

NAVAL BATTLE IN NORTH SEA

Four German Destroyers Sunk by British Mosquito Fleet

A despatch from London says: A British mosquito fleet sank four German destroyers off the coast of Holland, swiftly avenging the loss of the light cruiser Hawke. The Admiralty announces that the British casualties were one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the British destroyers was slight. There are 31 survivors from the German destroyers, all of whom are prisoners of war. The first of the light cruiser Hawke, which was sunk on Sept. 22, was a 10,000-ton vessel with a displacement of 3,600 tons and a speed of 30 knots developed from engines of 37,000 horsepower. She carries two 6-inch guns, four 4-inch guns on broadside mounts and a battery of quick-firers. With cruisers of her class, the Aurora type, she has been assigned to patrol duty off the coast of the River Ems. The battle which followed was short and fierce. The six-inch and four-inch guns of the undaunted British destroyers, which were engaged in the engagement, were the heroes of the day. The British destroyers were the heroes of the day. The British destroyers were the heroes of the day.

MANY SUCCESSSES FOR THE ALLIES

Series of Blows Delivered Against Generals Von Boehm and Von Kluck

A despatch from Paris says: The allies have recaptured Armentieres after a series of attacks. The Germans have been prevented from crossing the River Yser, and their advance toward Dunkirk stopped. The Germans are in great force, 400 guns, 40,000 infantry and some cavalry having been rushed from Ostend to the Yser. These troops have been drawn from all quarters, from the North Sea to Brussels, and were weary from incessant marching and fighting. While King Albert's army, with support from a new British army, and from French marines and detachments from General Joffre's line in France, checked the German advance along the coast, the left wing of the allies in Nord-Pas de Calais, delivered a series of blows against Generals von Boehm and von Kluck which forced the Germans to surrender Armentieres and villages to the south. Armentieres is an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier north-west of Lille. General Joffre, according to official reports, has driven the German line westward to the north-east in recent fighting. In some points the allies have gained 30 miles. These successes, slowly gained, have so straightened the allied line that it now runs practically north and south from Neuport and Ypres, in Belgium, to Armentieres, Arras, Albert, Roye and La Bassée. The information strengthens the impression formed previously that the Germans are subordinating all operations elsewhere to their plan of advancing toward Paris through Northern France; weakening their lines in the centre and in the east to give power to the new offensive in Belgium, and that General Joffre is meeting the situation by heavily reinforcing his left wing and never surrendering the initiative.



Col. W. E. Gordon, V.C., Of the Gordon Highlanders, twice reported killed, but reported by the American Ambassador to be a prisoner of war in Berlin. He won his V.C. in South Africa.

FAIL TO TURN ALLIES' FLANK

German Attempt to Reach French Coast Ports Are Frustrated.

A despatch from Paris says: The attempts by the Germans to turn the flank of the allies and obtain possession of the ports of Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais have been unsuccessful, for the Germans came face to face with a strong opposing allied army which compelled them to fall back after severe fighting. What is known as "the marching wing" of the allies is continually in contact with the German troops and completely covers the approach to the coast towns. When they fought a pitched battle west of Lille, the Germans were forced to make a marked retirement from Laventie in the direction of Lille; their occupation of which by 30,000 men was of short duration. The line of the "battle of the north" extends over the most historic ground in Flanders, where, on the "Field of Cloth of Gold," Francis I. and Henry VIII. had their celebrated meeting in 1520. Owing to the serious character of the line of battle, the total length of it from the coast of Belgium to the Swiss border now reaches nearly 300 miles. Belief in their final success appears to have taken a firm hold on the allies. All the men display confidence in their commanders, who are doing everything possible to spare their troops. The allied soldiers are fighting with vigor. They often perform marches which seem beyond human power, while on the battle field their ardor is unrestrainable. This is made evident often when small detachments act apart from the main bodies. French dragoons, recently were entrusted with the task of covering the passage of a river in Belgium. They met a body of German Hussars in a clash. Both sides charged repeatedly, and the melees lasted ten minutes, during which the men slashed and pierced each other with swords and lances amid the crack of officers' revolvers. Finally the Hussars broke ranks and galloped off, leaving many of their men on the field. The dragoons also suffered severely, but attained their object—that of securing a safe passage for their comrades.

PLST REVEALED IN LONDON RAID

Police Seize Factory With a Roof of Concrete Four Feet Thick.

