

UNDERSEA WARFARE IN BALTIC EVOKES PROTEST FROM SWEDEN

Two Out of Ten German Ore Steamers Alleged to Have Been Sunk in Territorial Waters

A despatch from London says: British submarines in the Baltic sea have sunk two German ore-carrying steamers and have completely paralyzed the ore trade between Sweden and Germany. This has caused some dissatisfaction in Sweden, and it is charged that two steamers were sunk within Swedish territorial waters. But the British assert that they have been studying observing international laws and have been sinking only German steamers.

The Swedish Government has instructed its Minister at London to protest against the violation of Swedish neutrality by British submarines, according to a Stockholm despatch to Reuters.

The Aftonbladet says that the German steamer Germania—one of those attacked—made straight for shore, where she grounded in a position undoubtedly protected by the territorial limit. Nevertheless, a British submarine continued the pursuit. Men from the submarine boarded the Germania and took away her papers. This statement is based on the report of the German captain of the vessel.

CANADIANS AMONG THE VICTIMS OF THE LAST ZEPPELIN RAID

Reported Military Casualties Probably All Occurred at Dominion Artillery Camp in Kent

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Zeppelin raids on England have now come home to Canada. From the casualty lists received and from information obtained from local militia sources it would appear that eleven Canadian artillerymen were among those who lost their lives in the last raid, that on the 13th. The total military casualties reported in the official statement by the British authorities were 14 killed and 13 wounded, so that it would appear that the largely Canadians who suffered. Beside the 11 men who lost their lives

three are reported as missing and three wounded. All these casualties took place at Otterpool camp, Kent, England.

The casualties took place among the 5th brigade of the Canadian second division artillery. As far as is known, these are the first Canadians to meet death as a result of a Zeppelin raid. The casualties of this type are all Western men, except Sgt. E. C. Harris, a well-known lacrosse player, whose next-of-kin is given as residing in St. Catharines, Ont., and was a member of the 29th battery.

ENEMY VESSELS SUNK IN BALTIC

Two Destroyers Sent to the Bottom of the Ocean by a British Submarine

A despatch from Copenhagen says: Two German torpedo-boat destroyers have been sunk in Baltic waters by a British submarine, according to reports reaching Copenhagen. One of the German warships was torpedoed at the southern entrance to The Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden which connects the Baltic with the North Sea. A great explosion followed the striking of the torpedo, and the destroyer foundered immediately.

A message from Falsterbo, Sweden, which brought news of this incident, adds that other German destroyers and a cruiser which were accompanying the destroyer that was sunk speeded to the southward. The information received here indicated that all the members of the destroyer's crew were lost.

Additional details were given in a subsequent despatch. According to this version, a German cruiser and three destroyers were engaged with the British submarine. The German craft moved in circles to avoid the attack of the submarine, which was bombarded heavily. This continued for some time until the submarine lodged a torpedo on the destroyer, which sank with a terrific explosion. The other German warships are said to have retreated. The submarine rose to the surface and remained on the scene some time before it disappeared. A sharp look-out from the Danish coast is being kept, but no survivors have been found.

Despatches to the evening newspapers here say that a second German torpedo boat was sunk by the British submarine E-19 near Faxa.

British submarines have now cleared the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia entirely of German merchant

ships. Every German ship which was southbound from Sweden when the submarines started their campaign has either been sunk or run ashore. Of 50 German ore carriers, 37 are virtually interned in Swedish ports.

SLOW PROGRESS MADE IN SERBIA

Furious and Effective Resistance Put Up Against Teutons in Their Advance

A despatch from London says: Both the German and Austrian War Offices claim that progress was made in Serbia, but the facts as detailed in the respective statements do not reveal a rapid advance. In fact, they indicate just the opposite, a very slow forward movement being made in the face of furious and effective resistance by the courageous Serbs.

From Berlin it is learned that Pozarevac is practically enveloped. This town is ten miles south of the Austrian frontier, and is a little east of the branch railway, which runs south from Semendria to Plana, 25 miles away, where it connects with the main line of the Orient railway.

The Vienna statement says that progress has been made south of Belgrade, and that on the lower Drina, on the western side of Serbia, the Serbians have been driven from some of their trenches.

