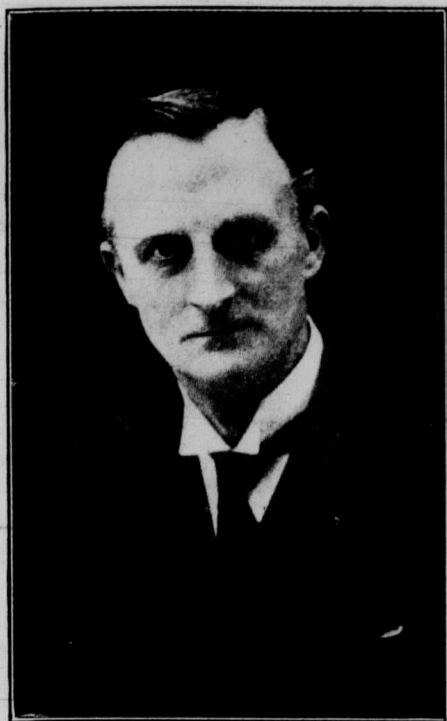
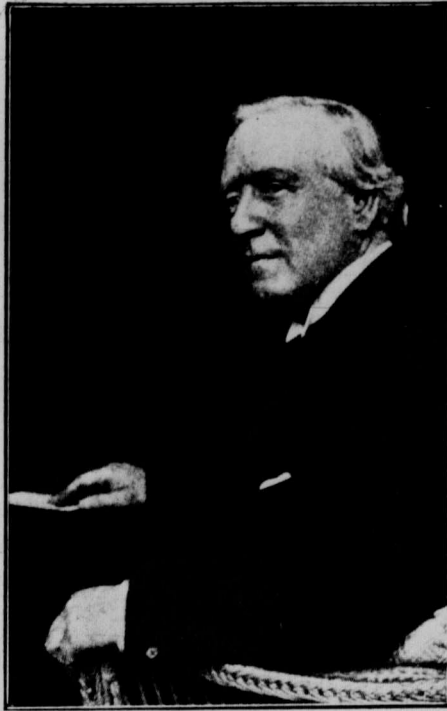




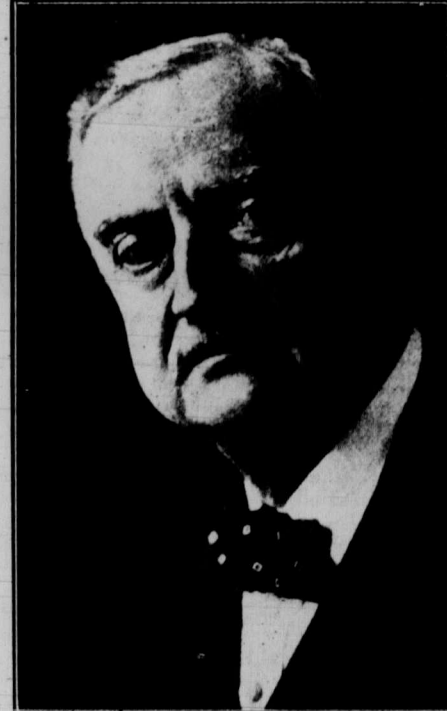
The Right Hon. SIR EDWARD GREY  
British Foreign Minister



The Right Hon. H. H. ASQUITH  
The British Premier



SIR EDWARD CARSON, M.P.  
Leader of Ulstermen



JOHN REDMOND, M.P.  
Irish Nationalist Leader

follow its courses and reconstruct it. Insensible to losses, yelling masses of Frenchmen advanced at the double under an infernal fire.

#### Enemy Were Routed

German shrapnel had kindled piles of straw, the remains of which were still smoking, but the German artillery fire must have been reduced to silence almost immediately. At 500 yards from the trenches there are no more corpses. The enemy had fled.

One crosses this empty space and meets the dead again, but here they are all Germans. Along the edges of Chambray road, the whole episode of a hand to hand struggle is narrated by corpses. An isolated group of Germans had made a rampart on the roadside and remained there firing. They could not retire and held out as long as they could. The last of the dead Frenchmen

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## What Canada is Doing

Canada, free to take her own course, unhesitatingly and unreservedly placed all her resources at the disposal of Great Britain as soon as war was declared. Before the formal declaration, in fact the Ottawa government cabled offers of assistance in the event of hostilities and this offer was gladly accepted. Beside sending 33,000 men, with at least 22,000 more to follow, Canada is making valuable gifts to Great Britain of food, coal and horses. There was nothing, English newspapers declare, that thrilled the British people more than the news that was sent them at a time when famine was feared, that Canada was sending a gift of a million sacks of flour. The example of the Federal Government was followed by the Prov-

inces, and within a few days gifts were announced as follows:

Canadian Government: 98,000,000 lbs. of flour.

Alberta: 500,000 bushels of oats.

Nova Scotia: 1,000,000 tons of coal.

Quebec: 4,000,000 lbs. of cheese.

Ontario: 250,000 bags of flour.

Prince Edward Island: 100,000 bushels of oats.

Saskatchewan: 1,500 horses.

New Brunswick: 100,000 bushels of potatoes.

Manitoba: 50,000 bags of flour of 98 lbs. each.

British Columbia: 25,000 cases of canned salmon.

#### 50,000 Soldiers

Canada will maintain an army of

practically 50,000 men at the front. This was the announcement made by Sir Robert Borden on October 6, and arrangements are already under way to mobilize the second expeditionary force of 22,000 men. The first expeditionary force of 33,000 is already in England, and of these there will be sent to the front 28,000, retaining in training in England 5,000 to reinforce this first army.

This is the greatest expeditionary force ever sent across the Atlantic. The following is the statement given out by the prime minister:

#### 33,000 Men on Way

"According to reports of the chief embarkation officer, the total force embarked at Quebec amounted to nearly 33,000 men, besides 7,000 horses and a proper complement of guns and vehicles, with full equipment of men and horses.

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#### COLD STEEL AND WATER FOR GERMANS INVADING FRANCE

While the British troops were driving back the German right wing there was much fighting in the forests between Compiègne and Chantilly. One of the fiercest hand-to-hand encounters took place at the ancient artificial fish-ponds near Ermenonville, in ordinary times one of the most secluded and peaceful spots that could be imagined. The ponds, which are inhabited by venerable carp, and only rarely fished by privileged anglers, lie enclosed by groves of tall trees, with a few yards of greensward between the latter and the margin of the water. During the

battle a Highland regiment, driving the enemy back thru the woods, hurled a number of them straight into the fishponds. The Highlanders followed them into the water, and there was fierce hand-to-hand work with bayonet and rifle. Numbers of the enemy were bayoneted, while others were shot down or drowned in the water, which, it is said, was soon teeming with corpses. The woods and ponds of Ermenonville have historic associations with the last days of Rousseau.—Drawn by A. C. Michael for the Illustrated London News.