

# "LIFE SAVING SECONDARY NAVAL WARFARE"—BRITISH ADMIRALTY

Meuse, 20 miles south-southeast of Verdun), but have not been able to cross the river.

The first communique of the French War Office says: "On our left wing there has begun a general action of great violence between those detachments of our forces that are operating between the River Somme and the River Oise and the army corps which the enemy has grouped in the region around Tergnier and St. Quentin.

"These army corps have come, some from the centre of the enemy's line and others from Lorraine and the Vosges. These last named corps were transported by rail to Cambria by way of Liege and Valenciennes. To the north of the River Aisne, as far as Berry-au-Bac, there has been no change of importance. On the centre we have made progress to the east of Rheims, in the direction of Berry and Moronvilliers.

## TWO FORTS BOMBARDED.

"Further to the east, as far as the Argonne region, the situation shows no change. To the east of the Argonne the enemy has not been able to move out of Varennes. On the right bank of the River Meuse the enemy has succeeded in getting footing on the heights of the Meuse in the region of the promontory of Hartochatel, and, forced in the direction of St. Mihiel, he bombarded the forts of Paroches and Camp des Romains.

"To offset this, to the south of Verdun we remain masters of the heights of the Meuse, and our troops, moving out of Toul, advance until they reached the region of Beaumont.

"On our right wing, Lorraine and the Vosges, we have repulsed attacks of minor importance on Nomeny. To the east of Lunville the enemy has made some demonstrations along the lines of the River Vezouse and the River Blette.

"The German reinforcements have been transported by rail to the north of the Aisne, as far as Berry-au-Bac. There are no important modifications in the centre. We have progressed towards Berry. Further east, as far as the Argonne, the situation is unchanged. We remain masters of the heights. Our troops have advanced in the region of Beaumont.

"On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, we have repulsed unimportant attacks. Around Lunville and along the Vezouse-Blette line the enemy has also shown some activity."

## IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTRE.

Tergnier, mentioned in the communique, is an important railway point on the River Oise. A French army and two British corps are making herculean efforts to pierce the German lines here. The turning movement against the German right has proved so expensive that infantry assaults have been practically discontinued for the present, but the allies' artillery is playing night and day on the German trenches. The main attempt is now directed at the German line of communication. If the forces of Von Kluck and Von Boehm can be separated, the original movement will have succeeded. If this result eventuates, Von Kluck must fall back precipitately on Von Buelow's army, or give battle with enemies on three sides of a square. It is not believed that Von Boehm could make any kind of effective resistance if the allies divide his lines.

## RHEIMS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

The bombardment of Rheims and its famous cathedral is again under way. This is in answer to the advance of the French centre, designed to relieve pressure on the line of forts from Verdun to Toul, along the Meuse.

The presence of German reserve and landwehr corps on the fighting line lends color to the report that the German defence is slackening.

One of the most sensational reports of the war, which comes from semi-official sources, is to the effect that a French general was shot by order of court-martial for failure to support the British in the early days of the fighting. It is recalled that the English forces were threatened with disaster when aid failed to arrive at a critical moment. It was then General Smith-Dorrien earned fame thru his stubborn stand in the face of overwhelming numbers. The report of General French was rather vague as to the cause of this near catastrophe, which caused the loss of many lives needlessly, but it now appears that the French commander ordered to support the British would not open the despatch bearing this order, because it emanated from a junior officer who had been promoted over his head. He was tried and executed, the report says.

## RUSSIANS NEAR PRZEMYSL.

Reports from Petrograd state that the invading Russian army, in the vicinity of Przemyśl, has taken a number of outer defences of the fortress, and that a sortie of the Austrian garrison has been defeated with loss to the enemy.

Other despatches confirm the earlier statement that Przemyśl will be masked and the main advance pushed on to Cracow.

German forces are concentrating in Silesia to meet the Russian attack.

## MOUNTAIN PASSES SEIZED.

The Russians have seized all the passes in the Carpathian Mountains and have occupied Stanislaw and Kilomea, both of which are cities of considerable importance, and both junction points on the railroad that crosses the Carpathians into Hungary from eastern Galicia.

