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CRUISER SUNK IN CHANNEL

H.M.S. Hermes Torpedoed by Submarine in Straits of Dover

A despatch from London says: "The Secretary of the Admiralty states that the old cruiser Hermes, Captain C. R. Lambe, was sunk by a torpedo fired by a German submarine in the Straits off Dover as she was returning from Dunkirk.

"Nearly all the officers and crew were saved, but the exact loss cannot be ascertained until the men are mustered.

"The loss of the vessel is of small military significance."

An official report, issued in Dover states that the victims include two men killed and nine injured by the explosion of the torpedo. The officers of the Hermes included Capt. Charles R. Lambe, Lieuts. William A. Cooke-Hurle and Valentine R. Hirst and Lieut.-Commander Arthur E. Harbord, R.N.R.

Two hundred survivors were landed at Dover by torpedo boats, and though the cruiser's full complement was over 450, it is believed that not 300 men were on board at the time of the accident.

Floated Forty Minutes.

The submarine attack took place 12 miles east-by-south-east of the Goodwin Sands.

The Hermes was torpedoed by the submarine about 8.15 o'clock Saturday morning. After remaining afloat for about 40 minutes she keeled over and went to the bottom. Several torpedo boats searched unsuccessfully for hours, trying to locate the German submarine.

BELGIANS DRIVE OUT ENEMY

The German Trenches Are Made Uninhabitable by Inundation

A despatch from Havre says: The Belgian War Office issued the following official communication: "The enemy, who still occupied a part of Ramscapelle (two miles south of Nieuporte) was repulsed beyond the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude. They lost a great number of prisoners and left many wounded on the field.

"On the other parts of our front the enemy made no further infantry attacks. The bombardment was rather violent at Nieuport, and intermittent on other points of our position.

"The inundation between the Yser and the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude has made the ground marshy and the trenches of the enemy uninhabitable.

"To the south of Dixmude, between Linghem and Passchendaale (north-east of Ypres), the French troops have continued their offensive movement. Pelkappelle was completely surrounded.

"At the south of Passchendaale the English troops were violently attacked by German reinforcements, but had retaken at the end of the day the ground they had been forced to cede in the neighborhood of Gheluvelt (west of Menin). On several other parts of their fighting line the English have repulsed attacks by the Germans, and inflicted upon them important losses."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA AT WAR

Porte's Cruiser Bombards a Port of Crimea on the Black Sea

A despatch from Theodosia, Crimea, says: A Turkish cruiser with three funnels bombarded the station and city, damaging the cathedral, the Greek church, a pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded. A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a south-westerly direction.

The Turkish cruiser Hamidiyeh, which arrived at Novorossysk, demanded the surrender of the city and the Government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town. The Turkish Consul and officials were arrested. The cruiser withdrew.

NOW USING HORSE VEHICLES

The Germans Have Exhausted the Gasoline Supplies of Belgium

A despatch from Brussels says: The German troops in Central Belgium have virtually exhausted their petrol supply. Oil is issued, now only to high officers, and then in small quantities. The Germans seized large quantities of oil fuel here, but shipped it back to Germany. Apparently they are now unable to secure a return of this oil. The Germans are requisitioning many second-rate horses, which they formerly had ignored, and also horse vehicles.

Letters received here indicate that M. Max, the former Burgomaster of Brussels, is still being held in Leipzig by the German officials. His refusal to turn over to the invaders the fire department tower and ladders led to his arrest. He said the ladders were needed to protect Brussels. When later the Germans took the ladders by force they found that the Belgians had rendered them unfit for service. German mechanics, however, repaired them and took them to Antwerp for use in directing fire of the gunners.

SECOND CONTINGENT OF 22,000 MEN

Number Has Been Increased at the Suggestion of the Imperial Government.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canada's second contingent will comprise an army division of regular strength, or about 22,000 men. It will be composed of over 16,000 infantry, artillery, engineers and other complementary units to be sent from Canada, and one brigade of Canadian infantry already in England, comprising the surplus over divisional strength of the first contingent which it will be remembered amounted to almost 34,000 men. The second contingent will probably leave between January 1 and 15. These details were announced in an official statement issued from the Militia Department as follows:—"There has been received from the British Government a despatch to the effect that the Army Council wish the second overseas contingent to be so organized that in conjunction with one of the four brigades of Canadian infantry already in England it will form a division complete in itself as far as possible, with, in addition, a due proportion of army service corps units for duty on lines of communication. The contingent will accordingly consist of two brigades of infantry (eight battalions), a complement of artillery, engineer, cyclist, signal and administrative units (Army Service Corps companies and field ambulances), and the following units for lines of communication purposes: divisional ammunition park, divisional supply column, reserve park, field bakery, field butchery, railway supply detachment and two depot units of supply.

