

SOME EXCITING MOMENTS ON OCEAN VOYAGE

One of the most interesting letters received here regarding the voyage of the Canadian contingent across the Atlantic came from Joseph London and was addressed to his mother, London was with the artillery about the steamer, Megantic and the letter has been in the form of a diary and the proceedings of each day are related. The following is the letter.

Dear Mother—Just a little diary to let you know how we are getting along from day to day on board ship.

Sept. 30—We are leaving Quebec tonight. I am well, and hope you are the same. Well, it is getting late, mother, and I am going to bed.

Oct. 1—We are going down the St. Lawrence river today. It is a lovely sight to see. We are anchored off Pointe du Lac, where the Empress of Britain went down.

Oct. 2—On our way down the river and the weather is delightfully fine and warm. We drill two and a half hours each day.

Oct. 3—Awoke this morning to find ourselves out on the ocean. It is very calm and we are having fine weather. There are twenty-nine troop ships in the line and five warships. You can imagine what a pretty sight it is.

Oct. 4—Drill as usual. I signed over some money to you, which will be sent to you every month.

Oct. 5—Still having fine weather. This has been a day of accidents. One man was drowned off the ship behind us and our washup chutes a steamer for five hours and found that it was a British boat, and she was running away from us, thinking we were German warships.

Oct. 6—Still fine weather. We are 1,200 miles out on the ocean. We had another death in the troops. Some poor fellow died of heart trouble and was buried at sea. It was a very sad sight to witness.

Oct. 7—Still fine weather. I am in the best of health. One of our escort is after a strange ship. There is another death in one of the ships in the line. We have chased a steamer and have it in tow. It has started to snow tonight and it is pretty rough. I am not seasick yet. Some of the boys are very sick. There are 2,000 of us on this ship. I think I will go to bed. Good-night.

Oct. 8—Usual happenings today. I arose at 7 o'clock and drilled two hours. The sea is pretty rough today, with a few showers. I did not sleep very well.

Oct. 9—Weather calm and fine today. Sixteen hundred miles from Quebec. Two more battleships joined our fleet today.

Oct. 10—Awoke this morning to find it was raining. We are now 1,500 miles out on the ocean. We are now in England by next Friday.

Oct. 11—I am on guard today for the first time since coming aboard. I am in for twenty-four hours. We are now taken a course of first aid to the wounded and a lecture on our duties. I am well today. The weather is fine and we have been to see a pleasant one. Only 700 miles from England. This has been one of the calmest passages this ship has ever made.

Oct. 12—Just coming off twenty-four hour guard. I am tired and going to turn in for a few hours' sleep. Nothing new today.

Oct. 13—We are in a storm today. The seas are running mountain high and the wind is blowing a gale. I am not seasick yet and I don't think I will be if I sail through today. We are now off the Irish coast and expect to be in England by tomorrow night, and I will be glad to get off land again. It has been a long voyage, but a pleasant one.

Oct. 14—We are entering the English Channel and I will close with love to all. I don't know where we are going yet, but will give you the good news as soon as I may hear from you soon.

Your loving son,
JOSEPH.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS BY KINGS COUNTY S. S. WORKERS.

At a largely attended and representative meeting of Sunday school workers held in Apohaqui on October 23 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Temperance—Resolved, that we hereby reaffirm our adherence to the principle of prohibition with regard to the traffic in alcoholic drinks, and call upon all the members of our Bible schools to do their utmost to exterminate intoxicating liquor from Kings county and from our province.

2. Further resolved, that we express our hearty approval of the stand taken by our minister of militia, Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, regarding the "dry canon," and believing that the use of alcohol in any form for beverage purposes is injurious to body, soul and spirit, we devoutly wish that those who now have the control of our Canadian contingent would follow the good work done by Col. Hughes in this matter.

And still further resolved, that we call upon our Kings county men in the contingent, amid their temptations, to stand firmly by the principle of total abstinence.

