CANADIANS AMONG THE VICTIMS OF THE LAST ZEPPELIN RAID

Reported Military Casualties Probably All Occurred at Dominion Artillery Camp in Kent

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Zeppelin raids on England have now come home to Canada. From the casualty lists received and from information obtained from local militia sources it would appear that eleven Canadian artillerymen were among those who lost their lives in the last raid, that on the 13th. The total military casualties reported in the official statement by the British authorities were 14 killed and 13 wounded, so that it would appear that it was largely Canadians who suffered. Beside the 11 men who lost their lives three are reported as missing and three wounded. All these casualties took place at Otterpool camp, Kent, England.

The casualties took place among the 5th brigade of the Canadian second division artillery. As far as is known, these are the first Canadians to meet death as a result of a Zeppelin raid. The casualties of this type are all Western men, except Sergt. E. C. Harris, a well-known lacrosse player, whose next-of-kin is given as residing in St. Catharines, Ont., and was a member of the 29th battery.

UNDERSEA WARFARE IN BALTIC EVOKES PROTEST FROM SWEDEN

Ten German Ore Steamers Alleged to Been Sunk in Territorial Waters

A despatch from London says: British submarines in the Baltic thus far have sunk ten German ore-carrying steamers and have completely paralyzed the ore trade between Sweden and Germany. This has caused some dissatisfaction in Sweden, and it is charged that two steamers were sunk within Swedish territorial waters. But the British assert that they have been studiously observing international laws and have been sinking only German steamers.

The Swedish Government has instructed its Minister at London to protest against the violation of Swedish neutrality by British submarines, according to a Stockholm despatch to Reuter's.

The Aftonbladet says that the German steamer Germania—one of those attacked—made straight for shore, where she grounded in a position undoubtedly protected by the territorial limit. Nevertheless, a British submarine continued the pursuit. Men from the submarine boarded the Germania and took away her papers. This statement is based on the report of the German captain of the vessel.

ENEMY VESSELS SUNK IN BALTIC

Two Destroyers Sent to the Bottom of the Ocean by a British Submarine.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: Two German torpedo-boat destroyers have been sunk in Baltic waters by a British submarine, according to reports reaching Copenhagen. One of the German warships was torpedoed at the southern entrance to The Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden which connects the Baltic with the North Sea. A great explosion followed the striking of the torpedo, and the destroyer foundered immediately.

A message from Falsterbo, Sweden, which brought news of this incident, adds that other German destroyers and a cruiser which were accompanying the destroyer that was sunk speeded to the southward. The information received here indicated that all the members of the destroyer's crew were lost.

Additional details were given in a subsequent despatch. According to this version, a German cruiser and three destroyers were engaged with the British submarine. The German craft moved in circles to avoid the attack of the submarine, which was bombarded heavily. This continued for some time until the submarine lodged a torpedo on the destroyer, which sank with a terrific explosion. The other German warships are said to have retreated. The submarine rose to the surface and remained on the scene some time before it disappeared. A sharp look-out from the Danish coast is being kept, but no survivors have been found.

Despatches to the evening newspapers here say that a second German torpedo boat was sunk by the British submarine E-19 near Faxe.

British submarines have now cleared the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia entirely of German merchant ships. Every German ship which was southbound from Sweden when the submarines started their campaign has either been sunk or run ashore. Of 50 German ore carriers, 37 are virtually interned in Swedish ports.

SLOW PROGRESS MADE IN SERBIA

Furious and Effective Resistance Put Up Against Teutons in Their Advance.

A despatch from London says: Both the German and Austrian War Offices claim that progress was made in Serbia, but the facts as detailed in the respective statements do not reveal a rapid advance. In fact, they indicate just the opposite, a very slow forward movement being made in the face of furious and effective resistance by the courageous Serbs.

From Berlin it is learned that Pozarevac is practically enveloped. This town is ten miles south of the Austrian frontier, and is a little east of the branch railway which runs south from Semendria to Plana, 25 miles away, where it connects with the main line of the Orient railway.

The Vienna statement says that progress has been made south of Belgrade, and that on the lower Drina, on the western side of Serbia, the Serbians have been driven from some of their trenches.

