Russia should again be able to reopen the Eastern question, she would be a dangerous ally of the enemy and a possible base for Russian operations in the Balkans. To give her Bessarabia and forgive past offences would be the part of wisdom, and this seems to be the German plan.

The conquest of these regions by German finance and industry has long been a part of Germany's programme. Rumania has already fallen under the financial hegemony of Berlin almost completely. It would be the work of German statesmen hereafter, by tariff and by diplomacy, to complete the conquest, to make Bucharest an outpost of Berlin, and it is idle to suppose that this would not be done, or that peaceful rather than hostile penetration would not be relied upon by the victorious German map makers.

DRANG NACH OSTEN

Now glance at the map, and it will be seen exactly what the drift of all this German map making is. If possible Germany will keep Belgium; commercially it

is the true entrance and exit to Germany. If it can be held the absorption of Holland presently is inevitable. But for the present it may be impossible to realize this dream. The arguments for taking French territory are much less impressive. Unless Germany is beaten now, France will never question the possession of Alsace-Lorraine, and aside from this and Belgium there is no cause for quarrel between the two nations. France is only accidentally a foe of Germany, from the German point of view. England is always the foe.

THE GREAT DREAM

Consider now what it will mean a generation hence, Germany, having entered into an alliance with Austria which amounts to a union of the two states, shall be able to exercise economic and military control from Berlin to Bagdad. To drill the Serb, the Bulgar, the Turk, to exploit all the vast agricultural and mineral wealth of these regions, to develop them, drawing from the railroads and public works that revenue which her management will insure!

These regions in past centuries have been the seats of great empires and splendid prosperity. Who holds Constantinople holds the gate to half Russia, and the Baltic commands the other half. Russia in due course of time will have also to yield to the economic if not to the political sway of Berlin. Great as her future must be, it will not be sufficiently great to permit her to oppose again the nation that holds all the doorways to Russian territory by sea and by land, save only that on the remote Pacific.

And is there any reason why Germany should stop at Suez and the Persian Gulf? India and Egypt have both been conquered from Asia Minor. Can any one believe that England alone could ever hold India against German armies sent through German territory and along German railroads until they were within striking distance? Would not the problem of holding Egypt become practically impossible if German masses were to come through Palestine by the Mecca railroad? The battle between Berlin and London would not be transferred from Belgium, from the Strait of Dover to Suez, from France to Syria and Palestine.

Seated at Suez, Germany would control the main artery of British imperial life. Once she had cut this her advance toward India could proceed with little fear of defeat from armies that would have to be sent by way of Good Hope or across the Pacific. Egypt taken, what is there to hinder Germany armies descending the Cape-to-Cairo, opening a way for conquest and commerce far down into Africa, always with a nearer base for the armies and a shorter and surer route for supplies than England would possess?

Belgium, Northern France, Courland, these are but minor details in the great German dream. For her the issue of the war is now to be decided at Constantinople; her map making, if peace were to come, would concern itself mainly with the Balkans, with the road from Berlin by Byzantium to Bagdad.

(PART TWO.)

IF THE ALLIES WIN

Turning to the problem of the new map of Europe, if the Allies win, it is plain from the outset that the changes will be far less considerable. The war is between those that have and those that desire. Whatever the occasion of the war, Germans have long believed and said that they must fight for their place in the sun. This place was occupied by other nations, and these nations are now fighting primarily to hold what they possess. They are also fighting to prevent Germany from acquiring her place in the sun, her great Berlin-Bagdad expansion, because it means the ruin of British and Russian aspirations, the end of France and Italy as great powers.

Now, at least one-half of all the concerns of the map makers, if they happen to represent victorious Allies, will be to block the German programme in the Balkans; the other half will be to make incidental changes in frontiers, based upon ethnological or historical claims. These changes may be briefly dealt with. To Belgium, freed of German invaders, will be ceded Luxemburg, which was unable even to protest against German invasion and is too small to be anything but an invitation to German ambition.

