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and Windsor. ZV

## "1915"—TOLD BY WINSTON CHURCHILL

COUNCIL IS DISMISSED  
AS THINGS GO WRONG

Kitchener Talks of Invasion and Lord Fisher Says "I Told You  
So"—Churchill Urges Courage and Scorns Pessimistic  
View of Kitchener On War Situation.

## DEFENDS NAVAL ACTION IN DARDANELLES

By RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL,  
C.M., FIRST LORD OF THE  
ADMIRALTY, 1911-1915.

The war council of May 14 was  
surprised. We were in presence of  
the fact that Sir Ian Hamilton's army  
had been definitely brought to a  
standstill on the Gallipoli peninsula,  
was suspended there in circumstances  
of peril, was difficult to reinforce,  
and still more difficult to withdraw. Lord  
Fisher had insisted on the with-  
drawal of the Queen Elizabeth Ger-  
man submarines were about to enter  
the Bosphorus, where our enormous con-  
centrations of shipping necessary to  
support the Dardanelles operations lay  
in a very unprotected state. At the  
same time the failure of the British  
attacks in France on the Western  
Front was becoming more and more  
evident. Intense anxiety and  
John French's army had lost nearly  
20,000 men without substantial re-  
sults, and general headquarters natu-  
rally demanded increased supplies of  
men and ammunition. The shell crisis  
had reached its explosion point—the  
shortage had been disclosed in The  
Times that morning—and behind it  
marched a political crisis of the first  
order. The weakness and failure of  
Russia were becoming every month  
more evident. Intense anxiety and  
extreme bad temper, all suppressed  
under formal demeanor, characterized  
the discussion.

## Lord Kitchener's Reproaches

Lord Kitchener began in a strain  
of solemn and formidable complaint.  
He had been induced to participate  
in the Dardanelles operations on the  
assurances of the navy, that they  
would force the passage. Now they  
had abandoned the attempt. Most  
particularly had his judgment been  
affected by the unique qualities of  
the Queen Elizabeth. Now she was  
to be withdrawn; she was to be  
withdrawn at the very moment when  
he had committed his army to a  
great operation on the Gallipoli pen-  
insula, and when that army was  
struggling for its life with its back  
to the sea.

Lord Fisher at this point inter-  
jected that he had been against the  
Dardanelles operations from the be-  
ginning, and that the prime minister  
and Lord Kitchener knew this fact  
well. This remarkable interruption  
was received in silence. The secre-  
tary of state for war then proceeded  
to survey other theatres of the war  
in an extremely pessimistic mood.  
The army in France was firing shells  
at a rate which no military  
administration had ever been asked  
to sustain. The orders which had  
been placed for ammunition of all  
kinds were all being completed late.  
The growing weakness of Russia  
might at any time cause the Ger-  
mans to transfer troops to the west  
and resume the offensive against us.  
Thirdly, he proceeded to dilate upon  
the dangers of invasion. How could  
he tell what would happen? Great  
Britain must be defended at all costs,  
all the more if other affairs mis-  
carried. In these circumstances he  
could not send Sir John French the  
four new divisions he had promised  
him; they must be reserved for home  
defence.

## My Reply.

When he had finished, the council  
turned to me—almost on me. I  
thereupon spoke in the sense of the  
series of arguments with which the  
reader should now be familiar and  
which form the staple of this volume.  
It had been known three months  
before that an army of from 80,000  
to 100,000 men would be available  
in May for an attack on the Dar-  
danelles, the attack by the navy alone  
would never have been undertaken.  
Though matters had gone badly in  
many quarters and great disappoint-  
ments had been experienced, there  
was no reason for despondency. The  
alarm, still less to make things out  
worse than they were or to take un-  
reasonable action. The naval opera-  
tions at the Dardanelles did not depend  
and have never depended upon the  
Queen Elizabeth. They had been  
planned before it was known that she  
would go. She was now to be with-  
drawn because of the danger of sub-  
marines to our invaluable ship. She  
would be replaced by monitors and  
other specially designed vessels, bet-  
ter suited in many respects to bomb-  
arding operations, and largely im-  
mune from submarine attack. The  
naval support of the army would in  
no way be affected. It was no good  
exaggerating the value of the Queen  
Elizabeth, or supposing that a great  
operation of this kind could turn on  
a single vessel.

