

The London Advertiser

Advisory Board of Prominent Men To Co-operate With City Rulers Feature of New Mayor's Inaugural Address

MAYOR'S ADDRESS OUTLINES POLICY OF SOUND PROGRESS FOR FOREST CITY

Strangely Lacking in the Capital "I", Dr. Stevenson Reads a Dignified Message, With Co-operation as the Keynote.

No High-sounding Schemes, But the Immediate Transaction of Necessary Business, Form the Basis of Appeal.

The London City Council of 1915 this morning heard a comprehensive message on the condition of municipal affairs in London when His Worship Mayor Hugh Stevenson gave his inaugural address at the first meeting. Most interesting to the council was the mayor's proposal that the council should appoint an advisory board of four or five prominent citizens to guide the mayor, council and controllers in financial matters and to aid in extricating London from the tangle into which several years of the fast-and-loose policy of financing thrust the city.

AID FROM PROMINENT MEN.
It is understood that the mayor has the assurance from several prominent citizens that they will give the council every assistance in the work of straightening out the middle and in advancing the city generally. The mayor has stated internally that he wishes to have as many citizens as possible to guide the city's interest at heart, as to the right way to be pursued. This does not mean that he will be swayed from his own ideas of which should be done, but all through the year he will be a willing listener whenever any citizen wishes to be heard.

BRITISH FIRST IN ENLISTMENT

Twenty Men Chosen, Though Nearly 200 Offer Selves.

EYESIGHT BARS SOME
Examination Is Said To Be Stricter Than With First and Second Contingents.

Recruiting for the third contingent, infantry, opened this morning about 10 o'clock, with a crowd of between 150 and 200 men filling the corridors of the armories. Twenty men, whose names appear below, were accepted out of the 27 who were examined in the morning batch. Those who were declared unfit, suffered mostly from defective sight. The examination for the third contingent is considered by the men who have tried to be slightly more strict than those of the first and second contingents.

Britishers Enlisting.
British-born men formed a large percentage of the crowd who swarmed the corridors of the armories this morning. Most of them have London addresses, but many have travelled from distances, coming from Detroit, Owen Sound and Goderich. Two Belgians, who will be examined this afternoon, walked all the way from Chatham, a distance of 63 miles, three weeks ago, in order to enlist.

The examination continues at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
JOHN ROWLING, 512 Egerton street.
GEORGE PRESTON, 58 Baker street.
HARRY LABRETE, 115 Clarence street.
HAROLD FRYER, 789 Elinor street.
ED. AIKENS, 753 1/2 York street.
THOMAS SILL, 200 Adelaide street.
NORMAN BROWN, 223 King street.
ORVAL BATES, 114 St. John street.
ALFRED CHARD, 205 Mill street.
FRANK WARREN.
ALFRED POWELL, 22 Grosvenor street.
FRED FRENCH, Springfield.
MALCOLM WHITE, 370 Hale street.
ARCHIE HULME, 124 Hamilton street.
ARTHUR E. SIMPSON, 707 King street.
ERNEST MARTEL, 197 Mill street.
HARRY LOADER, 104 Colborne street.
WILLIAM HENRY STEELE, 127 King street.
CYRIL KENDALL, 1907 Dundas street.
THOMAS REPAN, 611 Richmond street.

"Not Diplomatic But Apostolic"

So Father Vaughn Describes Cardinal's Famous Pastoral—World-Wide Effect.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Jan. 11.—Cardinal Mercier's famous pastoral, which is said to have resulted in the arrest of the Germans, and the discomfiture of several private who dared to read it to their congregations, was read to a large congregation at Westminster Cathedral yesterday. Father Bernard Vaughan, speaking in the East End, said that from one important viewpoint, Cardinal Mercier's arrest was about the best bit of news that had been flashed from the front for the last three months. Usually a pastoral letter did not carry far beyond the diocese for which it was written; but there was a demand for Cardinal Mercier's pastoral right round the civilized world. It was being read by every man in his own tongue. Surely imprisonment, even with hard labor would be but a small price to pay for the world-wide circulation of this historical document. If he (Father Vaughan) were asked: "Has the cardinal been diplomatic in his fearless attitude?" he would reply: "No, indeed. Like his Divine Master, he was not diplomatic, but apostolic."

Francis Joseph Anxious to End War at Early Date

[Canadian Press.]
Rome, Jan. 11.—A dispatch telling of an audience given Saturday to members of the Galician nobility by Emperor Francis Joseph, stated that the Emperor's reply to questions asked on that occasion regarding peace are considered to be most significant. In speaking of an honorable and long-lasting peace, compensating for present sacrifices, he said his efforts were being directed to ending the war at the earliest moment possible.

SOME FEATURES OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS



The appointment of an advisory board of prominent local business and financial men to guide the council in financial matters, and to confer on general questions.