CANADIAN KILLED IN FRANCE

Went With the Mechanical Transport Service.

A despatch from Montreal says: William Cockhill, of Montreal, was killed at Lille, in France, while in active service. Messages to that effect were received here. Cockhill had been a chauffeur in the employ of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and went with the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force, having joined the mechanical transport section of the Army Service Corps as a driver. The majority of this part of the contingent at once proceeded to the Continent, and joined the allied armies to serve in the transport section. At Lille a shell struck the car Cockhill was handling and the gas tank exploded, the driver being instantly killed. A sister received official notification of the death of Mr. Cockhill. Mr. Cockhill was married two days previous to his departure from Montreal.

TERRIBLE, EFFECTIVE WORK.

Dragoon Kills Thirty Germans in Five Minutes.

A despatch from Northern France says: At a town near Lille a Dragoon marksman was stationed at a swing bridge with two comrades to load for him. It was important that the enemy should be held back without the bridge being blown up. The marksman hid behind a fence sixty yards from the bridge. When two Lancers appeared he shot them, then three, and he shot them also five Uhlans came up together. He brought down every one. Altogether, he killed thirty Germans in less than five minutes and retired with his comrades. A great pile of dead men and horses in the narrow roadway on the opposite side of the bridge protected it from the approach of the enemy during the day almost as well as a mitrailleuse would have done.

ACCEPTS MONEY GIFT.

Britain Takes $100,000 in Cash From Nova Scotia.

A despatch from London says: The War Office has informed the Governor-General of Canada that as it has been found impracticable for the Government of Nova Scotia to make a proposed gift to the Home Government of 100,000 tons of coal, his Majesty's Government has accepted the offer of $100,000, which will go to the Prince of Wales Fund for the relief of distress.

MUST MOVE LIGHTING PLANTS

One Lesson Drawn From the Empress of Ireland Disaster.

Detroit, Oct. 28.—All boats on the lakes must move interior lighting plants to a point above the load line before January 1st. The new regulation is the outcome of the enquiry into the lighting system on the ill-fated Empress of Ireland, where dynamos were located at the bottom of the ship.

OFFERED METZ TO FRENCH.

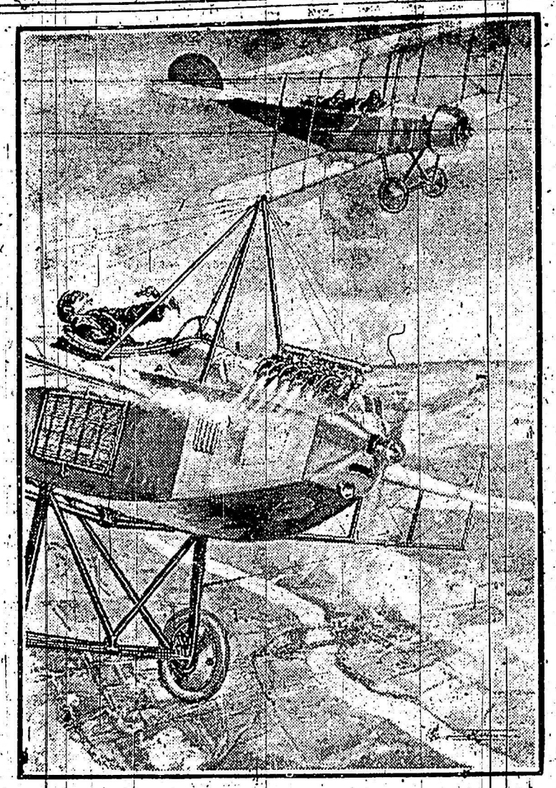
Germany Said to Have Tried to Conclude Individual Peace.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent asserts that, with a view of detaching France from the allies, Germany made an offer to conclude peace on the basis of the cession of Metz and possibly a portion of Alsace to France. The offer, according to the correspondent, was rejected.

SANK AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Exploit of British Flotilla in the Adriatic.

