

## CANADA READY TO SEND 500,000 MEN TO FRONT

Colonel Hughes, at New York  
En Route to England, Tells  
of Dominion's Loyalty.

New York, Oct. 7.—Canada is willing and able to furnish 500,000 picked men to fight against Germany, if the British government needs them, according to Colonel Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, who sailed for England today on the steamer Cedric. He would not discuss the object of his visit other than to say that he would have a conference with the British war office, and return to Canada in a few weeks.

## CANADA HAS 44,000 MEN UNDER ARMS

Colonel Hughes Also Says  
There Are 200,000 More  
Drilling as Home Guards.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—There are 44,000 Canadians under arms at the present time, according to a statement made by Col. Hughes, minister of militia, tonight. These include the 38,000 men now well on their way to England, the 1,000 men who relieved the British regiment at Bermuda and 10,000 who are engaged in defence at Halifax, Quebec and the various garrison points throughout the dominion. In addition, the minister avers that there are 200,000 men drilling as home guards.

## THE HOMELAND'S CALL

(By Ronald MacCallum in Maclean's Magazine for October.)

Hearken, ye whelps of the Lion,  
Stir ye, awake from your dream;  
Hark to the world-famous challenge,  
List to the eagle's scream:  
Thrown in the teeth of the nations  
Terrible, menacing, grim:  
Hear ye the words of defiance,  
Hurled to the Empire's rim?  
"Stand firm on the path of my youth—  
em mate.  
—Stand aside lest ye be too late  
—And I fear thee limb from limb."

Hearken, ye whelps of the Lion,  
Hear ye his arrogant cry?  
Who is this "Roman" boaster  
One who'll do battle and die?  
Fear I the hear that was conquered,  
Cowed by the small yellow man?  
Hear I the squeal of an upstart  
In round the dust of Sedan?  
Who talks to me of the Lion's sway?  
A lion's cub may be eagle's prey!  
And mercy is none of my plan."

Hearken, ye whelps of the Lion,  
What says thy mother's roar?  
"Who is this 'Roman' boaster  
To prate so loud of war?  
Long have I stood his insults,  
Long have I leached my might  
But never brooked dishonoured peace.  
The time has come to fight!  
Rise then ye whelps of the Lion's  
breed,  
Thy mother's call is the Empire's  
need,  
And battle for the right!"

"Send me the men from the Southern  
Cross  
Eager to do their part:  
Send me my sons from the frozen north,  
Men of the mighty heart,  
Give me the men from the sun-baked  
veldt,  
Send me the men from the  
barren, cold, and bleak  
No fear that men will lack:  
Making one cause with my sons at  
home,  
Warring on land or on salt sea foam,  
To fight for the Union Jack."

The Uphill Game.  
(London Daily Mail.)  
During the fighting on the Somme, a British  
gunner, the sole survivor of a half  
battery, continued to serve his gun till  
ordered to retire.  
An uphill game the sort of game  
A Briton loves to play.  
The blows that daunt a weaker frame  
But warm him to the fray,  
Though dark and long may be the night,  
He watches from afar  
The steadfast brilliance of the light  
Of duty's guiding star.

Here in a hell of fire he stood,  
A hero yet unknown,  
Last of a band of hardihood  
He served his gun alone.  
The blood of shattered comrades rained  
Upon the shell-swept field,  
But while to him dear life remained  
He only feared—to yield!

There lies the secret of the power  
That keeps our honor sure,  
The souls that in the darkest hour  
Can steadfastly endure,  
That simply play a splendid part,  
That fear no foe but shame,  
All honor to each noble heart  
That plays the uphill game!

Correct.  
Teacher (the subject being Jesus)—  
Now who can name the pine that has  
the longest and sharpest needles?  
Bright Boy—"I can, miss; the porcu-  
pine."—Boston Transcript.

Uncle—"My dear boy, it's a fact that  
the microbes on paper money have  
caused many a death before now."  
Nephew—"Well, uncle, you might let me  
have a five or two; I'm very tired of  
life."

She—"Did you enjoy the opera last  
night, Herr Schwartz?" He—"No; I  
couldn't hear anything." She—"Why  
not?" He—"Two ladies sat in front of  
me and chattered the whole evening about  
how much they loved music."

## GERMANY WON FIRST ROUND OF WAR; ALLIES THE SECOND

October 4 Which Closed the First Phase of Great Struggle,  
Saw Termination of Period in Which Kaiser Had Hoped to  
Win Quickly—Situation Changes Greatly in Two Months.

