

Weather Forecast:
Fine and Warmer

The London Advertiser

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HOME
EDITION

Canada's Patriotism Applauded In Europe BERLIN CLAIMS SINKING OF BRITISH SUBMARINE

"CAUGHT" GERMANS WHEN THEY RAN INTO A BRITISH CRUISER SQUADRON UNDER FOG'S COVER

Marine Sergeant Tells Graphic
Story of Heligoland
Fight.

WRITES TO BROTHER HERE

Describes the Engagement in
Which He Took Part On
"Lowestoft."

WAS IN SEVERAL ACTIONS

Participated in Rescue of the
Crews From Torpedoed
Cruisers.

Raymond Smith, of 99 Front street, has received a letter from his brother, Sergt. Charles Smith, of H. M. S. Lowestoft, which took a foremost part in the Heligoland fight and again became conspicuous in the rescue of the crews of the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. The Lowestoft has been in the thick of it since the war started, and as Sergt. Smith tells, has made the big battleships "a wee bit jealous." In the rescue of survivors from the disasters of the three cruisers, Sergt. Smith states that the submarines were all about them, but that a ship is safe so long as she keeps moving.

The letter is one of the most interesting received in London, the first to be received from a British seaman who took part in the naval battles of the present war. It is as follows:

29 Mess. H. M. S. Lowestoft,
26, 9, '14.
Dear Ray,—I suppose you are half-expecting me to bob up from nowhere in particular and spring you one. We have been rather busy during the war, sweeping the North Sea and dodging submarines, mines, etc., of which we have encountered 200. We did some time in the Scapa Flow, Orkney Isles, with the Grand Fleet. Then we went to Heligoland, and took part in the battle and received the signal: "Well done, light cruisers," from the flag-ship.

Effects of Lyddite.
While at Scotland we took 100 Germans to Fort George, sunk a smack, after taking her crew of 14 hands on board. This gave us a first idea of the effect of lyddite, of which we carry a large percentage, and well the Germans know it.

We received news that the Germans were in the habit of doing certain manoeuvres, which we got hold of never mind how. The T. B. D's got between the Germans and the mainland, and we got across the night, under the forts, and under cover of the fog they ran right into us. The destroyers and their leader the Arethusa copped the full benefit. The Arethusa fought three ships on her own and finished with all her guns out of action except the 6-inch quarter-deck gun, which, manned by royal marines, continued firing the enemy off. We had several torpedoes fired at us, and projectiles, mostly spent, fell a few yards short of us. There were six of us light cruisers.

Claims To Have Got Mainz.
Our captain claims to have hit the Mainz, but the distance, mist and number of guns firing made it hard to tell. The Arethusa had, at fourteen holets in her, and her after-battery, put out of action. My chum, Pte. Irwin, out of mine, was a gunnayer, and when Winston Churchill went on board he congratulated and shook hands with him and all the crew for their excellent work, and I believe Irwin has since been made sergeant. The Arethusa is the latest ship afloat, and she has no shields for her guns. That is why they were so quickly put out of action.

Dodged Submarines.
We have since taken her place, while she is being dished up afresh. Our commodore is absolutely mad, but there is method in him, and one can help but go when he starts. Our ship gave a good account of herself again during the disaster (the sinking of the three British cruisers), and we managed to gather in 258 survivors. While we were on the job we had to keep dodging submarines, which, by the way, are as useful while we are on the move, but I was glad when we got speed on and made for Harwich, where we discharged survivors. Among the number were nine injured and one dead. We looked after 19 marines, some of whom had been in the water for hours. The poor beggars treated us as though we were their kindest benefactors, and when they left they cheered over and over again. This is the second time our gallant little ship has been cheered.

Big Ships Jealous.
I forgot to tell you that our big sisters, the battleships, made quite a fuss of us after "Heligoland," and helped us to coal. They were a wee bit jealous and want badly to have a go at the German high seas fleet, but we can't get them out yet. We have managed to run ashore occasionally.

Your loving brother,
CHARLIE.

SOLDIER-SAILOR WHO
DESCRIBES BATTLE OFF
HELIGOLAND COAST



Advertiser Illustrations
SGT. CHARLES SMITH, of the Royal Marine detachment of the cruiser Lowestoft, that fought in the most famous naval battle of the present war. He describes the British victory in a letter to his brother, Raymond Smith, 99 Front street, this city.