3. Lord's Day—Resolved, that we work together for the proper observance of the Lord's day at this time of widespread Sabbath desecration; we deplore the needless running of railway trains, the selfish use of automobiles and of other modes of conveyance on the Lord's day. Also we would advise our churches to arrange their Lord's day services with a view towards Sabbath conservation so as to secure the attendance of the children at the regular church service, and so as to occupy Sabbath afternoon with a bright and helpful meeting.

(Signed)
C. W. WEYMAN, President.
L. T. FLOYD, Secretary.
Kings Co. S. S. Association.

Chosen Friends' Lodge Organized.
Chipman, Oct. 27—A council of Chosen Friends has been instituted at Chipman by Organizer S. G. Baxter, and will be known as Chipman Council No. 549, with the following staff of officers: Martha Fidler, P. C.; Norman Smith, C. C.; Mrs. Edith Sippel, V. C.; H. A. Sippel, Sec.; Mrs. Alma Jones, Treas.; Rev. S. Johnson, Prelate; Victor Douthright, Mar.; Miss Arvilla G. Bishop, War.; Daniel McDonald, Guard; Mrs. Sarah Smith, Sentry; Mrs. Florence Bannister, Norman Smith, Hadden A. Sippel, trustees; medical examiners: Dr. Hay and Dr. Armstrong.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IMPENDING AT SEA

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).
London, Oct. 28—The Chronicle's naval correspondent says: The discovery of a German mine field twenty miles north of Torrey Island on the west coast of Ireland will not surprise anyone. The men who destroyed Lough and shelled the cathedral at Rheims are not likely to refrain from laying mines in the fairway of shipping, be it neutral or belligerent. There is some reason to believe they dropped a few mines in the channel for the refugee ship Admiral Ganteaume was sunk near Cape Grimes, probably by compact with one.

A mine field near Torrey Island has been discovered and instructions have been issued for its avoidance, so that probably no further damage will result. War cannot be made without running risks, and the country will not be alarmed by this intelligence. It shows that the navy is doing splendid work, and is ready to do much more than has been yet permitted to it.

We are probably on the eve of important events at sea, and the utmost confidence can be placed in the fleet. Never was it at a greater pitch of efficiency or material strength than at the present time.

German General Paints Alarming Picture of Naval Possibilities

London, Oct. 27—Saxton's State Gazette contains the following statement by General Baron Von Ardenne, who in 1913 was the general adjutant of the war office in Berlin:

"If the English watch our naval positions at Borkum, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland and Brunsbuttel it will become quite impossible when Belgium and the north coast of France to the mouth of the Seine are in German hands."

"In the course of time we shall be in possession of Calais, and probably also of Dieppe and Havre. At Calais the channel narrows down to a width twenty-two to twenty-five miles. Our 30.50 centimetre Howitzers have a range of 14 miles. The range of our 42 centimetre Howitzers is still greater. England can expect still further artillery surprises."

"Even if we cannot shoot from the French coast to the English a safety zone can be made for German ships which will cover more than half of the navigable water."

"In the French harbors bases can be had for torpedo boats and submarines, cruisers, scouts and so forth, and last, but not least, bases for our Zeppelins."

"These bases on the French coast can be made absolutely impregnable from the sea by double or triple rows of mines, especially anchored mines. If this triple mine field be laid from the French to the English coast, then the great harbors to the west of Portsmouth, Plymouth and so forth will be cut off from the North Sea. The connection around Scotland would be difficult."

"Mines would be anchored in double rows, so that one row would protect the open space between the mines of the other row. Our own ships could pass by a channel, known only to our own pilots."

"The possibility of laying such mines cannot be doubted after the experience we have had, provided it be carried out under the cover of our artillery."

"Besides the mines, our torpedo and submarine division would come into action. Submarines will play a large role in the mine laying. When once these mines are laid, forts with the heaviest artillery and airship sheds will be built. A guerilla war with submarines, supported by air cruisers, will cause our enemy much anxiety."