As for the shell shortage, that would  
remedy itself if we made the greatest  
efforts, and did not meanwhile em-  
bark on premature offensives with-  
out adequate superiority in men,  
ammunition or transport. Lastly, what  
was this talk about invasion? The  
admiralty did not believe that any  
landing in force could be effect-  
ed; still less, if effected, that it  
could be sustained and nourished.  
What grounds were there for sup-  
posing that the enemy would fully  
commit to the eastward the main  
toward Russia, would spin round  
and bring troops back to invade  
England, or attack the western  
front? And how many would they  
bring, and how long would it take?  
Stop these vain offensives on the  
western front, the new armies  
were ready and sufficient numbers  
was accumulated. Concentrate the  
available reinforcements upon the  
Dardanelles, and give them such  
ammunition as was necessary to  
reach a decision there at the earliest  
possible moment. Discard these  
alarms about the invasion of our  
island no longer denuded of troops  
as in 1914, but bristling with armed  
men and guarded by a fleet far  
stronger relatively than at the be-  
ginning of the war, and possessed of  
sources of information never pre-  
viously dreamed of. Let Sir John  
French have the new divisions for  
which he had asked, but otherwise  
remain on the defensive in France.

## After the Council.

I am not quoting the actual words  
in either case, but their gist. The  
sense is fully sustained by the con-  
siderations appearing to produce a definite  
impression upon the council. I was  
separated without any decision. My  
arguments were, however, accepted  
almost in their entirety by the coun-  
cil administration which came into  
existence a few weeks later, and  
every one of the suppositions on  
which they rested was vindicated by  
events. The departure of the Queen  
Elizabeth did not prevent the naval  
support of the army at Gallipoli nor  
its supply by sea. The British and  
French offensives in France con-

tinued to fall over a much longer  
period than this account covers, were  
ever-increasing bloody slaughter and  
the fruitless destruction of our new  
armies. The Germans did not and  
could not arrest their drive against  
Russia, which was in fact on the eve  
of its full intensity. They did not  
come back to the west, nor was it  
practically possible for them to do  
so for many months to come. They  
did not invade England; they never  
thought of invading England at this  
period, nor could they have done it  
had they tried.

However, events were now to  
supervene in the British political  
sphere which were destined fatally  
to destroy the hopes of a successful  
issue at the Dardanelles and pre-  
clude all possibility of a speedy ter-  
mination of the war.

## Mr. Churchill to the Prime Minister.

"May 14, 1915.

"I must ask you to take note of  
Fisher's statement today that 'he  
was against the Dardanelles and had  
been all along' or words to that  
effect. The first sea lord has agreed  
in writing to every executive tele-  
gram on which the operations have  
been conducted; and had they been  
immediately successful, the credit  
would have been his. But I make no  
secret of this. I am attached to the  
old boy and it is a great pleasure  
to me to work with him. I think he  
reciprocates these feelings. My point  
is that a moment will probably arise  
in these operations when the ad-  
miral and general will be at the spot  
and require to run a risk with the  
fleet for a great and decisive  
effort. If I agree with him, I shall  
sanction it, and I cannot undertake  
to be paralyzed by the veto of a  
certainly say: 'I was always against  
the Dardanelles.'

## Necessary Measures.

"You will see that the matter of  
this kind someone has to take the  
responsibility. I will do so—provided  
my decision is the one that rules  
and not otherwise.

"It is also uncomfortable not to  
know what Kitchener will or won't  
do in the matter of reinforcements.  
We are absolutely in his hands, and  
I never saw him in a queerer mood  
—or more unreasonable. K. will  
punish the admiralty by docking  
Hamilton of his divisions because  
we have withdrawn the Queen Eliza-  
beth; and Fisher will have the  
Queen Elizabeth home if he is to  
stay.

"Through all this with patience and  
determination we can make our way  
to one of the great events in the his-  
tory of the world.  
"But I wish now to make it clear to  
you that a man who says, 'I disclaim  
responsibility for failure, but cannot  
be the final arbiter of the measures  
which may be found to be vital to  
success.' This requires no answer, and I  
am quite contented with the course  
of affairs.

## Confers With Fisher.

Although there could be very little  
doubt about what naval reinforce-  
ments were needed, I did not want  
the demands to fall upon Lord Fisher  
with a shock. I therefore went into  
his room in the evening to talk over  
the whole position with him. Our  
conversation was quite friendly. He  
did not object to any of the particular  
measures proposed, but as usual he  
did not like the steady and increas-  
ing drain on our resources, and the  
infection given to our campaign by  
the growing demands of the Dar-  
danelles. I then said to him that it  
was really not fair for him to obstruct  
the necessary steps at the Dar-  
danelles, and then, if there was a failure,  
to turn around and say: 'I told you  
so, and I was against it.' He looked  
at me in an odd way, and said: 'I  
think you are right—it is fair.' However,  
he accepted the minutes, and we parted amicably.