A despatch from London says: The police have found at Willesden, a suburb to the north-west of London, a building occupied by Germans, with foundations and roof of heavy concrete. They arrested 22 Germans on the premises. The premises were being used by G. G. Roeb, a German music publisher, as a factory. The police laid their plans and conducted a successful raid. In large force they surrounded the building and then entered and took into custody 22 German subjects. The factory is of one story. With the roof of one thick concrete foundations, and it was discovered that the roof also was of concrete and between three and four feet thick. The site of this factory at Willesden commands several important railroad junctions. The Paris premises of this same firm were blown up recently on orders issued by the French Government.

10,000 CANADIANS AT A TIME

New Contingents Will Leave for Europe at Regular Intervals

A despatch from London says: That a force of 30,000 men will be kept continuously in training in Canada, and that contingents of 10,000 each will be sent to the front at regular intervals, is the gist of an announcement made by the Government. The outlines of the new plan for sending contingents of 10,000 men to the front at regular intervals, is the gist of an announcement made by the Government. The outlines of the new plan for sending contingents of 10,000 men to the front at regular intervals, is the gist of an announcement made by the Government.

ARMIES FOUGHT HOUSE TO HOUSE

Bayonet Duels Progressed From One Floor to Another

A despatch from Paris says: King Albert's Belgian army, whose stamina seems unimpaired by the privations it has undergone, fought with the greatest gallantry along with the British allies, near the Belgian coast. A new feature was introduced in the conflict when the British fleet made its presence known by a brisk cannonade of missed German columns, which were trying to break down the allies' resistance. The fighting was very severe along the River Yser, where the Germans sought to gain control of the forts without success. Further south at La Bassée, the struggle, which has been in progress several days, developed into a house-to-house combat. Both sides displayed the greatest determination, and in many cases bayonet duels progressed from one floor to another, until the Germans were eventually overcome. All along La Bassée Canal the two opposing forces were stiffly engaged. Good railroad connections were here leading to various important centres and the series of coal mines about Lille, which the Germans, in many instances, damaged or destroyed. In the vicinity of Weruvelles, near La Bassée, a French three-inch battery destroyed fifteen German machine guns with a rain of shells. The allies made a slight advance in the neighborhood of Arvas and Rove, where for ten days a hard battle has gone on and is still unfinished. Very little has been seen of the German infantry in this locality recently, but their artillery is extremely active in trenches behind complicated barbed wire entanglements.

JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK

Struck Mine at Night and Only 12 Men Were Rescued.

A despatch from Tokyo says: It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiau-Chau Bay on the night of Oct. 17. One officer and eleven members of the crew are known to have been saved. At the time she went down the Takachiho had on board a complement of 283 men. The Takachiho was on patrol duty outside of Tsing-tan when she found the mine. Japanese destroyers heard the explosion and saw the flames that resulted. They hurried to the assistance of the cruiser, which, however, disappeared quickly, and in the darkness it was possible to rescue only twelve men. Twenty-eight officers, 54 non-commissioned officers and 180 seamen perished. The Takachiho was built in 1915 and refitted in 1920. She was a vessel of 3,700 tons, and was 300 feet long and had 46 feet beam. Her main battery consisted of eight 6-inch guns, and her speed was about 18 knots.

A GERMAN FACTORY RAIDED.

Equipped with Concrete Foundations—Had Never Been Used.

A despatch from Edinburgh says: A large factory, owned by a German, was raided by the military authorities. It was built ten years ago and, although it was capable of accommodating 500 hands, there were never more than six workmen to be seen and these six were German. The builders of the factory state that perhaps \$150,000 was spent on concrete foundations, the proprietor explaining that enormous heavy machinery would be required for the factory. The machinery never arrived, and the factory was never started. The police received a wireless receiving apparatus and a quantity of wire at the residence of Prof. Arthur Schuster, near Wokingham, in Berkshire. Prof. Schuster, who is a brother of Sir Felix Schuster, governor of the University of London and Smith's Bank, admitted to the police he could receive messages from Berlin by the Eiffel Tower in Paris with his apparatus. Prof. Schuster is a fellow of the Royal Society, and also secretary of the organization. He is a son of Francis Joseph Schuster and was born at Frankfurt-on-Main.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Five Per Cent. Increase in Canada Since War Began.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The cost of living in Canada has jumped by nearly 5 per cent. since the outbreak of the war. The Labor Department's index number showing the general level of prices at the end of September is 140.7, as compared with 135.5, at the end of July. Most of the rise took place during the first three weeks of the war; and during the past three weeks there has been a general steadiness in prices. Retail prices are reported to have been on the whole steady in September, after the first upward movement following the war. In flour and sugar, further advances occurred last month in most of the cities. Rents were reported downwards in some fifteen localities throughout the Dominion.

16TH FIELD BATTERY READY.

Application Has Been Made to the Militia Department.

