

Three British Warships Sunk In the North Sea GERMAN SUBMARINES STRIKE DEADLY BLOW

LAST
EDITION

The London Advertiser

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Tomorrow's Weather—Much Cooler.

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GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS HAVE LOST TWO MILLION MEN SLAUGHTER MAKES BATTLEFIELDS "ONE RED MORASS"

PERCEPTIBLE PROGRESS ALL BUREAU TELLS

Total Information on Siege of
the German Fortified
Positions.

DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

All Eyes Turn to Western
Section of Battle
Line.

WILL RIGHT GIVE WAY?

If It Does Enemy's Whole
Front Will Be in
Danger.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Sept. 22.—1:20 p.m.—All eyes are now fixed on the western section of the great battle line in France, where the allied army is expected to descend on the German right, which already is bending backwards under persistent pressure from the British and French armies, to the northward of the River Aisne. If these German positions were once carried, strategists here are of the opinion that the whole German front will be in danger. Meanwhile, however, the official chronicler permits himself to throw on the great siege of the fortified positions which now has lasted ten days.

Reproduction of Marne.
Thus far the battle of the Aisne reproduces on a larger scale the chief features of the struggle on the Marne, but whether in the final outcome the victory will rest with the same side is likely to remain a secret for a few days now.

Ten days of the most furiously contested struggle known in modern history has left both armies in such a position that neither can claim a definite advantage over the other, and the result must largely be dependent upon what reinforcing the opposing commanders are able to control.

Allies Gaining.
On the River Aisne, as on the River Marne, the Germans are thrusting persistently at the allied centre, while the French and British troops are pursuing their favorite movement of working round the German flank. Day by day the allied line, though stationary in the centre, was, according to official statements, gaining a little ground on both wings.

If the report that General Von Kluck has moved his headquarters back to Mons be true, it will be of the greatest significance as showing his recognition of the danger which might threaten him from an army marching from the west. The third greatest battle between the Russians and Austrians in Galicia, which started with a bombardment of Przemyśl, in which 2,000,000 men are said to be engaged, is expected to be in full swing within a few hours, when the whole line along the new positions occupied by the Austrians between Przemyśl and Cracow will be involved.

ENEMY ATTACKED BY FRESH FORCES

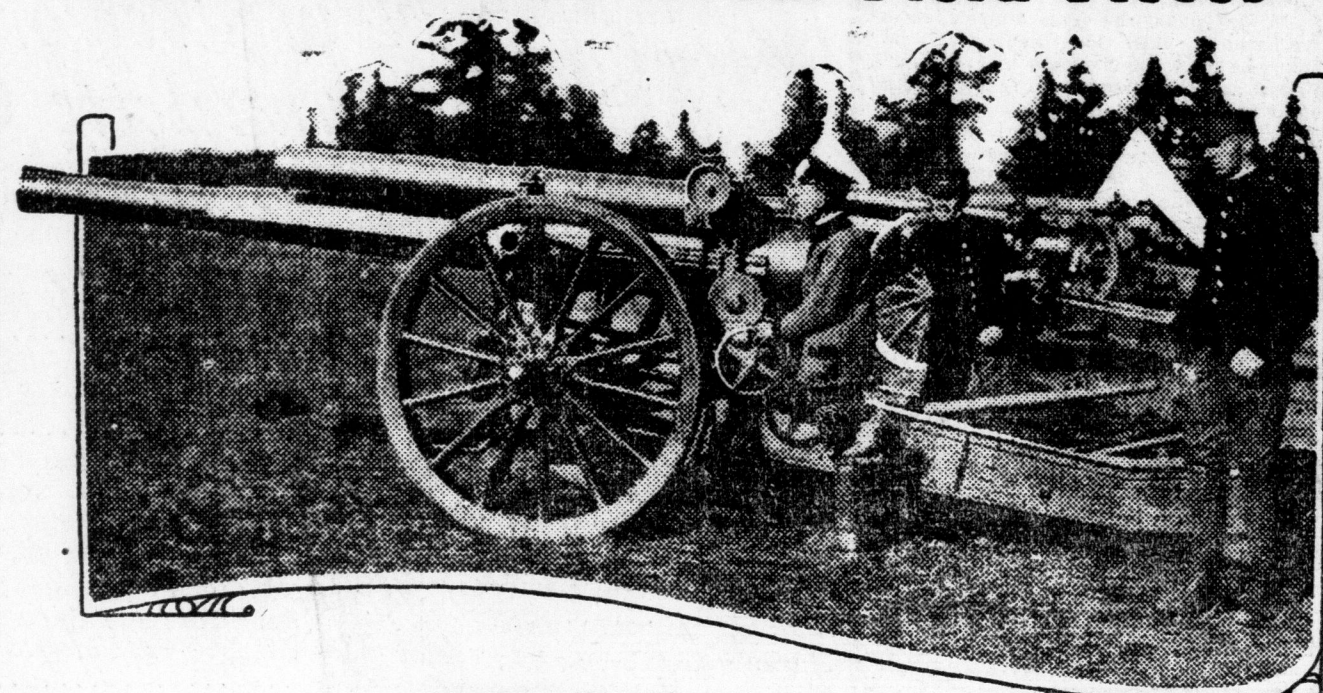
Extreme Right of the German
Army Encounters More
Troubles—British Are
Near Soissons.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Sept. 22.—4:35 a.m.—The Times military expert says that the line of the allies now extends on the east from a point near St. Die, through Lunéville, Pont-a-Mousson, Etain, Convoisy, Montfaucon, Souain, Rheims, Craonne, Lorraine, and Reims to Leclercq.
"The news of the day," this expert says, "is the appearance of fresh forces around Craonne, 17 miles northwest of St. Quentin, attacking the German extreme right at St. Quentin."
"The British army is near Soissons. On its left are French troops who probably reach through to Lassigny toward Ham, twelve miles southwest of St. Quentin, and are endeavoring to close in upon La Fère, 14 miles northwest of Laon."