"In the French harbors which lie opposite Great Britain our fleet of commerce destroyers would also find a base. When the French north coast is in our hands, the invasion of Great Britain, which is now considered a foolish romance, will be easily possible, especially when England continues to keep troops abroad. The preparations made by Napoleon in 1804 to reach the English coast have been discussed in military circles from more than a historical point of view."

Allies Have Drawn Back at No Critical Point; British Save Day

Paris, Oct. 27—The French official announcement given out at three o'clock this afternoon says that spirited fighting continues between the mouth of the Yser and Lens; that in this district the allies have not drawn back, and that they have continued to advance in the region between Ypres and Roulers, and elsewhere.

The text of the communication follows:—The fighting continues to be particularly spirited between the mouth of the Yser and the region of Lens. In this part of the front the allied forces have at no point drawn back and they have continued to make progress in the region between Ypres and Roulers. In the general region between Solissons and Berry-Au-Bac an artillery engagement resulted in our advantage and resulted in the destruction of several batteries of the enemy.

In the region to the east of Nancy between the Forest of Bezange and the Forest of Parroy we have assumed the offensive and driven the enemy across the frontier.

Russia—On the river San and to the south of Przemyel the Russian offensive is becoming more accentuated.

BRITISH HELD BACK 250,000 GERMANS.

London, Oct. 27—Telegraphing about the fighting in Belgium, the correspondent of the Times in Northern France says:—

"The enemy's most furious and most vigorous attack along the line of the Yser, was at Ypres, where a quarter of a million Germans, for five critical days were held back by the British force."

"The artillery fire against the British trenches was terrible, churning up the earth and often burying the men by dozens. Repeatedly the enemy's infantry advanced to within a few hundred yards but every time our men leaped from the trenches and went at them with the bayonets."

"The Germans have no relief for a bayonet charge, and they had bring their rifles over their shoulders as they ran. Many hundreds were captured and thousands were killed and wounded. Still their shrapnel rained into the British trenches and fresh infantry took the places of the Germans who had been defeated."

"The situation grew more and more critical and it seemed that the British were likely to be borne down by sheer weight of numbers. Still they held on. Friday came at last, and with it needed reinforcements. The position was saved and the Germans fell back fifteen miles."

British Fire Halted Germans Only Thirty Yards From Trenches

London, Oct. 28—The Times correspondent in northern France, sends the following regarding the fighting in Belgium, under Tuesday's date:

"The British fire at Ypres, after a glorious stand for five days against overwhelming odds, drove the enemy back fifteen miles. The German forces were commanded by the Bavarian Crown Prince who, it is reported, has been wounded."

"The British forces captured Langemarck, five miles northeast of Ypres, on Friday after inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, and established entrenched positions beyond the village."

"At night, after the roar of the cannon had ceased, there was suddenly a shrill whistle and bushes soaked in petroleum broke into flames, which threw a glare over the scene. Masses of men prang up from the beet crops within a few hundred yards of our trenches and with bugle sound, yell, and song, they came dashing forward to our position."

"Though taken by surprise, our brave men were not unprepared. They took their places in the trenches, and held them, pouring a terrific fire into the advancing hosts."

"Answering with rifle and machine gun, the enemy advanced, still with the bugle playing and amid shouts of 'Hoch, Hoch.' They were in dense masses, and they fell by the hundreds. They got within thirty yards of the trenches, when they recoiled."

"Then came three blasts of a whistle, sounding the retreat. Our men sprang out of the trenches and went in among them with the bayonet. The slaughter was terrible, and there were many hand-to-hand encounters. In the dim glare of the burning bushes some of the enemy threw down their arms and pleaded for mercy. No quarter, however, was given on either side. The work was too desperate for that. Bayonet and bullet did their work and the enemy was driven back on Roulers."

