

VICE ADMIRAL SIR FREDK. CHAS. DOVETON STURDEE, K.C.B.
The hero of the recent naval engagement with the German fleet in South Atlantic waters.

BRAVE CAPTAIN OF LOST BATTLESHIP

He and His Signalmen Still on The Bridge When the Vessel Went Down.

SURVIVORS' PERILOUS TIME

Brizham, Devon, England, Jan. 4.—Survivors of the British battleship Formidable, which went down in the English channel on Friday after having struck a mine or been torpedoed by a German submarine, have been brought ashore here.

They relate that the warship was struck about the magazine. The explosion was terrific but the magazine was not reached. Had this blown up the ship would have foundered without there being time to save anyone. As the water rushed in the men on the Formidable hurried to the deck. They found that the vessel already had a heavy list to starboard.

Boats were sent out. A cutter foundered and the men in her were drowned. A launch and a pinnace succeeded in getting away. Almost all the cars were broken in trying to prevent the small boats from being dashed to pieces against the side of the ship by the tremendous seas running.

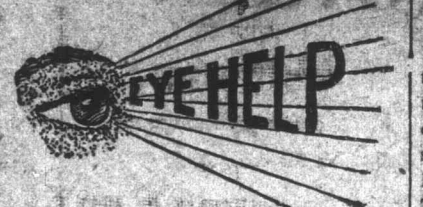
Capt. Loxley and his signalmen were still on the bridge when the battleship keeled over and went to the bottom.

Fifty More Survivors.
London, Jan. 4.—Another cutter from the battleship Formidable which was sunk in the English channel on Friday has reached Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire, with fifty men, bringing the total of saved up to 201 men.

When the cutter left the Formidable she had 60 or more men aboard, but all but fifty succumbed to exposure, having been in an open boat for some twenty hours in a violent storm.

Boats Swamped by Wreckage.
Albert Edward Cooper, master at arms, one of the survivors landed at Lyme-Regis, said the explosion occurred between 1.30 and 2.30 o'clock.

"It is false economy" to wear glasses that are not exactly suited to each eye.



You Know
you have been putting off wearing glasses for a long time, although you are aware you need them.

Don't you
realize the unnecessary strain and perhaps permanent injury you are causing your eyes?
AS A WRONG CORRECTION MAY BE WORSE THAN NONE, have them attended to at once by—

F. M. CROWE, Phm. B.
whose entire time is devoted to eye troubles.
No charge for examination.

TORIC OPTICAL CO.
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into the port side had the effect of balancing her better, though she laid lower in the water.

A large percentage of those saved wore patent inflatable waistcoats which are described as more effective than life belts.

The Formidable's end was hurried by the fact that she was struck three times by terrific seas within the space of a minute.

AUSTRIAN EDITOR WAS EXECUTED FOR SEDITION

London, Jan. 4.—Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent transmits a despatch received there from Vienna which says that a newspaper editor, Joseph Hölzl, of Pressnitz, Moravia, was condemned to death by court martial for a seditious speech and was executed two hours after sentence was passed upon him.

ANOTHER NEW C.P.R. STEAMSHIP FOR THE ATLANTIC SERVICE

The Canadian Pacific Railway, who recently announced the launching of the new steamship Metagama, now advise that she will sail from Liverpool to St. John, March 26th on her initial voyage, returning from St. John April 9th. The Metagama is a sister ship to the Missanabi, the latter having already made three round trips between Liverpool and Canada. They are both of the "cabin" type, with passenger accommodation for 520 cabin and 1,200 third class passengers.

Each has a length of 520 feet, and a beam of 64 feet, while the breadth of the passenger decks are 41 feet. The cruiser stern is a feature of these ships, and they have six complete steel decks, a gross tonnage of 13,000 tons, displacement 18,000 tons, and a cargo-carrying capacity of 400,000 cubic feet.

Although carrying only one class of cabin passengers, every effort has been made to make its appointment second to none, and the dining room, card room, drawing room, lounge cafe, gymnasium and other features of the most modern vessels are furnished and decorated in accordance with the plans of the best British architects and furnishers.

Thirty-two lifeboats are provided, one a motor life boat, they having sufficient accommodation for the entire list of passengers and crew.