Comet Appears

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 21.—A bright comet which was discovered by the Cape Observatory last Friday night, is now visible to the naked eye.
It is near the star Achernar.

One of Canada's Great Field Pieces



HEAVY ARTILLERY AT THE VALCARTIER CAMP

This type of gun fires a sixty-pound shell. This photograph shows one of the guns of the Montreal battery, the only heavy artillery in Canada.

CANNOT SEE HOW KAISER CAN WIN IN PRESENT WAR

Miss Florence Egglestone, Who Was in Very Heart of German Empire, Declares That Terrible Losses of German Troops Preclude Chance of Victory.

After more than a month's practical incarceration in the very heart of the German Empire, Miss Florence Egglestone, 262 Hamilton road, the talented London violinist, returned home today, after having passed through many harrowing experiences. Her terse summing up of the present war situation is that she does not see how Germany can possibly hold out against the allies.

Since the declaration of hostilities the gravest fears have been entertained for Miss Egglestone's safety. For a month after war broke out her parents were without a single line as to her whereabouts, and a letter, posted through the kindness of American friends who went from Berlin to Holland and thence to England, was the first intimation they had of her safety.

Mother's Joy.
As she stepped from her train at the Grand Trunk depot this morning, Mrs. Egglestone cried to her daughter: "We didn't know if we were going to see you again!"

The expression was but indicative of the suspense in which the London girl's family and friends have been since the war clouds suddenly darkened and plunged Europe into war.

Rumors of cruelty to foreigners in Berlin, especially British, added fear to the suspense, but Miss Egglestone escaped remarkably well.

Sets Ambassadors Wrecked.
Much of the comfort, courtesy and security afforded her in Berlin came from the protecting arms of her music teacher, Professor Theodore Spierling. Her home was her home, and by not betraying her unfamiliarity with the language, she was able to go about the streets and see the Russian embassy wrecked by mobs, goaded into madness by their hatred for the Czar. She confided the stories that women act as conductors on the street cars, owing to the scarcity of men, and that other British women, not so fortunate in their friendships as she was, were treated harshly, some being turned out of houses into the streets.

English Passport Valueless.
When war first became a reality she procured an English passport, but this availed her nothing. As the days passed, and the real terrors of war came home to the German people, Professor Spierling and his family decided to come to New York and open up a music studio. For five weeks Professor Spierling pulled the military wires, finally securing passports for Miss Egglestone and her family. Miss Egglestone's passport, signed by the commander, who is next in authority to the Kaiser, was issued on condition that Professor Spierling be responsible for her acts outside of Germany. With these papers and after undergoing a rigorous examination on the Holland frontier, she was able to leave Germany two weeks ago.

Must Pose As Americans.
The party travelled with 250 Americans and Miss Egglestone was the only Britisher in the party.

