

FIGHTING HAND-TO-HAND

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON CRACOW FORTS

Capture Another Stronghold, Which Brings Them Closer to Present Objective

SERVIANS ALSO BUSY ALONG RIVER DRINA

Fighting is Violent in Eastern Theatre of War as Well as in Western

Washington, Sept. 27.—A slight advantage over the German left wing by the allies, and Russian advances toward Cracow marked by the capture of Rzesow, were indicated to-day in official dispatches to the French embassy.

Violent fighting was under way in Serbia in the neighborhood of Krupanj, and as far as the river Drina, the dispatch added.

The dispatches describing operations in France which were of a supplementary nature added:

"At the end of the day our troops occupied a front at Dompierry (southwest of Peronne). Ribecourt and Noyon were put on the defensive by the Germans.

"We occupy Berry au Bac. The enemy has retired on Lamont with serious losses and has evacuated Hadonvillers. He was forced from Lesseux and the woods between Lesseux and Nisenbach."

Venice, via Paris, Sept. 27.—According to advices reaching here from Trieste, several thousand wounded have been brought into that Austrian city in the last three days. Many public buildings, including theatres, are being converted into hospitals for them.

The majority of the wounded come from Galicia, and they relate tales of fearful hardships. For days at a time they were in wet clothing and with the exception of plums, they had nothing to eat. The Russians have captured immense quantities of winter clothing from the Austrian troops. The snow has begun to fall, and the troops in the field are suffering from cold.

JAPANESE ATTACKING TSING TAU DEFENCES

Won Stubbornly - Contested Fight Which Lasted For Fourteen Hours

Tokio, Sept. 27.—The Japanese land attack on the outskirts of Tsing Tau, the seat of government of the German concession of Kiau Chau, began on September 26, and is still continuing, according to an official announcement to-day.

So far as can be ascertained, the casualties of the attacking force total 312. The Japanese aeroplanes have been most successful in reconnoitering expeditions, and thus far have escaped undamaged.

It is officially announced that the Japanese have won a stubborn battle outside Tsing Tau. The fighting lasted for fourteen hours. There were few casualties among the Japanese, it is said.

FRUITLESS RAID IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

London, Sept. 26.—1.45 p. m.—The British seizure of Luderitz bay, otherwise called Angra Pequena, Germany's diamond field in Southwest Africa, was followed quickly by a German raid on the British harbor at Walvisch bay, in a small block of British territory in the centre of the coast line of German Southwest Africa.

According to a Cape Town dispatch, these raiders are only a patrol, and appear to be the advance guard of a larger force. The patrol attempted to dynamite the jetty at Walvisch bay, and a tug moored alongside it, but the damage they inflicted was slight.

HON. J. S. HENDRIE GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Hamilton, minister without portfolio in the Ontario cabinet, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

Mon. Mr. Hendrie succeeds Sir John M. Gibson. He has sat in the legislature for Hamilton West since 1902 and entered the cabinet on its formation.

TRUCK NOR TRADE WITH THE GERMANS

Appeal Made to Canadian Business Houses by the Minister of Commerce

TEUTONS ATTEMPT TO RETAIN OUR CUSTOM

Using American Agencies for the Purpose of Getting Around Objections

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, issues a warning to Canadians that German firms are endeavoring to retain trade in the Dominion through American agencies. He makes an appeal to have no trade with German firms and to loyally support producers and manufacturers of the empire. The minister says:

"The attention of the department of trade and commerce has been directed to circular letters sent out from New York and other cities outside of Canada in the interests of German firms, either through brokers or receivers. The purpose of these circulars is to continue in this indirect way business of the war, and is a clear violation of the proclamation which prohibits trade between Canada and the people of the enemies' countries.

"The British empire is at war with certain countries, and war to be consistent and effectual must run along certain trade lines as well as by military operations. We sincerely trust that no Canadians will be misled into affording help and comfort to producers of the enemy by this indirect channel. At this particular time we must all be loyal in supporting first the manufacturers and producers in Canada and the empire, and thereafter doing business in the countries of our allies. Persons receiving any such circulars will confer a favor by sending them to the department of trade and commerce."

Montreal, Sept. 27.—The Canadian Manufacturers' association is urging on manufacturers throughout the Dominion the importance of the opportunity offered by the war to capture German trade. Notices have been sent to every manufacturer in Canada stating that information on the subject can be obtained from the association's offices. The manufacturers are said to be already discussing the advisability of approaching the Canadian government to subsidize a steamship line to carry Canadian products to South America.

AMERICAN HORSES SEIZED BY GERMAN TROOPS AS MOUNTS

Paris, Sept. 27.—Race horses valued at \$70,000, belonging to Jefferson Davis Cohn, of New York, have been seized at Chamont by the Germans. Cohn's horses are now ridden by officers attached to General von Kluck's staff.

FRENCH ANNIHILATE A GERMAN REGIMENT

London, Sept. 26.—"The French have surrounded and annihilated the 19th Regiment of Reserves," says the Basle correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company in a message sent by way of Rome. The dispatch adds: "The German wounded include a colonel, a major, two captains and two lieutenants."

MOTOR AMBULANCES GIFT OF AMERICANS

London, Sept. 26, 2.40 p. m.—Acting on a suggestion from the British war office, the committee in charge of the American women's war relief fund has dropped the idea for the time being of equipping and maintaining an ambulance ship and has instead presented the medical corps with six motor ambulances for use at the front.

In accepting the gift, Earl Kitchener, war secretary, intimated that there was great need for properly constructed motor ambulances which would make possible the quick transport of wounded men from the firing line.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Paris, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Amsterdam says that in order to prevent the exportation of contraband articles to Germany, the Netherlands government has declared martial law in the eastern provinces.

Leader of the French Right



GENERAL PAUL PAU,

Who is in command of the French army on the Woevre, where a critical combat is in progress, is one of the grand old men of the force. He served with great distinction in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, in which he lost his left arm. He is an intrepid soldier, a fine tactician, and has the confidence of every man serving under him.

MALINES AGAIN HEARS GUNS OF BESIEGERS

London, Sept. 27, 6.05 p. m.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans to-day recommenced the bombardment of Malines.

The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing is also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

ALLIED FLEETS ARE FIRING ON CATTARO

Rome, Sept. 27, via London.—The fleets of Great Britain and France are to-day bombarding heavily all the fortified Austrian positions in the vicinity of Cattaro, in Dalmatia.

A wireless dispatch received from the commandant of the French fleet announces that the powerful Austrian fortress of Pelagosa has been dismantled.

Bombs Dropped Near Eiffel Tower by German Aeroplane

Wireless Station and Military Stores the Object of Attack—One Man Killed.

Paris, Sept. 27.—12.15 p. m.—A German aeroplane dropped a bomb into Paris to-day, killing one man and seriously wounding a girl.

The bomb fell in Avenue du Trocadero, at the corner of Rue Freycinet, a short distance from the Eiffel tower and a block from the American embassy.

It is believed the missile was intended for the wireless station on the Eiffel tower. The head of the man killed was blown off and the legs of the girl wounded, his daughter, were shattered.

Many houses, including that of the Prince of Monaco, were badly damaged by the bomb. Nearby where it fell are buildings containing army stores.

The aeroplane dropped four bombs. One fell in Rue Vineuse, another in Rue de la Pompe, where many Americans reside, and a third dropped among a herd of cattle on the Auteuil race-

track. Comparatively little damage was done by these three bombs.

London, Sept. 27.—Delayed dispatches being dropped in Calais, the nearest French port to England, by the airships which dropped bombs on Boulogne on Friday. The aerial bombardment of Calais preceded the rain on Boulogne, in which a dog was killed, and was even less harmful.

A German Zeppelin made a bombing tour of several Belgian cities last night, according to a dispatch from the Reuter correspondent at Ostend.

The airships visited Alost, Ghent, Dinsel, Minsielde and Rollegem, dropping five bombs at Dinsel, which mortally wounded an old man, and damaged the roof of a hospital. One bomb was dropped at Rollegem, but did no damage. The Zeppelin disappeared in the direction of France.

KAISER WILHELM HAS INFLAMMATION AFTER FALL INTO A TRENCH

London, Sept. 27, 5.05 p. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Geneva says the Kaiser is ill with inflammation of the lungs, as a result of having fallen into a trench that was filled with water.

Bayonet Charges Are Frequent With Lines Hundred Yards Off

Paris, Sept. 27, 2.57 p. m.—An official statement issued this afternoon says that the armies of the allies and the Germans are in the closest contact everywhere and that the bayonet fighting generally is favoring the allies.

A vigorous German offensive has been thrown back in the region of Berru and Nogent l'Abesse.

At the end of the day (Saturday) French troops, it is said, regained the ground lost between the Argonne region and the Meuse.

The Germans occupy a front which passes by St. Mihiel and northwest of Pont a Mousson. There is no change of importance on the allies' left wing.

