

Portugal Reported Entering Field Against the Germans

Weather Forecast:

Cool

51st YEAR. No. 22162

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HOME
EDITION

French Slay 600 Germans In The Engagement

The Kaiser's Troops May Again Attempt a Dash On Paris

SAYS NOTHING WILL COME OF SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLT

City Engineer Ashplant Declares Botha Can Handle Situation.

MET MARITZ PERSONALLY

Knew Leader of Insurrection While Serving in Cape Artillery.

BELIEVES SPIES ARE BUSY

Says the German Bands Are Nothing But Expert Survivors in Disguise.

City Engineer W. N. Ashplant, who spent eleven years, from 1896 to 1907, in South Africa, and is familiar with the German espionage system as practiced there then, is not surprised at the traitorous act of Lieut.-Col. S. G. Maritz and his staff going over to the Germans. He met all these officers in Cape Town, where he was with the Cape garrison artillery. He left the service because he refused to salute a German petty officer of whom he had grave suspicions. When the Boer war was declared this officer went over to the Boers, absolutely confirming Mr. Ashplant's suspicions.

Look Out for Spies. "Nothing much will come of Maritz's action," said Mr. Ashplant today. The engineer intimated, however, that England and Canada would have to be on the lookout for spies. He said that in South Africa one of the mysteries of the Boer war was how the Dutchmen in certain sections got their rifles and ammunition, as they seemed to be getting an endless supply. It was finally discovered one day that large shipments of pianos were being consigned to them. Nothing was thought of it for a long time other than to remark that the Dutchmen were becoming quite musical. One day the rope on a derrick, which was lifting these pianos from a boat to the wharf, broke and the contents of the piano box was discovered to be rifles and ammunition.

William's Congratulations. Another time, Mr. Ashplant recalls, when Emperor William sent a telegram of congratulation to President Kruger on some victories his followers had obtained over the British. The day this news was given out a German band was playing in Mr. Ashplant's home district, and the Englishmen were so incensed at the German emperor or that they made the band play "God Save the Queen," and then the crowd chased them out of town.

Mr. Ashplant is of the belief that the Germans have mapped out England the same as they mapped out Belgium and France. He believes their agents were in British Columbia in the recent trouble with the Hindus, and he is equally convinced that the little German street bands which go about playing discordant music are nothing, but expert survivors who spend their evenings drawing plans of streets and forts and obtaining the names of residents who can be seized as hostages or made useful in other ways.

Too Much of an Eyesore. He believes such spies are at work now in Canada. Of the situation in South Africa Mr. Ashplant is of the firm opinion that Gen. Botha, a very broadminded officer, and having the complete confidence of the people, will counteract any disaffection brought about by the Maritz crowd. He thinks the Boer war was too much of an eyesore to the Boers to undertake another uprising at this time.

ENEMY PREPARING SIEGE OF BELFORT

Will Attack French Border Forts With as Large Force as Possible.

Will Attack French Border Forts With as Large Force as Possible.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Oct. 14.—10:12 a.m.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says: "According to a Berlin dispatch received here, the Germans are preparing to lay siege upon Belfort with as large a force as possible. Almost the entire civil population has left the city. Belfort is a supposedly almost impregnable fortress in France, just across the Alsatian border opposite Mulhausen. In the Franco-Prussian war it withstood a siege for more than three months. The town has a population of about 25,000."

1,500,000 GERMAN ON RUSSIAN FRONTIER

London, Oct. 14.—4:37 a.m.—A dispatch from Times from Petrograd says: "On the Russian frontier the German army is known to be on the eastern number about a million and a half men, not counting the troops, of whom there are 1,500,000 on the Russian frontier."



CITY ENGINEER W. N. ASHPANT, whose familiarity with South African situation leads him to place little stock in ability of Maritz's defection to Germans to affect South Africa.

GAVE ONE HAND TO SINK GERMAN SHIP

British Gunner Would Give the Other To Smash Second—Story Brought by Collier.

Montreal, Oct. 14.—Fresh from coaling three British warships at a secret coaling station off the coast of South America, the big collier Brierton arrived in port here early this morning. The steamer brought details of the battle that the Carmania, an auxiliary British cruiser, fought with the German cruiser Cap Trafalgar, when the German ship was sent to the bottom with most of her crew.