"It is impossible for a British subject to leave Germany without posing as an American citizen," said Miss Egglestone, "so I called myself an American, and the German people, Professor Spierling and his family in New York, where he is to teach, I may resume my studies with him later. The Germans treated me very courteously, but without the assistance rendered by Professor Spierling I probably would not have been able to leave the country."

Saw Many Wounded.
"In Berlin, and in fact all through Germany, the reports of the war are (Continued on Page Three.)"

ENEMY OBLIGED TO CEDE GROUND TO THE FRENCH

Allies Repulsed Violent Attacks Made on Heights of Meuse, and Captured Many Prisoners and Automobiles—Germans Reoccupy Donestee.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, Sept. 22.—3:05 p.m.—The following official announcement was made in Paris today: "Along the entire front, from the Oise to the Woëvre, the Germans manifested yesterday, September 21, a certain activity, without, however, obtaining appreciable results."

First: On our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, the Germans were obliged to cede ground before the French attacks. Between the Oise and the Aisne the situation remains unchanged. The enemy has not delivered any serious attack, contenting himself yesterday, Monday evening, with a continual cannonading.

Always Repulsed.
"Second: On the centre, between Rheims and Souain, the enemy attempted an offensive movement, which was repulsed, while between Souain and the Argonne we have made some progress."

"Between the Argonne and the River Meuse there has been no change. "In the Woëvre district, the enemy made a violent effort; he attacked the heights of the Meuse along the front between Trevaux, Vigneulles and Houdicourt, without, however, succeeding in gaining position on these heights."

"On our right wing, in Lorraine, the enemy has again passed the frontier, using in this operation a number of small columns, Donestee, to the south of Blamont, has been reoccupied by the enemy."

Took Autos and Provisions.
"During the days of September 20 and 21 we captured 29 automobiles used in moving provisions, together with all the men attached to them. We also captured on these days numerous prisoners belonging principally to the 60th, 63th, 70th, 80th, 140th, 150th, and 160th regiments of German corps; to the Bavarian Landwehr and to the reserve corps."

"Concerning the Russians in Galicia, the rear guards of the Austrian army have been pursued by the Russians, and have suffered considerable losses. Russian troops have come in contact with the Austrian garrison near Przemyśl. The heavy Russian artillery is bombarding the fortifications of Jaroslavl."

HOGUE AND CRESSY TORPEDOED AS THEY STOOD BY TO SAVE CREW OF THE A BOUKIR, WHICH WAS FIRST SUNK

German Submarine or Submarines Struck With Terrible Result In North Sea Attack

---H. M. S. Lowestoft, Destroyers and Trawlers Are Able To Save Many.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Sept. 22.—4:30 p.m.—The British warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy have been sunk in the North Sea by submarines, according to an announcement given out by the official bureau this afternoon.

Continuing, the announcement says that a considerable number of the crews of these vessels were saved by H. M. S. Lowestoft, and by a division of torpedo boat destroyers. Trawlers and their boats also aided in the work of rescue.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first. The Hogue and the Cressy drew in close to her, and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed.

LOST SHIPS ALMOST OBSOLETE.

The Cressy, Captain Robert W. Johnson; the Aboukir, Captain John E. Drummond, and the Hogue, Captain William S. Nicholson, were sister ships. They were armored cruisers of a comparatively obsolete type, and were built fourteen years ago.

The lists of the casualties among their crews will be published as soon as they are known.

ALL SHIPS OF SAME TYPE.

The warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy are cruisers of the same type. Their tonnage, armament, etc., are identical. These vessels had a displacement of 12,000 tons, were 440 feet long, 69.5 feet wide, and drew 26 feet of water. Each one had a complement of 755 men, including officers and crew.

These three cruisers had armaments consisting of two 9.2-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders, and five 3-pounders. The Aboukir and the Cressy were built at Govan in 1900, and the Hogue was built at Barrow in the same year.

PRICE OF VICTORY MAY BE SHOCKING

[Canadian Press.]
London, Sept. 22.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from a correspondent at some point south of Vieux-Neuf, France: "All day I have been travelling a little to the south of the British and French line, between Soissons and Vieux-Neuf, and with-out cessation the air has been shuddering with the bombardment going on in the north. The guns have never ceased. When I left at dusk the deep artillery thunder was rumbling still. What progress the allies have made today I cannot say, but I do know that we are pressing against the enemy with still more men and heavier guns."