Into this extraordinary period,  
when intense situations succeeded  
each other with dizzying rapidity, and  
the admiralty, I resumed work in my  
room at about 10 o'clock that night.  
The Italian crisis was at its height.  
The Italian government had re-  
signed in consequence of the opposi-  
tion to Italy entering the war, and  
this enormous and brilliant event  
which we had regarded as almost  
settled more than a fortnight be-  
fore now appeared once again to be  
thrown into the melting-pot. A little  
before midnight the Italian naval  
attache, an officer ardently antipa-  
thetic to the cause of the allies, asked to  
see me. He was accompanied by  
Admiral Oliver, who had a file of  
papers. The naval attache said that  
the uncertainty and convulsions now  
prevailing in Rome made it vital that  
the arrangements for naval co-  
operation which had been conceived  
a week before in Paris should be  
brought into immediate effect. Under  
these circumstances we were to send  
four light cruisers to the Adriatic  
to enforce the Italian fleet in the Adri-  
atic. These cruisers were to reach  
Tarento by daybreak on the 18th.  
The naval attache urged that their  
arrival should be accelerated. If they  
could arrive two days earlier, definite  
naval co-operation between Great  
Britain and Italy would be an accom-  
plished fact, and this fact might well  
be decisive.

## Despatch of British Cruisers.

As I had myself negotiated the  
naval co-operation with Italy in Paris,  
I was of course fully acquainted with  
every detail. I had procured the sea  
lord's agreement to all its terms,  
and the despatch of the four  
cruisers. These cruisers had been  
detailed. Fisher's green initial direct-  
ing their movement was prominent  
on the second page of the file. No  
question of principle was involved  
by accelerating their departure by  
48 hours. It did not come within  
the limits of the working arrange-  
ment which Fisher and I had made  
with each other, viz., to take no  
important step except in consulta-  
tion. It never occurred to me for a  
moment that it could be so viewed.

nor did the chief of the staff suggest  
that we should wake up the first sea  
lord. He would begin his letters at  
about four o'clock in the morning  
and he would get them then, and  
therefore approved the immediate  
despatch of these cruisers and wrote,  
as I had done in similar cases be-  
fore, 'first sea lord to see after  
action.'

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Australia by the United Cable Service.)

URGES PREPARATION  
FOR THE HEREAFTER

Rev. Crosby Morris Brings  
Home Truths From Facts  
in Transfiguration.

From the words in the 17th of  
Matthew, "There talked with him  
two men, Moses and Elias," Rev.  
Crosby Morris brought home some  
great truths from the facts revealed  
at the time of the transfiguration of  
the Master.

"There are two classes of people,"  
he said, "the dead and the living, and  
there is much controversy concerning  
what becomes of those now living  
when they go to join the dead. When  
Moses died the Lord found it neces-  
sary to take him away from the peo-  
ple, who were ready to turn to  
idols, and had they known where  
Moses was buried they would soon  
have made sacred ground of it. So  
Moses died the natural death, Elias  
was swept up into heaven without  
tasting death. The Lord was ready  
to call him home, and He took him  
in His own way at His own time. Yet  
here we find these two men appear-  
ing with Christ at the time of the  
transfiguration. They were as far  
apart as we are today from the era  
of Christopher Columbus, and yet  
after death they were together,  
known by name and recognized. There  
is a conscious existence beyond the  
grave, and there is everything to  
teach us that the life beyond is the  
greatest part of existence.

"How easy, then, for a person to  
follow with the question: 'How can  
I get ready for that great change?'  
How did Moses prepare? He made  
his choice, and he chose to be with  
the people of God rather than to en-  
joy the pleasures of sin for a season.  
The same path is open today, and all  
people have to do is to make their  
choice and start for the home land.  
Once the choice is made it is not  
necessary to worry or argue about  
what happens between here and the  
home land."

TALBOT ST. WOMAN  
INJURED ON STREET

Mrs. Honora Cathro Fractures  
Hip in Fall to  
Pavement.

Mrs. Honora Cathro, 444 Talbot  
street, is lying in Victoria Hospital  
with a fractured hip, as the result  
of falling to the pavement in front  
of her home Saturday afternoon at 4  
o'clock, when stepping back to avoid  
being struck by an approaching  
auto.