To France will be allotted Alsace-Lorraine. It is doubtful if the French, short of complete exhaustion, would consent to any peace which did not bring back their "lost provinces." Great Britain is certain to stand with France in this, because, apart from all other claims of the French upon the provinces, there stands the solid claim, proved by the recent campaigns that France can protect herself and Belgium from German invasion only by possession of her old fortress. Had French armies stood at the Saar in the opening days of August German invasion of Belgium would have been impossible, because of the risk. It was the German hold upon the Vosges, Strassburg and Metz which covered this great offensive.

Conceivably England may demand Heligoland. Such a claim would be repulsed by Germany up to the point where her exhaustion compelled her to yield. So probably would be the French demand for Alsace-Lorraine. But these three are the only real problems for the map makers in the west, and Alsace-Lorraine offers the only serious difficulty, for the question of Heligoland is rather remote.

WHAT RUSSIA WILL WANT.

In addition to the evacuation of her own territory Russia is certain to demand of the defeated Austro-German alliance the cession of the province of Galicia and Bukovina. The western half of Galicia will be incorporated in Russia's new autonomous Poland, the eastern in Russia. The southern half of Bukovina will fall to Rumania if Rumania continues to enjoy the approval of Petrograd. A few months ago Russia would doubtless have demanded portions of East Prussia, possibly of Posen; but unless her armies "come back" with unexpected success, this is now unlikely, and Germany's eastern provinces will not be disturbed.

For Serbia, Russia will unquestionably demand Bosnia, Herzegovina and the portion of Dalmatia south of the Narenta River. This district is Serb by the race and history of its population. It was annexed by Austria in 1908, in defiance of the Berlin Congress agreement. Serbia thus increased would become a state of above 6,000,000, homogeneous, after certain cessions had been made in Bulgaria in Macedonia, provided with a window on the sea, and a bulwark against the German Berlin-to-Bagdad programme.

Bulgaria, despite her recent anti-Russian actions, would unquestionably be placated by the gift of a portion of Macedonia populated by Bulgars, and thus bound to the anti-German alliance, for she would have quite as much as Serbia to fear from an Austrian advance to the Aegean. In exchange for Bukovina Rumania would unquestionably cede her Silistrians of 1913 to Bulgaria, who would also occupy Thrace to the Enos-Midia line. Greece would get Northern Epirus, including Santi-Quaranta, Koritiza and Argyrocastro. Montenegro would receive Cattaro, Scutari and Albania north of the Drina.

Finally, Russia would take for herself Constantinople and the Gallipoli Peninsula, with enough territory on either side of the straits to enable her to defend them and Constantinople. She would thus acquire her long sought exit to warm water, the city which has held the imagination of all Russians for centuries, and Asia Minor would become a mere dependency upon the nation which held Armenia and Byzantium. Turkey would then become not the vassal of Berlin but of Petrograd.

ITALY'S ASPIRATIONS.

If the next map of Europe be made by the victorious foes of Germany, Italy will acquire the southern Tyrol, including Botzen, possibly including Meran and the German speaking cantons as far north as the Brenner. She will take the Gorizia districts and possibly the Pusterthal. She will take Trieste, Istria, and she will endeavor by taking Fiume and Dalmatia from Zara to the Narenta to cut off Austria from the sea altogether.

In taking Dalmatia Italy will run counter to Slav ambitions and may lay up for herself much trouble in the future. All but a tiny fraction of the people of Dalmatia are Serbs. They desire to be united with Serbia rather than Italy. But the Allies, in their eagerness to enlist Italy, have been compelled to concede to Italy these Slav populated districts.

Albania, south of the Drina and north of the Epirus district, which Greece has recently reoccupied, will become an Italian protectorate, and the possession of Valona will make Italy as completely the master of the Adriatic as was Venice. Here Italy will run counter both to Serb and Greek aspirations, but again her claims have been indorsed by her allies and will hardly fail to prevail. In addition Italy will now unquestionably recover Rhodes which she has occupied since her Tripolitan war; she may consent to cede the other islands in these waters to the Greeks, whose claim rests wholly upon the fact that their population is wholly Greek; but this may be doubted, for Italy and Greece are rivals in the Aegean.