The statement says that perceptible advances have been made by the allies between the Oise and the Somme and to the north of the Somme from the Aisne to Rheims.

Water-filled trenches are driving two tired armies against each other in a desperate attempt to end a battle which has already lasted for fifteen days.

That is all that a censorship, moderate compared with that in the Russo-Japanese war, will allow the public to know.

Situation Critical on Both Sides

On one side there are claims of victory for the allies and upon the other alarmist rumors of German successes.

Apparently both sides are playing for the vitals of their foe. On the west, in the neighborhood of Noyon, the allies are making a terrific effort to envelop the German right wing. On the eastern side, the Germans are making an even more bitter trial at forcing a wedge through the foe which overtook them in their retreat upon a natural battle ground.

The situation is critical for both. If the German wing is driven back from the west, military men say, the whole German line must retreat to the forts upon the Rhine. If the Germans can take Verdun, or even drive through Verdun and Toul force enough to hold such a position, the French and British must again retreat upon the line of great forts which surround Paris and use the capital itself as a base.

Under the present censorship, it is impossible to tell which of these alternatives is the more likely to occur.

The entire German army opened an attack, which apparently was pre-concerted, along the whole length of the front from the Oise to the Meuse to-day, but everywhere the effort to break down the French offensive was repulsed and enormous losses were suffered by both sides. So close was the fighting that bayonets were used with deadly effect.

Appreciable progress was made by the allies operating against the beleaguered right wing army under General von Kluck, and in the Woevre region further French gains were reported.

On the heights of the Meuse, however, according to the official bulletin issued at midnight by the war office, the situation of the French right was not at all improved.

Struggle is Most Desperate Yet Seen

Fighting never before seen in any war marked the scenes which raged with undiminished vigor since early in the morning. Particularly violent were the engagements that ensued where the British and the French, supported by the Turcos and Moors, came into contact with General von Kluck's right flank between the Somme and the Oise.

The fighting was from trench to trench, alternate gains and losses finding first the defenders, then the attackers, in the long lines of trenches where the rival armies had dug themselves in. Many of the entrenched positions were taken and re-taken successively in furious hand-to-hand encounters.

Between the Oise and Soissons, the German attack was delayed, but when the lull ceased the cannonading and small arms fire was doubly terrific. Following their resistance during the past two days of the determined and valiant charges of French and British infantry, supported by an incessant rain of shells from the big guns stripped from the Paris defences, the invaders attempted a sortie in force at a point north of Soissons, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

A situation rivalling in gravity that on the French left has arisen along the Meuse, where the Germans, who have been directing the attack on the French forts between Verdun and Toul in a determined offensive movement, have succeeded in crossing to the west bank of the Meuse near St. Mihiel.

Germans Driven Back Across the Meuse

Most of the enemy were driven back to the left bank after furious fighting from the heights, from which the artillery and rapid-fire guns played havoc with the solid German masses, but many of the invaders succeeded in gaining a foothold in the low hills, where they continue to threaten the French position.

What the allies are attempting against the German right, the Germans are trying to do to the French eastern army. Verdun is the great obstacle to the German alignment in a straight front from the Oise to Metz, which, if established, would secure their lines of communication through Luxemburg and Metz. It would also permit them to regain the ground lost by the crown prince when he was forced to withdraw and establish his headquarters at Mont Faucon, following the first attack on the Verdun fortifications.

If the allies are compelled to evacuate Verdun and Toul and the intervening fortified points they will be placed in the same predicament as is von Kluck on the German right. The French centre, lacking the shield which the strength of this line of forts affords, would be forced to withdraw southward, entailing a new general alignment of the allied forces in a more northerly and southerly direction.

Thus the Meuse may become a keystone position of relative importance with that of St. Quentin, against which the allies are pressing with such determined energy. St. Quentin is the key to the Belgian line of communications, upon which General von Kluck depends for the revictualing of his army.

If the Germans lose this they will be forced either to retreat upon von Boehm's reserves to the eastward or stay and be forced to surrender when the allies' encircling movement is consummated.

French Bravely Face Superior Numbers

Furious onslaughts, first by one and then the other of the rival armies, marked the fighting about St. Quentin. The French detachment of the advanced force which swung around to the west and northward of von Kluck's main position at Noyon and succeeded in occupying St. Quentin, were valiantly defending the city against greatly superior forces, but up to last night reports from the front did not indicate any appreciable gains on either side.

General Joffre is hurrying reinforcements to every threatened section along the whole allied line and the new British expeditionary force and a large body of French reserves are reported already to have taken their places on the firing line.

On the centre the bombardment of the German line continues incessantly, the French feeling out the German positions in an effort to locate the weak places. When an opening is found they will throw in a wedge of cavalry, supported by infantry, bend this line inward and if possible follow up the advantage in order to demoralize General von Buelow's forces by turning them back upon von Boehm.

The German line now begins at Mons, in Belgium, then swings westward to St. Armand and south through Cambrai to St. Quentin, then through Ham to Oryon. From there it follows the heights of the Aisne to a point north of Rheims, and thence east to Varennes and along the Meuse to the line between Verdun and Toul.

# LATE NIGHT WAR NEWS

## STUPENDOUS BRAVERY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS

### Laughed, Sang and Cracked Jokes While Facing Deadly Hall of Bullets

New York, Sept. 26.—A tale of warfare from the British camp in France, vivid with description of the way the British forces faced death on the battlefield, of the jokes they cracked and the prayers they said with the bullets sweeping their ranks, was brought to New York by Rev. James Miller, Trenton, N. J., who served as chaplain for several weeks with one of the British regiments in France, and returned home on the Mauretania.

"In a modern battle there is an overpowering sense of unreality," he said. "The business of seeing men kill each other seems mechanical because of the preponderance of the machine element in the affair. The human element simply bleeds and dies, but the machine continues in their perfection of slaughter."

"The conduct of the Scotch, English and Irish soldiers in the trenches was surprising. There those men stood behind shoulder-high mounds of earth facing level sprays of death in front, yet cracking jokes and singing snatches of music-hall ballads between volleys. Stupendous bravery I call it, or stupendous absence of nerves, as you will have heard men under the crashing fire of the terrible German guns, and with comrades dropping all about them, unite in roaring 'It's a Long Road to Tipperary' as if they were in the barracks. Sometimes I'd hear a big Irishman call out to a neighbor in the trenches 'Well, I winged that Dutchman all right.' The business of killing, with them, seemed personal and to partake somewhat of a sporting event.

"But how the Germans did pound that British line at Mons. They came on and on, and on, never stopping, never faltering. The German commanders threw their men into the face of the British fire with absolute recklessness, counting on the sheer weight of numbers to overwhelm us. To see those German lines move forward through glass was like watching regiments of toy soldiers pushing across a table."

## LOSS OF OFFICERS ABNORMALLY HIGH

London, Sept. 26.—London papers this morning contain, outside of the official communications, no dispatches from abroad referring to operations, or in any way indicative of the character of the operations in progress.

"The Times' military correspondent confines himself to a discussion of the need of training officers, pointing out that in a month of fighting England has lost about 1,100 officers killed, wounded and missing; that is, nearly two officers out of every five.

All testimony has shown that the Germans have suffered equally in regard to officers.

Last night's casualty list contains the names of six officers previously reported wounded who have died since of their wounds. Nine other officers have been wounded and four officers of the medical corps are missing.

## IMMENSE SAVING BY POLICING OF THE SEA

London, Sept. 26.—The Naval and Military Record publishes an interesting calculation showing what would have been the cost to Great Britain had prices risen owing to any failure of the British navy to control the enemy's fleet. The average expenditure per head per week is reckoned at \$2 and the probable rise at \$1, which is thought a moderate estimate.

With a population of 45,000,000, the increase would represent an extra expenditure for food, manufactured goods and clothing of \$60,000,000 a week. Therefore, according to the Naval and Military Record, the navy has saved the nation about \$420,000,000.



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## SPLENDID DISCIPLINE ON BOARD SUNKEN CRUISERS

### Appalling Suddenness of Disaster Did Not Shake the Nerve of Crews—Heroism Displayed in Rescue—Death List Heavy One

London, Sept. 26.—It was officially announced last night that nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men were lost in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy in the North Sea.

No fresh news has been received at the admiralty concerning the officers who were unaccounted for, and who, it now must be presumed, lost their lives. They include:

Aboukir—Lieut. B. H. Bradford, Lieut. Oscar Toze, Lieut. Commander Thomas Harrison, Lieut. S. A. Deane, Lieut. J. G. Watson, Engineer Commander A. F. Everitt, Capt. of Royal Marines C. Fields, Chaplain Rev. K. G. Robson, Surgeon H. J. Hopps, First Paymaster P. W. Roome.

Cressy—Captain R. W. Johnson, Lieut. Commander Watkins Grubb, Lieut. Commander E. M. Harvey, Lieut. Commander E. P. Gabbett, Reserve E. P. Bennett, Lieut. Royal Naval Reserves F. A. G. Kell, Engineer Commander R. H. Grazebrook, Engineer Lieut. Commander F. C. Haydon, Paymaster H. D. Ward, Surgeon Royal Naval Volunteers A. E. Turnbull.