A despatch from Guelph says: It is learned from an official source that the entire 16th Field Battery, of this city, volunteered for service abroad. It has been known for some time that Capt. W. Simpson, officer commanding the 16th Battery, has been getting it up to war strength, and now that he has succeeded in this has volunteered the services of the entire battery. Word was sent to the Militia Department to that effect. The 16th is a howitzer battery, as is also the 11th.

RUSSIA TO CONTINUE WAR TO THE END

Victory of Russians Along Vistula is Described as Overwhelming

A despatch from London says: The Germans were defeated in a great battle near Warsaw and were driven back twenty miles before they could be called upon to a new line of defence. The Russians took thousands of prisoners and many field and machine guns were abandoned by the enemy. Despatches sent by the Petrograd correspondents of the Home Messages to London Times assert that the Russian army was victorious in the battle of the Vistula. The Russian army was victorious in the battle of the Vistula. The Russian army was victorious in the battle of the Vistula.

CRUISER SUNK BY ENEMY

Only 73, Including But One Officer, Saved From the North Sea

A despatch from London says: The British cruiser Hawke, launched in 1911, was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea. Of her crew, which numbered, as many as 311, only 73 survivors have been reported, including a lieutenant-commander and three warrant officers. The Hawke was attacked by the submarine, but escaped undamaged, the torpedo in this case, going wide of its mark. The survivors reported by the Admiralty are Lieut. Commander Robert R. Rosman, Boatswain Sydney Austin, Gunner James Dennis, Acting Gunner Harry Evid, and 69 members of the crew. Commander Rosman and twenty were saved by a raft, the others being picked up by a trawler and landed at Aberdeen. Among the missing are Captain B. A. Pratt Barlow and eight naval orders. One of the rescued non-commissioned officers, Boatswain Sydney Austin, of the Hawke, bears a charmed life: Twice he has touch-

OUR MILLS NEED WOOL.

British Prohibition Against Exporting May Be Relaxed

A despatch from Ottawa says: There is a strong possibility that the new British regulation prohibiting the export of wool will be relaxed to some extent to enable Canadian mills to obtain needed supplies. The prohibition as announced was absolute, and its operation threatened to affect seriously the Canadian mills, which have been largely dependent upon wool from Great Britain. Negotiations have been in progress between Ottawa and London with a view to such an arrangement as would permit the release of a supply of wool sufficient to enable Canadian mills to continue in operation, especially having regard to the placing of orders with these mills for the equipment of troops in the field. It is understood that such an arrangement is being made.

BOERS RALLY UNDER BOTHA.

Dutch Commandos Flocking to the Call of South African Premier.

A despatch from Cape Town says: As a result of Col. Maritz's rebellion in the north-west of the Cape provinces, Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, is taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do. General Botha is placing himself at the head of several of the old commandos, organized on the old burgher line, which are affiliated with regiments trained by the Union defence force. Col. Britz, the officer appointed by General Botha to take over the command of the rebel Lieut. Col. Maritz, reports that one of his patrols has engaged a part of Maritz's force at Raledraal and taken 50 prisoners. Commandants and field cornets and burghers who served under General Botha in the South African War are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political feeling, to fight alongside the British in defence of the Empire against which twelve years ago they were in arms. This fact has had a marked effect on waverers.

MONTREAL PRIVATE KILLED.

Alexander Carlo Lost His Life on His 25th Birthday in France.

A despatch from Montreal says: Mr. William Carlo, of 198 Boulevard Avenue, Montreal, received word from the British Government that his son, Private Wm. Alexander Carlo, of the first battalion Scots Guards, had been killed in action in France. An additional touch of tragedy was given by the fact that Private Carlo had been killed on September 14, his twenty-fifth birthday. The official notice of his death was received by Mr. Carlo with the following mourning card from Lord Kitchener: "The King sympathizes to assure you of the true sympathy of His Majesty and the Queen in your sorrow."

TANKER'S REGISTER DUBIOUS

She Is Now American, but Lately Was German.

A despatch from Halifax says: The American oil tank steamer Brindilla was brought into Halifax harbor by the Chard liner Caronia. The Brindilla, which had cleared for Alexandria, was formerly the Washington, registered in Germany. It is said her registry was changed since the war. The Admiralty Court will meet to consider the case and if everything is found regular she will be allowed to proceed.

POISONED BY FATIGUE.

French Physician Tells Why so Many German Wounded Die.

Boisdeux, Oct. 14.—The powers of resistance of fatigue of the French soldiers is six per cent. greater than that of the German soldiers, declares Dr. Philip Boissac, an eminent physician, who made observations of 151 French and 259 German wounded in the Pau Hospital. The observations were made with Pachon's oscilloscope, which shows the effect of fatigue on the blood circulation. According to Dr. Boissac, the immense efforts which are demanded of the Germans greatly reduce their recuperative power. Their blood, he says, is poisoned by fatigue to such an extent that when they die their bodies immediately decompose.