Finally, Italy will share with England, France and Russia in any partition of Asia Minor, if the Turk's state is finally divided. She has already filed her claim to the southern coast, from the shore facing Rhodes to the Gulf of Alexandretta. France claims Syria, Great Britain may acquire the Holy Land, and Egypt the Red Sea coast, including Mecca.

Rumania looks hopefully over into Bukovina, Transylvania and the Banat of Temesvar. If Austria beaten she will undoubtedly get her share of Bukovina and Transylvania entire; her claims conflict with those of Serbia in Temesvar, and this may remain Hungarian. But even if this happens Rumania will become a considerable state, with a population of nearly 11,000,000, taking rank after Spain in the European system.

A WAR FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Looking back over the questions raised in this article it will be seen that the real problem that confronts Europe faces the soldier today, the map maker to morrow, is the fate of Constantinople. The campaign in the west has dropped to a deadlock, which is almost certain to end with the return of the Germans to the frontiers which they passed a year ago.

Nor is the eastern war materially different. Russian armies have escaped destruction, but Russia has lost Poland. The loss may be temporary or permanent, but it probably measures the extent of Russian liability as Alsace-Lorraine does that of German. East and west the arc has dropped to the level of other wars in which there was no quick or sweeping decision. Exactly the same is true of the Austro-Italian conflict.

France, England, Russia, Germany will emerge from the present war, however it ends now, with little change in their own territory. Not one of them will be crushed or beaten down as was France in 1870. This seems to be the prospect at the present hour. A great deadlock has come in this, the greatest of all wars.

But for the future, the fate of Constantinople involves the aims, ambitions, hopes of three great empires. Russia, Germany, Great Britain are all vitally affected by the problem. Italy only a little less, France least of all, yet materially as a Mediterranean and Asiatic power.

If the Allies take Constantinople no victory in Russia or France will compensate Germany. Compact independent states, united by a common interest against her, will bar the road to Byzantium and Bagdad; the last colonial dream, the final vision of a place in the sun for the Fatherland will be destroyed.

If Constantinople holds out and Germany wins the war, she will have taken a long step toward a final reckoning with England, she will have put an end to the Slav dream of centuries. She can then afford to evacuate Belgium and cede Alsace-Lorraine to France. She can expect to re-occupy both when the greater task is complete. It is at Constantinople that the next map makers will begin their work, and they will have to make their changes in conformity with the will of the possessor of the ancient world capital which is once more the prize of a world war.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The French War Office declared that the left flank of the Allies' forces had reached Arras and that on the right flank the Germans had been driven back across the Meuse. German army headquarters reported that the Allies were being hammered with artillery, and that all attempts of the Allies to break through had been repulsed.

Today opened the fourth week of the Battle of the Aisne.

Petrograd reported that the Germans had suffered a terrible defeat in the provinces of Lodz and Suwalki.

Berlin reported that the Russian offensive against the German advance in the province of Suwalki had failed.

The German cruisers Schamhorst and Occident had been boarded and half destroyed by the British fleet.

The French fleet had possession in the South Pacific.

WELL, HE GOT THEM!



"I am like an irrepressible volcano waiting with undiminished joy for more glorious offensive battles."
—Crown Prince of Germany—July, 1915.

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PRINCE OF WALES COOL WHEN SHELL STRIKES HIS CAR

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—An officer attached to the British staff who returned to Paris today states that the Prince of Wales had a miraculous escape from death during the battle of Loos.

Strictly accurate details are that the Prince was speeding towards the front in an automobile. He ordered the driver to pull up at the foot of a knoll, while the Prince mounted and watched the progress of the fighting through his binoculars.

While he was standing on the hill a big shell fell on the automobile; utterly destroying the car and blowing the driver to pieces. Re-proached with running into danger which the heir to the Throne must avoid, the Prince replied:

"Well, I have plenty of brothers."



British Comment On Bulgar Move.

By Leased Wire to Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Russia's vigorous note to King Ferdinand's government is the chief topic of editorial comment this morning.

The Daily Telegraph welcomes Russia's action "because it brings into clear prominence the absolute contrast between the Slav ideals which she enforces and the Teutonic policy which she repudiates. Moreover, it proves in a most dramatic way how completely the allies are prepared to deal with the new crisis in the Balkans."