"A battery and several machine guns were captured and thousands of prisoners, were taken, including a general and several other officers."

FLOWER OF INDIAN TROOPS PROVE METTLE IN BATTLE



London, Oct. 27, 1.52 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph dated "Northern France," relates the first instance of the British India troops coming into action.

"It was at La Bassée last week," says the despatch, "when by a great effort the Germans carried the British trenches, and the position looked dangerous. An avalanche of the enemy poured through, evidently supposing that the way was open to the coast. They had a rude awakening."

"The supports of the British line were the Indian troops, who had been thirsting to prove their quality. It was a bayonet affair through them, using the steel in their own workmanlike fashion and thrusting the foe back to receive the right and left fire of the British infantry who awaited their coming."

"Not only did the Indians regain the lost trenches, but they pursued the enemy down the hill until their officers thought it prudent to recall them."

RETREATING AS FAST AS THEY CAN MARCH ALLIES VICTORIOUS

(By Correspondent, London Morning Post, by Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Petrograd, Oct. 26—I have just heard from a source upon which I can entirely rely that the battle is going quite satisfactorily for the Russians in the neighborhood of Radom and Iles. This may be set off against reports of lack of success in pushing advantages already won in this region. Also the Russian cavalry, with unusual dash, have attacked and carried Lode, which has been the stronghold of Germanians for many years, and since the invasion of Poland has been the headquarters of one of their armies. Semi-officially it is denied that anything adverse has happened in Galicia, and it is added that these reports are to be attributed to the usual sources of false intelligence.

Official information shows that the Germans have been steadily driven back, fighting over a front extending 120 miles. Since the last official news was received the retreat has carried the Germans back about eighteen miles over the greater part of this wide front.

They are moving backwards with the greatest rapidity on the left and still maintain a more forward position about the center, where at one point, Glogachew, they are still only six miles west of the Vistula. This, however, is a single isolated point where the Germans have managed to keep their position so forward. From Glogachew southward for thirty odd miles to the river Ilyanka the German front remains almost the same as before the great battle began, but the Russians here also have crossed the Vistula and are beginning to drive their enemy's forces back before them.

The Germans in this region are in retreat along the road leading from Novo, Alexander toward Radom and at Zwolen the Russians have taken prisoners fifty officers and 3,000 men, and captured eight guns and a number of machines.

It is evident, therefore, that this part of the German line which is still in the neighborhood of the Vistula, is now on the move toward retreating from that river. From Glogachew the front still maintained by the retreating Germans runs northwest through Bialobrogi to the River Pilica, twenty miles away from Vistula, through Rawa, 46 miles away to Eshov, 54 miles west of the Vistula. Thence for another 40 miles the German line runs northwest by Nalut to Kutno on the river Bzura, 72 miles due west of Warsaw.

FULL DAY'S MARCH IN 24 HOURS.

From these topographical indications it will be seen that in the last twenty-four hours the Russians have again forced the Germans back one full day's march. Having regard to the condition of the country and the state of the weather, this is a remarkably good day's work and certainly indicated that the Germans are retreating as fast as they possibly can.

The severe fighting in the last twenty-four hours took place between Eshov and Rawa, the Russians succeeding in taking here part of the defensive line of the Germans held by their guard corps. Further south the line runs the worse is the quality of the troops on the enemy's side. Still between Pilica and Glogachew there are many entirely new German regiments engaged and they are to be sacrificed in rear guard actions to enable the better quality of troops to get away to the entrenchments along the Wartha River. The pursuers now are not more than one cavalry march in the rear of the westernmost point now reached by the retreating Germans.

Similar success attends the Russian arms in the southernmost theatre of this gigantic contest. Near Soletsk, a few miles south of the confluence of the Ilyanka and Vistula, another crossing of the latter river has been effected by the Russians. This appears to be an execution of a flanking movement against the right of Germany's present line. Eight officers and 300 men, with a number of machines, were captured here by the Russians.