The extent of the Bulgarian invasion up to the present, according to a despatch from Nish, consists of an advance over the frontier at one point of a mile. With this exception the fighting line remains intact and the railways have not yet been reached.

The Serbians have assumed the offensive against the Bulgarians, and have entered Bulgarian territory at several points. An unofficial despatch from Sofia contains this news. It says that on October 12 the Serbians crossed the frontier and attempted to occupy the heights of Koritzka.

ENGLISH SCHOOL MISTRESS PUT TO DEATH IN BRUSSELS

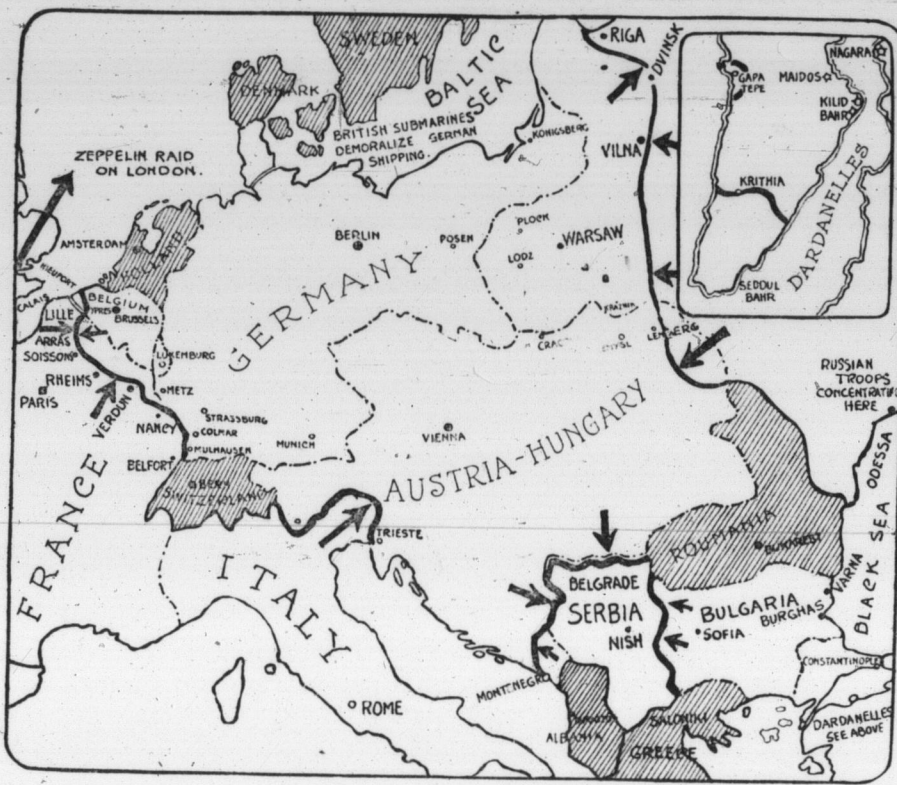
German Execute Woman Charged, Not With Espionage, But With Harboring Ally Soldiers

A despatch from London says: The Foreign Office has been notified by the American Embassy that Miss Edith Cavell, lately the head of a large training school in Brussels, who was arrested Aug. 5 by the German authorities in Brussels, was executed

Oct. 13 after sentence of death had been passed upon her. It is understood that the charge against Miss Cavell was that she harbored fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age, and had assisted them to escape from Belgium in order to join their colors.

Kaiser Baiting for Spain and Sweden

A despatch from London says: The Morning Post's Rome correspondent says: "I am informed that Germany is making two more diplomatic moves against us, one of these in Spain, where she is tempting the Conservative Cabinet with the offer of Gibraltar and Morocco and the other in Sweden, where the bait is Finland. Germany's condition is that the two countries enter into the European war at a moment convenient to herself, and Spain give her that part of Morocco which she had marked as German at the time of the Agadir affair."



The Week's Developments in the War.