The cabin class of ship is particularly popular with those wanting a maximum of comfort at a minimum

price. The last sale was for the Pacific in placing ships of this class in the Liverpool-Canadian service is to be highly commended.

BECOMES CAPTAIN AND PAYMASTER OF MOUNTED RIFLES TRAINING HERE

W. L. Roblin, Eldest Son of Manitoba's Premier, Will Go to The Front.

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—At a meeting of the directors of the Western Associated Press Limited, this morning the resignation of the treasurer, W. L. Roblin, was accepted with regret.

Mr. Roblin, who is secretary of the Winnipeg Telegram and eldest son of Premier Roblin, has been appointed captain and paymaster of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, now mobilizing for the front at Brandon, Manitoba, and joins his corps at once. C. A. Abraham, president of the Winnipeg Telegram, was elected treasurer of the W.A.P. in his place.

The captain's last words, they say were a compliment to the officer who was superintending the launching of the boats on the seamanly manner in which the work was being done.

"Captain Loxley gave his orders as calmly as if the ship had been in harbor with her anchors down," said one rescued sailor. "The only sign he gave that anything was amiss was a brief speech with which he exhorted his crew, and 'Steady, men, everything is all right. Keep cool, be British. There's tons of life in the old ship yet.'"

The survivors gave graphic stories of the scene on board the battleship. They state that when the explosion occurred at 2:20 in the morning, 500 men were asleep. Their hammocks and bunks were jerked several inches up by the shock. The explosion missed the magazine by only ten feet but it entered the dynamo room and put all electric lights and the wireless out of commission.

The captain of the battleship, according to survivors, was on deck all the time until the vessel sank. When the order was given for all hands to come on deck the men swarmed up, saluting the officers as they passed. Many were almost without clothes. Two minutes after the first alarm was given the engine room was flooded and the supply of steam stopped. This was the worst blow of all because with steam the Formidable might have been able to make port. The absence of steam also made the work of getting the boats out very laborious. The vessel was soon tilted at an angle that made it difficult for the men to retain their foothold.

Orders were given to make rafts and so the men were tearing up the decks and bringing all available furniture from below for this purpose. The ship's carpenters improvised rafts by the dozen.

While the second cutter was being launched another explosion occurred. This, curiously enough, served to lengthen the warship's life. She had tilted to a terrific angle and it seemed as though she might capsize at any moment, but the rush of water

SURVIVOR OF NAVAL DISASTER WAS NATIVE OF BIG WESTERN CITY

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—Cable despatches report that Lt. Bernard W. Greathed of the Formidable, was among those rescued after the battleship had been torpedoed and this will be glad news to many Winnipeggers for the young naval officer was born in this city. He was born in the house now occupied by G. A. Elliott, in Armstrong's Point, and was educated at a private school in the school house of the old All Saints church.

Lt. Greathed comes of an old naval family, his great grandfather being Admiral Greathed. His father, who now lives at 88 Duke's avenue, Chiswick, London, is E. A. Greathed and came to Manitoba a quarter of a century ago. He took up farming at first and made a success of it; later he became engaged in financial business in Winnipeg. Of his two sons, Bernard was destined for the navy from the beginning. It is said of him that he was a bright intelligent boy with a strong original bent in the direction of his future career. When he was 12 years of age his parents returned to England, taking him with them. He went at once to the studies necessary to equip him for a midshipman's position in the royal navy and passed his examinations with credit. Besides serving on the Formidable he has been on the Shannon and the Devonshire.

MANY BELGIAN REFUGEES ARE TAKEN TO ENGLAND

Neediest People of Devastated Country Being Cared For.

London, Jan. 4.—Belgian refugees to the number of 2,500 weekly are being transferred from Holland to England, said Percy Alden, the labor member, in discussing the matter yesterday. Mr. Alden has been at Flushing for some weeks past at the request of the board of trade on behalf of which a daily boat has been chartered for the transportation of refugees either free of subsidized passages being given. The preference is being given to those for whom accommodations of a satisfactory nature is not being given in Holland.