The Daily Express remarks: "Today Bulgaria must choose whether to fight for her deliverer or her ancient enemy. Bulgaria's intervention on the side of Turkey and Germany would be the most reckless treachery to racial and material interests to be found in all the records of nations. We should, however, have no fear that she could affect the great issue. Germany's plot only hastens the days of Germany's downfall."

"There may still," says the Daily Chronicle, "be some possibility that the Russian note will bring statesmanship to its senses. We have great difficulty in believing that King Ferdinand can carry his people with him on such a desperate course."

On the other hand, the Times, expresses the opinion that the stern protest will not deter the Bulgarian ruler and his pliant ministers from pursuing a course which violates the whole spirit of their recent national history.

TEXT OF JOFFRE'S ORDER

Night and Day Offensive Will Be Kept Up, He Told Troops

Paris, October 5.—Here is the text of General Joffre's order to the French army announcing a general offensive:

"Soldiers of the Republic; the general offensive has begun. The artillery opens, the infantry will follow; and then will come the cavalry. The offensive will be kept up day and night. Remember the Marne!"

"Officers; all is ready in arms and ammunition. The general offensive has been decided upon. Inform your men, for whoever dies for his country has the right to know where we lead him."

TERROR OF THE GERMAN FLEET.



Commander Max K. Horton, of the submarine E-9, has taught the Germans that the real business of under-sea boats is to sink warships, not to murder women and children. His submarine has sunk four German warships since the war started. The smaller picture is a portrait of this gallant officer and the larger one shows him in service garb.

Head Peace Man

Says He Cannot
Remain Neutral.

Press Press Special.

TORONTO, Sept. 28.—"I am not neutral," declared John A. Stewart, of New York, chairman of the American Peace Centenary Committee, when your representative interviewed him today.

"How can a man be neutral on a moral issue. Such an issue is involved in the present struggle."

Mr. Stewart is quite candid. He says his sympathies are with the British and their allies against the Teutons. He is for world freedom as against world tyranny.

Stewart was born in the United States, but his forbears were Canadian Scots. His father fought on the Union side in the Civil War.

PRINCES OF INDIA PAY TRIBUTE TO VICEROY

LONDON, Oct. 1. (through Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—A special despatch from Simla, India, says:

An impressive scene was enacted in the Council Chamber today upon the presentation of a portrait of Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, given by the Maharajah of Kashmir. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, in presenting the portrait on behalf of the Maharajah paid an eloquent tribute to Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty, urging a further extension of His Excellency's term of office until the end of the war and applauding the Government's policy during his tenure of office. The term of office expires November 23.

The Indians of Simla also entertained Lord Hardinge.

Rajah Sir Sarnam Singh alluded to the Viceroy's keen desire to have the soldiers of India fight side by side with British soldiers in Europe. Lord Hardinge, he added, had given to India aspirations a weight and dignity to which they had never before attained, and his name would be recorded in national history as one who had assisted towards the attainment by the people of India of their rights as citizens abroad and the full constitutional development of their citizenship in India.

Lord Hardinge, in the course of his reply, said that his earnest desire had always been to contribute to the material welfare and development of his fellow-Indian subjects. And he had endeavored, he said, by thoughtful consideration of their needs and aspirations, to draw them closer to the Government.

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SCENE OF BRITISH VICTORY



Where the Turkish army in Mesopotamia was beaten and driven back toward Bagdad.

SEVENTY-THREE "SUBS" DESTROYED BY BRITISH.

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—More than seventy-three German submarines have been destroyed or captured by the British, chiefly through the aid of electrical detectors installed along the coast of England, Scotland and Ireland, according to William Dublier, an American engineer who arrived here today on the steamer St. Paul.