RUSSIA GIVES UP SALE OF LIQUORS

Czar Announces That Govern-
ment Will Never Again
Embark in Such
Traffic.

[Canadian Press.]
Petrograd, Russia, Oct. 20.—The Russian Government will never again embark in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. This statement confirming previous reports, has been made in the name of Emperor Nicholas himself. The Russian Union of Abstinence, which devotes its energies to the combating of alcoholism, addressed to Emperor Nicholas a solicitation that he forbid forever the sale of spirituous liquors in Russia. His majesty replied in a telegram sent in the name of Grand Duke Nicholas and addressed to the president of the alliance, in which he said: "I thank you; I long ago decided to interdict for all time in Russia the sale of alcoholic drinks by the Government."

CLAIMS BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK

German Official Statement
Says E3 Was Victim of
Warships in North
Sea.

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, Oct. 20.—By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—It was officially stated here today that the British submarine E3, was sunk on Sunday, October 18, by German warships in the North Sea.

The destruction of the British submarine "E3" by German warships in the North Sea, as announced from Berlin, is the first loss sustained by the British submarine service since the outbreak of the present war. The "E3" was a comparatively new boat, having been completed in 1912. She was 176 feet long, and 22½ feet beam. She was capable of making 16 knots above the water and 10 knots below, and was equipped with four 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement consisted of 16 men.

9,000 REFUGEES BACK TO ANTWERP

Railway Communication Be-
tween Principal Belgian
Cities Has Now Been
Restored.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Oct. 20.—7:45 a.m.—Railway communication between Antwerp and Brussels and from Bergen-Op-Zoon to Antwerp, has been restored, says an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company. Nine thousand refugees returned from Roosendaal to Antwerp yesterday.

DIRECTED FRIENDS FROM NEAR ENEMY

French Artilleryman Brought
About Destruction of
German Battery.

USED FIELD TELEPHONE

British Always Anxious To
Play Games in Hours
of Rest.

[Canadian Press.]
On the Battle Front, via Paris, Oct. 20.—12:06 a.m.—On the eastern wing, along the Meuse, heavy fighting is incessant, and in this the French artillery is playing a most important part. The concentrated fire of several French batteries at St. Mihiel Monday destroyed a complete battery of heavy German artillery, which had been causing great annoyance.

It was due to the clever work of a French artilleryman that this was accomplished. Carrying a portable field telephone, he hid himself for two days near the German position and informed his comrades in his rear of the position of the German guns and the direction in which they should fire. This information rendered the German position untenable, and when his work was done the brave runner returned safely to the French lines.

The scenes behind the battle lines denote the characteristics of the various nations engaged. The French soldiers are very gay, singing when they return from the trenches and always seeking to earn the news from any arrival from the rear. They gather branches from bushes to make fires on which they boil their soup and coffee.

The Belgians are somewhat the same in character, but the recent damage to so many cities of Belgium has rendered them rather gloomy, though they are still full of fight and sure of eventual victory. The British appear to be ready to seize the slightest opportunity to play some game when off actual duty. They are always cleanly shaven and love to plunge into a creek or river. Behind their trenches are many kneading troughs captured from the German commissariat, now turned into tubs. The Indian troops maintain a calm silence, except when in action. Then they are captured and used as a commissariat, now turned into tubs. The Moroccan auxiliaries, known as "Goumiers," maintain all their African habits. They are apparently always ready to rest anywhere that they may find themselves, but sleep with the bridle over arm, and spring into action at the slightest movement or noise.

BATTALIONS MAY BE FILLED BY RECRUITS WITHIN WEEK

Joining Colors With a Rush—Authorities Cannot Under-
stand Delay in Moving First Contingent to Camp
On Salisbury Plain.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Recruits are rolling in upon the divisional commanders at a rate which threatens to fill up fourteen battalions within a week. It is expected that the war office will give its advice as to the second expeditionary force, and that the number of recruits may be raised at once to 30,000 horse, foot and artillery. The military authorities would like to get as much as possible of the preliminary organization work over before severe winter weather sets in. There may not be as much practice in rifle work given the recruits as being enlisted as the first expeditionary force received, but they will be trained in other features of the soldiering business. Some comment is made upon the time it has taken to move the Canadians from Plymouth to Salisbury Plain. It took six days to gather the 33,000 into Valcartier from all over Canada, and it is taking about the same length of time to get the Canadians off the ships and under canvas on Salisbury Plain. There is some desire here to have the Canadians into camp as soon as possible. The force cannot be inspected until it is all in camp, and until the first force is inspected, advice cannot be given as to the composition of the second.