"All day long reinforcements have been pouring northward. Columns and columns of artillery and munitions have gone along. Some of the French guns are of such formidable type that it is easy to imagine what must be paid whenever they speak."

"I fear that, when the cost of the victory on this new front is known, it may shock those who at present hardly realize what kind of a war this is, into dim understandings of it. The vitality of the best of Europe's manpower is draining away rapidly enough to make a whole country one red morass."

GERMANS SHOWING LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN FINAL ISSUE

Working Fervently On Fortifications On Sambre and Across Own Frontier—The Destruction of Rheims Only Increases French Determination.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, Sept. 22.—6:50 a.m.—The battle of Charleroi lasted three days and the battle of the Marne covered six days, though the retirement of the Germans commenced on the third day. Today is the seventh day of the battle of the Aisne, the most violent of the three, but the limit of human endurance seems to have been reached as the intensity of the struggle has diminished in front of Rheims and the Argonne.

At Craonne, after a brief lull, the fighting has become fierce again and the losses of the Germans were increased. Here alone, of the whole line, hand to hand fighting occurred yesterday. Everywhere else the invaders left the attack to the "Bummers," as they call the immense mortars which did so much damage to the cathedral of Rheims.

Only An Incentive.
It may well be asked if the result of the lavish use of these immense projectiles, between five and six feet long, is a good investment, as the serious damage of the Rheims cathedral has had only the result of increasing the determination of the French to win.

The significance of yesterday's official communications, to be seen on the maps, is that the allies have advanced at points where the danger to the invaders is greatest. The progress to the west of Noyon threatens the German right, and the advance between Rheims and the Argonne threatens their line of retreat and communications through Stenay.

Working Fervently.
The deduction of the military experts is that the wariness shows more decidedly in the German camp. They are said to be feverishly active in their work on the fortifications along the Sambre from Maubeuge to Namur and even on their lines of defence across the German frontier. This is taken to indicate a lack of confidence in the final issue of the clash of the Aisne.

THIRD OF ENEMIES' FORCES NOW PUT OUT OF BUSINESS

Austrians and Germans Have Each Lost One Million—The Brutality of Kaiser's Men Equalled By Their Ally—Cossacks Are Tortured.

[Canadian Press.]
New York, Sept. 22.—A Petrograd cable to the Tribune says: "Specialists here estimate that the extreme limits of Austro-German resources in men for this war do not exceed 6,000,000, about two-thirds being German and the other third Austrians."

The Germans have lost in France, Belgium and East Prussia, together with their last losses in concert with Austria in Galicia, no fewer than 1,000,000 men. The Austrians in their conflict with Russia and Serbia have likewise lost another 1,000,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, the latter being particularly numerous owing to the readiness of the Slav elements—about half of the total Austrian armies—to surrender to their fellow Slavs.

Leaves 4,000,000.
This leaves the Teutonic belligerents with four millions, to some extent made up of last-line resources—men and men over 60 years of age. Of these 1,000,000 are in army against the French and British, and another quarter to half a million on lines of communication through Belgium and occupying fortresses. The total, therefore, available now for taking up positions against Russia does not exceed from two and one-half to two and three-quarters millions.

German armies in the field doubtless get fed, but the populace is already feeling the squeeze, as is proved by orders restricting the killing of cattle. The orders issued forbid killing young calves. It is in this vital work of starving Germany that the British fleet is accomplishing more far-reaching results than even the victorious armies.

Austrians' Brutality.
The Austrians are apparently showing as little mercy to the wounded as the Germans are said to be doing. An officer who has returned from a Galician battlefield says he saw numberless instances of brutality. German and Austrian officers, with their orderlies, went around this field, strewn with dead and dying. Their salutation to any dubious case was a kick in the ribs, with the order "Aufstehen!" If any signs of life were shown, the helpless sufferer was finished off by an officer's revolver or with the men's gun butts.

The fate of a Cossack who is taken alive is one to be dreaded. It is asserted that the Cossacks have inspired such fear in the enemy that when one is captured torture is resorted to before death is inflicted.

Continued on Page Three.

OFFICERS TO BE TRAINED IN OLD ENGLAND

Whole Camp To Be Transferred Is Ministers' Latest Scheme.

Officers Are Very Keen
Often More Zeal Than Military Skill, Says Colonel Hughes.

Privates Are All Fit
Plan Solves Some Difficulties, But Entails Considerably More Expense.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Valcartier camp will be transferred to England. This is the political solution of the military difficulties which have developed in Canada's great military rendezvous on the outskirts of Quebec. The visit of Premier Borden, Sir Robert Rogers and Hon. Geo. Foster to Valcartier has resulted in this compromise.