On the extreme south before Przemyel the Russian forces have reached the railway joining Stal Miaro and Turka there. This only one section of the battle line, extending about 300 miles, remains unaccounted for in today's despatch. It is that along the San River for some 60 or 70 miles north of Przemyel. Any little reverse that may or may not have happened here can obviously have no effect upon the general results.

GERMANS FAIL TO CREATE DIVERSION.

More important to note is that the Germans have again attempted to advance from East Prussia and some hard fighting has resulted, but the German attacks in this region have been repulsed with loss, and it is evident that the German forces in East Prussia have failed to create a diversion or otherwise come to the aid of the defeated left wing of the German front in the great battle.

The emperor and empress jointly have given 200,000 rubles to the fund for the relief of the distress caused over half of Poland by the devastating methods of warfare of the Germans. Long before the vanguard arrived before Warsaw the Germans had sent away nine trainloads of property looted from the country estates in the districts of Poland invaded by them. They have been acting on the principle of carrying off everything worth having, and destroying everything not worth carrying away.

In the regions bordering on East Prussia the Germans hoped to spend the winter comfortably, and therefore spared the houses while stealing the valuable portions of the furniture and fittings. In Poland they apparently had no hopes of winter residence and devastated the land.

PROMINENT MEN

IN CASUALTY LIST.
London, Oct. 27, 9 p. m.—A casualty list issued tonight, dated October 26, reports sixteen officers killed, thirty-five wounded and twenty-three missing. Among the wounded are: Brigadier General C. T. McE. Kavanagh and Lt. Col. E. B. Cook. First Life Guards; Lt. Col. A. F. H. Ferguson, Second Life Guards; and Lt. Col. B. E. Ward, Middlesex Regiment.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Among Wounded.
London, Oct. 27, 8.47 p. m.—Captain John Jacob Astor, First Life Guards, son of William Waldorf Astor, was wounded in battle in France. His name appears in the list of casualties made public this evening.

A gate-table is delightful for a bedroom.

London, Oct. 28, 9.40 p. m.—The limit of human endurance has been reached in the battle in West Flanders, and the fighting, which slackened yesterday, came to an almost complete stop today. There may have been some infantry attacks, and these may continue, but despatches from points along the Dutch frontier state that the artillery firing has ceased. Passengers crossing the channel tonight bring the same news.

It was this, doubtless, that led to the report coming from Northern France that the Germans had retired, having given up their attempt to reach the channel ports.

The fact is that the two armies have fought themselves out temporarily, and that the Germans' first effort to break through the Allies' lines has failed. Neither side could continue any longer, the men having been without sleep or rest for the ten days that the battle has been in progress, over ground which at best is a morass.

The Germans succeeded last Saturday in getting some men across the Yser canal, and they put more men across Sunday. But the force facing them was too formidable, and now the opposing armies are taking a long-needed rest.

There is every evidence, however, that the Germans intend to renew their attempt to force their way through to Dunkirk.

They are bringing up fresh men, and more ammunition and guns, but at the same time are taking the precaution to prepare a second line of defence, should their forward movement again meet with defeat.

The new attempt, it is believed, will be made further inland, for the failure of the first one was largely due to the bombardment that the troops and artillery had to undergo from the British and French warships off the coast of Belgium.

GERMANS LOST GROUND IN BATTLE.

This cessation of heavy fighting seems to have extended along the line at least as far as Arras, and the result of it all is that the Germans, while they have suffered heavy losses and have inflicted similar punishment on the Allies, are farther away from the French coast than they were at the beginning of the battle.

The small forces which have been left to hold the line from the Oise to the Meuse while the greater battle is proceeding have been engaged in night attacks at different points, the advantage sometimes going to the one and sometimes to the other. It is said that in one of these night attacks near Craonne the Germans lost 2,000 men.