LITTLE CHANGE NOTED IN FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, Oct. 20.—2:55 p.m.—The French war office gave out an official announcement this afternoon as follows: "In Belgium, in spite of violent attacks on the part of the enemy, the Belgian army has held its position on the line of the Yser. There have been other action in the region of Ypres between the allied forces operating in this territory and the forces of the army. "On our left wing the Germans continue to hold strongly their advance posts around Lille, in the direction of Armentieres, Fournes and La Bassée.

MARINES LEAVING TO REJOIN GERMAN FLEET

(Canadian Press.)
London, Oct. 20.—5:22 p.m.—In a dispatch from Rotterdam, the correspondent of the Evening News declares that the German marines are leaving Antwerp to rejoin the German fleet, and the German ships at Kiel are being extensively provisioned.

SWEET REVENGE FOR AMPHION COMMANDER



Advertiser Illustrations
CAPT. CECIL H. FOX, commander of the Undaunted, which sank the four German destroyers last Saturday. Capt. Fox formerly commanded the Amphion, the first British cruiser to be destroyed by the Germans.

COLLIDING TRAINS KILL OVER FORTY

Broken Wire Causes Terrible
Accident Between Calais
and Boulogne—80
Injured.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Oct. 20.—9:30 a.m.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Pas de Calais, dated Monday, says that between forty and fifty passengers were killed and eighty were injured in a train wreck Saturday at Marquise, between Calais and Boulogne. Two trains, carrying soldiers and refugees, collided, owing to the fact that a broken signal wire released the danger signal. Many carriages were wrecked.

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ROGERS DENIES HUGHES LOST MILITIA POST

Hon. Robert States That the
Government Thinks Great
Deal of Hon. Sam.

HE IS MERELY RESTING

Tired Out by Activities Con-
nected With Valcartier
Camp.

NO ELECTION TILL 1915

Minister of Public Works Says
Government Has No Inten-
tion of Going to Country.

[Canadian Press.]
Toronto, Oct. 20.—"I do not think that there is a possibility of an election before 1915," said Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works in the Dominion Government, when seen at the King Edward Hotel today.

"The cabinet, so far as I am aware, is not making any preparation for going to the country, and the talk of an immediate appeal is far-fetched."

The Hon. Mr. Rogers admitted that if any movement was on foot to bring about an election he would be aware of it. He did not believe, that the proposal to dissolve Parliament in the near future was being seriously considered by Premier Borden.

"Is there any truth in the report that the Hon. Sam Hughes is to resign as minister of militia, and be replaced by another military man?" Mr. Rogers was asked.

Still in the Cabinet.
"No, absolutely not," he said. "The trip which the Hon. Sam Hughes took to England was for the purpose of reporting after the severe strain of working out the details of Valcartier camp. Just because Mr. Hughes went to England as a private individual, a rumor spread that he had been relieved of his office. There is no probability of such a thing. Mr. Hughes has discharged his duties in such a way that he has won commendation from the cabinet."

Aiding the Rainbow.
Referring to the coast defence on the situation, Mr. Rogers said that the two submarines purchased by the Government were doing excellent work on the Pacific coast with the Rainbow. He did not think that there need be much fear of a German bombardment.

"At present the Government is doing all in its power to show England, France and Russia that we can supply many of the things needed for the war," continued Mr. Rogers. "Our efforts have met with great success. We received an order yesterday from the allied armies for four million dollars worth of munitions, which they need for the front. Contracts for this order will be placed with the Canadian manufacturers and the supply rushed to the front as soon as possible."

Wheat for Allies.
"I am now on my way to Fort William, where I will superintend the shipping of two million bushels of wheat to the allied armies. This wheat was also ordered a short time ago by wire. I believe that this is only the first sign of the readiness of our commercial resources. More orders will come in. We are not slackening our efforts to convince the allies that Canada can produce and deliver what they most need in the front. The cabinet is dividing the work as much as possible."