Hogue—Lieut. Commander Clive Phillips-Wolley already reported lost; Lieut. Commander H. E. D. Rennick, Lieut. Royal Naval Reserves E. P. J. Tinney.

The admiralty, publishing the reports of the senior surviving officers of the cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, lays down the rule that military dispositions and interests must take precedence over the saving of life in such cases, and that ships must be left to their own resources as they would be in battle.

Discipline Maintained. The facts concerning the sinking of the cruisers are contained in the admiralty statement.

The reports of Commanders Nicholson, of the Cressy and Norton, of the Hogue, state that the Aboukir was hit by one torpedo and sunk in 35 minutes. Three torpedoes were fired at the Cressy, one of the explosives missing narrowly. She lasted for 35 to 45 minutes. The Hogue was struck twice, ten to twenty seconds elapsing between the torpedoes, and went under in five minutes.

The Cressy fired on the submarine, and some of the officers were confident that some of the shots sunk her. Commander Nicholson says that the three torpedoes directed against his ship might have been fired by the same submarine, and that there is no real proof that more than one was engaged.

The reports show that the strictest discipline was maintained, and that acts of heroism were performed, but that such affairs must be governed by the same laws as prevail in naval actions, and that disabled ships must be left to their own resources rather than that other ships should be jeopardized by rescue work. The statement follows:

Reports From Officers. The facts of this affair cannot be better conveyed to the public than by the attached reports of the senior officers who have survived and have landed in England.

The sinking of the Aboukir was, of course, an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty. The Hogue and the Cressy, however, were sunk because their conduct to the assistance of their comrades, and endeavoring to save life, thus presenting an easy and certain target to further submarine attacks.

The report on sinking of the Cressy, signed by Bertram W. L. Nicholson, late commander of H. M. S. Cressy, follows:

"Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report in connection with the sinking of the H. M. S. Cressy in company with H. M. S. Aboukir and Hogue on the morning of the 22nd of September while on patrol duty:

"The Aboukir was struck at about 6.25 a. m. on the starboard beam. The Hogue and the Cressy taken up positions, the Hogue ahead of the Aboukir and the Cressy about 400 yards on her port bow. As soon as it was seen that the Aboukir was in danger of sinking all the boats were sent away from the Cressy and a picket boat was hoisted out without steam up. When cutters full of the Aboukir's men were returning to the Cressy the Hogue was struck apparently under the aft 92 magazine, as a very heavy explosion took place immediately. Almost directly after the Hogue was hit, we observed a periscope on our port bow about 300 yards off.

Sinking of the Cressy. "Fire was immediately opened, and the engines were put full speed ahead with the intention of running her down. Our gunner, Mr. Dougherty, positively asserts that he hit the periscope, and that the submarine sank. An officer who was standing alongside the gunner thinks that the shell struck only floating timber, of which there was much about, but it was evidently the impression of the men on deck, who cheered and clapped heartily, that the submarine had been hit. This submarine did not fire a torpedo at the Cressy.

"Captain Johnson then manoeuvred the ship so as to render assistance to the crews of the Hogue and Aboukir. About five minutes later another periscope was seen on our starboard quarter and fire was opened. The track of the torpedo she fired at a range of 500 to 600 yards was plainly visible, and it struck us on the starboard side just before the after bridge.

"The ship listed about ten degrees to

the starboard and remained steady. The time was 7.15 a. m. All the watertight doors, deadlights and scuttles had been securely closed before the torpedo struck the ship. All the mess stools and all available (Imcra below and on deck had been previously got up and thrown over the side for the saving of life.

Rescue by Trawler. "A second torpedo fired by the same submarine missed and passed about ten feet astern. About a quarter of an hour after the first torpedo had hit, a third torpedo, fired from a submarine just before the starboard beam, hit us under No. 5 boiler room. The time was 7.30 a. m. The ship then began to heel rapidly, and finally turned keel up, remaining so for about twenty minutes before she finally sank at 7.55 a. m.

"A large number of men were saved by casting adrift one pattern three target. The steam pinnace floated out of her crutches, but filled and sank.

"The second torpedo which struck the Cressy passed over the sinking hull of the Aboukir, narrowly missing it.

"It is possible that the same submarine fired all three torpedoes at the Cressy.

"The conduct of the crew was excellent throughout. I have already remarked on the bravery displayed by Captain Phillips, master of the trawler; L. T. Corinder, and his crew, who picked up 156 officers and men."

Vessels Sunk Quickly. The report of Commander Reginald A. Norton, late of H. M. S. Hogue, follows:

"I have the honor to report as follows concerning the sinking of the Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy:

"Between 6.15 and 6.30 a. m. H. M. S. Aboukir was struck by a torpedo. The Hogue closed on the Aboukir, and I received orders to hoist out the launch, turn out and prepare all boats and unlash all timber on the upper deck. Two lifeboats were sent to the Aboukir, but before the launch could get away the Hogue was struck on the starboard side amidships by two torpedoes at intervals of ten to twenty seconds.

"The ship at once began to heel to starboard. After ordering the men to provide themselves with wood or hammocks, etc., and to get into the boats on the beams and take off their clothes, I went, by Captain Nicholson's directions, to assist the damaged engine room. The artificer engineer informed me that the water was over the engine room gratings.

"While endeavoring to return to the bridge the water burst open the starboard entry port doors, and the ship heeled rapidly. I told the men in the launch to get into the launch, and the launch was close alongside, and soon afterwards the ship lurched heavily to starboard.

Incidents of Rescue. "I clung to a ringbolt for some time, but finally dropped on to the deck, and a huge wave washed me away. I climbed up the ship's side and was again washed off. Eventually, after swimming about from various overlaid pieces of wreckage, I was picked up by a cutter from the Hogue, Coxswain L. S. Marks, which pulled about for some hours picking up men and discharging them to our picket boat and steam pinnace and to the Dutch steamers Flora and Titan, and rescued in this way Commander Sells of the Aboukir, Engineer Commander Stokes, with legs broken, Fleet-Paymaster Elder and about 120 others.

"Finally, about 11 a. m., when we could find no more men in the water, we were picked up by the Lucifer, which proceeded to the Titan and took from her all our men, except about twenty, who were too ill to be moved.

"A Lowestoft trawler and the two Dutch ships, the Flora and Titan, were extraordinarily kind, clothing and feeding our men. My boat's crew, consisting mainly of Royal Navy Reserve men, pulled and behaved remarkably well. I particularly wish to mention Petty Officer Hallon, who, by encouraging the men in the water near me, undoubtedly saved many lives.

Died Like True British Sailor. "Lieut. Commander Phillips-Wolley, after hoisting out the launch, asked me if we should try to hoist out another boat, and endeavored to do so. The last I saw of him was on the after bridge, doing well.

"Lieut. Commander Tillard was picked up by a launch. He got up a cutter's crew and saved many lives, as did Midshipman Casalet, in the Cressy's gig. Lieut. Chichester turned out the whaler very quickly.

"Dutch malling trawler sailed close by, but went off without rendering assistance, although we signalled to her to come near.

"The Aboukir appeared to me to take about thirty-five minutes to sink, floating bottom up for about five minutes. The Hogue turned turtle very quickly in about five minutes, and floated bottom up for several minutes. A dense black smoke was seen in the starboard battery, whether from coal or torpedo cordite, I could not say. The upper deck was not blown up, and only one other small explosion occurred when we heeled over.

"The Cressy I watched heel over from the cutter. She heeled over to starboard very slowly, dense black smoke issuing from her when she attained an angle of about 90 degrees, and she took a long time from this angle till she floated bottom up.

Every Man Was Cool. "All the men on the Hogue behaved extraordinarily well, obeying orders, even when in the water swimming for their lives, and I witnessed many

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For Residences, Farm Buildings, Warehouses, Etc. AT SPECIAL PRICES

## THE BEST BRANDS 4 OF PORT

- H. B. Special Vintage Port, guaranteed over 50 years old. Per bottle ..... \$2.50
- H. B. Imperial Port, guaranteed 30 years old. Per bottle ..... \$2.00
- H. B. Vice Regal Port, guaranteed 25 years old. Per bottle ..... \$1.50
- H. B. Old Duke Port, guaranteed 20 years old. Per bottle ..... \$1.25

## THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Family Wine and Spirit Merchants. Incorporated 1870  
Open till 10 p.m. 1312 Douglas St. Phone 4253. We deliver.

## More Time for Other Things

Those who use Gas to cook with have more time for other things. It is convenient and economical. The fire is lighted as quickly as you can strike a match, and there is no coal to carry or ashes to dispose of. You can always obtain exactly the heat you want.