The map shows the points of greatest activity on the several war zones during the week. The Zeppelin raid on London, which took a toll of 56 killed and 114 others injured, is indicated. Between Ypres and Loos there has been the British attack on the German lines, with severe fighting in other parts of the western front. Bulgaria is "White" this week, having left the ranks of the neutrals and joined the Central Powers, making an invasion of Serbia. The manner in which Serbia is surrounded by enemies on three sides is shown. The Montenegrin army is now fighting on Austrian territory. In Eastern Galicia, north of the Rumanian border, the Russians have won a notable victory.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No. 1 Northern, \$1.09 1/4; No. 2, \$1.08, track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 51 1/4c, track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c, track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 69c, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop, No. 2 white, 38 to 39c; No. 3 white, 36 to 38c; commercial oats, 33 to 35c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 92 to 94c; wheat, slightly tough, 86 to 90c; sprouted or smutty, 70 to 85c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, \$1.50 to \$1.60, according to freight outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 53 to 55c; feed barley, 40 to 48c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 75c, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 2 nominal, 87c, according to freight outside; tough rye, 65 to 75c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.06, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, \$3.60 to \$4, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$24; middlings, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 25c; creamery prints, 32 to 35c; do., solids, 29 to 31c.

Eggs—Prices are higher; storage, 28c per dozen; select, 30 to 32c; new, laid, 34 to 36c, case lots.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11 1/2c; do., retail, 12 1/2 to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2.

Poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 16 to 18c; geese, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 22 to 24c.

Cheese—Large, 14 1/2 to 15c; twins, 15 to 16 1/2c.

Potatoes—The market is firmer with car lots quoted at \$1 to \$1.10 per bag, on track.

Wholesale Hay Market.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, ton, \$16 to \$17.50; No. 2, ton, \$13 to \$14; baled straw, ton, \$6.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 78c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 50c; No. 2 local white, 45 to 46 1/2c; No. 3 local white, 44 to 44 1/2c; No. 4 local white, 43 to 43 1/2c. Barley—Malting, 66 1/2 to 67c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.85; seconds, \$5.35; strong bakers', \$5.15; Winter patents, choice, \$5.40; straight rollers, \$4.70 to \$4.80; do., bags, \$2.20 to \$2.30. Rolled oats—Bbls., \$4.55 to \$4.95; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.30. Bran, \$23. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$30 to \$31. Moultrie, \$30 to \$32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17 to \$18. Cheese—Finest westerns, 15 to 15 1/2c; finest easterns, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c. Butter—Choice creamery, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2c; seconds, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh, 40c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$14.25. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$28 to \$29.50; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$27 to \$27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37 1/2 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10 1/2c; pure tierces, 37 1/2 lbs., 11 1/2 to 12c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12 1/2 to 13c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.10 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.05 1/4 to \$1.09 1/4; No. 2 Northern,

ENEMY U-BOATS LAYING MINES IN PATHWAY OF PEACEFUL SHIPS

Submarine Piracy Having Proven a Failure, von Tirpitz Has Inaugurated a Fresh Policy

A despatch from London says: Archibald Hurd, writing in the Daily Telegraph of the submarine blockade, says: "Every one is by this time aware that the submarine piracy, though it has deprived us of many merchant ships and cargoes, has been a military failure."

"Now the Germans have inaugurated a fresh policy with a new type of submarine. Ships of this class are now busily engaged in trying to destroy our own and neutral ships, for there can be no discrimination. The

new policy of mine laying in the pathways of peaceful ships is peculiarly despicable. The mine-laying submarine creeps along on, or under, the water, as circumstances suggest. Her progress, at night in particular, cannot be easily detected. Before the war opened, Simon Lake, an American builder of submarines, invented a vessel of the under-water type which could lay these deadly explosive agents. The Germans have merely proved that the method is practicable."

sheep brought from \$4 to \$5.25 per cwt. The trade in calves was active at prices ranging from \$3 to \$15 each, as to size and quality. Hogs, selected lots, at \$10 to \$10.25 per cwt, weighed off cars.

20 TRAINS OF SHELLS
IN A DAY FROM JAPAN

A despatch from New York says: Cyrus Robinson, an English mining engineer, who arrived here recently from Petrograd, via Liverpool, on the Anchor liner California, said that Russia had been receiving ammunition from Japan over the Trans-Siberian Railway for three months as fast as the locomotives could haul it. He said that as many as 20 train-loads had reached Moscow from Vladivostok in 24 hours, which had helped Russia to check the advance of the German army.