The extent of the Bulgarian invasion up to the present, according to a despatch from Nish, consists of an advance over the frontier at one point of a mile. With this exception the fighting line remains intact and the railways have not yet been reached.

The Serbians have assumed the offensive against the Bulgarians, and have entered Bulgarian territory at several points. An unofficial despatch from Sofia contains this news. It says that on October 12 the Serbians crossed the frontier and attempted to occupy the heights of Koritzka.

ENGLISH SCHOOL MISTRESS PUT TO DEATH IN BRUSSELS

Germans Execute Woman Charged, Not With Espionage, But With Harboring Ally Soldiers

A despatch from London says: The Foreign Office has been notified by the American Embassy that Miss Edith Cavell, lately the head of a large training school in Brussels, who was arrested Aug. 5 by the German authorities in Brussels, was executed Oct. 13 after sentence of death had been passed upon her. It is understood that the charge against Miss Cavell was that she harbored fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age, and had assisted them to escape from Belgium in order to join their colors.

Kaiser Baiting for Spain and Sweden

A despatch from London says: The Morning Post's Rome correspondent says: "I am informed that Germany is making two more diplomatic moves against us, one of these in Spain, where she is tempting the Conservative Cabinet with the offer of Gibraltar and Morocco and the other in Sweden, where the bait is Finland. Germany's condition is that the two countries enter into the European war at a moment convenient to herself, and Spain give her that part of Morocco which she had marked as German at the time of the Agadir affair."

The Week's Developments in the War.

The map shows the points of greatest activity on the several war zones during the week. The Zeppelin raid on London, which took a toll of 56 killed and 114 others injured, is indicated. Between Ypres and Loos there has been the British attack on the German lines, with severe fighting in other parts of the western front. Bulgaria is "White" this week, having left the ranks of the neutrals and joined the Central Powers, making an invasion of Serbia. The manner in which Serbia is surrounded by enemies on three sides is shown. The Montenegrin army is now fighting on Austrian territory. In Eastern Galicia, north of the Rumanian border, the Russians have won a notable victory.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Manitoba wheat—New crop, No, 1 Northern, $1.09¾; No. 2, $1.08, track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 51¼c, track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c, track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 69c, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—New crop, No. 2 white, 38 to 39c; No. 3 white, 36 to 38c; commercial oats, 33 to 35c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 92 to 94c; wheat slightly tough, 86 to 90c; sprouted or smutty, 70 to 85c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, $1.50 to $1.60, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 53 to 55c; feed barley, 40 to 48c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 75c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2 nominal, 87c, according to freights outside; tough rye, 65 to 75c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $5.75; second patents, in jute bags, $5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, $3.60 to $4, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $22; shorts, per ton, $24; middlings, per ton, $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 32 to 33c; do., solids, 29 to 31c.

Eggs—Prices are higher; storage, 28c per dozen; selects, 30 to 32c; new-laid, 34 to 36c, case lots.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $1.50 to $2.

Poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 16 to 18c; geese, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 22 to 24c.

Cheese—Large, 14¾ to 15c; twins, 15 to 15¼c.

Potatoes—The market is firmer with car lots quoted at $1 to $1.10 per bag, on track.

Wholesale Hay Market.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, ton, $16 to $17.50; No. 2, ton, $13 to $14; baled straw, ton, $6.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 78c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 50c; No. 2 local white, 45 to 45¼c; No. 3 local white, 44 to 44¼c; No. 4 local white, 43 to 43¼c. Barley—Malting, 66½ to 67c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.85; seconds, $5.35; strong bakers', $5.15; Winter patents, choice, $5.40; straight rollers, $4.70 to $4.80; do., bags, $2.20 to $2.30. Rolled oats—Bbls., $4.55 to $4.95; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.25 to $2.30. Bran, $23. Shorts, $25. Middlings, $30 to $31. Mouillie, $30 to $33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17 to $18. Cheese—Finest westerns, 15 to 15⅛c; finest easterns, 14¼ to 14⅝c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 32¼ to 32½c; seconds, 31½ to 31¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 40c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $14.25. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28 to $28.50; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27 to $27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11½ to 12c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12½ to 13c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.10⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.05⅛ to $1.09⅛; No. 2 Northern, $1.02⅛ to $1.06⅛; December, $1.02; May, $1.05. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65½ to 66½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34¼ to 35c. Flour and bran, unchanged.