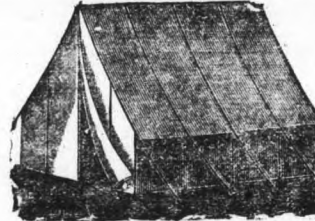
COOK WITH GAS

## Victoria Gas Company

652 Yates Street. Phone 2479

## CAMP ECONOMY

Should prompt you to visit our factory and showroom. Come and see the material and workmanship which go into everything we make, and you'll be still further surprised at our moderate prices.



- Tents, from \$4.25 to ..... \$100.00
- Reclining Chair, with arm rests ..... \$1.75
- Reclining Chair, without arm rests ..... \$1.50
- Folding Camp Stools ..... 35c
- Our Famous Hammock Chair ..... \$6.00

## Pandora Sail and Tent Factory

618 Pandora Avenue.

## AVERGAL LADIES' COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL MISS KNOX

AVERGAL COLLEGE Jarvis St., Toronto

Special English, French, German and Musical Courses for girls who had intended wintering abroad.

For illustrated calendars and prospectus, apply to the Bursar.

R. Millichamp, Hon. Sec.-Treas.

## University School FOR BOYS

SCHOLARSHIPS  
Two scholarships are available—one for boys under twelve years on entering, and one for boys under fifteen years attending the school.  
Christmas term opened Wednesday, Sept. 9th.  
Warden—R. V. Harvey, Esq., M. A., (Cantab).  
Headmaster—J. C. Barnacle, Esq., (London University).  
For particulars and prospectus apply to the Headmaster.

Mount Tomlie, Victoria, B.C.

## NOTICE

### To All Subjects of Germany and Austria-Hungary

Notice is hereby given that all persons who are subjects of Germany and Austria-Hungary, who reside or enter the City of Victoria, are required forthwith to present themselves to the Chief of Police of the City of Victoria at the Detective Office, situate at No. 620 Cormorant Street, Victoria, B. C., to there leave their names, addresses and descriptions, and make such report and give such other information and follow such directions as shall be required or directed by the Chief of Police.

And further take Notice that any such persons who are subjects of the Countries aforesaid who do not comply with the above requirements forthwith, will be proceeded against.  
DATED at Victoria, B. C., this 10th day of September, 1914.  
A. STEWART,  
Mayor of the City of Victoria, B. C.

## Good Sleep Good Health

Exhausted Nerves Fully Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

When the nerve force expended in the day's work and in the act of living is not replenished by restful sleep at night you have cause to be alarmed, as physical bankruptcy stares you in the face. This letter directs you to the most satisfactory cure for sleeplessness.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, Maxton, Sask., writes: "I have just finished using the sixth box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I must say that when I commenced using it my nerves were so bad that I could scarcely get any sleep. I would lie in bed nearly all night without sleep, and anyone who has this trouble knows the misery of sleepless nights. The Nerve Food helped me from the system wonderfully. I now enjoy good, sound sleep, and instead of feeling tired in the morning I am strong and healthy, and well fitted for my daily work."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

**DIAMONDS**

**Your Watch Guarantee**

Our endorsement of a watch certifies that it is the best value obtainable for the price, and carries with it our interest in the performance when in the wearer's possession.

No watch is carried by us that does not bear critical inspection that many years of experience as watchmakers enables us to give.

You may buy watches with our endorsement and guarantee from \$5.00.

**LITTLE & TAYLOR**  
Watchmakers, Jewelers, Opticians, 611 Fort St.

**ITEMS OF INTEREST**

Bankers give you interest on the money you save—we save you money on every purchase you make. It is to your interest, then, to trade with us. Here are some of the savings:

25c Tin Lowney's Cocoa	20¢
50c Tin "Eggo" Baking Powder for	25¢
15c Tin Shaker Salt	10¢
\$1.00 Bottle of "Evo's"	75¢
15c Tin Pork and Beans	12¢
20c Tin Peaches	12¢
80c 7-lb. Tin Marmalade	65¢
20c 1-lb. Tin Marmalade	12¢
10c Cake of "Ivory" Soap	6¢
10c Pkg. "Fruitella" Dessert	6¢
25c Tin Tooth Paste	20¢
25c Shaving Soap	15¢
25c Tin Talcum Powder	15¢
25c Box English Toilet Soap	15¢
15c Tin Custard Powder	10¢
12½c Pkg. Quaker Oats	10¢
20c Bottle White Wine, Malt or Cider Vinegar	15¢
20c Tin Cooked Oysters	15¢
12½c Pkgs. of Iceing	10¢
20c Pkg. English Biscuits	15¢
25c Bottles Sauce or Ketchup	17¢

Exact Change Given in Coppers.

Fort, Near Douglas Phone 1496 **Small Blair** Douglas and King's Phone 5405

**MEXICAN FEDERALS FLY AS LEADER FALLS**

Rebel Governor of Sonora Routs Troops Sent Against Him With Heavy Loss

Naco, Sonora, Mex., Sept. 26.—Two hundred were left dead on the field between Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz, after the battle between the forces of Gov. Maytorena and General Benjamin Hill yesterday, according to fugitive Carranza soldiers. General Hill was to-day ordered by Carranza to make another stand at this point against Maytorena.

The routing of Hill's troops yesterday is said to have been primarily due to the wounding of Lieut. Colonel Gomez, commanding the advance guard. Gomez had Maytorena's Yaquis in flight when he received a bullet. Discovering that their commander was wounded, Gomez's men fled.

Santa Cruz has been cut off from communication since 4 o'clock last night. General Turbide, Carranza's commander in Sinaloa, is reported to be at Guaymas to-day with several thousand troops on the way to Sonora to check Maytorena.

Hill officially reported to Mexico city to-day that only twenty-six of his men were wounded yesterday and none were killed. Fugitives say, however, that two hundred dead were left on the field.

Hill issued a statement to-day saying Maytorena was not master of his own movements, but on the contrary was a servant of "liquor-laden Yaqui Indians, who fight for mere love of blood-letting."

**DEATH OF PREMIER CAME AS A SHOCK**

Physicians Thought He Would Have Rallied for a Time; Speculation on Successor

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 26.—The announcement of the death of Sir James Whitney came as a shock to the ministers and the staff at the parliament buildings, and spread like wild-fire throughout the city.

For several days there was thought to be a considerable improvement in the premier's condition. He was visited by his brother Albert a day or two ago, and his condition then was thought to be much better than for some time past.

Sir James Whitney, after his great effort at the Massey hall meeting, prior to the provincial election, was warned by his doctors as to his health. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage caused by hardening of the arteries. Dr. Hamilton and the Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, had both hoped that Sir James would be able in a few weeks to be about as usual.

From about August 1, when Sir James became confined to his home, his condition alternated. At times he was confined to bed entirely, but on other occasions he was able to sit up and take nourishment. During the past few days he had seemed to be in a better condition than he had been for a month. His doctors held out no hope for his complete recovery, but they did believe that his condition would improve to such an extent that he would be able to move about. The end was as much of a shock to them as to the members of the family.

Just a few minutes before noon yesterday the nurse noticed a sudden change. The premier became very weak. Lady Whitney and Miss Whitney were summoned and Dr. Hamilton notified. Sir James opened his eyes, smiled up at his wife and daughter, and then lapsed into unconsciousness. For a minute or two he seemed to rally, but had passed beyond medical aid.

Sir James is survived by Lady Whitney, one daughter, Nora Whitney, and one son, Garnet. Three brothers—Albert, at Prescott; E. C., at Ottawa, and Edgar, at Montreal—also survive.

The members of the cabinet, Hon. I. B. Lucas, Hon. Dr. Pyne, Hon. W. I. Hanna, Hon. W. H. Hearst, Hon. Dr. Preston and Hon. J. J. Foy, who were present at the building were immediately informed of the death of Sir James, which event automatically dissolves the cabinet.

The members met in the afternoon for the purpose of officially notifying his honor, Lieut.-Governor Sir J. M. Gibson, of the death of the leader of the government and to make arrangements for the funeral early next week. The lieutenant-governor will call upon one of the members of the late cabinet to form a government. Since the illness of the late leader Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, has been president of the council and acting prime minister, and his honor has asked him to temporarily continue the government. It is believed here that Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary since the Whitney government was formed, will be the next premier, although the name of Hon. Adam Beck, minister without portfolio, is also mentioned.

**IRISHMEN FLOCK TO EMPIRE'S STANDARD**

Recruiting Campaign Opens With Appeal in Dublin by Asquith and Redmond

Dublin, Sept. 26.—Premier Asquith appeared at the Mansion House here last night for the purpose, as he expressed it, in the opening of his speech, "as head of the King's government to summon loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in defence of our common cause."

The premier received a tremendous ovation when he appeared at the Mansion House with John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, and the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his opening words aroused the greatest enthusiasm. He went on to say that there had been wars with regard to which there was a diversity of opinion, but that was not the case to-day.

To-day, he declared, throughout the Empire, without distinction of creed, or party or race, class or class or sect, the people were united in defending the principles the maintenance of which was vital not only to the British Empire, but to all that was worth having in our common civilization and the future progress of mankind, whether Great Britain succeeded or failed.