It is not a case, Mr. Alden declared, of England selecting the best, but rather the neediest refugees. He further stated that £50,000 voted by the city of Glasgow for relief in Holland, £25,000 had been applied, to helping those whose means are exhausted, £20,000 being given to the Netherlands committee for Zeeland provinces and \$5,000 for interned Belgian soldiers.

Mr. Alden repudiated the idea that the trades unions objected to the employment of refugees, and said the latter, when employed, received union rates of pay. He disagreed with a recent report on this question and would go much further than his recommendation.

MANY HOMESTEADS TAKEN IN PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—During 1914, 2,950 homestead entries made in the Winnipeg district. October was the busiest month, when 431 quarter sections were taken up. The staff at the Dominion lands office was busier during 1914 than it has been since the pioneer days.

L. E. Rankin, who is in charge of the public lands department, announced this morning that on January 30 twelve townships in the northern part of Manitoba will be thrown open.

Furthermore, when they are recognized as fit for military service and actually join the ranks, they must bring with them a bowl from which to eat their food, and a knife, fork and spoon, stout, well fitting, comfortable boots, warm clothing for winter equipment, and, if possible, a blanket.

This looks as if the Austrian war office was no longer in a position to afford to equip the soldiers adequately, and therefore throws upon them the onus of equipping themselves.



BRITISH SUBMARINES

The remarkable achievement of the British submarine "B-1" in passing through the lines of mines, before reaching the Turkish cruiser which she sank, emphasizes what may be expected of Great Britain's submarine fleet. The upper photograph shows the "E-3" and the lower one the "D-5."

YORKSHIRE PREPARES TO MEET THE INVADERS

London, Jan. 4.—Stratified by the expectation that Germany would probably some day attempt a landing on the east coast of England, Yorkshire is making special preparations to resist the invaders by enrolling a corps of civic guards and volunteers whose chief headquarters will be at Hull, and is raising by subscriptions funds with which to provide arms and equipment. Baron Nunburnholme, who is the leading spirit in the project, stated today that the movement was making satisfactory progress. Instructions have been drawn up by the military authorities as to the course to be pursued by non-combatants and the new force in the event of invasion.

FRENCH RESERVIST, IN LETTER TO WIFE, TELLS EXPERIENCES AT FRONT

Assisted to Dress His Wounded Comrades After His Own Escape from Death.

Winnipeg, Jan. 4.—The following is part of a letter that Raoul de Villaro, a St. Claude French reservist, belonging to the 58th regiment of the 15th army corps has written to his wife in Manitoba.

"On November 15 we were ordered to occupy an advanced position in front of St. Mihiel. I occupied it. It was a trench 50 yards from the Germans. We fired all night at close range. It was raining and we were wet to the skin. At dawn of the day the firing was getting still hotter. A storm of bombs was breaking over us from the houses in the distance. They exploded in the trenches, above us, on every side. The earth was plowed and scattered about us and it seemed to me as if I was going to burst too.

"When the cannonade was over, I got up, and looking about I saw that I was the only one without a scratch; four were wounded, the rest were dead. I at once tore the clothing of my wounded comrades and began to dress their wounds as well as I was able. My hands were covered with blood. Now and then I was obliged to shoot to show the Germans, who were advancing, that we were not all dead. My wounded comrades were supplying me with cartridges. I never found time so long. We could not leave the trenches, as it meant certain death, so we had to wait till some of our men came to rescue us."

AUSTRIAN WAR OFFICE ELIMINATES MEDICAL EXAMS. FOR RECRUITS

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 4.—In the case of the calling of Austria's last reserves, medical examinations appear to have been dispensed with and every man is considered fit for service, although he may be suffering from heart or kidney disease or even have weak lungs.

Highly significant is the following passage from army orders from the Austrian monarchy calling out the landsturm:

"Furthermore, when they are recognized as fit for military service and actually join the ranks, they must bring with them a bowl from which to eat their food, and a knife, fork and spoon, stout, well fitting, comfortable boots, warm clothing for winter equipment, and, if possible, a blanket.

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BERTHA KRUPP, THE KAISER'S MAIN SUPPORT.