It had been planned to send forward only an army division of twenty-one thousand men. So great was the response that thirty-five thousand men and officers were assembled at Valcartier in record time.

There was an unusual rush of officers to the place, and all ranks desired to go to the front on the first transport squadron.

Officers Keen.
Among the numerous gathering of colonels and majors this desire was particularly keen, and all sorts of influences were brought to bear upon Col. Hughes and others members of the Government to obtain commissions in the first division. Col. Hughes has stated that a good many of the officers who sought places had more zeal and patriotism than military skill and experience, and that there would be a good many of the officers at Valcartier left at home. To facilitate the work of selection, Col. Hughes set the men shooting at the three and a half miles of targets he had provided there, with the idea of improving the shooting of the force and determining which of the men were most skillful with the rifle.

Test for Officers.
The test for the officers was to observe the handling of men. Military ability was to be the standard for selection of officers.

This plan of Col. Hughes of elimination on the basis of capacity promised to give excellent military results, though it produced some personal unhappiness among the officers and gave rise to

Continued on Page Three.

BATTLE DEVELOPS INTO GREAT SIEGE

Germans Have Constructed a Line of Fortresses—Reinforcements Only Hope For Their Escape.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Sept. 22.—3:05 a.m.—The correspondent of the Times in Paris, discussing the big battle, says: "The battle of the Aisne continues, having lasted a week, with the allies making slow progress against extraordinary difficulties."

"It is no longer, properly speaking, a battle, but a siege, the Germans having constructed along their hundred mile front a series of small fortresses from the Oise to the Meuse, made of old forts and disused quarries."

"Bomb proof shelters, formed of bags of cement and subterranean passages connect the casemates on the heights of Pommiers with the open country, by means of which the enemy secures victuals and is supplied with ammunition. These elaborate works were prepared by the Germans before the march to Paris, thus indicating that they had some doubts of success."

"The plains of Champagne are admirably suited for the French offensive. They bristle with trenches and redoubts, but if these hamper French action they also stop German attacks. The battle of the Aisne thus becomes a kind of Sebastopol. Operations of this sort always result in the defeat of the besieged unless reinforcements arrive."

SHOE FACTORY BURNED

[Canadian Press.]
Quebec, Sept. 22.—Fire, breaking out shortly after 2 a.m. in the shoe factory of Marier & Trudet, corner of Nelson and Colomb streets, entirely gutted the shop, damaged two others, causing in all damage amounting to \$55,000, and depriving over two hundred women of their work.

The shoe factories damaged are the F. Blouin Company, and that of L. Routhier.

French Bull Kills 18 German Soldiers

Enraged By Cannon Roar He Charged the Forces.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, Sept. 22.—1:10 a.m.—The Petit Parisien prints a story of a bull, which it says killed 18 Germans. It appears that when the peasants in the neighborhood of Segnanne were warned of the approach of the Germans, they opened the gates of the cattle pens and engaged the enemy. One enormous bull, it is said, becoming enraged by the sound of the cannon fire, broke away and charged, killing 18 Germans, who were some of the best of the French army. The bull, however, was shot and wounded the animal, which, however, gored a dozen more before succumbing.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Sept. 22.—1:25 a.m.—An official list has been issued by the admiralty of the casualties on the German merchant steamer off the South American coast. It shows that nine men were killed and five seriously wounded. No officers' names appear among the dead or seriously wounded.

THE WEATHER
THE LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 62; lowest, 62.
The official temperatures for the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 77; lowest, 63.
TOMORROW—MUCH COOLER.
Toronto, Sept. 22.—2 a.m. Forecasts.
Today—Fresh to strong southerly winds, shifting to westerly and northwesterly; showers or thunderstorms in some localities tonight, with a change to cooler.
Wednesday—Fresh northwest to west winds; much cooler.
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:
Stations. High. Low. Weather.
Victoria. 69. 48. Clear.
Calgary. 66. 49. Cloudy.
Winnipeg. 55. 30. Clear.
Port Arthur. 80. 56. Cloudy.
Perry Sound. 82. 64. Clear.
Toronto. 86. 62. Clear.
Ottawa. 84. 62. Clear.
Montreal. 80. 63. Clear.
Quebec. 82. 62. Clear.
Father Point. 65. 50. Clear.