Duluth, Oct. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.09; No. 1 Northern, $1.08; No. 2 Northern, $1.04; Montana, No. 2 hard, $1.06; December, $1.02; May, $1.05½.

New York, Oct. 19.—Flour firm. Rye flour firm. Hay firm. Hops steady. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Live Stock Market.

Toronto, Oct. 19.—Best heavy steers, $7.75 to $8; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.60 to $7.75; do., good, $7.10 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.50 to $7; do., common, $5 to $5.40; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.25 to $7; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6 do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.45 to $6.75; do., good, $6 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.75 do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $5.25 to $6.25; sheep, heavy, $4.25 to $4.75; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $7.50; spring lambs, cwt., $8.35 to $8.85; calves, medium to choice, $7.30 to $11; hogs, off cars, $10 to $10.05; do., fed and watered, $9.75 to $9.85; do., f.o.b., $9.40.

Montreal, Oct. 19.—There were no good to choice steers on the market. Fairly good steers sold at $6.25 to $6.50, and fair at $5.50 to $6, while common sold at $4.50 to $5 per cwt. Butcher cows and bulls brought $4.50 to $6, and canning bulls $3.75 to $4.25, and cows $3 to $3.25 per cwt. Lambs, Ontario stock, at $8 to $8.25, and Quebec at $7.50 to $7.75, while sheep brought from $4 to $5.25 per cwt. The trade in calves was active at prices ranging from $3 to $15 each, as to size and quality. Hogs, selected lots, at $10 to $10.25 per cwt., weighed off cars.

BELGRADE WAS A SHAMBLES WHEN BOMBARDMENT CEASED

Section Where Civilians Sought Safety Razed, But Refugees Were Shelled as They Fled

A despatch from Nish, Serbia, says: The official story of the bombardment of Belgrade shows that the Germans are pursuing the same plan of extermination adopted in Belgium. Begun on the fifth, in the afternoon, the bombardment continued until the eighth without ceasing. Tens of thousands of shells of all calibres were thrown methodically, with the object of making as many victims as possible and creating a panic. Before the bombardment the enemy opened a barrier of fire on the roads leading out of the city, killing many persons who were fleeing. During the bombardment enemy aeroplanes flew over groups of refugees, signalling the range to the batteries. The southern part of the city, where the inhabitants had taken refuge, was bombarded all the night of the sixth. The number of victims was great. From a military standpoint the bombardment has had no effect on the plan of operations drawn up for the Serbian troops.

20 TRAINS OF SHELLS IN A DAY FROM JAPAN

A despatch from New York says: Cyrus Robinson, an English mining engineer, who arrived here recently from Petrograd, via Liverpool, on the Anchor liner California, said that Russia had been receiving ammunition from Japan over the Trans-Siberian Railway for three months as fast as the locomotives could haul it. He said that as many as 20 trainloads had reached Moscow from Vladivostock in 24 hours, which had helped Russia to check the advance of the German army.

PLANT MAPLE SEEDS WHERE CANADIANS FELL

A despatch from Montreal says: A large supply of maple seed is being despatched to London this week from the organization offices of the Overseas Club Tobacco Fund. The Overseas Club headquarters in London, England, are arranging to have the seeds planted round the graves and in the cemeteries where Canadian soldiers are buried in Flanders. Later it is hoped to plant an avenue at Langemarck as a memorial to the Canadian heroes whose glorious deeds immortalized that place.

Originally the floors of churches were of clay, beaten hard.

ENEMY U-BOATS LAYING MINES IN PATHWAY OF PEACEFUL SHIPS

Submarine Piracy Having Proven a Failure, von Tirpitz Has Inaugurated a Fresh Policy

A despatch from London says: Archibald Hurd, writing in the Daily Telegraph of the submarine blockade, says: "Every one is by this time aware that the submarine piracy, though it has deprived us of many merchant ships and cargoes, has been a military failure.