"But," exclaimed the premier, "we are not going to fail."

There could not be any higher cause, said the premier, than the vindication of international good faith and protection of the weak against the violence of the strong and those who preached a practical religion of force.

Germany was the real responsible factor in this war. There was nothing in the quarrel, such as it was, between Austria and Serbia that could not be settled by pacific means, but for the fact that in the judgment of those guiding and controlling the German policy the hour had come to strike the blow which had been long and deliberately prepared. In their hands lay the choice between peace and war, and their election was for war.

"The invasion of Belgium and France," said the premier, "constitutes the blackest pages of war's sombre history. Britain worked to the last for peace."

In his appeal to Irishmen he was backed by Irishmen of all parts of the Empire and the world, he said.

"The old animosities are dead. What Great Britain asks, what she believes Ireland is ready and eager to give," he said, "is a free will offering of free people."

Mr. Redmond, who followed, said he had promised the Archbishop of Malines that Ireland would bring her arms and strength to avenge Louvain.

"It is Ireland's duty to fight," declared the Irish Nationalist leader. "Great Britain has kept faith with Ireland, and Ireland will keep faith with Great Britain."

Great crowds gathered in the streets of Dublin and cheered the Nationalist volunteers, who, armed with rifles and bayonets, acted as a guard of honor.

**FIENDISH ACT OF GERMAN BARBARIANS**

New York, Sept. 26.—Captain W. J. Roberts, of the American liner New York, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that his daughter, at his home in Liverpool, was caring for a little Belgian girl whose hands had been cut off by German soldiers.

"She is a pretty flaxen-haired little thing about six years old," the captain said, "and I cannot understand how any man could commit such a barbarous act on an innocent child."

**MURDERERS PAY PENALTY.**

Macleod, Alb., Sept. 26.—Fancy Sokoloff and Joe Smith, two Calgary Russians, yesterday paid the penalty for the murder of Paymaster Wilson of the Exshaw Cement Works. Since their conviction both men appeared absolutely indifferent to their fate and to the last their indifference did not desert them. On reaching the scaffold Sokoloff said, "Can't you postpone the execution; I did not do it." Being informed that the proceedings could not be stopped he said, "Good-bye Smith." In both cases death was instantaneous.

**Relief at Once Cure Certain**

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures Itching Piles.

Mr. John G. McDonald, Pictou, N. S., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching piles, and found that the first application gave relief. After using a few boxes of the ointment I was completely cured, and can recommend it highly to all sufferers from this disease. You have my permission to use this letter for the benefit of others."

Mr. James M. Douglas, Superior Junction, Ont., writes: "For about six years I suffered from piles, and often could not work for two or three days at a time, so great was the suffering from pain and itching. Doctors treated me in vain, and I tried many treatments before I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me, and for several months I have had no return of this annoying ailment."

There can be no doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

**CABLE RESTRICTIONS.**

Washington, Sept. 26.—Acting-Secretary Lansing said to-day that the state department was negotiating with the British government for the removal of some stringent restrictions imposed by British censors on commercial cablegrams.

**AVIATOR TURNS UP SAFE.**

Los Angeles, Sept. 26.—Silas Christofferson, aviator, was surprised to-day to learn that he had been reported missing. He landed here safely last night, within two miles of the Griffith Park hangars, but did not report his arrival and parties were sent out to search for him.

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd., "The Fashion Centre," 1008-10 Government St.

**Beautiful Showing of Children's Millinery**

It's a Fall Opening of Children's Millinery at "Campbells." Each season brings forth pretty little "headpieces" for the youngsters, but never were there so many charming Hats and Bonnets as may be seen here to-day.

Infants' Bonnets in the useful bearskin plush, corded silk, satin and fur. Prices \$3.25 and down to ..... **50c**

Children's Hats and Bonnets, felts, velvets, plushes, silk. All the very newest shapes, colorings and styles. Prices from \$6.00 and down to ..... **\$1.50**

**Underwear Values From the Children's Dept.**

Children's Celebrated "Wolsey" Brand Combinations, ankle or knee lengths; a pure, natural, unshrinkable wool and English made. For boys or girls of 4 to 14 years. Prices \$2.25, \$2.00 and ..... **\$1.75**

Watson's Brand—Warm, white, fleecy lined, ribbed Combinations, made with the comfortable "Klosed Krotch," high necks and long sleeves. All sizes from 18 to 32. Per suit, 75c and ..... **90c**

Children's Combinations in soft natural wool, ankle or knee lengths. "Klosed Krotch" or drop crotch. All sizes 18 to 32. \$1.50, \$1.75 and ..... **\$1.90**

Children's Natural Sleeping Suits—Warm, safe and comfortable. 65c, 75c and ..... **90c**

**Children's Tailored Dresses**

These little Dresses, for ages of 2 to 14 years, come in a very large variety of colors, and are cleverly tailored in serges, cashmeres, corduroys, small checks and plaids. Quite a number of styles, some finished with patent belts in contrast shades, others with head and cord trimmings, then several have collar and cuffs of pure white ren or lawn. Prices \$12.00, \$10.75, \$9.50, \$8.50, \$7.00, \$5.00, \$3.75 and ..... **\$2.25**

**Complete Stock of Gloves**

Maggioli 2-Dome Glace Kid Gloves in all shades. Per pair... **\$1.50**

Trefousse, 2-dome, in all the new shades. Per pair ..... **\$1.50**

Dent's Mocha Gloves, unlined, tan and grey. Per pair ..... **\$1.50**

Dent's Mocha Gloves, silk lined. Per pair, \$2.25 and ..... **\$1.75**

Chas. Perrin's 2-Dome Kid Gloves, fancy points. Pair ..... **\$1.25**

Trefousse, pique sewn, tan, black and white. Per pair ..... **\$1.75**

Splendid Lot of Fabric Gloves at 90c, 75c and ..... **50c**

Children's Kid Gloves, in white and tan. Per pair, \$1.25 to ..... **75c**

Suede Gloves, in black, greys, white, tans, in such well-known makes as Jouvin, Dent's, Perrins. Pair ..... **\$1.50**

**DOLLAR VALUES—Genuine Nappa Gloves in browns and tans. Dent's Raglan Gloves in tans and browns. French Kid Gloves in white, tan, grey or navy.**

**New Suits and Coats**

Do not leave the store to-day without a visit to our Mantle room. Many new models here marked at prices stamping them as unexpected values. Genuine values appeal to all women—such values are "Campbells'."

Furs, Marabouts, Ostrich Feather Boas

**Campbells'**

1008-10 GOVERNMENT STREET—PHONE 101

New Sweaters and Sweater Coats

**THE MEN AT THE FRONT**

Will appreciate Canada's Flour. Just imagine, it's still an unknown luxury to some of the European people.

Think of this when you are slicing a delicious loaf of baked bread in your home with Royal Standard Flour. It certainly is a credit to this province to have flour made here that is the peer of any flour in Canada.

**ROYAL STANDARD**  
Absolutely Uniform Laboratory Tested FLOUR

**Don't remain Weak, Anaemic, Nervy 'Run-Down'**

Don't let your life be clouded by indifferent health—don't suffer needlessly—don't remain Weak, Anaemic, "Nervy," "Run-Down." Let "Wincarnis" (the wine of life) give you new health, new strength, new blood, new nerves, and new life. "Wincarnis" is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-maker, and a nerve food—all combined in one clear, delicious beverage. It strengthens the weak, gives new rich blood to the Anaemic, new nerves to the "Nervy," sleep to the Sleepless, new vitality to the "Run-Down," and new life to the Ailing. And it is the only Wine Tonic of any repute that does not contain drugs.

**Begin to get well FREE.** Send for a liberal free trial bottle of Wincarnis. Enclose 6 cents stamps for postage. COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, England. You can obtain regular supplies from all leading Stores, Chemists and Wine Merchants.

**WINGARNIS**  
The Wine of Life  
Recommended by over 10,000 Doctors.

Representative for the Dominion of Canada: Mr. Frank S. Ball, P. O. Box 577, Toronto. Phone No. Main 2875. Telegrams "ONIT," Toronto.

**COMFORTABLE ROCKERS AND EASY CHAIRS**

We are showing a very fine stock of these goods just now in all finishes and styles from the small but comfortable Nurse Rocker to the great big leather upholstered Easy Chairs and Rockers, made specially for mother's and father's comfort. Come and see our large array and note the exceptionally low prices and high quality. We give a discount of 10 per cent off regular prices for spot cash. Free packing and shipping of country orders.

**Upholstery Repairs and Carpet Cleaning**

We do this work and do it well. Phone us for estimates. Mattresses re-made and repaired. Carpets cleaned, 5c per carpet yard. Carpets laid and altered at reasonable rates.

**Awnings and Window Blinds**

Our established reputation for good work in these lines makes this a busy department. Let us give you an estimate. Good workmanship and reasonable prices await your call.