Dublier, who has been installing various electrical devices for the British and French Governments during the past four months, said that the electrical detectors had proved to be the most efficient means of locating hos-

HUNS ADMIT THAT BRITANNIA STILL RULES THE WAVES

Special by United Press.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Confirmation of reports that German naval experts had admitted that Germany had been unable to disturb Great Britain's rule of the seas, and the prophecy that no nation will be able to break such domination by means of a large number of submarines are contained in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt of September 9, by Captain L. Persius, naval expert of that paper. Under the caption, "The Freedom of the Seas," he says:

"At the beginning of the war Germany had the second strongest fleet. The British sea power was more than twice as strong. It succeeded in a short time in depriving us practically completely of the freedom of using the oceans, while the British merchant shipping could travel the oceans almost undisturbed.

"Almost! To be sure, our submarines restrict the British rule on the sea. But no one will assert that the measure of such restriction, if considered in the light of the facts, is so considerable that we may speak with justification of the loss of British rule on the seas."

War map of Belgium & France



1 only, Value \$54.00, for

15 Only Scotch Tapestry Rugs

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TRAINING CANADIANS FOR THE FIRING LINE.
—Getting ready for work at the Engineers' School at Rockcliffe Camp, Ottawa.

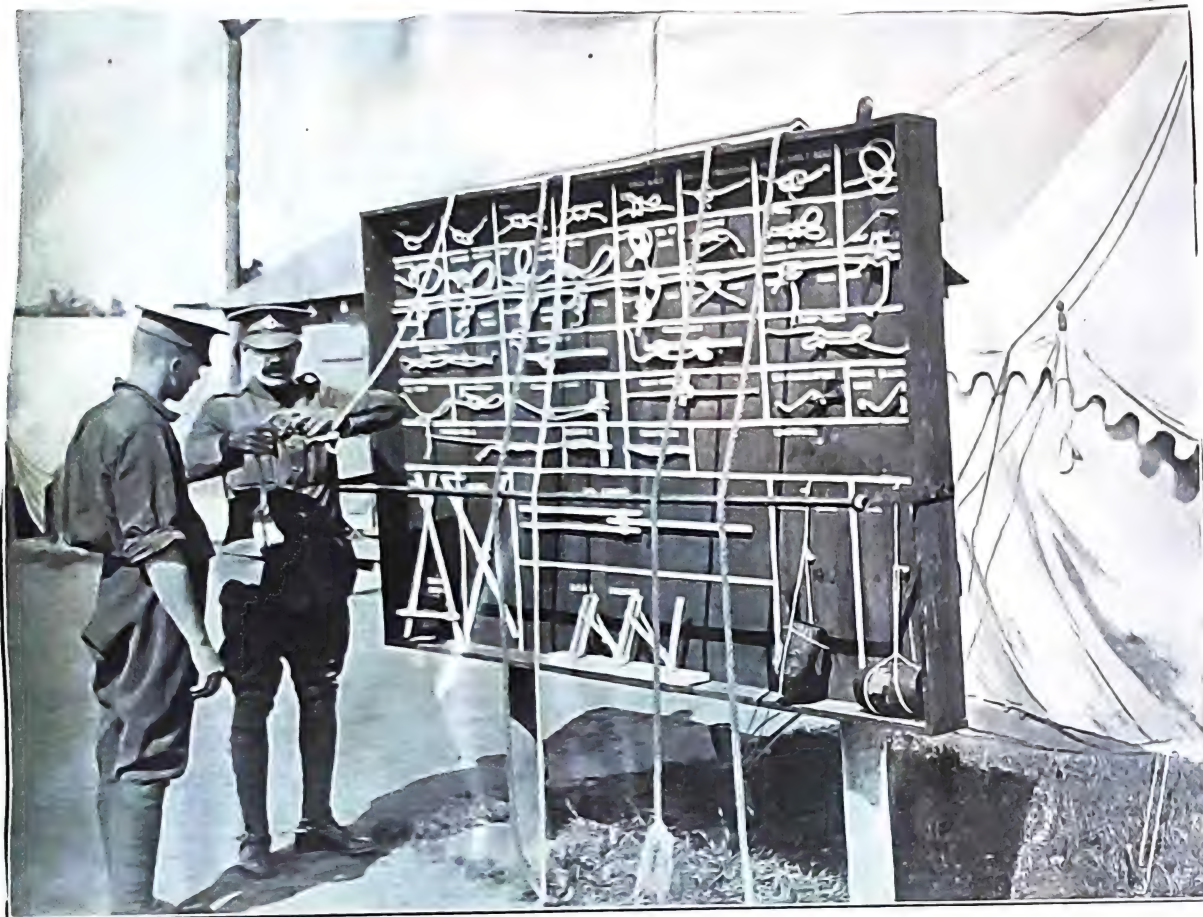
CANADIENS SE PREPARANT A ALLER SUR LA
LIGNE DE FEU.—Pret au travail a l'ecole des
ingenieurs au camp de Rockcliffe, Ottawa.