Along the Meuse the French are advancing slowly between Apremont and St. Mihiel in their effort to cut off the Germans who are holding the latter place.

The German official report issued today says that the Germans were forced to withdraw in Poland, in the face of Russian reinforcements. This is the first admission from this source of the battle in that region since the German advance on Warsaw was frustrated by the arrival of a large number of fresh Russian troops.

The Russians claim to be making progress against the Austrians, who advanced through Galicia and attacked their left wing, and on the East Prussian frontier they also say they have repulsed the German offensive from that quarter. The Russians, having had plenty of time, are bringing up immense numbers of men, and therefore are able to take the defensive or the offensive on the long front reaching from the Baltic to the Carpathians.

FIGHTING IN MANY PARTS OF AFRICA.

The greater part of Africa has been drawn into the conflict. It is reported that the Germans have invaded Angola, one of Portugal's African possessions; that there has been fighting on the borders of the German and Belgian colonies in that continent, and that the British and Germans have been having more skirmishes.

The most serious affair, however, is the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, although Premier Botha, who withheld the news of the rising led by General De Wet and Beyers until he himself got into action, seems to have inflicted a severe defeat on General Beyers, completely routing his command and taking a number of prisoners.

The invasion of Angola was not unexpected, for Portugal has declared her intention of helping the Allies, and she has the possibility of a German attack on her colonies, had sent reinforcements to her garrisons. Portugal, if the report of the German invasion is true, is the ninth nation to be drawn into the war, and there is still danger of others following.

BRITISH VESSELS UNHARMED, BATTLESHIP IN FIGHT.

London, Oct. 29, 12.11 a. m.—The correspondent at Dover of the Central News says:

"The British fleet is still operating against the Germans off Belgium with as yet not one vessel being struck. A battleship has now joined in the bombardment, using her 12-inch guns."

INDIAN TROOPS IN BRILLIANT FEAT OF ARMS.

Paris, Oct. 28, 11.24 p. m.—The vigor of the German attacks on the north was diminished greatly today, after they had carried out two surprise assaults during the night which cost both sides dear.

Real successes have been attained by the Allies, who have not only prevented a breach in their lines, but have made considerable progress and now firmly hold the line from Neuport to Dixmude, and on to the neighborhood of Lille.

Officers who have returned from the front describe a difficult and dangerous task performed by the native troops during the night along the Belgian coast. They surprised and destroyed a German ammunition park, thus putting out of action several German batteries which had caused great annoyance to the Allies, who could not reach them with their artillery.

In absolute darkness several natives crept up stealthily and killed the German sentries. They then set fire to a thicket where the ammunition wagons were sheltered, causing all the shells to explode.

The German lines have been visibly thinned to the south of Lille and St. Quentin and along the lines of trenches leading to the eastern frontier, but in the neighborhood of Craonne and Berry-Au-Bac, on the Aisne, where General Von Kluck is commanding, the German forces are in great strength.

It is believed that the German troops who captured Antwerp are now massed near the Belgian coast, and that additional divisions are assisting them which have been brought from the long front, where the siege has progressed for many weeks.

A recurrence of the German offensive was expected near Craonne, where General Von Kluck started a sharp diversion to test the strength of the Allies' lines, and was thrown back. Further east, in the Argonne region, and on the frontier, severe fighting continues incessantly as the result of which the French troops are reported to have made constant progress.

The cavalry of the Allies are performing marvels of endurance. One regiment took part in ten encounters in a single day, at the same time covering more than forty miles of ground. The other detachments are doing equally well. Their orders are to hold the Germans back and worry them night and day, but they have also developed an offensive movement of their own and have succeeded in driving the Germans onto the reserves.

The Allies' artillerymen have successfully adopted a ruse to prevent the German aviators from discovering the position of their batteries. They keep piles of brushwood near their guns, and when a German aeroplane is signalled the brushwood is placed over the guns and the men lie down beneath it or take shelter in the trees, where they remain immovable until the airman has passed out of sight.