**SMITH & CHAMPION**  
"THE BETTER VALUE STORE"  
1420 DOUGLAS ST. NEAR CITY HALL

**CONDITIONS IN MEXICO ARE CLOSE TO ANARCHY**

Only in One Province is There Any Order Being Maintained, Says Traveller

New York, Sept. 26.—Before sailing for Glasgow on his way to Petrograd aboard the Olympic to-day, Alexandre de Stalegsky, Russian minister to Mexico, spoke freely on conditions in that country as he had found them.

"Mexico is without a government and practically in a state of anarchy," he said. "With the exception of the state of Yucatan, where some semblance of order is still maintained, it is unsafe for a person to travel in Mexico. The bands of brigands that rob, burn and pillage as they please, without interference from the authorities are the cause of all the trouble. There is no interference from the national authorities, simply because there is no national government worth mentioning.

"The United States should not withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz. From what I was able to observe there is no prospect that a stable government may be established in Mexico. Carranza is an able political chief, but he cannot compare with Villa as a leader of men. I am frank to state that conditions in Mexico to-day are not one-half as good as they were during the Madero reign."

**GERMAN USE OF SEARCHLIGHTS.**

London, Sept. 26.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Paris, in the course of a lengthy dispatch, describes the use of searchlights by the Germans. He says as soon as darkness falls the Germans light their lamps and play them upon all points. If any moving object is picked out by the dazzling rays shells and bullets immediately fly over the spot.

**A HOME RECIPE FOR REMOVING WRINKLES**

Who will blame the modern woman for trying to look as young and attractive as she reasonably can? Why should she be placed at a disadvantage in numerous ways by wearing wrinkles, if she can avoid these hateful marks of advancing age? Few women, however, know what to do to effectually rid themselves of wrinkles or sagging. Most of the advertised preparations are unscientific and very expensive. But a very simple and harmless home remedy, which any woman can make, will work wonders where all the patent preparations fail.

Buy an ounce of powdered sallote at any drug store. Dissolve the whole in a half pint of witch hazel and use as a wash lotion. The results are practically instantaneous. Marked improvement is noticed immediately after the very first trial. Wrinkles and sagging are corrected and the face feels so refreshed and smug-like.

**EARTHQUAKE IN ECUADOR.**

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Sept. 25.—A heavy earthquake shock was felt here this morning. No damage was done, but a great panic was caused among the people.

**A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.**

London, Sept. 25.—New South Wales has raised £250,000 for the national relief fund.

Wise—"This is certainly a good cigar you've given me, old chap." Guy—"Great Jumbo! I bet I've gone and given you the wrong one."

**The Colbert**  
PLUMBING & HEATING CO., LTD.  
now at  
755 BROUGHTON ST.  
Phone 553.

# JOFFRE'S WINNING STRATEGY

### Restraint and Tenacity Which are Proving Successful—Has Evidently Followed a Plan Long Preconceived—No Blunders Due to Political Nervousness or Military Pride.

In his recent letter to the French secretary of war, M. Millerand, President Poincaré, after praising the dash and bravery of the French soldiers, says the New York Tribune, paid this highly deserved tribute to the capacity of General Joffre:

The strategical idea conceived by the foresight of the commander in chief and realized with so much coolness of method and resolution has been followed during the recent operations by impeccable tactics.

In the enthusiasm following what General Joffre has now pronounced an undeniable victory for the allies some extravagance of eulogy might have been expected from a grateful government. But M. Poincaré's praise is not extravagant, and therefore all the more effective. General Joffre has faced a critical situation calmly, intelligently and energetically. The success that he has won has been due to the exercise of the prime military qualities of self-control and patience.

Nothing can be more trying to a general in chief in the first stage of a great war than to see his armies steadily yielding ground to the enemy. Even though he knows that he is not yet strong enough to risk a critical engagement, the temptation is almost irresistible to try to repel the foe instead of retreating before him. Popular criticism and the panic of politicians are likely to force him to fight under adverse conditions, just as in 1870 popular clamor and the interference of the Empress Eugénie compelled Marshal MacMahon to make the foolish demonstration toward Metz which ended in the capitulation at Sedan.

General Joffre had to resist enormous pressure when he decided, on account of the incompleteness of the French and British mobilization, to make no serious resistance to the German advance through Belgium, and even to retire before Von Kluck's turning movement until the German armies came within a day's march of the fortifications of Paris. Although the government was compelled to seek a hasty refuge in Bordeaux, he adhered to his plan of fighting a general battle only when he had brought his armies up to their full strength and had been put into a particularly favorable position to strike by the failure of Von Kluck's attempt to envelop the French left wing. Then he exerted all his energy and beat back the German armies on the entire front from the outskirts of Paris east to Verdun.

In the civil war General George H. Thomas came near being removed from command because he would not hurry himself in attacking Hood's army around Nashville. But Thomas knew what he was doing. He was strong on patience and thoroughness, and when he got through with Hood's army it was only a memory. General Joffre has shown the same admirable qualities of restraint and tenacity. He has also known exactly what he was doing, and even those who criticized him bitterly when the Germans were overrunning Northeastern France must now admit the superiority of his judgment.

The situation in Belgium was one that keenly excited the world's sympathy, and on sentimental grounds France was expected to rush at once to the defence of Brussels and Antwerp. Few French troops were sent into Belgium, and when the Germans easily disposed of the Belgian army it was charged that France and Great Britain had failed to sustain an unfortunate ally. But on military grounds an attempt to defend Belgium would have been a glaring blunder. Those who talked of fighting a decisive battle at Waterloo, on the line of the Dyle river or on the Mons-Charleroi line did not realize that French strategy required the playing of a careful waiting game, until the advantages of early and rapid mobilization on Germany's part could be neutralized. That game was played out consistently by General Joffre, who knew that the French army ought to fight only on a field selected by itself and only when it was entirely fit to fight. If it should win on that field the problem of the German occupation of Belgium would settle itself.

In a remarkable forecast of the course of the present campaign in Belgium and France made in an article signed "V," The Fortnightly Review for September, 1911, the writer predicted that Liege would prove only a temporary obstacle to the German invasion and that Namur would fall more quickly than Liege. The capture of these two fortresses, he said, would allow two additional German armies to advance through Southern Belgium and Luxembourg. Continuing, he said:

It is not easy to see how a German success up to that point can be prevented, and it is to be hoped that France, in a vain attempt to hinder what is practically inevitable, may not squander her magnificent cavalry, which, if preserved intact, might in the second phase of the struggle turn the scale in her favor. To obtain her primary objectives Germany is prepared to waste a large number of men. If the French pour over into Belgium to meet her half way, they will be playing her game and equalizing the chance of loss. An obstinate defence, without risking too much in any pitched action north of the Rheims-Laon-Le Perre line, is clearly the best French strategy. Time would thus be gained for Britain to play her part, and the further German troops have got south of the Somme the better our chance of striking at their rear. It will be a

bad thing for France's chances of victory if the first great battle of the war can be deferred until the Germans are in the Aisne valley. It will take the Germans much longer to get there than the three weeks we shall require to come into action, and it is not difficult to conceive a situation in which the Germans might find themselves very uncomfortable.

On the other hand, there is a risk that the French generals will not relish the idea of giving ground and that they will strain every effort to meet the Germans before they have got off Belgian territory. This risk will be to fight Germany's battle and to risk giving color to the whole war by an initial blunder due to military pride. . . . The only way to baffle the German campaign is to leave the development of its inherent difficulties to time and distance. The Germans will be far less formidable at Reims or Vouziers, if no battles have been lost before they arrive there, than they would be at, let us say, Libramont, or even Sedan. It will no doubt be disagreeable to French sentiment to see the first battles of the war occur on French soil, but victories there would be better than defeats further north.

# "MAKE NO MISTAKE; WE SHALL WIN!"

### LORD ROSEBERY SPEAKS ON THE GREAT STRUGGLE

#### Says Germany Began War With the Admission She Had Done Wrong in Belgium

Lord Rosebery recently addressed a large gathering at Broxburn. He said it was a very solemn moment in the history of our country, more solemn, he thought, than any that had occurred in the history of the world. Where, asked the lordship, did we come in? We came in for peace. (Cheers.) All through the correspondence that led up to that declaration of war you will see our government, and, of course, its mouthpiece and skilful agent, Sir Edward Grey—(cheers)—was skilful and energetic and untiring in trying to suggest methods by which peace might be preserved. (Cheers.) I do not think that he had a fair chance, because the time was too short, and all the time the armies are being mobilized, and when armies are being mobilized war becomes almost inevitable.

Fire, Blood and Destruction.