"Now the Germans have inaugurated a fresh policy with a new type of submarine. Ships of this class are now busily engaged in trying to destroy our own and neutral ships, for there can be no discrimination. The new policy of mine laying in the pathways of peaceful ships is peculiarly despicable. The mine-laying submarine creeps along on, or under, the water, as circumstances suggest. Her progress, at night in particular, cannot be easily detected. Before the war opened, Simon Lake, an American builder of submarines, invented a vessel of the under-water type which could lay these deadly explosive agents. The Germans have merely proved that the method is practicable."

ALLIES INVADE BULGARIAN SOIL

Defeat a Force of 40,000 Attempting to Cut the Nish-Danube Railway.

A despatch from London says: The allied forces from Salonica have begun operations against the Bulgarians with unexpected zeal, and already the Serbo-Anglo-French forces have penetrated into Bulgarian territory just north of the Greek boundary, and are attacking the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumnitza, according to advices received from Salonica by the Reuter's Telegram Company.

The advices declare that "the fall of Strumnitza is imminent."

The despatch continues: "The Serbs, aided by the allies, repulsed the Bulgarians, who retreated on Strumnitza.

"It is learned from diplomatic sources that Field Marshal von Mackensen, the German commander, has demanded reinforcements."

A special despatch to the Rome Idea Nazionale from Athens says:

"One-third of the Serbian army has been sent against Field Marshal von Mackensen on the Drina, Save and Danube Rivers, while the other two-thirds have been placed along the eastern front against the Bulgarian forces. The latter at many points have taken the offensive.

"Serbo-French troops initiated after their success at Vilandovo a rapid counter-offensive action, and penetrated into the enemy's territory and are marching victoriously on Strumnitza, the occupation of which is probable owing to the feeble resistance of the enemy."

Earlier despatches told of the departure of the troops from Salonica and of the opening of the engagement of which the above despatch is probably the sequel. The earlier despatch, which was dated Athens, read:

"The French troops in Macedonia have received their baptism of fire near the railway bridge at Hadovc (Gievgdi), where they were attacked by 40,000 Bulgarians.

"The scene of the fighting is a few miles north of the Greek boundary. The Bulgarians were attempting to cut the Salonica-Nish railway between Kalandovo and Dovdovc, a few miles north of the Greek boundary, to prevent the transportation of reinforcements and supplies to the Serbians."

The Germans and Austrians claim to have gained complete possession of the strongly fortified heights south of Belgrade, and have occupied Avala, a town on the Orient railway eight miles south of the Austrian frontier.

South-west of Semendria the troops under Gen. von Gallwitz have thrown the Serbians across the Ralja River, thus breaking through one of their strongest lines of defence in this region.

56 WERE KILLED IN LONDON RAID

170 Casualties, Including 28 Soldiers, In the Last Zeppelin Attack.

A despatch from London says: Fifty-six persons were killed and 114 injured in the recent Zeppelin raid over London. Fifteen of the 56 persons killed and 13 of the 114 wounded were military casualties, according to an announcement made later by the Official Press Bureau. The text of the announcement follows:

"The Press Bureau of the War Office announces that a fleet of hostile airships visited Eastern Counties and a portion of the London area and dropped bombs.

"Anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery, attached to the central force, were in action, and an airship was seen to heel over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude. Five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went up, but owing to atmospheric conditions only one aeroplane succeeded in locating an airship. This aeroplane, however, was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog.

"Some houses were damaged and several fires were started, but no serious damage was caused to military material. All fires were soon got under control by the fire brigade. The military casualties were 14 killed and 13 wounded.

"The Home Office announces the following casualties other than the military casualties reported above:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Killed	27	9	5	41
Injured ..	64	30	7	101
Totals ..	91	39	12	142

"Of these casualties, 32 killed and 95 injured were in the London area, and these figures include those announced last night."

How He Mixed the Medicine.

"Now," said the nervous old lady to the druggist, "are you sure you have that medicine mixed right?"

"No, ma'am," said the conscientious apothecary. "I wouldn't go as far as that, but I've got it mixed the way the doctor ordered it."