The crew of the Brierton tell of the sinking of a British gunner on the Carmania. "I lost one hand to sink that ship," cried the gunner, who had been carried below decks, when the Cap Trafalgar rolled over and began to go down. "Get me on deck," he shouted. "I won't stay here. Let me above. I lost that hand to send her under and I am going to see the thing over. So he was taken above. As the German lay on her side under the water he shook his good hand and cried: "And I will leave that one gladly to do the same thing to another tomorrow."

The Carmania kept the cruiser Cornwall, which was coaling from the Brierton, posted during the fight and afterwards joined the two when the Cap Trafalgar had been dispatched. The Brierton left England a few days after the outbreak of hostilities, presumably for the North Sea. When well out of port secret orders sent the ship to the Verde Islands. When she arrived there others were awaiting her. These were to proceed to the station in South America. There she coaled the Cornwall, the Good Hope and the Glasgow. After her work there was done she came to Montreal, from where she will go to the British Isles again.

THE WEATHER

THE LOCAL TEMPERATURES were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest 52; lowest, 42. The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: 47; lowest, 42.

TOMORROW—COOL.

Toronto, Oct. 14.—8 a.m.

Forecast.—Continued cool, with easterly winds.

Temperatures.

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Toronto	52	42	Cloudy
Calgary	50	38	Clear
Winnipeg	48	36	Clear
Port Arthur	48	36	Clear
Parry Sound	48	36	Clear
Ottawa	48	36	Cloudy
Montreal	48	36	Cloudy
Quebec	48	36	Cloudy
Father Point	48	36	Clear

The pressure is now highest over Quebec and New England, with indications that an important disturbance will soon move from the Gulf of Mexico northeastward near the Atlantic coast. Killing frosts occurred this morning from Port Arthur to Nova Scotia, except in Northwestern Ontario and quite near the shores of the Great Lakes.

London's Night-Eye Watching For Bomb-Throwing Zeppelins



Searchlight station on arch at Hyde Park Corner, London. The light sweeps the sky at night looking for any Zeppelin airship seeking to drop a bomb upon London.

RUMOR THAT PORTUGAL HAS DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY

London, Oct. 14.—1:21 p.m.—A Central News dispatch from Madrid says that it is reported from Lisbon that Portugal has declared war against Germany. The message, which lacks official confirmation, is published in Madrid with all reserve.

CABINET IS CALLED. London, Oct. 14.—1:35 p.m.—Cabling from Lisbon, the correspondent of the Central News says it is reported that the German minister to Portugal and other Germans residing in Lisbon are about to leave for Madrid.

As a result of cabinet meetings and conferences between the leaders of the various Portuguese parties and the president of the republic, the correspondent continues, it has been resolved to convene congress October 16, in order to pass a vote for the mobilization of Portuguese troops.

BRITISH TO HAVE MORE HARD WORK

Sharp Fighting Expected On Allies' Left Wing—Germans' Stay in Lille To Be Short.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The left wing of the allies, where the French and British forces have taken the offensive at certain points against the Germans, is expected to be the scene of sharp fighting. The occupation of Lille by the Germans, it is believed by the French, will be of only short duration. The actions in this vicinity previously had been principally engagements between the cavalry of the contending forces, but the French official communication now speaks of "our forces" in general, and not, as previously, "our cavalry," in referring to the troops around Lille, indicating that in addition to the squadrons of allied cavalry, their infantry also has gone forward.

The German army corps which has occupied Lille evidently is part of the force of the German Emperor, which has been released from service in Belgium. Having failed in their attacks at Arras, Albert, Roye, Lassigny and Tracy-le-Mont, there was much speculation on the result of the next effort of the Germans. The allies, who have maintained a solid barrier, hoped not only to keep their line intact, but to make some progress, as it is reported they did yesterday.

ALLIES ARE WINNING.

London, Oct. 14.—4:18 a.m.—In a dispatch dated Monday, the Daily Mail's correspondent in Northern France says: "The great German plan to hold the department of Pas de Calais and deliver a crushing blow to the allies' left wing has failed thus far. Yesterday and on Saturday our armies drove the enemy still farther back. The German army, which extended from Turcoigne to Arras, and was forced from its position last Tuesday, has again met with heavy defeat and been beaten back northward. "The battle, which has been raging at intervals near Arras, blazed out again yesterday. I hear, and once more we forced the Germans back to the east and north. The German losses are said to be heavy."

TURNED TAIL AND FLED.

One force which advanced last week from the northeast on Railliet (department of the north, near the Belgian frontier) has had to turn tail, and, as long ago as last Wednesday its columns were beating a heavy retreat, back towards the coast, to join their supporters at Ypres.