PLANT MAPLE SEEDS
WHERE CANADIANS FELL

A despatch from Montreal says: A large supply of maple seed is being despatched to London this week from the organization offices of the Overseas Club Tobacco Fund. The Overseas Club headquarters in London, England, are arranging to have the seeds planted round the graves and in the cemeteries where Canadian soldiers are buried in Flanders. Later it is hoped to plant an avenue at Langemark as a memorial to the Canadian heroes whose glorious deeds immortalized that place.

Originally the floors of churches were of clay, beaten hard.

Belgrade was a shambles when bombardment ceased

Section Where Civilians Sought Safety Razed, But Refugees Were Shelled as They Fled

A despatch from Nish, Serbia, says: The official story of the bombardment of Belgrade shows that the Germans are pursuing the same plan of extermination adopted in Belgium. Begun on the fifth, in the afternoon, the bombardment continued until the eighth without ceasing. Tens of thousands of shells of all calibres were thrown methodically, with the object of making as many victims as possible and creating a panic. Before the bombardment the enemy opened a barrier

of fire on the roads leading out of the city, killing many persons who were fleeing. During the bombardment enemy aeroplanes flew over groups of refugees, signalling the range to the batteries. The southern part of the city, where the inhabitants had taken refuge, was bombarded all the night of the sixth. The number of victims was great. From a military standpoint the bombardment has had no effect on the plan of operations drawn up for the Serbian troops.

56 WERE KILLED IN LONDON RAID

170 Casualties, Including 28 Soldiers, In the Last Zeppelin Attack

A despatch from London says: Fifty-six persons were killed and 114 injured in the recent Zeppelin raid over London. Fifteen of the 56 persons killed and 13 of the 114 wounded were military casualties, according to an announcement made later by the Official Press Bureau. The text of the announcement follows: "The Press Bureau of the War Office announces that a fleet of hostile aeroplanes visited Eastern Counties and a portion of the London area and dropped bombs."

"Anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery, attached to the central force, were in action, and an airship was seen to heel over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude. Five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went up, but owing to atmospheric conditions only one aeroplane succeeded in locating an airship. This aeroplane, however, was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog."

"Some houses were damaged and several fires were started, but no serious damage was caused to military material. All fires were soon got under control by the fire brigade. The military casualties were 14 killed and 13 wounded."

"The Home Office announces the following casualties other than the military casualties reported above:

	Men.	Wo.	Chil.	Total.
Killed	27	9	5	41
Injured	64	30	7	101
Totals	91	39	12	142

"Of these casualties, 32 killed and 95 injured were in the London area, and these figures include those announced last night."

RUSSIANS GAIN FRESH VICTORY

Last Austrian Defence Line Pierced at One of Its Strongest Points

A despatch from Petrograd says: Another striking victory has been won by the Russians on the southern front in East Galicia. They have pierced the last line of Austrian defences on the Stripa River, and stormed one of the strongest points on the Austro-German right flank.

The point where the Teutonic front has been ruptured is about 80 miles to the south-east of Lemberg, and leaves that city in danger of recapture by the Russians from the rear.

The achievement of the Russians, following their successes on the Dvinsk front, represents a continuation of the recent "strong offensive movement north of the Rumanian frontier. The position which they stormed was on a hill to the east of the village of Halvorenka, on the right bank of the Stripa, 13 miles north of Buchach.

This fortification was constructed scientifically, and was of great strength. From this base the Austrians had prepared to strike at the Russian left flank extending toward Pinsk. The Russian successes around Kolka and Chartorisk, however, enabled them to obtain a position on the left bank of the Stripa, which seriously menaced their opponents.

BRAVE DEFENCE BY SERBIANS

Invasion Compelled to Cease Hostilities to Take Time to Bury Their Dead

A despatch from London says: The Serbians, although greatly outnumbered by armies with superior equipment, are making a stubborn defence of their country, and the Austro-German progress is very slow, and probably will become slower still when the mountains, on which the Serbians are strongly entrenched, are reached. The invading armies which crossed the Danube at Semendria and Ram, east of Belgrade, arrived at Pozarevac, 10 miles below the Austro-Hungarian frontier. Pozarevac is a little east of the railway which runs south from Semendria to Plana, 25 miles south, where it meets the main line of the Orient railway from Belgrade.

The Germans made no further advances after taking the village of Zalesenik, south of Belgrade. The fighting has halted there in order that the enemy may bury his dead.