Mrs. Cathro was removed to the  
hospital, where an X-ray was taken.  
She is being attended by Dr. W. J.  
McLaren.

Whether or not the injury will  
prove serious will be unknown until  
tomorrow.

CAMPBELL'S FACTORY  
DAMAGED BY FLAMES

Only Two Fires in London  
During Fire Prevention  
Week.

Fire prevention week had a good  
effect on the city of London last  
week, only two fires being reported,  
both coming near the close of the  
week. The first call was to the home  
of G. A. Dowling, 583 Central avenue.  
In the second fire damage to the ex-  
tent of \$7,000 was done, when fire  
broke out in the premises of the  
Cambridge factory at the corner of  
Ward's Cigar Factory, King  
street, Saturday night at 8:25. The  
blaze started in the elevator and pro-  
ceeded till it broke out in the main  
building, a fire of considerable extent.  
It was extinguished by the sprinkler  
system.

At 10:30 Sunday morning firemen  
from No. 3 station responded to a  
call from the home of A. J. McLach-  
lan, 140 Langford street, where dam-  
age to the amount of \$25 was done.  
Following an inspection of the fire  
department, the new winter outfits  
will be issued.

CHURCH CELEBRATES  
FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Rev. John Garbutt and Rev.  
D. M. McCamus Praise  
Growth.

The first anniversary service of the  
Grace Methodist Church was held  
yesterday, the church's first birthday  
since its dedication in October, 1922.  
Grace Church was built through the  
generosity of the Methodist people of  
London, and Rev. John Garbutt,  
speaking at the morning service,  
pointed out that the work and  
growth of the church in its first year  
had justified the hopes of the Metho-  
dist people in the city. He spoke of  
the splendid work done by the  
Ladies' Aid, and expressed himself as  
being extremely pleased with the  
enormous growth of the congregation,  
which, in one year, had trebled.  
"There is grave danger today in  
the decay of public worship," said  
Rev. J. Garbutt in his sermon.  
People should be drawn together for  
the praise of Almighty God for the  
blessings he has bestowed upon us.  
The necessity of public worship as

Velvet Frocks Add Gracious  
Charm To Winter

Velvet promises to be one of the strongest forces in making this winter's mode a successful one—and each of these lovely frocks is an additional reason. Rich and lustrous in weave, jewel-like in color, one finds them an excellent choice for afternoon or dinner wear. Here you will find them in all their beauty—gleaming with beautiful ornaments or blended embroideries—or exquisitely simple. Their prices are surprisingly moderate.



## New Models Now On Display

Dress of Chiffon Velvet, in black or brown, round neck,  
short sleeves, slipover style, ruchings of black silk braid  
finishing neck, sleeve, waist line and forming panel effect  
on skirt; corsage of velvet flowers trimming side of dress.  
Price ..... \$29.50

Dress of Navy Chiffon Velvet, long sleeves with deep  
cuffs, round neck, straight line model; one side shows  
three-tier, finished at top with smart ornament, opposite  
side draped. Price ..... \$52.00

Dress of Black Velvet, half sleeve, smart floral motif  
beaded in blue, rose, green and gold finished waist; same  
design is carried out to trim skirt above hem line, moire  
ribbon finishing waist. Price ..... \$52.00

Dress of Black Velvet, with long sleeves of brocade silk,  
wrap skirt, draped at one side, skirt smartly joined to  
waist with tucks, steel ornament finishing the side. Price  
Special ..... \$67.50

**To-day I saw**

They have just arrived from Paris in  
time to open London's social season!  
The evening dresses which I saw today  
have had their inspira-  
tion in the gayety and  
vivid beauty of their  
native land. Certainly  
their colorful presence  
will add to the brilliance  
and success of any social  
affair.

Truly they are exquisite  
things! Glistening me-  
tallic cloth that is soft  
and unbelievably supple,  
velvets that are as light  
as silk, and the lovely  
cut velvets on georgette.

One charming gown of  
metallic cloth has all-over embroideries  
in quaint medieval designs, worked out  
in silver, geranium, sage and oyster white.  
Its front panel of gray satin is heavily  
embroidered with brilliants.

In brocade cut velvet on georgette is a  
distinctive gown in tomato red, with  
contrasting motifs in sage, reseda, pearl  
gray and cocoa. The elbow sleeves have  
wide flaring cuffs, and there is a deep  
crushed girdle and bow lined with reseda  
Canton crepe.