We were parties to a treaty which France and the kingdom of Prussia were also parties, guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Belgium. We determined, rightly or wrongly,

wisely or unwisely—but I think rightly and wisely—that so long as any power remained in the arm of Great Britain she was bound not to go back upon her pledged word to Belgium. Even if we had allowed Germany unopposed to violate the treaty of Belgium and had stood on one side, how long should we have endured to see the oppression and slaughter of a small but gallant people in defence of the territory which we had guaranteed to them? Belgium is at this moment a welter of fire and blood and destruction—all wrought by one of the powers that had sworn to guarantee her. How long would the British people have endured such a spectacle at their doors as that? We should have gone in at once—gone in too late, and we should only have had the remorse of our first hesitation.

Battle of the Nations.

This is beyond all comparison the greatest war the world has ever seen. The battle of Leipzig, in which Russia, Austria and Prussia fought against the Emperor Napoleon and crushed him, was called the Battle of Nations. It was reserved for this war to be the Battle of Nations. Every man on the continent of Europe who can bear arms is under arms at this moment, excepting Spain and Portugal and Italy and the Balkan peninsula. We are not in that position. We have never gone in for conscription. We have never demanded that every man should bear arms for his country, though remember this—that by the common law of Great Britain every man capable of bearing arms is bound at the call of his country to do so. (Loud cheering.)

A Righteous Cause.

You may say it is all very well; you are an elderly gentleman. But I do not think that after all the position of us, the elderly ones who have to dwell among the sheepfolds and listen to the bleating of the flock while you go out

to war, is so much preferable to your position. Do you suppose there is one single man of my age who would not gladly exchange with one of yours and go out to the front. (Cheers.) There is one thing that is perfectly clear in all this matter, which is that those who go to fight will go to fight in a righteous cause. (Loud cheers.) We are fighting for the independence of Belgium against a power which guaranteed it and has destroyed it. We are fighting for the freedom of France, a friendly power who is allied with ourselves. But we are also fighting for the sanctity of the public law of Europe—(loud cheers)—which if our enemies shall be the conquerors is torn up and destroyed for ever.

"A Scrap of Paper."

When the German foreign secretary was asked if he was really going to infringe the neutrality of Belgium, he said: "You are not going to war for that—going to war for a scrap of paper?" A great power that treats "scrap of paper" like that is not unlikely to be scrapped herself. (Loud cheers.) The German chancellor, when he vindicated this policy in parliament, said: "We knew we were doing wrong in invading the neutrality of Belgium, but we were compelled to do wrong." A nation that begins a great war by declaring that its foundation is wrong, and that it is obliged to do wrong, is likely to fare badly if there be a God in heaven. (Great cheering.) We are also fighting for ourselves. We do not fight to gain an acre of territory, we do not fight to gain any advantage for ourselves, we only fight to secure our own liberties against an oppression which would be intolerable. (Cheers.) If we are beaten to our knees, if we are compelled to submit, we shall lose infinitely more than provinces or money.

Exile and Death Before Defeat.

Just think, try to imagine, what it would be if we were beaten. I do not

suppose we should be annexed as a province. That is unthinkable—to see foreign uniforms, foreign police, foreign laws, foreign tax-gatherers in our country. That I discard as absolutely impossible. But there is another very improbable contingency which might happen—which would happen—if we were defeated. It's that we would be reduced at once to an inferior power, living at the goodwill of our superior lord, living on sufferance, our army limited, our navy limited, our empire cut up and divided among the plunderers. That is a position so abject that we cannot realize it now. But what I did say was this: If we are to sink to be a third-rate power in the position that I have described, I for one would, from my heart and soul, rather that all our people as they now exist were to pass into exile and into death and leave this island vacant for some superior race. (Cheers.)

Make No Mistake, We Shall Win.

But make no mistake about it, we shall win. (Cheers.) We are fighting now with our back to the wall to prevent an ignominy and a defeat such as Great Britain has never sustained and is not now prepared to endure. (Loud cheers.) We are going to win because our dominions and empire outside these islands vie with each other in generous emulation as to which shall give us most support in supplies and money and men. Above all, we are going to win because we have a high, a pure, and a just cause, and we can appeal with humble, but I think earnest, confidence to Him, who, in the words of our beautiful old Paraphrase, we recognize as the God of Battle, and by whose hand our people still are led. (Loud cheers.)

"Fadder," said Isadora, "our teacher read us to-day of two rich men. Von made his fortune by honest business, and de odder von made his by fraud. Vich would you radder be?" "Vich made de most?"

# AN ORIGINAL PLOT TO DECEIVE WORLD

### Germans Endeavor to Misdemean Neutral Nations Regarding Sack of Louvain

London, Sept. 27.—The Times prints a statement by an unnamed Belgian nobleman concerning the sacking of Louvain. He says:

"The American and Spanish legations in Brussels sent secretaries to Louvain to enquire about the events. They motored down there, and the German commander, to prove that the civilian population was still shooting, begged three gentlemen to motor through a certain street, where shots were indeed heard. The young secretaries came back to Brussels convinced of the exactitude of the German affirmations.

"At Louvain everyone is convinced that this was entirely an organized plot to mislead foreign public opinion.

"One must have personally seen the streets in question and the neighborhood to realize the foolishness of the allegations. Women had fled, men had been imprisoned, and the town was entirely deserted. It would have been absurd for a civilian to dare to fire on a motor bearing a legation flag.

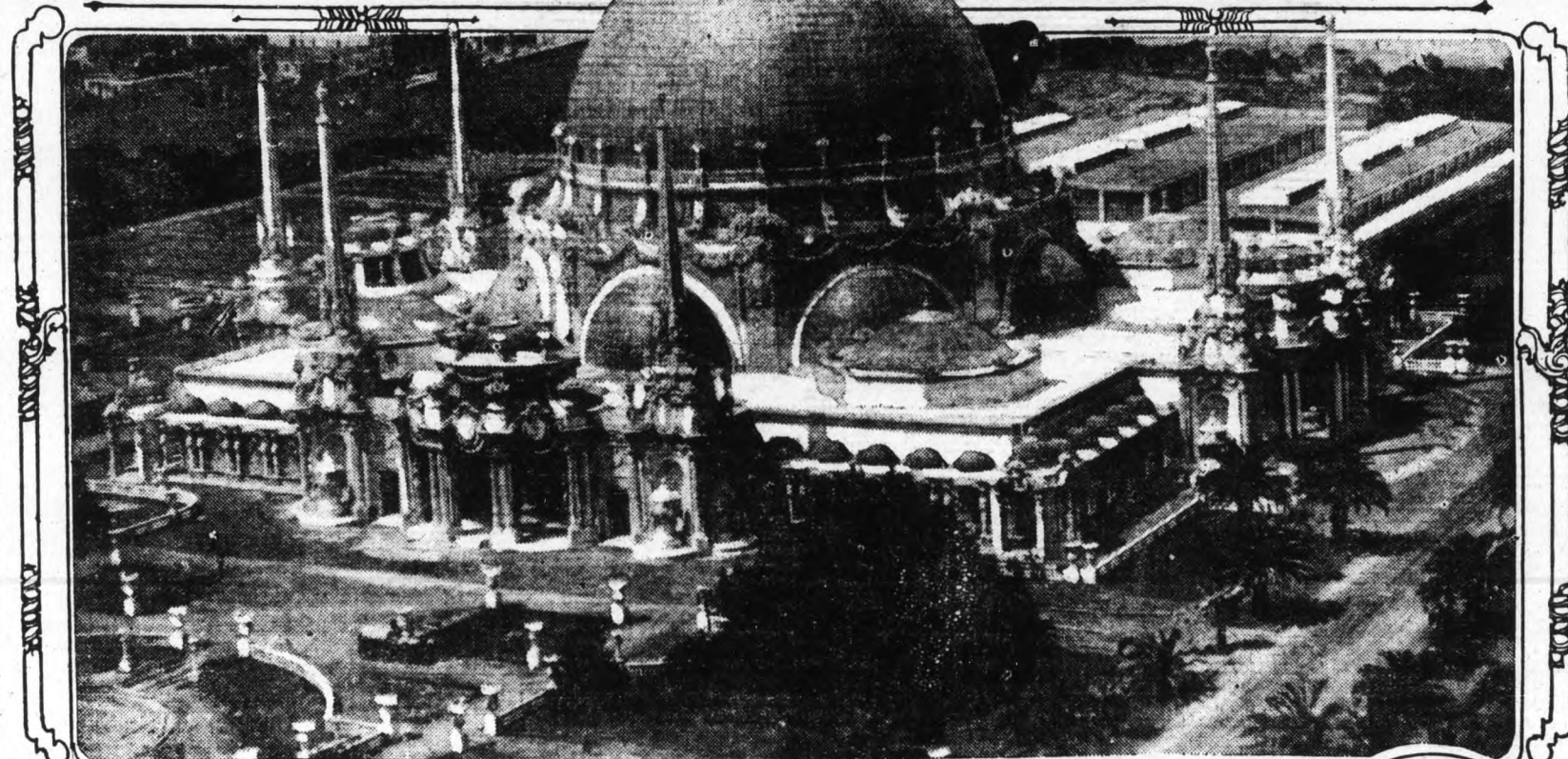
"One of my most reliable and very faithful employees swore to me that he had twice seen Germans firing in the air from the courtyards of private houses.