## RUSHING GERMANS INTO FRANCE.

German troops are being transported into France over the railway line between Munich, Gladbach and Aix-la-Chapelle, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, who says this fact is stated in a telegram from Maastricht.

## GERMANY HAS 50,000 PRISONERS.

The Central News Agency has received the following despatch from Rome: "A message from Berlin says the general staff, having agreed to the complete official lists of prisoners, has found it necessary to admit that the totals already announced were erroneous. The aggregate number of prisoners in German hands is now reduced from 250,000 to 50,000, of whom 30,000 are Russians."

## BOMB DROPPED ON BOULOGNE.

A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Boulogne says: "About midday a German aeroplane flew over Boulogne at a great height and the aviator threw a bomb into a ship-building yard. No one was injured and slight damage was done. The aeroplane continued its flight in a southerly direction."

## SIX BRITISH OFFICERS SUCCUMB.

Tonight's casualty list contains the names of six officers previously reported wounded, who have since died of their wounds. Nine other officers have been wounded and four officers of the medical corps are missing.

## CITY OF LISSA TAKEN.

Rome, Sept. 25.—The city of Lissa, on the island of the same name, near the coast of Dalmatia, has been occupied by the Anglo-French maritime forces, following a bombardment of the port. The Austrian garrison surrendered, and has been incarcerated in the local fortress.

All signal stations along the Dalmatian coast have been shelled by the French fleet, and the waters cleared of mines. It is thought possible that the Austrian fleet may issue from its base at Pola and attempt to retake Lissa, which is an important naval base, and will be of great service to the allies.

## RUSH TROOPS TO RUSSIA.

A message from Basle states that despatches from various German railway centres announce a sudden general movement of concentration toward the Luxembourg frontier of countless empty transport trains.

It is believed that the instant the retreating German army reaches

# ABOUKIR LOST TWO CRUISERS

Cressy and Hogue Disregarded Maritime Rules and Offered Easy Targets, British Admiralty Comments—One German Submarine Wrought Havoc and Probably Escaped—1,460 Lives Lost, Official Estimate.

## (BRITISH OFFICIAL)

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The admiralty publishes a statement made by senior officers who survived the disaster to the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, with nearly 60 officers and 1,460 men. They say that the sinking of the Aboukir was the result of an ordinary war-time hazard, and that the Cressy and Hogue were lost because they stopped in an endeavor to save human life, thus presenting an easy target for the enemy's submarines. The natural prompting of humanity led to the heavy loss which would have been avoided by strict adherence to maritime considerations.

They say that it was necessary for future guidance to issue an order leaving disabled ships to their own resources, but instructing small craft to come to the aid of vessels in distress. Commander Nicholson of the Cressy reports that after the Aboukir and Hogue struck he saw the presence of a submarine at 300 yards distance. He hit and sank the submarine, but the commander thinks otherwise. He is not sure that more than one submarine was engaged.

## Obedient Orders to End.

Continuing, the admiralty statement says:

"Of three torpedoes fired at the Cressy two went home. The same submarine fired all three. Commander Nicholson, of the Hogue, reports that the two torpedoes struck at intervals of 10.20 seconds. The Aboukir sank in 35 minutes, floating bottom upwards for five minutes. The Hogue turned turtle and sank in five minutes. The Cressy remained upright 35 to 45 minutes before following suite. The men obeyed orders even when swimming for their lives."

## VALUABLE LIVES SACRIFICED.

Dealing with the error in judgment, the report continues:

"The natural promptings of humanity have in this case led to heavy losses which would have been avoided by strict adherence to military considerations. Modern naval warfare is presenting us with so many new and strange situations that an error of judgment of this character is pardonable. But it has been necessary to point out for the future guidance of his Majesty's ships that conditions which prevail when a vessel of a squadron is injured in a mine field, or is subjected to submarine attack, are analogous to those which occur in action, and that the rule of leaving disabled ships to their own resources is applicable, so far as at any rate, as larger vessels."

## No Act of Humanity, whether to friend or foe, should lead to neglect of the proper precautions and dispositions in an open sea. But it is taken to save life which prejudice the military situation. Small craft of all kinds should, however, be directed by wireless to close on the damaged ship at all times.