On the Danube front fighting occurred south of Gradiste and south-west of Semendria. Semendria was evacuated in the direction of the village of Lipa. Near Semendria a fierce engagement was fought. The enemy succeeded in occupying Lipa, but at heavy cost.

There has been no action since, as the enemy had such heavy losses; the battlefield is covered with bodies. The enemy also attacked near Belgrade, at Veliki, Mokri, Loug and Touriak.

COMING OF THE GAS AT ST. JULIEN

EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF THE BATTLE OF YPRES.

How French and Canadians Were Asphyxiated in the Second Battle.

In the Methodist Recorder of London, Rev. Owen S. Watkins, an army chaplain and a veteran of the Soudan campaign and the South African war, in which he was twice mentioned in despatches, tells of the coming of the gas at St. Julien. He says:

Going into the open air for a few moments' relief from the stifling atmosphere of the wards, our attention was attracted by very heavy firing to the north, where the line was held by the French. Then we saw that which almost caused our hearts to stop beating—figures running wildly and in confusion over the fields.

"The French have broken," we exclaimed. We hardly believed our words. It seemed so impossible, so inconceivable. Gun-limiters passed at the gallop, fugitive Zouaves and Turcos clinging to them. In a few minutes the road in front of the asylum was choked with fugitives—soldiers and panic-stricken peasantry from the farms and villages around. The story they told we could not believe; we put it down to their terror-stricken imaginations—

A Greenish-Grey Cloud

had swept down upon them, turning yellow as it travelled over the country, blasting everything it touched, shrivelling up the vegetation. No human courage could face such a peril.

"We can fight, but the good God would not have us stay and be poisoned like rats in a sewer."

Then there staggered into our midst French soldiers, blinded, coughing, chests heaving, faces an ugly purple color—lips speechless with agony, and behind them, in the gas-choked trenches, we learned they had left hundreds of dead and dying comrades. The impossible was only too true.

The immediate result was a four-mile breach in our line, and through this gap the Germans were pouring in their thousands. A wilder battle has seldom been fought, and the prodigies of valor displayed are almost without parallel. The story of how the Canadian division flung themselves into the gap has already been told by able pens than mine.

Days of Horror.

The chaplain describes the days that followed as "monotonous in their horror." Then came Sunday, May 2, when he was brought for the first time actually face to face with gas warfare. As he says:

When the French were gassed we had seen something of it, but only the slighter cases had passed through our hands; now we were to see it at its worst. When I arrived at our advanced dressing-station I found it full to overflowing—houses, barns, out-houses, stables, and on the ground in the yard and garden they lay to the number of 300, faces purple, twisting, and writhing in agony, dying by long, drawn-out torture.

It was the most fiendish, wicked thing I have ever seen; the ghastliest wounds were sweet and pleasant beside it. To add to the horror, we were being bombarded. Heavy shells were falling—in Ypres, in the field in front of us, in the field behind us, splinters of shell were hitting the house, and we were in constant fear of having our patients wounded where they lay.

100 Deaths in One Regiment.

Wednesday, May 5, again the gas swept down upon us, and "Hill 60" was lost. Major Hannafin and his helpers were at their wits' end; in 20 hours they had over 1,200 cases to deal with; more than 100 died in the dressing-stations and in one regiment alone they had over 100 deaths.

For another week the struggle continued, and then lapsed. In this war, says the writer, battles do not end at all in a grand climax, but rather "ebb away and die a slow death." The official date for the ending of the second battle of Ypres he believes to be May 13. There followed on the 24th, however, a fourth gas-battle, in which the cavalry suffered especially, of which he says, in conclusion:

I am not going to describe it; enough has already been said to give you some idea of the horror; suffice it to say that in 12 hours 800 cases passed through our hands. But they were not such serious cases as in the previous attacks, for the men had been equipped with respirators, which greatly neutralized the effect of the gas, and since that date these have been so improved that now the gas is powerless to touch us."

FORCING ROUMANIA.

A despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, says: Germany has suspended the postal service and is holding up all foodstuffs consigned to Roumania over German railways until the attitude of Roumania toward the central powers becomes more clearly defined.

A bar of iron worth \$5, worked into horseshoes is worth \$10; made into needles, is worth \$350; made into penknife-blades, is worth \$3,285; and made into balance-springs of watches, is worth \$250,000.