A reasonable retrenchment to make up deficits, and to keep the city's expenditures within bounds.

A thorough investigation of the garbage department to insure efficient service to citizens.

The revival of work on the West London breakwater, which has been allowed to discontinue in the last year.

The extension of the day-labor system for all civic works, as far as possible.

Non-interference with civic employees, especially in the engineer's department, by aldermen or controllers.

A careful survey of the city's outstanding obligations before the new council assumes the responsibility for levying what may be necessary in 1915.

Numbering of houses in annexed district to secure postal delivery privileges.

The re-arranging of the storm sewer system throughout the city, according to the plans.

The taking up of Ridout street subway and the whole question of level crossings.

The use of the Ford Building, on the Federal Square, soon to be vacated, for a "Made in London" exhibit.

An appeal to the city employees and all representatives to co-operate with the mayor, board of control and council.

TRENCHES TAKEN BY ALLIES AND GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

Possession of "Spur 132" Now Assured to Allies and a Desperate Attempt of Enemy To Retake Little Fort Completely Foiled.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, Jan. 11.—2:40 p.m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official announcement as follows:

"From the sea to the Lys there was yesterday an intermittent and not very intense cannonading. In the region of Ypres our artillery responded efficaciously to the artillery of the enemy, and sent well-placed shots against the German trenches."

"From the Lys to the Oise, in the region of Soissons, our troops took possession of a trench of the enemy after a violent fight. To the northeast of Soissons, on 'Spur 132,' they yesterday repulsed a German attack."

Took More Trenches.
"Following this they attacked and occupied two lines of the enemy's trenches along a front of 500 yards, thus extending toward the east the trenches captured January 3, and assuring complete possession of 'Spur 132.'"

"On the Aisne and in Champagne, as far as Rheims, there have been artillery exchanges. From Rheims to the Argonne our troops took possession of a trench of the enemy after a violent fight. To the northeast of Soissons, on 'Spur 132,' they yesterday repulsed a German attack."

Other Successes.
"To the north of Perthes, after having driven back the counter-attacks referred to in last night's communication, we made progress and gained 200 yards of trench."

"To the north of Bassejour the enemy made a desperate effort to recapture the little fort which he had previously lost. His counter-attacks were delivered with energy. In each of them two battalions were engaged, the second advancing in close formation. Each

attack was carried on with determination, but each was repulsed."

"In the Argonne there were some few small engagements, and our front was maintained. Between the Meuse and the Moselle the day passed calmly. In the Vosges there was a heavy fall of snow. Some shells fell in old Thann and on 'Hill 45.'"

THE GERMAN SIDE.
Berlin, Jan. 11.—Via London, 2:15 p.m.—The German army headquarters staff today issued the following statement:

"In the western theatre: At Nieport and at Ypres and south thereof only artillery combats have taken place. A French attack at La Boisselle, to the northeast of Albert, failed completely."

"North of Soissons the French, who had established themselves in a small section of our outer trenches, attacked afresh, but so far they have gained no successes. The battles continue."

"In the neighborhood of Soupir (east of Valenciennes) no fighting has taken place during the last few days."

Progress Reported.
"To the east of Perthes our troops have captured that portion of our trenches which the enemy had taken. In this engagement, heavy losses were inflicted on the French."

"In the Argonne forest our attacks have made further progress."

"In Upper Alsace the situation is tranquil."

"In the eastern war arena: In East Prussia and in Northern Poland the situation remains without change."

"On account of unfavorable weather our attacks in Poland, to the west of the Vistula River, are making slow progress."

WHAT THE COUNCIL DID.
Opened 1915 sessions.
Heard mayor's inaugural address.
Appointed committees and new boards.

Arranged for auxiliary committees.
Sent controllers' salary regulation to board.

Provided for 1915 taxes.
Sent doctors' request for retiring allowance to Dr. Hutchinson to board of control.

Heard Trades and Labor Council deputation.

London's 1915 council is a full-fledged municipal organization. Its first official session was held this morning and extended until late this afternoon. It was opened by an address by ex-Mayor C. M. R. Graham, retiring chief magistrate. The ex-mayor's "words of advice" were to avoid internal friction and to refrain from undue public bickering. Rev. H. H. Bingham made the usual opening prayer, in which he spoke divine guidance for the new municipal administration.

Down to Business.
Hardly had Mayor Stevenson's inaugural address been delivered and ordered spread on the minutes of the council before the new wheels of administration started moving.

UNITED STATES NOT SATISFIED

Fear Britain's Theory May Not Always Be Acted Upon.

SOME POINTS OMITTED

Dispatch Concludes by Admitting Justice of Some British Arguments in Note.