## Peculiarly Distressing.

"The loss of nearly 60 officers and 1,460 men would not have been grudgingly accepted if it had been brought about by gunfire in an open sea. But it is peculiarly distressing under the conditions which prevailed. The absence of any of the ardors and excitement of an engagement did not, however, prevent the display of a most cheerful courage and ready self-sacrifice among all ranks and ratings exposed to the ordeal.

## The duty which these vessels were engaged was an essential part of the arrangements by which the control of the sea and the safety of the country are maintained, and the lives of the crews are as usefully and as gloriously devoted to the requirements of his Majesty's service as if the loss had been incurred in a general action.

## Cressy's Report.

"The report on the sinking of the Cressy, signed by Bertram W. L. Nicholson, commander of the late H.M.S. Cressy, follows: 'I have the honor to submit the following report in connection with the sinking of H.M.S. Cressy in company with H.M.S. Aboukir and Hogue on the morning of the 22nd of September 1914, in the English Channel.'

"The Aboukir was struck at about 6.25 a.m. on the starboard beam. The Hogue and Cressy closed and took up a position, the Hogue ahead of the Aboukir, and the Cressy about 400 yards on her port beam. As soon as it was seen that the Aboukir was in danger of sinking the boats were sent away from the Cressy and a picket boat was hoisted out without steam up. When cutters full of the Aboukir's men were returning to the Cressy, the Hogue was struck, apparently under the aft 9.2 magazine, as with the intention of running her down. Our cutter, the Dolphin, positively asserts that he hit the picket boat and that the submarine sank. An officer, who was standing alongside the cutter, thinks that the shell struck only floating timber, of which there was much about, but it was evidently the impression of the boat's deck, which he cheered and clapped heartily, that the submarine had been

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hit. This submarine did not fire a torpedo at the Cressy. "Capt. Johnson then manoeuvred the ship so as to render assistance to the crews of the Hogue and Aboukir. About five minutes later another torpedo was seen on our starboard quarter, and fire was opened. The track of the torpedo she fired at a range of 500 to 600 yards was plainly visible, and it struck us on the starboard side, just before the after-bridge.

"The ship listed about 10 degrees to the starboard and remained steady. The time was 7.15 a.m. All the watertight doors, deadlights and scuttles had been securely closed before the torpedo struck the ship. All the mess stools and table covers and all available timber below and on deck had been previously got up and thrown over the side for the saving of life.

"A second torpedo fired by the same submarine missed, and passed about ten feet astern. About a quarter of an hour after the first torpedo had hit a third torpedo, fired from the submarine just before the starboard beam, hit us under the No. 5 boiler room. The ship then heeled rapidly and finally turned keel up, remaining so for about 20 minutes before she finally sank at 7.55 a.m.

"A large number of men were saved by casting adrift on pattern 3 integrated. The steam pinnace floated out of her clutches, but filled and sank.

"The second torpedo which struck the Cressy passed over the starboard hull of the Aboukir, narrowly missing it. It is possible that the same submarine fired all the three torpedoes at the Cressy.

"The conduct of the crew was excellent throughout. I have already remarked on the bravery displayed by Captain Philip, master of the trawler L. T. Corlander, and his crew, who picked up 156 officers and men."

## Two Struck Hogue.

The report by Commander Reginald A. Norton, late of H.M.S. Hogue, follows: "I have the honor to report as follows concerning the sinking of the Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy. Between 6.45 and 8.30 a.m. the Aboukir was struck by a torpedo. The Hogue closed in on the Aboukir and I turned out and prepared to launch, to unleash all timber on the upper decks. Two lifeboats were sent to the Aboukir, but before the launch could be started the Aboukir struck on the starboard side amidships by two torpedoes at intervals of ten to twenty seconds."

## Heeled to Starboard.

"The ship once began to heel to starboard. After ordering the men to provide themselves with wood, hammocks, etc., and to get into the lifeboats, I went by the mainmast in directions to ascertain the damage to the engine rooms. The artificer was over the engine room gratings. While endeavoring to return to the bridge, water burst open the starboard port doors and the ship heeled rapidly.