Mr. Rogers said that orders for sweaters and clothes had also been received from a Canadian firm by the allied armies.

THE WEATHER

THE LOCAL TEM-
PERATURES.
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 66; lowest, 42.

The official tem-
peratures for the 12
hours previous to 8
Highest, 50; lowest,
44.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND WARM.
Toronto, Oct. 20.—8 a.m.
Forecast.

Today.—Moderate southerly winds; fine. Wednesday.—Southerly winds; fair and moderately warm.

Temperatures.
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Place	High	Low	Weather
Victoria	51	44	Cloudy
Calgary	60	32	Clear
Edmonton	58	48	Cloudy
Port Arthur	59	41	Cloudy
Perry Sound	54	42	Clear
Ottawa	59	42	Cloudy
Montreal	54	48	Cloudy
Father Point	44	35	Cloudy
Clear	44	24	Clear

Weather Notes.
The pressure is highest and increasing over the Middle and Atlantic States, and lowest over Northwestern Canada.

The weather continues fine and moderately warm from Ontario to the Rocky Mountains, and cool and unsettled in the Maritime Provinces.

IF HE GIVES 'WAY GERMANY'S GONE



Gen. Von Hindenburg
Advertiser Illustrations
Here's one of the main pivots of the Kaiser's general staff. He's Gen. Von Hindenburg, the fierce leader who is trying to hold in check a large force of Russians in East Prussia.

When it is said that this army of the Czar is commanded by no less a personage than the brilliant Gen. Rennenkampf, Von Hindenburg becomes doubly conspicuous. For on Rennenkampf Russia largely depends to force an entrance into the German Empire. So far the divisions and brigades of von Hindenburg have frustrated invasion by the forces of the Czar. A stern disciplinarian, this German leader retains wonderful control over his army and in his ability to move his men quickly lies the secret of his success.

The Kaiser firmly believes that decisive defeat or victory on this side will end the war, so he has chosen von Hindenburg, the capable, to make it victory.

LONDON WELCOMES CANADA'S PROMISE

Announcement of Continued
Help Given Significance
There and On Continent.

OSTEND CANNOT BE HELD
If Allies Retain the Positions
Noted in Official French
Reports.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Oct. 20.—1:35 p.m.—Nothing has been received up to the present from the German intelligence department to counteract the British impression conveyed in the news, both official and unofficial, published here that the tide of battle, both in the eastern and the western theatres, is not for the moment flowing in favor of Germany.

The picture, however, continues so blurred that it is impossible, except for the commanders on the spot, accurately to gauge the effect of the monetary changes on the ultimate result.

The Belgian minister at London has no confirmation of the story that the allies have recaptured Ostend, but in any case, the Germans' hold on that seaport must be somewhat precarious if the allies still retain the positions assigned to them in the latest French official statements.

Should the allies push their wedge beyond Roulers, where its point rested yesterday, Ostend would be in considerable danger of being cut off from the rest of the German army.

The Germans are making great efforts to break through their opponents' lines in the neighborhood of Arras, whereas General Joffre's statement points out that fighting has proceeded for ten days without a respite.

News of the conflict of millions of men along the Vistula in Russia, Poland is mostly of a negative character. That significance attaches to the announcement that Canada will keep sending batches of volunteer reinforcements, each numbering 10,000 men, so long as the war lasts, is fully appreciated in comments heard both in London and on the continent.

VILLA HAS DROP ON ENTIRE CONFERENCE

Creates Panic by Moving His
Army Into Position Com-
manding Town.

[Canadian Press.]
San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 20.—The Mexican consulate here today received a report from Mexico City stating that General Francisco Villa created a panic among the delegates to the convention of military chiefs in Aguascalientes today by moving an army of 18,000 men into position, where he could command the city and imprison the entire conference.

Villa's army is reported to be within an hour's march of Aguascalientes. To oppose him there are Carranza troops at Monterey and Saltillo, but it would take from four to twelve hours to get them to Aguascalientes.

CASGRAIN AND BLONDIN TAKE SEATS IN CABINET

Man Who Said Holes Had To Be Shot in the Union Jack To
Breathe Freedom Takes Place in Borden
Ministry.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Hon. T. Chase Casgrain was sworn in as postmaster-general, and Hon. P. E. Blondin, deputy speaker of the Commons, was sworn in as minister of inland revenue, at 1 o'clock today.