[Canadian Press.]
New York, Jan. 11.—An Associated Press dispatch from Washington today says:

"The United States Government, it became known today, is not altogether satisfied with the note of Sir Edward Grey, giving Great Britain's preliminary reply to President Wilson's protest concerning the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet."

"While gratified that Great Britain admits the justice of practically all the principles of international law cited in the American note, officials reiterated today that the chief difficulty had been Britain's neglect to make her actual practice square with the previously accepted rules of international law."

Theory Will Not Do.
"It is realized by officials here that a London diplomatic correspondence conceding the principles of the American case, but not actually carrying them into practice, will not meet the complaints of American exporters and shippers, and although Britain's supplementary answer is expected to give a more detailed statement of international law, officials plan to take up vigorously all individual cases which may mean while arise."

"Officials are keenly appreciative of the friendly tone of the British note (Continued on Page Three.)"

Real Manoeuvres Under Way
On Irwin's Heights, North Quebec Street.

ONE FORCE IN TRENCHES

Attackers Must Cross Marshy Ground To Dislodge From Position.

The most important manoeuvres to date in which the men of the Eighteenth Battalion have engaged are taking place today at Irwin's Heights, north of the city street. Early this morning the soldiers marched out in two divisions in heavy marching order. Major Ingram was in charge of the north column, and Major Milligan in charge of the south, to engage in a sham battle. Hereafter, only minor skirmishes have taken place.

"Major Ingram's forces are firmly entrenched on the north side, and have every advantage in regard to position. In order to reach and dislodge them, Major Milligan's men must cross marshy ground, and at present the odds are in favor of the northern army. It is expected the battle will last the greater part of the day."

"Only the soldiers detailed for camp duty have been left in the barracks and fair grounds, the camps being practically deserted."

COL. SHANNON MAY BE IN TEMPORARY COMMAND

On Return From Ottawa Explains Appointments Are Only For War.

Rumor has been persistent the past few days in military circles to the effect that Lieut.-Col. W. Shannon, assistant adjutant-general on the headquarters staff, is to be given the appointment of commanding officer of the first division to succeed Brig.-Gen. W. D. Hodgins.

Col. Shannon, who returned to town this morning, after a short absence, states that while he may be asked to assume the duties of divisional commander, the ruling of the department is that no permanent appointments will be made during the war. Officers may be appointed to take over certain duties in order to relieve officers going to the front, and that the work of the offices may not be interfered with.

Concerning a rumored permanent appointment of Capt. James Carling, of the Seventh Regiment, who has been recently attached for headquarters duty, the same rule will apply. Capt. Carling is one of the men anxious to render service in some way during the war, and has been temporarily accepted for headquarters duty.

GUN INVENTOR DEAD.
[Canadian Press.]
Tokyo, Jan. 11.—4 p.m.—Lieut.-Gen. Baron Nariaki Arisaka, a famous Japanese soldier and inventor of the new type of quick-firing mountain gun which bears his name, is dead. He was created a baron and awarded the second-class of the golden kite for his meritorious services in connection with the Russo-Japanese war. He was born in 1852.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 3 a.m. today:

Highest: 27; lowest: 9 above.
The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest: 27; lowest: 18 above.

TOMORROW—MILD AND CLEARING.
Toronto, Jan. 11.—8 a.m.
Forecast:
Today—South and southeast winds; light rain or sleet; 11 to 24.
Tuesday—Westerly winds; mild and clearing.

AUSTRIA PLEASED

Expected to Get American Cotton to Carry on Factory Work.

[Canadian Press.]
Venice, Jan. 10.—Via London, Jan. 11.—Great satisfaction is expressed in Austria over the settlement of the question of the export of American cotton. Although the factories there have been running only on half-time the stocks of raw cotton on hand are estimated to be barely sufficient to last until March, falling then to obtain new supplies the entire cotton industry of Austria would be brought to an absolute standstill.

It is hoped now that the mills soon will be running again on full time.

Stagnation in the grain trade continues. The total receipts on the Budapest market Friday were one car of barley and eight cars of maize.

CHESTERTON DYING IN ENGLAND



G. K. Chesterton.
Admirer Illustrations

G. K. Chesterton, England's famous essayist and thinker, is believed to be at the point of death in London. He is still only in the forties, but his writings have gained him an international name.

MILLIGAN'S MEN

ATTACK INGRAM

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Cruiser Koenigsberg Reported At Bottom

(Canadian Press.)

New York, Jan. 11.—A news agency dispatch from London, published here this afternoon, says:

The German cruiser, Koenigsberg, which was bottled up in a river on the coast of Africa several weeks ago, has been sunk, according to a dispatch received here from Southend today. It quotes Captain Willet, commander of one of the blockading vessels, as saying that the Koenigsberg was destroyed five days after she was bottled up, an aeroplane giving the range for a rain of shells upon the German boat.