TRAINING CANADIANS FOR THE FIRING LINE.
—An overseas squad at rifle drill at Rockcliffe Camp, Ottawa.

CANADIENS SE PREPARANT A ALLER SUR LA
LIGNE DE FEU.—Escouade d'outre-mer a
l'exercice du tir a la carabine au camp de Rock-

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TRAINING CANADIANS FOR THE FIRING LINE.
—The rope splicing board at Rockcliffe Camp, showing the various ways in which ropes may be joined together.
—Photo by Chandler.

CANADIENS SE PREPARANT A ALLER SUR LA LIGNE DE FEU.—Epissoir au camp de Rockcliffe, montrant les differentes manieres de faire l'assemblage des cables.



TRAINING CANADIANS FOR THE FIRING LINE.
—Roping barrels together preparatory to making a pontoon bridge at Rockcliffe Camp.
—Photo by Chandler.

CANADIENS SE PREPARANT A ALLER SUR LA LIGNE DE FEU.—Des barils sont relies ensemble au moyen de cables pour servir a la construction d'un pont flottant au camp de Rockcliffe.

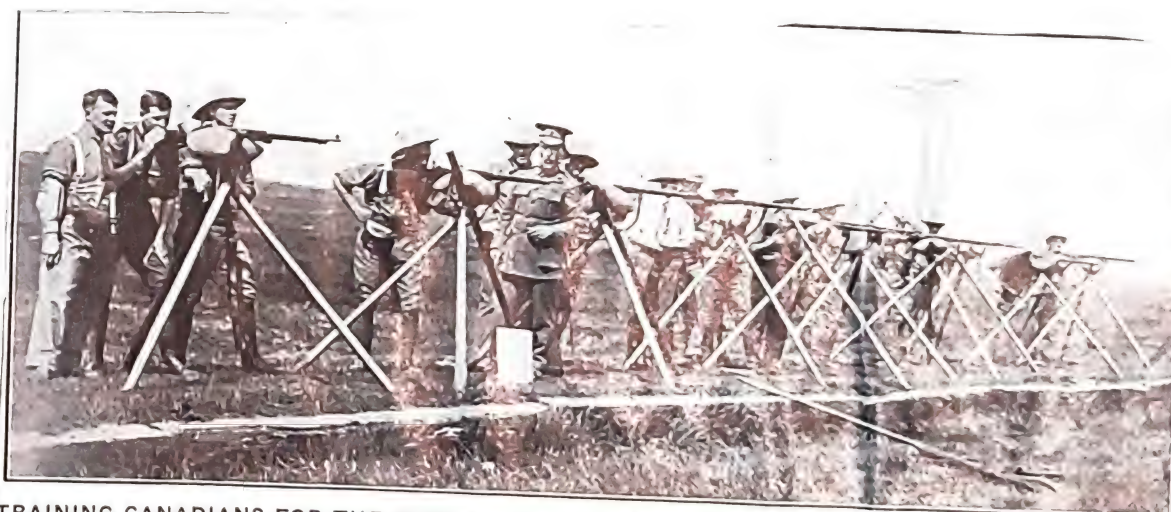
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TRAINING CANADIANS FOR THE FIRING LINE.
—Building a pontoon bridge over an inlet of the
River Ottawa at Rockcliffe Camp.

—Photo by Chandler.

CANADIENS SE PREPARANT A ALLER SUR LA
LIGNE DE FEU.—Construction d'un pont flot-
tant sur un îlot de la riviere Ottawa au camp
de Rockcliffe.