A military expert writing in the New York Evening Sun of October 5, says:  
Under the walls of the eastern forts of Liege the first shots of the Belgian campaign were fired on August 4. Yesterday then marked the close of the second month of the great war, supplied an appropriate calendar division at which to measure the progress of the several campaigns.

The honors of the first month undoubtedly rested with the Germans. Thirty days after the artillery of the Kaiser awakened echoes not merely of the hills above the Vesdre and Ourthe valleys but throughout the civilized world his gray uniformed masses were on the Marne and the Seine, the roar of his cannon at Meaux and Lagny was plainly audible on the boulevards and along the quays of the French capital. Five weeks after Germany had despatched her first declaration of war, that to Petrograd, her massive military machine had overrun Belgium and reached the gates of Paris.

Looking eastward, if the success was less complete there was still little cause for German pessimism. It was true that about Lemberg the main Austrian army had been beaten, was falling back in a retreat which, as it turned out, was to become a rout, but north and east in Poland and before Lublin and in Lodz Austrian and German soldiers were still advancing. In East Prussia, too, on Sedan day Gen. von Hindenburg had won the sweeping victory of Tannenberg—"the Sedan of the East," German journals named it. The destruction of Gen. Rennenkampf's force, the right wing of the Russian battle line from the Carpathians to the Baltic, seemed quite as probable as the rout of Austrian army corps on the San and the Vistula.

Plainly, indisputably, Germany had won the first round. On September 4—and to get a just appreciation of the situation on October 4 in its proper relation to that of a month before it is necessary to recall what the world expected on the earlier date—the press of London and Berlin alike talked frankly of the possibility that in a few days Paris might fall, the French government had fled to Bordeaux, all the parallels and precedents of 1870 were on the lips and in the minds of men. For two weeks defeated French and English armies had retreated over the fields of Flanders, Picardy, Artois and Champagne—these provinces were lost and there existed the grave possibility that the morale of the allied armies had been shaken—possibly destroyed.

### CHANGE IN SITUATION.

But on October 4 who could mistake the change? The battle of the Marne had been fought. The southernmost foothold of the Germans, that on the Noyon Hills, was nearly seventy miles from Paris and eighty from Lagny, the high water mark of the advance of Von Kluck. Eastward the German line now ran straight across the plain of Chalons north of Verdun, no longer surrounded, the army of the Crown Prince was retiring from Vannes and the vicious thrust through the barrier forts at St. Mihiel seemed to be frustrated.

More than this, after a week of retreat and three more weeks of desperate, tremendous, heroic efforts, the German masses had been unable to get on foot again, to step out once more toward Paris. To Noyon and the Craonne plateau north of Soissons Von Kluck had come back on September 12. Von Bulow had been driven north of Rheims in the same general movement, and on October 4 neither the German right nor the centre had regained a single mile of territory on this front.

Three weeks of the most confused and bloodiest fighting the Western world had known found the Germans and the Allies facing each other, deadlocked on lines swept by the heaviest artillery of three nations, cut and seamed with the trenches and entrenchments which were daily growing and more and more taking on the character of those lines below Richmond where Grant and Lee did battle from July, 1864, to April, 1865.

Meantime to the west and north new allied armies, gathered from every quarter of the globe, regiments of Sikhs and Gurkhas, soldiers from the Senegal and the Niger, British regulars recalled from Hindustan and Egypt, strengthened or about to be strengthened by Colonial troops from Canada and Australia, were moving upon the flank and rear of the German armies; Asia, Africa, America and Australia were beginning to contribute the first levies from resources which should henceforth be inexhaustible.

As a result of this thrust all northwest France had been recovered. Amiens, Lille, Arras, cities and regions which had been occupied by Germans in early September, had paid ransom to their conquerors, were now redeemed. All the main railways from Paris to the Channel were in allied hands once more and having been reconstructed were conveying fresh troops far northward as the campaign developed toward the Belgian line.

### GERMANS ON DEFENSIVE.

In all this time the main effort of the Germans had been defensive. The hope of a new thrust at Paris, made promptly when the armies defeated at the Marne had been refitted, rested, had vanished. Save for a desperate flank push toward the Verdun-Toul barrier the whole concern of the German general staff was to protect its imperilled right—to guard the railroad from Laon and St. Quentin to Brussels and Liege, the line of the great armies in France. Even the vigorous drive at Antwerp was one more defensive move, to relieve pressure upon necessary communications.