"I clung to a ring bolt for some time, but eventually dropped on to the deck and a huge wave washed me away. I climbed up the ship's side and was rescued by Mr. E. J. Doolittle, after swimming about from various overboard pieces of wreckage. I was picked up by a cutter from the Hogue, Coxswain L. S. Marks, which pulled about for some hours, which pulled about and discharging them to our picket boat and steam pinnace and to the Dutch steamer Flora and Titan and rescued in this way Commander Selby of the Aboukir, Engineer Commander Phillips with legs broken, Fleet Paymaster Eldred and about 120 others.

"Finally, about 7 a.m., when we could find no more men in the water, we were picked up by the Lucifer. I took off from her all our men except about twenty who were too ill to be moved.

"Lowestoft trawler and the two Dutch ships, Flora and Titan, are extraordinarily kind, clothing and feeding our men. My boat's crew, consisting mainly of royal navy reserve men, behaved in a most remarkable way. I particularly wish to mention Petty Officer Halton, who, by encouraging the men in the water near me, undoubtedly saved many lives.

"Lieut.-Commander Phillips-Woolley when hoisting out the launch, asked me if we should try to hoist out another boat, and endeavored to do so. The last I saw of him was on the after-bridge, doing well.

"Lieut.-Commander Tillard was picked up by a launch. He got up a cutter's crew and saved many lives, again washed off by the sea. The upper deck was not blown up and only one

of the border Germany intends transporting all the first line of troops to Russia without giving the allies final battle.

Only a sufficient number of men of the second line will be left to defend the country against invasion by the French and British.

NO AVIATION IN ITALY.

Rome, Sept. 25.—The military authorities have prohibited all aviation throughout Italy.

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other small explosion occurred and we heeled over. "The Cressy I watched heel over from the cutter. She heeled over to starboard very slowly, dense black smoke issuing from her when she attained an angle of about 90 degrees, and she took a long time from this part have hurried their strength against the French line between Verdun and Toul. The beginning of these attacks was announced in the French official statement issued this afternoon, but little was discussed as to how the fight was progressing.

The advance troops of the French came in contact with superior forces of the enemy on the morning of the 22nd and were compelled to give a little. Later the French troops assumed the offensive. This action is described as a very violent and general one.

On the French right wing, the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of the allies coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul, according to the French official reports.

The report admits that the Germans have succeeded in gaining a footing on the Meuse heights and have pushed forward in the direction of Verdun, 20 miles southeast of Verdun, but have not been able to cross the river.

In the southern region of Woivre the enemy is retiring towards Rupt de Mad in the direction of Metz, having been engaged in severe fighting on the borders

Some confirmation was given tonight of yesterday's report that the Germans have suffered a reverse on the east Prussian frontier. Several trainloads of wounded have arrived at Pskov, according to a Petrograd despatch, having been engaged in severe fighting on the borders

for re-division of had been given to the Crescent Oil Company at 3 cents per gallon without the sanction of the city council.

To Reconsider Rule. The board of control would probably reconsider the motion which automatically suspended those found guilty of irregularities by the civic investigation. It is thought that the suspending of men will interfere with the investigation. Timekeeper Quibell will be suspended.

Aid For Soldiers' Homes. Officials of the Hamilton Patriotic fund stated last evening that over 250 checks had already been mailed to dependents of soldiers. New names are being added to the list. All cases are investigated and none has been refused so far.

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Thrilling Battle Over Brussels Ended in Fall of German Machine.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 25.—A duel in the air over Brussels between a Belgian biplane which was making a reconnaissance and a German machine, which was in pursuit of the biplane, is described briefly by a correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who witnessed the contest.

The two machines ascended to a great altitude, and after a swift flight the aviators exchanged shots at short range. Suddenly the German turned turtle and fell, and the Belgian biplane returned towards Antwerp.

Four Large Projectiles Dropped Upon Ostend

Violence of Explosion Hurlled Pieces of Rails Eight Hundred Feet.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 25.—It was discovered today that the operators of the Zeppelin airship who flew over Ostend yesterday and dropped bombs, threw down four of the explosives, instead of three, as was supposed at first, according to a Reuter telegram from Ostend.