Eight French cannon put eighteen German three-inch guns out of action in half an hour between the Aisne and the Oise, and prevented the Germans from effecting a plan to cut communications.

Prior to this, French and German cavalry fought a minor action, in which the Germans were repulsed.

REBELLION IN AFRICA TAKES SERIOUS TURN

London, Oct. 28, 1.50 a. m.—An official Pretoria despatch announces that General Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, has left for the front.

London, Oct. 27, 8.37 p. m.—Another rebellion has broken out in South Africa. General Christian De Wet and General Christian Frederick Beyers have taken the lead of the rebels in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal.

Having put down the rebellion in the northern province of Cape Colony led by Lieut-Col. Martin, the government of the Union of South Africa is now faced by the more serious risings under Generals De Wet and Beyers, the latter of whom resigned the command of the Union forces when Premier Botha decided to take up arms against Germany.

General De Wet in the late South African war was commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces. He was commander at Ladysmith, and was sent to relieve General Crooke as second in command; after General Crooke's surrender he received full command. He was one of the signatories of the Vereeniging Peace Conference, and was appointed minister of agriculture in 1907.

Brigadier-General Beyers was also a noted figure in the South African war, and was chairman of the Vereeniging Peace Conference. Last September he resigned as commander-in-chief of the Union defence force because of his disapproval of the action of Great Britain in sending commandoes to conquer German Southwest Africa.

Botha Routs Beyers in Running Fight; 80 Captured

London, Oct. 28, 8.35 p. m.—The following official statement was issued tonight regarding the rebellion in the Union of South Africa:

"General Botha reports that he left Rustenburg (a district in the west part of the Transvaal colony) on Tuesday morning, and proceeded in the direction in which General Beyers, with his commando, was supposed to be. He came in touch with General Beyers' men in the forenoon, and drove them in headlong rout the whole of the day and captured eighty of them, fully armed."

"In the fighting which took place towards the end of the pursuit some of General Botha's men and several of General Beyers' commando were wounded."

"When the report was made, the pursuit was still in progress."

"RALPH CONNOR" VOLUNTEERS TO GO TO WAR AS CHAPLAIN

Winnipeg, Oct. 27—Among those who have volunteered for active service is Rev. C. W. Gordon, better known as "Ralph Connor," the novelist. He expects to go to the front as chaplain with the second Canadian contingent.

BISHOP WORRELL MAY BE CHOSEN PRIMATE OF CANADA

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 27—At a meeting of the House of Bishops of the old Ecclesiastical province of Canada, which now includes the dioceses of Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, and which was held in Hull, Quebec, the resignation of the Bishop of Quebec was accepted, to take effect at All Saints' Day. The Bishop of Nova Scotia as senior bishop of the provinces, has called a meeting of the house of bishops of this province for the first of November, in accordance with a canon of the general synod will bear the title of archbishop.

It is predicted in authoritative quarters that Bishop Worrell, the senior bishop, will be elected archbishop and metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical province of Canada.

RUPPRECHT VENT'S
SETTLE ON ENGLISH.

London, Oct. 29, 12.40 a. m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, brother of the Belgian queen, who is commanding the Sixth German Army Corps, has issued the following order:

"Soldiers of the Sixth Army Corps: We are fortunate to have opposed to us English troops—the troops of that people whose envy has been at work for years to surround us with enemies in order to strangle us. We owe to them the present bloody war. Therefore take reprisals for the cunning of the enemy and for all our sacrifices when we now meet them."

"Show them that it is not so easy to wipe out the Germans of history, now that we are united to face with an enemy who is the greatest obstacle to peace."

"It may be recalled that Emperor William recently, in congratulating the commander of the Bavarian army corps for the bravery of his troops, said, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, 'I should like the English to meet the Bavarians just once more.'"

Brassieres become more and more dry and delicate. Some have no trimming at all, to save bulkiness.