Up to October 4 the Germans had succeeded in their efforts. French and British advances to Peronne and the suburbs of St. Quentin had been pushed back. Cavalry raids to Le Cateau and Roisel, towns actually on the westernmost of the German supply lines, had been checked and flung back. Even to the south, beyond Noyon, impetuous drives at Lassigny and the Noyon Hills had been crushed down and ground lost had been retaken.

But to do this troops had been collected from the whole extent of the battle line, from the interior garrisons of Germany—attack in Alsace, in Lorraine had been abandoned. The efforts to break the allied centre had failed. Army corps in Belgium had been drawn down and the garrisoning of this captured kingdom left to the Landsturm, to middle aged men.

Yet all this had not served to relieve the pressure. Repulsed at one point the allied flanking thrust moved always to the north. It had failed at Peronne and St. Quentin. It was renewed at Albert and Bapaume. Halted here, it was felt again east of Arras and was now mounting up to Donai. The battle of the Aisne had become the battle of the seven rivers.

In fact the German offensive in the second month had fallen to the level of a sieve and it was the invaders who were being besieged. Again and again they were striking out with unflinching courage and determination endeavoring to break the circle of steel always closing about them. But despite small gains they had made no substantial progress. The ground they occupied they held, their lines of communication remained intact. But this was the limit of their advantage after three weeks of effort, after losses which far exceeded those of the Marne.

Meantime the situation in the east had gravely changed. Austrian defeat at Lemberg had been followed by rout at Tomazov, at Rawariska. Jaroslav had fallen, Przemyśl was isolated and invested. Cosackade had crowned the Carpathians and flowed over into the Carpathian Plain. A considerable offensive toward the Niemen from East Prussia was being beaten down. From the Baltic to the Carpathians the Russian battle line was at last in motion, its left flank on the Carpathians near Cracow, its right once more moving into East Prussia, its centre drawing toward Posen and Breslau, still on Russian soil, but no longer far from the Silesian and Posen frontier posts.

Two months too the Czar had been allowed to bring up his millions, in bringing them he seemed unmistakably to have crushed Austrian military strength, and there was left only Germany to meet allied might in the long feared "war of the two fronts."

If the first month, the "first round," had been to the Germans, was it less unmistakable on October 4 that the second had been to

## RULE BRITANNIA



Type of British sailor who accompanied the brave commander of the submarine E-9 on her successful raids on the German fleet. With a thousand years of glorious tradition behind them, sailors of this kind may be depended upon to do their duty.

## DARING BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER IN SECOND SUCCESSFUL ATTACK

London, Oct. 7, 8.30 p. m.—Submarine E-9, of the British navy, under command of Lieut. Commander Max Horton, yesterday made another raid into German waters, off the mouth of the River Ems, and succeeded in sinking a German torpedo boat destroyer. It was this same submarine, under the same commander, which made a similar dash and sank the German cruiser Hela off Heligoland September 13. As on the former occasion, the E-9 has safely returned to her home port. The action took place at 1 o'clock yesterday, and was witnessed by the Dutch coast guards on the Dutch Island Schiermonnikoog, in the North Sea, off the province of Friesland.

The weather was clear and the sea calm, and the destroyer could plainly be seen cruising before the mouth of the Ems. Suddenly the observers saw a high column of water rise near the bow of the destroyer. The vessel immediately turned over and sank in three minutes. Shortly after the explosion the periscope of the submarine came above the surface of the water for a moment, but as soon as those on board the plunger saw that their torpedo had struck its mark, the vessel was again submerged. A German cruiser and torpedo boats came quickly to the rescue of the ill-fated destroyer, which could be seen swimming about in the vicinity of the disaster, or clinging to the wreckage of their sunken ship.

As Schiermonnikoog is close to the Island of Borkum, where the Germans have a naval base, and within sixty miles of Heligoland, and the naval arsenal at Wilhelmshaven, the dash of the submarine is considered here a particularly daring one.

The Dutch naval staff announces that the sinking of the destroyer occurred seven miles off Schiermonnikoog, and well outside Dutch territorial waters.

### SUBMARINE'S CREW IS JUBILANT.

Harwich, via London, Oct. 8, 12.50 a. m.—The members of the crew of the submarine E-9, which has arrived here, are jubilant over the second successful engagement of their little craft against a German warship. One of the members of the crew in an interview said that while the sinking of the torpedo boat destroyer off the Dutch coast was more easily accomplished than was the case when the E-9 sent the German cruiser Hela to the bottom, luck was with the submarine.