They take the places vacated by Hon. L. P. Pelletier and Hon. Bruno Nantel.

Hon. Mr. Blondin is famous for his Nationalist speech in the last election in which he said that in order to breathe the air of freedom they had to shoot holes in the Union Jack.

TROOP FOR DIVISION'S BATTALION WILL START ARRIVING ON MONDAY

Col. Hodgins Expects To Have First of His Men For Second
Contingent in Camp Early Next Week — Already
Preparing To Start Military Wheels in Action.

By Monday of next week, if plans of Col. W. E. Hodgins do not go astray, the first of the men to be recruited for the second contingent will arrive in the city from points in the division outside of London and go into camp at the barracks and Queen's Park.

Military men have already taken possession of the park to install coats and ranges and make other preparations as will be necessary for the housing and feeding and drilling of 750 men.

Will Save Expense.
Col. Hodgins said today that his idea of having the concentration camp in this city was because it saved expense in messages and brought the officers under personal orders and would put his headquarters staff into actual service, which would be of considerable advantage to it.

The barracks has been made ready for the volunteers who are to be kept there, and, with the completion of a few more details, Col. Hodgins will send out the word that will start the military wheels moving, by which an

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN WEST NOW EFFECTUALLY CHECKED

New York Critic Thinks Allies Are Successfully Carrying
Out Plans—Ravages of Disease Operating Against
Enemy in France and Galicia.

[Canadian Press.]
New York, Oct. 20.—The Herald's military critic today says: Although reports from the battle front in the western theatre of operations reveal little of the complex, strategic operations, the latest information is indicative of the fact that the allied general staff is following a plan which is well adapted to the situation. "Grasp firmly some vital chord in the enemy's communications and so force him to fight there."

It now appears from the events referred to in recent dispatches that instead of an immediate resumption of their original objective of a speedy advance on Paris, the Germans are engaged in a struggle for control of Northern Belgium at the primary purpose of protecting their lines of communication through that territory.

Effective Counter-Stroke.
The reduction of Antwerp, however, was but a step in this direction. The renewed activity on the part of the Belgian army, which was interrupted in the fortress, concurrent with the forcible advance of the Franco-British troops before and north of Lille, has proven an effective counter-stroke to the exertions of the invaders in Belgium.

Military experts are now of the opinion that without a tremendous reinforcement of first-line troops, a German offensive in the west is effectively checked. The German troops which occupied Belgium are for the most part men of the second line, and are consequently not as pliable a force as those that were under arms at the commencement of hostilities. It is a well-known fact that the strength of an army resides not in the weight of numbers, but in its power of concentration.

Sickness Rampant.
The working out of figures is an arduous exercise, as far as warfare is concerned, for although the ability to place a numerically overwhelming force in the field is a decided advantage, a combatant, many factors enter into the condition of non-effectiveness of all armies. Losses in killed, wounded and prisoners are often more decided by reduction of the full strength of an army by illness. In this regard sinister reports have come through telling of the existence of typhoid fever among German troops in France, and cholera in Galicia.

In 1815 Napoleon counted one Frenchman the equal of one Englishman, but held that a Frenchman was the equal of two Prussians. Whatever reasons the master tactician had for such comparisons, relative to the field of effectiveness of his own and the troops opposed to him, it is certain that the remarkable

infantry regiment of practically 1,100 men will be recruited here.

Strict Inspection.
"I want to get men and officers in this contingent that will be a credit to the division and to Canada," said Col. Hodgins today, "and in considering volunteers we will take men whom we know will be accepted and not any wily man who is sent back after the regiment leaves the city."

Col. Hodgins is well pleased with the large number of applicants who are coming to the division, and he expects the bulk of the regiment to be recruited from London and Windsor, and where a proportionate number of volunteers cannot be secured this deficiency will be made up in those centres where the enthusiasm is the greatest.

The drilling of the recruits will be by battalion officers, when they are appointed, and by others, who will be brought in to join the instructional cadre.

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While along the remainder of the battle line in France both sides may be held in a condition of stalemate, for many months, the individual fighting ability of the men of either army, providing approximate equality in numbers is maintained, will soon turn the balance in Belgium.