DOING REMARKABLY WELL

The baby boy found in the York street gutter on Monday night, and which is believed to have been born on the street and left in the gutter for an hour, is not only still alive, but is doing remarkably well at Victoria Hospital. "It's a dear little thing," one of the nurses declared to The Advertiser. "It is one of the strongest, and indeed the prettiest baby, that has been in the hospital for a long while. The police have no way to identify the child."

GERMANS MAY RENEW EFFORT TO TAKE PARIS

Observers Believe Attempt To Repeat Sweeping Movement Is in Sight.

FRENCH ARE REINFORCED

Von Kluck Has Thrown Whole Army Corps Into Lille.

AFTER RAILWAY BASE

Anxious To Take Amiens in Order To Control Transportation.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Oct. 14.—1:40 p.m.—Out of the mass of wholly irreconcilable assertions regarding the war in Europe, emerges the seemingly engaged in attempting to repeat rapid sweeping movement which five weeks ago took them almost to the gates of Paris.

With most of Belgium already occupied there is nothing that can stop the invaders reaching the coast and remaining there at least temporarily, unless the British naval guns are able to render tenure impossible. The length of their stay at the popular seaside resort, should they seize Ostend, will, of course, depend upon the outcome of the great battle now understood to be opening near the frontiers separating the provinces of West Flanders and Hainaut from the French department of the north.

Allies Reinforced. Beyond an unconfirmed report of a small town fifteen miles northeast of Ostend, there is no further news of the German advance in this vicinity. Further south there is reason to believe that the left wing of the allies has been strongly reinforced, and confirmation of this is found in the statement in the latest Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, that the offensive against the Germans has been resumed in that part of the line of battle.

In order to strengthen his forces in this vicinity, Gen. Von Kluck has thrown an entire army corps into Lille. This manufacturing city has once before been in German hands, and it has been within the German lines since an early stage in the hostilities. According to observers, the French army has been driven into the city, and the Germans are particularly anxious to reach Amiens, and thus secure control of the railways to the north and to the south. But according to a French official source, according to the allies have checked their movement in this direction, and have made a "marked advance between Arras and Albert," where the principal German effort is centered.

Line Is Confused. The intermingling of the armies along a front of hundreds of miles is the new condition as is chaotic as is the new condition of the operations furnished by the intelligence departments of the different countries. The French are said to be gaining ground at Berry-au-Bac, northwest of Rheims, and at Soissons, on the east side of the cathedral city, while at least one portion of the German army under the Duke of Württemberg is still stoutly holding its position between them on the plains of the Marne.

Again, further to the east, the French occupy Apremont, in the forest of the Argonne, well to the northwest of Verdun, and Verdun is the position which the army under the German crown prince has for so long been trying to reduce. To the east of the position of the crown prince the French are said to be pushing toward Metz. It is reported that in order to improve the crown prince's chances of reducing Verdun, some of the siege guns released from the danger to which they are exposed by the fighting Mexicans across the line, short of actually invading Mexico, he has advised the government to use his influence to prevent Arizona citizens from exposing themselves to danger.

BRESLAU AND GOEBEN

FLYING TURKISH FLEET

London, Oct. 14.—1:20 a.m.—Dispatches received here from Sofia, Bulgaria, and other points report the reappearance of former German cruisers Breslau and Goeben, which fly the Turkish flag, in the Black Sea.

ALLIES' AEROPLANES

FLYING OVER GERMANY

London, Oct. 14.—5:03 a.m.—Hostile aeroplanes appeared over Karlsruhe, Germany yesterday, and escaped undamaged according to the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen.

SIX HUNDRED GERMAN KILLED BY THE FRENCH

Marine Fusiliers Charged With Bayonets and Took Many Prisoners—Enemy Retired Towards Oordegem—Fighting Was Resumed Again This Morning.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Oct. 14.—2:55 p.m.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Ostend, under date of October 11, says: "Following violent engagements near Quatretecht and Melle, more than 600 Germans were killed and a large number of others were wounded. French marine fusiliers charged with bayonets, and took 400 German prisoners. The enemy was obliged to retire in the direction of Oordegem. The battle began again this morning in the neighborhood of Lyde."

OSTEND REPORTED TAKEN

(Canadian Press.)

New York, Oct. 14.—The New York American prints a London cable which says: "It is reported in London from authoritative sources that Ostend was taken by the Germans tonight (Tuesday)."

FEW REMAIN.