(The Koenigsberg was a third-class cruiser of 3,350 tons, built in 1907. She carried ten 4.1-inch guns and eight 2.1-inch guns. Her speed was 23.5 knots.)

MILITARY "NEWLY-WEDS" ANGRY; SEPARATION ALLOWANCE REFUSED

Score of Recently-Married Soldiers' Wives Believe When Husbands Are To Be Targets For Bullets, Wives Should Be Considered.

[BY ISABEL C. ARMSTRONG.]
Greatest indignation is felt by a score of the wives of privates, who have married since enlisting, over the announcement that they will not receive the separation allowance of \$20 a month, in addition to the pay of \$7.70 a week, though the wives of officers who have married under the same conditions, are being treated in the matter of allowance, with the consideration accorded the wives of officers married before enlisting.

Claim Discrimination.
The wives of the newly-married privates feel that it is a case of discrimination against them, and express their views in no uncertain terms. One of these said today: "Most of us who have married since our sweethearts enlisted have been engaged for years. It was only natural that the men should want us to marry them. For one thing, they wanted to be sure of us when they got back."

"The first indignation we had that the separation allowance would not be granted came as a shock through a newspaper notice. They offer us \$7.70 a week. A man must have a certain portion of it for tobacco and other comforts. How far would the balance go towards keeping a woman? In addition to this, the majority of the girls have been brought up in good circumstances in good homes."

Must She Support Self?
Just because a girl who has been in love with a man a long time wants to marry him before parting with him, perhaps, forever, is it fair to expect her to go out and support herself while he is fighting for his country, a target for German bullets?"

The following letter tells its own story:

Dear Editor:
In a newspaper of Friday, January 8th, it was published under the heading, "Certain Wives Barred," that militia headquarters has handed out the statement that any of the soldiers' wives, married

since enlisting, would not be eligible for the separation allowance.

Well, as I am one of the wives, I just write and ask, not the militia headquarters, but the people who subscribed to the fund to assist the wives, etc., of those going to the front. I am sure there are very, very few who would deny the wives of any who had just got married.

Not Marrying for Money.
Many of the boys' marriages are just as genuine as if they had married before enlisting. I don't think myself, anyone is going to marry a soldier or any one else for that matter for the petty amount of a \$20 Government allowance, also a miserable \$7.70 a week soldiers' pay.

The women married through true love, and will be waiting and watching for the return of their loved ones as eagerly as the wives of high-assailed militia headquarters' officers who get three times as much a month salary as allowance and wages combined.

Of course, the more they give out of the fund, the less they will have for dinners and good times, and the less they have to give, the less work for the brain-forged militia officers who are trying to do some of God's greatures out of bread and butter.

A Reflection Intended.
"I think the clipping is the worst thing I have seen yet. The reporters might have found a little nicer heading. There are two ways of taking that heading, 'Certain Wives Barred.'"

"Well, I hope every wife of the lot of boys who has just got married since enlisting will go forward and demand the release of her husband, and keep him where he will get a little decency handed out to him and a little more than the paltry \$7.70 to keep his wife. I am demanding a release at once or the Government grant. Thanking you for space, I remain,

A WIFE OF ONE OF THE BOYS.

Directed Fight From His House in London

London, Jan. 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—For three days the operations of the British army in Flanders were directed by telegraph from the home of Sir John French, near Hyde Park, London, during the general's recent visit here. While it took Wellington three days alone to get a message to Whitehall and as long to receive a reply, during the Waterloo campaign, Gen. French was able to communicate directly with Sir Archibald Murray at the base headquarters at St. Omer, France.

From a man who was in close touch with Sir John during his recent visit to England, the following details are learned:

In Private's Garb.
Gen. French arrived at Folkestone wearing the overcoat and rather solid cap of an enlisted man. He made no attempt to disguise himself otherwise, and on the channel boat attracted no notice whatever. At Folkestone he was met by Lord Kitchener, and both proceeded by motor to Walmer Castle, Kent.

"On his trip by train from Folkestone to London, and on his return from Victoria Station, none of the passengers gave a second look at the 'old soldier' in the private's coat and cap, shorn of insignia. Nor did they on the boat, during the trip to Calais."

"On his landing at Calais, however, Gen. French appeared in his full uniform of field marshal, and was enthusiastically acclaimed by the crowd as he drove through the streets to the station."

Gen. French is said to have remarked that this would be his last visit to London until the end of the war.

P. AND O. STEAMER ASHORE; JAP DESTROYERS TO RESCUE

[Canadian Press.]
Tokyo, Jan. 11.—9:50 p.m.—A wireless report received here says that the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Nile ran ashore on a reef in the Indian Sea at 3:00 o'clock this morning. Help was summoned, and Japanese torpedo boat destroyers are on their way to the scene of the reported wreck. The Nile plies between England and Japanese ports.