One of the bombs fell in the harbor, another on the outskirts of the town, and the third in the fish market. The one dropped in the fish market badly damaged houses near where it struck.

Today it was found that a fourth bomb had been dropped near the railway depot in the town, and that the rails, each weighing 114 pounds, such was the force of the explosion that the rails were twisted and broken to pieces, some of the fragments being hurled a distance of over 800 feet.

Premier Scott Mourns.

Canadian Press Despatch. TORONTO, Sept. 25.—Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, paid the following tribute to the late Sir James Whitney tonight:

"Not alone Ontario, but Canadian public life has sustained great loss in Sir James Whitney's death. I always found him possessed of strong and clear convictions and with the courage of them. Sir James Whitney was a robust man in every sense. While apparently stern in demeanor, he was always impressed by the having attractions quite as strong as his other characteristics. Personally I am sincerely sorry he has been called away."

# FORTY THOUSAND GERMANS ARE IN CAMP AT WATERLOO

Precautions Taken to Prevent Knowledge Leaking Out of Great Amount of Army Transport Which Has Returned to Brussels From France.

## Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Ostend correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sent the following despatch: "Forty thousand Germans have been encamped in the environs of Waterloo since Sunday, headquarters being established at Ruysebroeck. All passports to Mons are being refused by the German authorities at Brussels, the object apparently being to prevent travelers seeing the great amount of army transport which has already returned there from France.

"The Germans have installed heavy siege guns at Grimbergen and Mayse.

To prevent the inhabitants of these places from reporting the fact, the men have all been put up in a church and the women have been sent to Brussels.

"As a consequence of the exhaustion of supplies in some classes of provisions, the German Governor of Brussels has consented to Burgomaster Max going to Antwerp with the object of securing the consent of the Belgian Government for the despatch of grain and cattle to reprovise the city. The understanding is that these provisions will not be requisitioned by the Germans."

A despatch received in London from Ostend says that 20,000 Germans have been encamped in the environs of Waterloo since Saturday. The invading troops have installed heavy siege guns at Grimbergen and Mayse.

Premier Asquith appeared at the Mansion House in Dublin last night for the purpose of seeing Sir James Whitney, the King's government of southern Ireland and to take part in a dinner in honor of the common cause. The prime minister received a tremendous welcome.

German airships and aeroplanes again have been flying along the Belgian and French coasts, dropping bombs at Ostend and Boulogne. No great damage was done in either of these places, however. It is official reports, and the French remain in the Channel when conditions are favorable.

A despatch from Berlin says the general staff admits that the lists of prisoners as previously published have been found to be erroneous. It is announced that the aggregate number of prisoners now in German hands is 50,000, instead of 250,000, as previously reported. Of these held 30,000 are Russians.

To fill up the gaps in the officers' cause in France, the war office has ordered a large number of officers to the front. The first list of night soldiers already have again been issued and French dropped bombs at Ostend and Boulogne. They have done considerable damage. They have crossed the channel expected to do so very favorably.

While these are the object of their flight and what the coast. The Germans have been reported to reports from sources, they are positions thru the

Dun Daily the busting opinion grows strident and restaurant, was not appreciated. At 27-21 West King street.

LOTS OF IRON GIVEN

Nearly Forty Been Bestowed For Braver

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The Ship's Officers. "Dearest," said the sentimental bridegroom, after the wedding ceremony, "do you think that I'll prove to be a satisfactory mate?" "Oh, I guess you'll do all right," responded the practical bride; "and now look me over and tell me what you think of your captain."

HAMILTON HOTELS

NOTICE—AUTO TOURISTS

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# WAR SUMMARY

Two engagements which may have decisive results on the great battle which is being waged in Northern France are being fought. The allies have struck the German right wing to the northwest of Nancy and the invading forces on their part have hurried their strength against the French line between Verdun and Toul.

The beginning of these attacks was announced in the French official statement issued this afternoon, but little was discussed as to how the fight was progressing.

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