Crepes and velvets, beads and embroi-  
deries in bewildering profusion. These  
gowns are waiting your selection, on the  
Second Floor. Please don't disappoint  
them! They are happily anticipating a  
brilliant season crowded with social  
triumphs. And they expect to make their  
debut at the Charity Ball!

Judith

**"Boyshform" Brassieres**

**Special Prices—  
"Boyshform" Week  
October 19th to 27th**

Every Woman Can Wear  
a "Boyshform" Brassiere

The boylike appearance you crave—the silhouette which fas-  
hion proclaims is "correct" is faithfully portrayed by the  
wearer who wears the celebrated "Boyshform" Brassiere.

**"Boyshform" Brassieres have many exclusive features**

The "Boyshform" Brassiere is the biggest selling Brassiere on the market; for style, construction, fit and comfort it is recognised universally as a garment of surpassing excellence. The "Boyshform" Brassiere imparts that boylike flat appearance to either the slim or stout figure, assuring an indescribable charm unapproached in the wearing of other brassieres.

None Genuine Without This Label

**Boyshform BRASSIERE**

Sole "Boyshform" Licensees for Canada EISMAN & CO. Limited, Toronto

Beware of Unscrupulous Dealers who try to sell "Something just as good."

No. 300 Heavy Indian Head, white or pink; or No. 350 White and Pink Figured Cloth mercerized finish.	Special 79c.
No. 450 Sixteen, white, pink, orchid and black.	Special 98c.
No. 856 Pink Openwork Brocade, mercerized finish.	Special \$1.19
No. 862 Pink Silk Striped Cotton.	Special \$1.49
No. 855 Fine Art Silk Brocade, All-over pattern, pink only; or No. 700 Pure Irish Linen.	Special \$2.69
No. 500 Skinner Satin, narrow lace, pink, white, navy or black.	Special \$2.69

**MEN'S SERVICE.**  
Ties Pressed Free. Bring Your  
Twisted Ties and Have Them  
Pressed Out. No Charge.

**SMALLMAN & INGRAM**

as a means of receiving God's revela-  
tions to us cannot be too greatly  
emphasized.

"Public worship is a means of  
receiving inspiration for the conflicts  
of life, for the days of sorrow and  
trial. The transformation of char-  
acter results from public worship;  
Christ's image is formed in the  
worshiper."

Rev. D. M. McCamus took charge  
of the evening anniversary service,  
and in commencing his sermon lauded  
the splendid work done by the con-  
gregation of the church. "The tre-  
mendous growth of Grace Street  
Church since its dedication one year  
ago today is admirable," said Mr. Mc-  
Camus. "The success of the gospel  
has been slow compared to the popu-  
lation of the world. This is especially  
emphasized when not more than  
500,000,000 out of 1,500,000,000 are  
professing Christianity. This slow-  
ness of success has become a serious  
question. The remedy must be found

in increase of power on the part of the  
Christian Church.

**WESTERN VETERANS VOTE  
FOR DOMINION COMMAND**

Associated Press Despatch.  
Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—Representa-  
tives of the provincial commands of  
Western Canada of the Great War  
Veterans' Association, who met in  
conference here yesterday, went on  
record as being strongly in favor of  
carrying the Dominion command in  
the future as in the past.

It was declared that as the Great  
War Veterans' Association has  
proven itself an efficient and satis-  
factory channel for the adjustment  
of the difficulties of the ex-service  
men, it should be recognized by the  
government and receive assistance  
from time to time as needed.

**OCCUPANTS ESCAPE  
AS TWO CARS CRASH**

New Machines Are Badly  
Damaged At William and  
King Streets.

While driving east on King street  
yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock  
a sedan owned by Oscar Mowatt, 70  
Waterloo street, Kitchener, was  
struck by a touring car going north  
on William street and driven by J.  
Boyle.

The force of the impact threw  
the car belonging to Mowatt on the  
sidewalk of the northwest corner of

King and William streets, and as a  
result both cars were badly damaged.  
Luckily the occupants of both escap-  
ed with but a severe shaking up.  
Just how the accident happened no  
one seems to know, as there were no  
eye-witnesses to the mishap. Both  
the cars were new.

**INCREASE STUMPAGE DUES  
ON BURNT TIMBER AREAS**

Canadian Press Despatch.  
Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Contrary to the  
impression that recent orders-in-  
council passed by the Quebec gov-  
ernment will reduce the stumpage  
dues on burnt timber, the Canadian  
Lumbermen's Association today is-  
sued a statement to the effect that  
the dues on green and burnt timber  
will be considerably higher for the  
cutting season of 1923-24 as com-  
pared with the 1922-23 season.