"We knew when we left Harwich harbor," said the sailor, "that it was a case of hit or miss. When we rose we saw two German destroyers traveling at a speed of about thirty knots. Our commander was at the periscope and ordered the forward tubes to be fired. I fired the first tube but could not say whether my missile hit. We then rose to the surface and the commander said, 'Look at her; the beggar is going down.' Then we saw the German rise perpendicularly and her men rushed to her stern and dived into the water. The submarine then was submerged again and made her way back to Harwich. 'I don't want to boast, but we got our torpedoes home.'"

the allies? But German statesmen themselves, in justifying their violation of Belgian neutrality, had, in effect, confessed that to win at all Germany must triumph in the first round; win not tactically but decisively; crush, annihilate the military strength of France; hold Paris and the republic to ransom, as a hostage, while victorious western armies flowed back to the Niemen to deal with the armies of the Czar.

### ADVANCE OF ALLIED ARMIES.

Yet on October 4 it was allied not German armies that were advancing in France. As on September 4 the world was talking of the fall of Paris, on October 4 it was the probable approach of German retreat from France which occupied the attention not alone of allies but of neutral observers. The expectations of the earlier month had proved false, those of October might be equally unfrustrated. Yet not even in German official and unofficial utterances was there longer the promise of victory that should terminate the western war. What had opened as a daring, magnificent, unrivaled effort to end a war in the first weeks of conflict with a brief and irresistible drive had fallen now to the level of a mere campaign, in size, in extent of territory, in numbers engaged, unequalled in history, but still a campaign, like other campaigns, before Waterloo, Sedan and Sadova had nourished the belief that nations could be crushed in weeks, even in days.

So in a larger sense October 4 might be accepted as the date which saw the close of the first phase of the great war, the interruption, perhaps temporary, perhaps final of German expectations, but at least the termination of the period in which she had hoped to win quickly; the extinction of the dream which had dominated her military operations from Liege to the time when the battle of the Aisne became the battle of the seven rivers of the three nations, for the immediate battleground now stretched through Germany, France and Belgium, from the Swiss to the Dutch frontiers.

## ONE GERMAN BATTERY LOST ALL ITS MEN

Russians Have Gained in Offensive Strength, Is Admission  
from German Capital—Forty-Third German Casualty  
List, Just Made Public.

Berlin, Oct. 7, via The Hague and London, 4.25 p. m.—The German forces on the frontier of East Prussia have assumed a strategic defensive movement. They abandoned the bombardment of Osnowetz fortress, in Russian Poland. After setting the city of Osnowetz on fire with shells, they were able to retire with their siege guns and a pontoon train. They destroyed the railroads to the frontier and are now holding in check superior Russian forces from heavily entrenched positions near Prostokan.

The fighting at Augustow and Suwalki was most sanguinary. The German machine guns finally turned the scale of battle in favor of the Germans, but the slaughter of the German artillery men was terrific. One German battery lost all its men, and cavalrymen had to be drafted to serve the guns. The cavalrymen held out until they had only three rounds of ammunition left. They then retired with the Russian infantry only a furlong away.

Bad weather hampered the movements of the German troops and interfered seriously with their aerial reconnaissances. The fact that the Russians were protected by a line of forts made the German offensive doubly hard. Their advance was over a country which is nothing more than a morass.

The Russians have gained in offensive strength. Their artillery, which included two naval pieces, inflicted heavy losses.

General Von Hindenburg, the German leader, who has been operating in Poland, was obliged to make a number of forced marches in going to the relief of the Austrians, who were hard pressed. He reached Opatow, on the spurs of the Lysyng Mountains, at times to be needed. At this point a great battle is thought now to be in progress. The moving of a large Russian force from Radom, south of Warsaw, in the direction of Ivangorod, to the northeast, is an incident of this engagement.

The 99th German infantry, which became known through the Zaben incident, again has left Zaben for the front. Many volunteers fill the gaps resulting from recent fighting. The men of the regiment were given quantities of cigars and well supplied with winter clothing by the people of the town, whose relations with this organization are now the best.

M. Max, former burgomaster of Brussels, is now a prisoner of the Germans at Namur.

The forty-third German casualty list has been made public. It contains 10,600 names in dead, wounded and missing. It is headed by the name of Major-General Von Walter, who, while commanding a brigade of Landwehr infantry, was wounded at Tarnobrzeg, Russian Poland, Sept. 9.

## Russian Official Statement And What Budapest Says

Petrograd, Oct. 7.—The Russian general staff today issued the following statement:

"On the East Prussian frontier the Germans having brought up reinforcements from Koenigsburg, continue to oppose a tenacious resistance upon the battlefield of Vladislavov, and Ratchka, profiting by the defiles, lakes and marshes in the region of Tchernogor."