London, Oct. 14.—4:50 a.m.—The Daily Sketch's Ostend correspondent says: "Only a small Belgian force, and almost no English troops remain in Ostend. "Five refugees' boats left there yesterday. A number of transports which were in the harbor also have put to sea."

FIFTY THOUSAND IN GHENT. The Hague, Oct. 14.—Via London, 4:17 p.m.—According to a special dispatch to the Avondpost, no fewer than 50,000 Germans are in Ghent. Many of them, vance.

BELGIAN REFUGEES FACING STARVATION

Correspondent Tells of Morning Spent in Relieving Destitute Who Are in Holland — Ravenous Children Crying Aloud For Food.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Oct. 14.—The correspondent of the Daily News from Bergen-op-Zoom sends the following: "The morning heavy mists are rising from the marsh and blotting out the tree trunks on the edge of the wood. The full flames of the snail camp fires throw a curious light on the haggard faces of the refugees, who are crowding around to warm their bodies, the fires which are burning very low from absence of wood. It is but one of many such scenes here, down on the edge of the earthy hedges, from which these silent people were driven from their homes by the German advance. You cannot escape them once you enter this vortex of human misery in which they have been caught."

No one wants to talk in the presence of so great grief. Words are an insult and an impertinence, so they are silently watching the little spirit of life which makes a brave fight to rise above the chilling mists. Spend Night Outdoors. Even hospitable Holland cannot at a moment's notice provide homes and shelter for nearly half a million people, and many have been forced to endure the biting cold of a misty night spent on the edges of the dykes, or in the partial shelter of the woods. All of yesterday a little privately organized party of good Samaritans were searching the woods and barns across the marshes for homeless and foodless wanderers. Nearly 10,000 thick meat sandwiches, which our party spent half Saturday night preparing, were given away to people in many cases positively ravenous. Eager hands grabbed for food, women with children in their arms appealed and shivered upon us sufficient blessings to last the youngest for the remainder of his life.

Feeding the Starving. Rosendaal we left to the efforts of the authorities but at Wouda to the southwest, we found the military and Red Cross people without leaves for the multitude that had descended upon them. In the schools where the women were sleeping on straw, worn out by the journey, but their children were crying for food and drink. We left them big baskets of food, and the commandant, went to Heerlen. "They are starving there," he said, and when we arrived we found it was only too true. Some Sisters of Mercy had done their utmost, but the people were still under. Along a narrow lane they conducted us to a barn filled with refugees. When they learned the nature of our mission, they dashed out from the dark recesses in a mass, and but for the strong arms that surrounded us, we should have been trampled underfoot. Kindly soldiers helped us to see that women with children received the first aid, and we left them all happy and they had been for some days. Later this morning they will also receive a breakfast from the same source, but they do not yet know it.

SAYS ARIZONA TROOPS SHOULD NOT BE SENT

U. S. Secretary of War Asserts They Are Not Needed at Front.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, Oct. 14.—Secretary of War Garrison today telegraphed Governor Hunt of Arizona that the dispatch of state militia to Mexico or Douglas, as proposed yesterday by the governor, would greatly complicate the situation at those places, and that the United States forces there are doing now everything that should be done to protect American lives and property from the danger to which they are exposed by the fighting Mexicans across the line, short of actually invading Mexico. He earnestly advised the governor to use his influence to prevent Arizona citizens from exposing themselves to danger.

FRANCE GETS 1,675 HORSES FROM U. S. A.

[Canadian Press.]

East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 14.—Twenty-seven carloads of horses bought here by representatives of the war department of France were shipped to New York last night. The shipment totaled 675 horses and supplemented a shipment of 1,000 to New Orleans a few days ago, also destined for use in the French army.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR U. S. BORDER PATROL

Columbus, Mex. Oct. 14.—Troops "A" and "G," Thirtieth United States Cavalry left here last night to reinforce the United States border patrol at Douglas, Ariz.

FRENCH GENERAL KILLED IN ACTION

Leading Brigade Against the Enemy—Two English Nurses Killed by a Shell.

Paris, Oct. 14.—9:10 a.m.—News was received in Paris today of the death of Gen. Roudot, commander of the third brigade of the French Colonial Infantry. The general was killed while leading his brigade against the enemy. Two English nurses have met their death on the field of battle. The women were killed by the explosion of a shell while they were on duty in a field hospital behind the centre of the allies.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Oct. 14.—3:25 p.m.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has given out a dispatch from Paris, saying that Gen. Marcot, former governor of the famous French military school of Saint Cyr, and one of the best known of the French generals, has been killed in the fighting in the neighborhood of Arras.