The Baroness Bertha Krupp von Bohlen, or as she will always be known, Bertha Krupp, is next to the kaiser, probably the most conspicuous figure in the great war which is devastating Europe. Bertha Krupp is one of two sisters, the only children of the late Alfred Krupp, the gunmaker of Essen. Because of the fact that the kaiser, recognizing the gunmaker as an important factor in the Empire, acted as godfather to Bertha, she has received more attention and is better known than her sister. When Bertha Krupp was to be married she was so important a personage that the kaiser took upon himself the role of Cupid, and arranged her marriage to Baron Gustav von Bohlen and Halbach, in whom he was interested.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SAFE IN HARBOR AFTER CHASE BY KARLSRUHE

New York, Jan. 4.—The British steamer Vestris, sister ship of the Vandyke, which was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, steamed into the harbor here Saturday at the end of a 12,000 mile game of hide and seek with the Karlsruhe, between this port and Buenos Ayres and return.

On both trips the vessel avoided her pursuer.

"We did this because," Captain Davies boasted when he got the Vandyke that we would be next," said Captain Davies of the vessel.

Captain Davies said he heard at Montevideo that when the German cruiser Dresden put into Punta Arenas after the naval engagement near the Falkland Islands, she tried to get coal from an American steamer, but was refused.

The Dresden left port after twenty-four hours. Before battle the German steamer Meera, Captain Davies said, left Montevideo and the steamer El-naor Wermen, likewise flying the German flag, left Buenos Ayres each laden with coal and supplies. It was assumed that the vessels were seeking the German fleet. Neither of the two ships had been heard from when the Vestris left.

CONSCRIPTION HINTED BY BRITISH MINISTER

London, Jan. 4.—A hint that the British government contemplated the introduction of conscription for increasing the army and navy, was dropped by Thomas J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty, while speaking at the Browning settlement this afternoon.

Referring to the fact that there were many thousands of young men in the United Kingdom, without dependents, who had not answered the call to the colors, Mr. MacNamara said:

"If they think they are going to enjoy a life of freedom at the other fellow's expense, they won't enjoy it much longer."

The recruiting boom, which commenced after the holidays, continues. As the result of six open air meetings at Cardiff, addressed by wounded soldiers, there was an extraordinary rush to the recruiting offices last evening and the recruiting officers were kept busy until an early hour this morning. At one meeting alone 6,000 men bared their heads when the national anthems of the allies were played.

WELL KNOWN FARM SOLD ON SATURDAY

One of the most interesting realty deals put through here for some time was consummated on Saturday, when Mr. W. R. Bowman, of Forrest, purchased the farm, owned by the late Joseph Hall, three miles west of Kenora. The farm, which is of 1,100 acres was bought as a going concern, with implements, livestock, seed and feed, for \$42,000.

MANY HORSES ARE BEING PURCHASED IN STATES

Chicago, Jan. 4.—(By James E. Poole, Union Stock Yards, Chicago)—British buying of horses continues on a large scale all over the north half of the United States. Some forty thousand have been contracted for in January and February despite the difficulty in getting ocean transportation. Figuring on the bases of ships that have actually sailed with horses aboard, such a large number of

horses since the first horses were bought for foreign shipment will reach fifty thousand head, and perhaps some 25,000 to 30,000 head more are awaiting embarkation as needed as ship space can be procured to take them out of the country. In trade circles, it is expected that with the close of the war European demand will expand. Native stocks of useful horses have in all the countries involved been so reduced as to be inadequate to the task of doing the urban and rural work required. North America is the only country in which horses of workable size for city and country use can be procured in large numbers and unless dealers in London, Paris and Rotterdam have been writing letters for their pleasure foreign demand must eventually be a prominent factor in making values of all sorts of horses on this side. That foreign dealers will be in time active competitors for all the horses weighing 1,500 pounds available is logical. This means higher prices for farm stock and will probably force farmers to take heavier animals than they have been using. It will be from the 1,300 to 1,400 pound delegation that the farmers will have to draw the bulk of his teams and as that is the class in demand for restocking city stables a surplus of commercial chunks is impossible. After the war there will be such a clean up of equine stock that horse flesh will go to unprecedented prices.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS
The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.
Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.
Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.
A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.
The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1915