A despatch from Paris says: A squadron of British torpedo boat destroyers has sunk in the Adriatic a German steamer which has been converted into a cruiser, according to a despatch from Barcelona to the Havas Agency. The Barcelona correspondent explains that this news appeared in Publicidades, a Spanish newspaper published at Gibraltar. The British destroyers rescued 86 members of the crew of the German vessel.



A Duel to the Death in Mid-Air—A Modern War Thriller

The war has decided once for all the usefulness of aircraft, and our men have shown that England still possesses men of the Drake type—men willing to adventure in the unknown, for war in the air is an unknown element—and like Drake, men willing to attack anything. We possess a number of fast scout machines, and these have proved immensely useful in destroying the heavily armed machines of Germany. It is all a question of getting the "windward berth," or, in other words, getting above the enemy, and after that it has been a revolver duel as a rule. The Times correspondent describes how two aeroplanes manoeuvred like great birds in combat, wheeling and turning for position to strike. Suddenly the British swings above. A puff of smoke. The German reels and seems to stagger, and then falls. When the full story of what our men in the Royal Flying Corps have done is told, it is beyond all question that the world will thrill at some of the most daring and heroic deeds ever performed by men in any age.—Drawn by C. Fleming Williams in the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

TURKEY TRIES TO APOLOGIZE

Grand Vizier Sends Note to Allies Regretting Black Sea Incidents.

A despatch from London says: It is stated here that the Turkish Grand Vizier has apologized to Russia, Great Britain and France for the acts of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but many events show that war between Turkey and the Triple Entente has actually begun, and that only the formal notification is lacking. The communication sent to the powers by the Porte has not been made public here, but it is said that any explanation from Turkey would have to be accompanied by reparation for her acts of war and by guarantees for the future.

Meanwhile the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, Tewfik Pasha, has been given his passports. A Reuter despatch brings information from Salonica, by way of Berlin and Amsterdam, that the French and British Ambassadors to Turkey arrived with their staffs on special trains at Salonika, whence they are proceeding to Italy on a British warship. The Russian Ambassador also is understood to be proceeding home.

It was disclosed in a statement issued by the French Government that Turkey, in reply to a note presented by Great Britain, Russia and France, agreed to recall her fleet from the Black Sea, but refused to dismiss the German officers from her ships, and, that as it was believed she could not maintain a passive attitude without doing this, the Ambassador of the Entente powers demanded their passports and left Turkey.

There is every reason to believe that, despite the apology of the Grand Vizier, which it is understood comes from the peace party in the Turkish Cabinet and may not be adhered to by Enver Pasha, Minister for War, and his Young Turk followers, France, Great Britain and Russia not only will demand reparation for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, or at any rate the cruisers Goeben, Breslau and Hamidieh be put out of commission until after the war. Turkey's security being guaranteed in the meantime. It is suggested also that demobilization of the Turkish army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed the Egyptian frontier must be withdrawn.

10,000 FLOUR SACKS SOLD.

Londoners Pay Five Shillings for Canadian Souvenirs.

A despatch from London says: Ten thousand sacks which brought Canada's gift of flour have been purchased at five shillings apiece. The proceeds will go to the Prince of Wales Fund. Many purchasers are converting them into pillow covers. A proposal comes from the Prince of Wales that a sack should be placed in every museum.

OLYMPIC ALTERS COURSE.

Big Boat Puts in at Irish Port to Avoid Mines.

A despatch from London says: The steamer Olympic, which left New York Oct. 21 for Glasgow, warned by wireless telegraphy that there were German mines off Tory Island, on the north coast of Ireland, put into Lough Swilly. Here her passengers were landed and sent by special train to Londonderry. Lough Swilly is in County Donegal.

FOUGHT ENEMY TO STANDSTILL

British and French Advance Their Line Further Into Belgium.

A despatch from Paris says: There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the very definite and complete reports issued by the French Government that the Germans are being fought to a standstill in Belgium and are losing ground everywhere in France. It is now entirely probable that there will be news soon of a decisive victory by the allies, and a general retreat by the Germans.

Their tremendous efforts to break through in Belgium have cost them terribly. Punished by the long-range guns of the allied fleet, they abandoned the coast and tried to hew through in the lower valley of the Yser. The Belgians cut the dykes and the Germans fled to escape drowning. From the North Sea to Ypres, therefore, they have actually lost ground.