TRAINING CANADIANS FOR THE FIRING LINE.
—Officers at target practice at Rockcliffe Camp,
Ottawa.

—Photo by Chandler.

CANADIENS SE PREPARANT A ALLER SUR LA
LIGNE DE FEU.—Officiers a l'exercice du tir a
la cible au camp de Rockcliffe, Ottawa.



TRAINING CANADIANS FOR THE FIRING LINE.—Making a sentry box such as is used on the battlefield.

CANADIENS SE PREPARANT A ALLER SUR LA LIGNE DE FEU.—
Construction d'un poste d'ecoute de sentinelle, comme il en existe sur les champs de bataille.



J. L. L. Peers Davidson.

GERMANS HARD PRESSED

Every Available Man in Belgium Flung Into Defence

London, Sept. 27.—In a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam, dated Sunday afternoon, the correspondent says:

"Whatever may be the final issue of events in hand along the western front, it can at least be said that the Germans are hard pressed. Every available man in Belgium is being flung into the defence. Troops, newly arrived, are being rushed to the firing line without an hour's rest, while villages and frontier posts are being denuded of their guards in an endeavor to meet the Allies' onslaught.

"The German losses are described as terrible. The roar of cannon can be heard ceaselessly at places well inside the Zeeland frontier, and an endless procession of German wounded is pouring into towns and villages behind the enemy's lines in Belgium.

"Yesterday there was fighting over a wide area with all arms engaged, by land, by sea, and by air."

Amsterdam, Sept. 26, via London, Sept. 27.—The Telegraaf's Roulers correspondent sends to his paper a despatch describing the activities on the western front. The despatch says:

"War again in all its horror. There is heavy fighting in Flanders. The gunfire is tremendous. Waggons with all kinds of supplies thunder along the roads.

"There is a fearful bringing back of wounded. The trams bring them to Roulers in crowds and automobiles rush them to villages close behind the lines. Cortemark has all its available buildings filled, and more are constantly arriving in waggons, lying on straw which has been hastily improvised into beds. The soldiers speak of the scenes at the front with shudders. Great events are everywhere expected."

THE CAUSE OF WILSON'S "DIPLOMATIC VICTORY"



His All Highest Serene Mightiness reviews his invincible submarine fleet (all that John Bull has left of it), and we now understand his apologetic attitude to the United States.

Book number 1. ends
here. ~~to~~ These volumes will
be continued till the end
of the Great Conflict now
raging in Europe.

May the allies prosper.

God save the king!

A. M. H.

Some of my friends at the front { boys I have known
as old friends of
red.

Milne Heap.

H. M. Quage.

E. Whitehead.

S. Mac Tier.

George Linking.

Bern. Linking.

Gordon Cassido.

LIST OF MY RELATIONS 25

AT OR GOING TO THE FRONT. OR HOME SERVICE.

NAME.	RELATION.	REMARKS.
PTE. A. B. Evans. M.H.G. (M)	Father	
Lieut. E. C. Evans.	Brother.	2 wounded
Capt. Sandy Evans.	Cousin.	Wounded 1914
Lieut. E. H. Evans.	"	
" H. Evan-Jones.	"	Killed 13/2/15.
" Basil Evan-Jones.	"	
Capt. Vernon Thorne.	"	
" Reginald Williams	"	AT DARDANELLES.
Capt. Beasant R.N.	"	drowned in submarine
Lieut. Donald Ferguson.	"	
" Keith Ferguson.	"	
Capt. G. Trotter.	"	
Lieut. H. Trotter.	"	
" Stephen Webb.	"	
" Geoffrey Webb.	"	
" Buchanan.	"	
" D. D. Thompson. R.N.R.	"	
" Geoffrey Godfrey Castle.	"	
Capt. Worthington Evans.	"	
Lieut. Charles Cassils.	"	
? George Hodgson. (CANADIAN AVIATOR).	"	
2nd Lieut E. H. S. Evans.	"	
Lieut. J. Jones.	"	wounded (Dardanelles)
Morris Webb. Lieut.	"	

see list from Aunt Edith