"On August 27, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, in the Rue de Malines, when, after a big conflagration and the destruction of St. Peter's church, the burgomaster and his assessors went straight to the choir to see whether three old masters' works had been hurt, they discovered them all well packed up and ready to be conveyed to the station.

"On begging for an explanation they were told, rather awkwardly, that the pictures had been rescued in order to give them back to the town authorities."

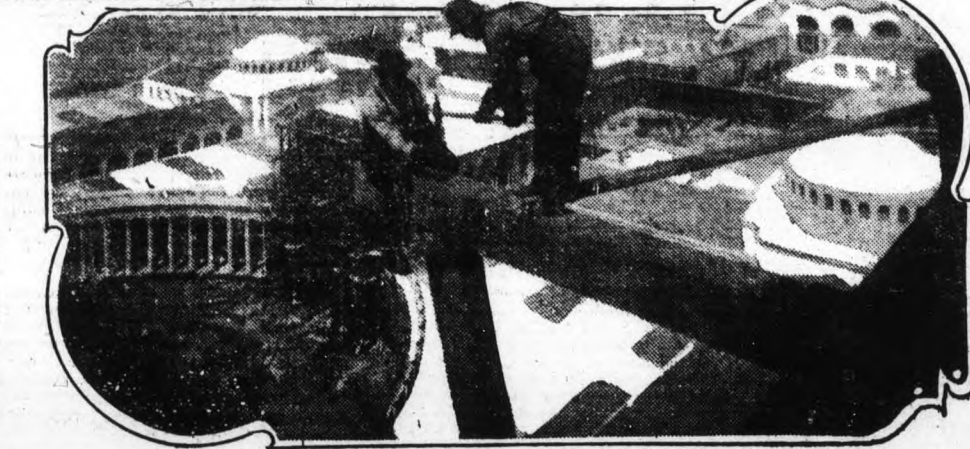
# WAR WILL NOT PANAMA-PACIFIC

# BRING DELAY TO EXPOSITION...



### SUPERB PALACE OF HORTICULTURE PRACTICALLY COMPLETED; MARVELOUS EXAMPLE OF SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE

This photograph shows the beautiful Palace of Horticulture, the tenth of the exhibit palaces to be finished at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. All told thirteen huge structures will be completed by the exposition, in addition to the magnificent



The superb Palace of Horticulture, taken from a point 125 feet above the ground, the photographer being stationed on the huge Tower of Jewels, which is 455 feet high. The other photograph shows two daring builders at work on the Tower of Jewels at a point 425 feet above the Court of the Universe, the great central court of the exposition.

back the pages of history to the days of the Saracens for their inspiration, the domes and minarets of the Palace being similar to the famous mosque of the Sultan Ahmed first, which was based upon the celebrated dome crowning the Byzantine

Millions of friends and well wishers of the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco next year have wondered what effect the European war will have on the Exposition. While most people know that the war will not, cause its postponement, the action of the participating nations since war was declared is not so widely known. Of the thirty-nine nations that accepted invitations to participate in the Exposition, only four are involved in the present struggle.

Even if every nation involved in the war should withdraw, the Exposition would still surpass all precedent. But none of the nations concerned have sent notice of withdrawal at the time this article is written.

Within three weeks after the war was announced, the Netherlands increased its fund for the Exposition from \$100,000 to \$400,000 and requested that construction be rushed upon the great Netherlands pavilion near the Palace of Fine Arts; France cabled that there had been no change in her plans; the first emissaries of English manufacturers who will take part in a collective display reached San Francisco the last week in August (some of the most costly and elaborate displays ever shown will be presented from England); the Argentine, in view of new trade alignments between the American continents, increased its appropriation from \$1,300,000 to \$1,700,000; Japan, which made a splendid exhibit at St. Louis during the Russo-Japanese war, sent word through its acting consul general in San Francisco, Mr. Yasutara Numano, that Japan's display will be the finest that the Empire has ever made and that it will be completed in every detail upon the opening of the Exposition. Japan asked for increased exhibit space.

Since the war broke out the stimulus on exhibits has been extraordinary. Manufacturers in the United States, Central and South America, the Orient and Canada have become impressed with the tremendous opportunity for bringing their goods to the attention of the world's markets. Up to this year more than five hundred million dollars have been spent annually by American tourists in Europe, but in 1915, under the stimulus of cheap rates, millions of Americans will "See America First."

period of Louis XIV of France. The glass dome of the Palace of Horticulture is said by engineers to be the largest hemispherical dome in the world, being 185.5 feet in height and 152 feet in diameter. An idea of the magnitude of this dome may be had when it is compared with some of the most famous domes now in existence. The diameter of the Pantheon of Rome is 142 feet; that of the Duomo of Santa Maria del Fiore at Florence, 139 feet; the United States Capitol, Washington, D. C., 126 1/4 feet; while the famous dome of St. Peter's at Rome is 139 feet in diameter. The other dimensions of the Palace of Horticulture are equally imposing, the building covering 223,000 square feet of ground as against 62,000 feet covered by the Mosque of St. Sophia. The building was erected at a cost of \$841,000.

The lesser domes of the palace are of mottled glass; by day, under the brilliant sun of California, their vaulted surfaces reflect a gorgeous blend of colors and at night, during

the exposition, the huge main dome and the minor domes will gleam in all the colors of the rainbow while huge batteries of colored searchlights play upon the glass from within.

Directly beneath the great dome is an immense octagon of nearly half an acre, which will be transformed into a semi-tropical garden, the feature of the exhibit being a number of Cuban royal palms, sixty to seventy feet in height. These will be surrounded by Creole palms, also brought from Cuba, whose height ranges from forty to fifty feet. The space between the two octagons of palms will be planted with tropical foliage, fruits and flowers, while the interior of the palace will be decorated with hundreds of climbing vines covering its walls and great interior columns. Many rare song birds and birds of plumage will add to the wonders of this vast conservatory.

Flanking the palms are two large interior pools, filled with rare aquatic plants. The lotus, tropical water

# ENEMY ENTRAPPED BY A CLEVER RUSE

### Advanced on French Fort, Fire From Which Had Slackened, to Be Repulsed

London, Sept. 27.—A Paris dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says: "Wounded who have arrived at Mont Faucon give details of the siege of Fort Troyon, near Verdun. They say that while the Germans were bombarding the commander of the fort did not reply. The enemy, believing that the fort had been evacuated, approached in order to destroy the redoubts.

"The commander of the fort then set fire to cartloads of straw inside the structure, and the Germans, convinced that their shells had started the fire and that they could easily take the place, advanced in close formation.

"The French suddenly unmasked their mitrailleuses, which opened a deadly fire. The number of German dead abandoned on the slopes around Fort Troyon is estimated at 7,000."

# B. C. HORSE MEN HAVE NEW MOUNTS TO BREAK

### Other Regiments Spend Usual Quiet Sunday: Col. Hall Wires For India Station.

A shipment of 22 unbroken horses is providing much strenuous and exciting work for the local squadron of the B. C. horse. Yesterday and to-day the cavalrymen had their hands full lassoing and saddling their future mounts. The strength and spirit of the animals is such that it will take some days to render them accustomed to being ridden. Only 20 more horses are needed for the squadron now.

In the other regiments the usual uneventful Sunday is being passed. Forty per cent of each company of the 88th Fusiliers was allowed week-end leave from 2 p. m. Saturday to 9.45 o'clock this evening. General leave was granted for this afternoon in all camps.

Rev. Captain Campbell, chaplain of the Highlanders, conducted divine service for the whole battalion in the woman's building at the exhibition grounds this morning at 11 o'clock. A number of civilians, friends of members of the regiment, also attended. The uniformed men of the Fusiliers and a number of members of the 5th Regiment attended the service at the garrison church, Esquimalt.

A. S. Griffiths entertained and instructed the men of the 50th Regiment one evening last week with a series of lantern slides showing views in France and Austria. Many of the slides depicted scenes which have already been battle sites in the present conflict. A lecture of great interest accompanied the showing of the views.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, O. C. the 88th Regiment, has been busy for some weeks past wiring the military authorities in an endeavor to have his battalion sent to Hongkong or India on garrison duty to relieve a battalion of the British regular army. So far, he announces, he has been unsuccessful.

FIELD MARSHAL VISITS PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, paid a flying visit to Paris yesterday.

cent pavilions of the participating nations and the buildings of the states and great concessions buildings in "The Zone."

The most striking feature of the palace is its great glass dome. The effects of the building turned

mosque of St. Sophia, the mother of most of the architectural marvels of the Levant. The details and ornaments of the many smaller domes and trellis work give an eighteenth century Renaissance effect, the minor garden architecture being of the

the exhibition, the huge main dome and the minor domes will gleam in all the colors of the rainbow while huge batteries of colored searchlights play upon the glass from within.