"Beyond the Vistula advance guard battles have occurred in the region of Opatow and Standom."

"On the Carpathians, west of the River Sanok, an Austrian detachment was defeated and many prisoners and prisoners captured."

"At Salva, twenty kilometers from the city of Munkatch, we have captured an artillery park and numerous convoys."

### BUDAPEST EXPECTS VICTORY.

London, Oct. 7, 1.53 p. m.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says unofficial news has reached there from Budapest to the effect that Austrian troops have attacked the Russian forces in Marmaros county, Hungary, and that the defeat of the Russians is imminent. Small detachments of Russians were engaged by Austrian gendarmes at a point near Besztereznad. Austrian reinforcements have been despatched to Besztereznad. All the passes are occupied by the Austrians.

## BELGIAN GOVERNMENT MOVED FROM ANTWERP

Amsterdam, Oct. 7, via London, 7.37 p. m.—The Belgian government today was moved from Antwerp to Ostend. The paper says that the German commander of the forces besieging Antwerp sent an officer carrying a white flag into the city to announce that the bombardment of the temporary capital would commence at 9.30 o'clock this forenoon. Many refugees left for Holland, and at noon the government was transferred to Ostend.

Ministers at Ostend.  
London, Oct. 7, 8 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ostend says:  
"Several ministers with the personnel of the ministries have just arrived here."

Can Hear Bombardment.  
London, Oct. 7, 11.45 p. m.—An Amsterdam despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:  
"Among the refugees who left Antwerp this morning were Cardinal Mercier and the minister of justice, and other high officials. They traveled by automobile to Flushing, from which point they proceeded to Ostend."

More than 10,000 fugitives have arrived at Rosendael, at which place the bombardment of Antwerp can clearly be heard.  
Railway Line Cut.  
London, Oct. 8, 8.34 a. m.—The Daily Mail's Belgium correspondent says that the Ostend railway line has been cut between Courtrai and Thourout.

Fighting in Belgium.  
London, Oct. 7, 7 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ostend says:  
"Numerous skirmishes occurred this morning between the advance posts in the environs of Ypres (in Belgium, twenty miles south of Ostend), and in the southern part of West Flanders."

"The Germans threw themselves on the forts and entrenchments."  
The Usual Story.  
Rome, Oct. 7, 11.30 p. m.—A telegram received here from Berlin says:  
"The civilians of Lanaken, Belgium, having attacked German troops, reprisals were necessary. Lanaken was bombarded and its church destroyed. Along the road between Lanaken and Tongres all the houses were burned."

Bath Lanaken and Tongres are in the province of Limburg.

## THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION

As was briefly stated in a cablegram at the time a Canadian War Contingent Association has been formed in London whose work in one comprehensive phrase is to look after the interests of Canadian soldiers serving in Europe. The circular which was prepared showing the reasons for the calling into existence of the association states that it has the support and approval of the imperial authorities, and has been in communication with the Red Cross Society, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. It will also act in co-operation with the Canadian authorities and committees in the Dominion.

The association will be in communication with the troops as they arrive, and its efforts will be devoted to the well-being of the contingent, and to assisting in any general relief or other useful work in relation to the war. Large quantities of clothing will be required for use in hospitals and convalescent homes.

The provision and maintenance for twelve months of "The Queen's Canadian Military Hospital" of say 100 beds, and expenses in connection with the care and supervision of the sick and wounded during convalescence, would, it is estimated, require about £20,000; and money will also be needed for the general purposes already mentioned. The executive committee therefore earnestly request Canadians and others interested in the imperial and patriotic work to be undertaken in the name of Canadians to contribute promptly and liberally to the funds of the association.

Hon. George H. Preley is president of the general committee and W. L. Griffith is honorary secretary. The offices of the association are at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria street, London.

## HOMELESS BELGIANS COME BY THOUSANDS TO BRITISH HAVEN

Folkestone, via London, Oct. 7.—The number of Belgian refugees arriving here is steadily increasing, more than 2,000 landing today. Many of them came from Malines and Alost; about six hundred came from Antwerp. The sole possessions of most of the fugitives are contained in the bundles they carry.

### BRITISH CASUALTIES LIGHT.

London, Oct. 5, 2.07 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in France says:  
"For nearly three weeks the casualties among the British troops have been insignificant. The big German shells do comparatively little damage. The German infantry attacks ceased long ago."

### Disease in Austria.

Paris, Oct. 6.—In a despatch from Rome, the correspondent of the Herald News says it is reported there from Vienna that an epidemic of dysentery has broken out in Bohemia and Moravia.