Seeking to obey the Kaiser's mandate to crush the British marines, the Germans made desperate efforts against the British in the region of Ypres and near La Bassee. They outnumbered the British and supporting corps of French, and they struck with what was probably their maximum power. The attempt failed as previous attempts have failed. The British stood fast, inflicted great losses upon the Germans, took the offensive themselves and drove the Bavarians and Prussians from ground they had taken days sbefore.

Not only on the west flank, but in the old centre north of the Aisne and across the plains of Chalons, the Germans appear to be losing their grip, surrendering entrenchments and giving way to a steady northward advance of the French. They were beaten out of positions north and east of Soissons, where they had been rooted for six weeks.

EXHIBITION CANCELLED.

Was to Be Held in Toronto November 10th to 14th.

Owing to the military authorities taking over the Exhibition Grounds for a training camp for contingents of Toronto district, it has been made necessary to cancel the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, which was to have been held in the Horticultural Building, Exhibition Park, Toronto, November 10th to 14th. It was the intention to devote the entire proceeds of this year's exhibition to the Red Cross work, and the City of Toronto had granted free use of the Horticultural Building and to have it heated and lighted free of cost.

Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Wilson, sub-chief on Sir John French's staff.

FIRST SEA LORD RESIGNS

Prince Louis of Battenberg Yields to Adverse Press Comment.

A despatch from London says: Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, personal friend and relation by marriage of his Majesty and of the German Emperor, has resigned. The Court Circular announces briefly that Prince Louis was received by the King upon relinquishing his appointment as First Lord Commissioner of Admiralty. The King has appointed Prince Louis of Battenberg a member of the Privy Council. The Times says it understands that Baron Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet, will succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. Baron, then Sir John, Fisher occupied this office before, in the years from 1901 to 1910.

SILENCED THE ENEMY'S GUNS

Three of the Warships Hit, With Total Casualties of 16 Killed and 39 Wounded.

A despatch from London says: The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement: The British naval fleet continues to support the allies' left, and the fire of 2-inch guns has been brought to bear upon the German positions and batteries. Reports received from shore testify to the effect and accuracy of the fire and to its galling character. The flank is thus thoroughly maintained.

The enemy brought up heavy guns and replied vigorously to the fire of Admiral Hood's ships. The vessels received only trifling structural damage. The opposition from the shore has practically ceased and the preponderance of the naval

THE GOEBEN ALSO BUSY.

Torpedoed and Sank Two Russian Vessels.

A despatch from Kertch, seaport in the Crimea, reports that near Takol Lighthouse the Russian steamer Yalta, from the Caucasus, was sunk by a torpedo launched by the Turkish cruiser Goeben. The crew and passengers were saved. The steamer Kazbek, which went to the rescue, was struck by two torpedoes and sank. Many persons aboard were drowned. Immediately after it became known here that Turkey had opened hostilities against Russia a demonstration was made in front of the British and French Embassies and before the legations of their allies. The representatives of these countries appeared on the balconies and made speeches.

ORDERED TO LEAVE JAMAICA.

Germans Given Six Days to Close Up Their Business.

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: Wessels, Luther and von Gontard, a branch of the New York commission house of Wessels, Kulenkampff and Company, have been ordered to close their business here within six days. The principal member of the firm was a naturalized subject of Great Britain, and two Germans assistants have been ordered to leave Jamaica because of alleged activities with the cause of Germany in the present war.

FRENCH ARMY MENDS BREAKS

Officers of Duke of Wurtemburg's Numerous Escorts, Thrown Into a Panic

A despatch from Paris says: It was learned through Belgian information of the presence of important German headquarters, probably that of the Duke of Wurtemburg's army, at a chateau at The A. group of French aeroplanes carrying special and powerful destructive agents, sought and found the chateau and bombarded it. They man

ALLIED ENVOYS LEAVE TURKEY

Ambassa... Get Passports Is... Porte Refuses to Be...

The North Sea Closed To All Traffic

A despatch from London says: The entire North Sea has been declared a military area, and merchant vessels entering it will be exposed to the grave dangers from the mines which have been laid necessary to lays and from the warships which are searching constantly by day and night and by day suspicious craft. This decision has been taken as a reply to the laying of mines by the Germans in the waters north of Ireland. The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement of the usual clearing

TRANSVAAL REBELS DEFEATED

A despatch from London says: A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Cape Town says: Col. Alberts has defeated the rebels in the Lichtenburg district of the Transvaal, killing 12, wounding 30, and capturing 250. Among the captured is Commandant Claussens. Commandant De Villiers was killed in reconnoitring, when he met a

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