MARITZ HAS 500 MEN.

General Botha Sends Strong Force Against the Rebels.

A despatch from London says: According to the official reports from South Africa, the rebellious commando under Colonel Maritz numbers about 500 men, including a number of Germans who have joined him. General Botha, the South African Premier, has sent a strong force against Maritz, who is near Upton a large number of German cannon, rifles, ammunition and stores.

SHEEP LOSSES HEAVY.

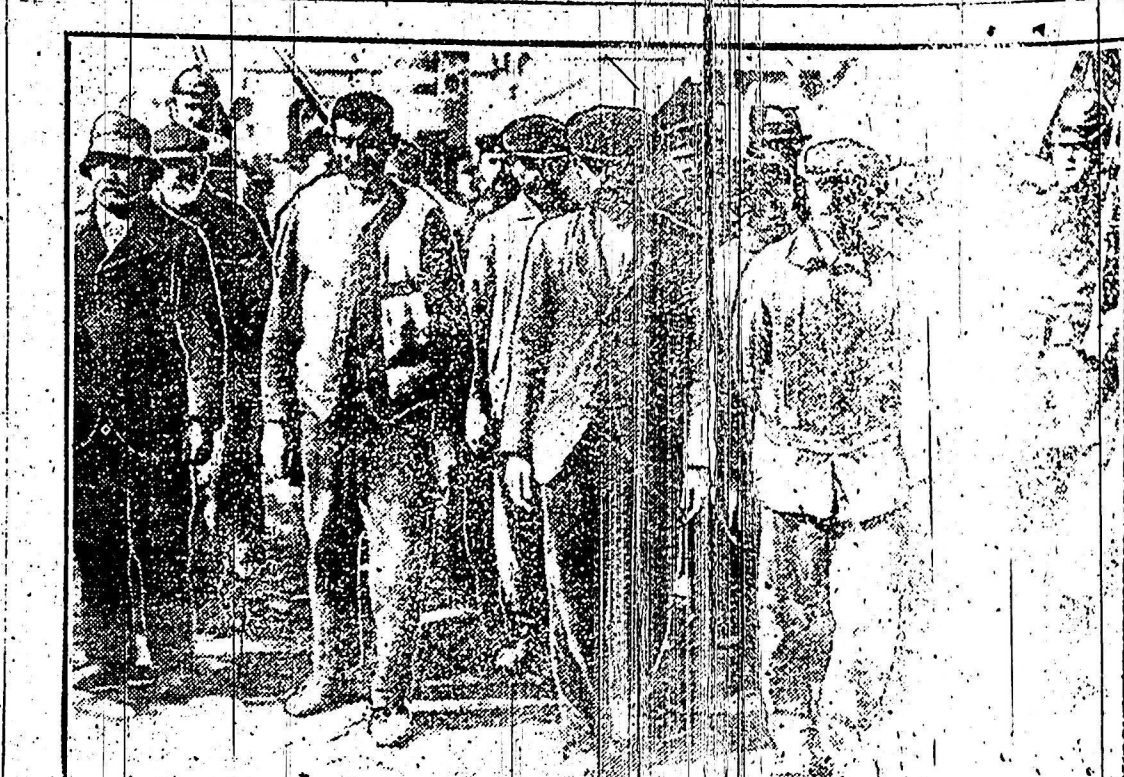
Recent Snowstorms in Alberta Did Much Damage.

A despatch from Lethbridge, Alberta, says: Communication reported with outlying districts after the recent snowstorm tells of loss of sheep. Bands of 2,000 east of Stirling and at Chin are reported lost. Small sheep men managed to bring their flocks through. Cattle losses were not heavy.

RUSSIA TO CONTINUE WAR TO THE END

Victory of Russians Along Vistula is Described as Overwhelming

A despatch from Petrograd says: Minister Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to announce to the Associated Press that Russia's attitude toward the Allies and her stand against Germany is as follows: "The statement of the Russian Government is that it will continue to fight to the end. The Russian Government is determined to bring down the German Empire by force of arms. The Russian Government is determined to bring down the German Empire by force of arms. The Russian Government is determined to bring down the German Empire by force of arms."



Belgians Being Marched to Extermination—many of them who died in cold blood because they had engaged in guerrilla warfare. The fact that the Germans allowed an American photographer to take this slaughter of civilians most approved German methods of warfare. During the war, as the French volunteers who were unable to take the German uniform is the thing.

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