

GERMAN RAID ON FRENCH COAST TOWNS CHECKED DEFINITELY WITH ALLIES GAINING IN THE CENTRE

News From All Sources Suddenly Takes More Cheerful Turn With Several Sea Captures to Credit of British Navy—Allied Progress in France of More Importance Than For Some Weeks—German Trenches Occupied in Gain of Mile and a Quarter in Centre—Steamer Communication Cut Off With Ostend and Germans Expected There Today—Report of Russian Evacuation of Lemberg and Raising of Przemysl Discounted—Turkey Will Not Fight Without Money.

London, Oct. 15, 10 p. m.—Two great battles, one in northern France and Belgium, the other in Russian Poland, both with a front of three hundred miles, have reached their height, but of their progress the public is allowed only an occasional glance through official communications, which frequently are widely at variance.

From the French report, the western battle is going slowly, but surely, in favor of the Allies. Under the pressure of the troops of the Allies, the Germans who started to advance on Calais and other French coast ports, have been forced to evacuate the left bank of the Lys river, which is a considerable way east of the points to which their advance guards reached last week. Further east, in the Lens district, and southward between Arras and Albert, where the Germans made their initial attempt to work round the Allies left, the English and French have made "notable progress."

Evidence that the German assaults are being delivered with less force is conveyed in the information that between the Somme and the Oise their artillery attacks are not being followed up with infantry charges. It is possible that they have withdrawn some of their troops from this position to strengthen their advance toward the coast, but this, it is considered, would be risky, as it might permit the Allies to break through and interrupt the communications of their armies, which are fighting north of the Aisne.

In the centre, the Allies have also advanced, particularly towards Cassone, and to the southeast of the road from Berry-au-Bac to Rheims, and to the north of Przemysl, in the direction of Baine, which is slightly to the southeast of Rheims, several German trenches have been carried.

GERMANS STAND AT RHEIMS WEAKENED.

All this shows a determined and partially successful attempt to drive the Germans away from Rheims, which was again under bombardment today. The famous Cathedral has again been made the target of the German artillery, the Germans accusing the French of having used the towers for military purposes. The French advance in this vicinity also indicates an attempt to break the German front and force a wedge between the German right and left wings.

The French also claim to have made an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle and, after having repulsed the German attacks, to have reached south of the road leading from Verdun to Metz. It is probably this fighting which the Germans referred to as having taken place in the region of Metz.

On the French right, where things have quiet for some time, the Germans have attempted offensive tactics in the Ban De Sept, north of Saint Die, but this movement has been "definitely checked."

On the whole, the British military critics consider the communication "not cheerful one." They believe that the German advance to the French coast has been definitely checked, and that the advances reported elsewhere show that the Germans have been compelled to weaken their centre and left in order to strengthen their right again.

However, although the Germans have failed to break the allied line, and have themselves been compelled to give ground, they are now in a better position, having a front which stretches from the Swiss frontier to Antwerp and Dutch territory, so that there are no flanks which the Allies can turn.

The Allies can attempt to break it, and this is believed to be what they are trying to do on the Belgian frontier.

On the fighting in northern Belgium the French communication simply says that German troops coming from Antwerp are marching toward the west and on the evening of October 14 reached the Bruges district. The opposition offered to this advance was not very serious, and apparently was only intended to delay them.

OSTEND NO ATTRACTION FOR GERMANS.

The Germans have occupied Bruges, and are probably at the present time, near Ostend. The main German force, however, is believed to have proceeded northeast to assist in the attempt of the Germans to establish themselves on the French coast. With the forces of the Allies occupying Ypres, and doubtless other troops between that city and Newport, ten miles southwest of Ostend, they will probably be compelled to fight their next serious battle along the roads and railways running eastward from the coast. Again they may join with Gen. Von Klueck's army, who occupies Lille and the country north of that city.

The population of the country affected are rapidly making their way to the coast ports and to England, and bring reports of the prevalence of panic conditions.

Belgians are now coming to England in large numbers. About three thousand and wounded Belgian soldiers have reached this country, while England is also getting more refugees from Holland, the towns and cities of which are overcrowded, and are finding difficulty in feeding them.

Plans are under way for the repatriation of many of these who fled from Belgium on the approach of the Germans. A committee representing the refugees have gone to Antwerp to make arrangements with the German authorities for their return. The Germans, however, are unable to guarantee the safety of the innocent should any of the population flee upon or otherwise interfere with the German troops.

The report comes from Basel, through Rome today, that the French have re-occupied the towns of Altkirch and Muehlhausen in Alsace, but if this were so it probably would have been mentioned in the French official statement.

LEMBERG HELD BY RUSSIANS.

Of the big battles in Poland, the Russian official report says, there is no change to record. Rome is again responsible for the report that the Russians have defeated the Germans south of Warsaw, but this is believed to refer to the fighting in which the Russians yesterday claimed to have pressed the Germans back.

There has been more fighting south of Przemysl, in Galicia, on the Strydom-Medyka line, which disposes of the report that Lemberg had been evacuated by the Russians, and also throws doubt on another report that Przemysl has been relieved.

The Austrians say they are attacking the Russians in this position, while the Russian report claims victory over the Austrians from whom, it says, the Russians captured seven officers, 500 men and several machine guns.

In East Prussia, the Russians also say, there is no change in the situation. The Germans have, according to Berlin newspapers, reoccupied Lyck, and for military reasons have moved the "tens out of Golsch, which is the centre of the region where the Russians are advancing from Suwalki.

Austria, which next to Belgium, is said to have received the hardest knocks of the war, has suffered another blow in the damage done by fire to a new battleship and several destroyers, which were about completed at Monfalcone. This fire was of an incendiary nature, and shows to what lengths Austria is in-

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OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Russian

Petrograd, Oct. 15.—The Russian general staff issued the following statement today:

"There is no change to report on the East Prussian and central Vistula fronts. South of Przemysl a Russian column engaged and defeated the Austrians, taking seven officers and 500 soldiers prisoners and capturing many rapid-fire guns."

German

London, Oct. 15, 10:25 p. m.—The following German official statement was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"It is officially reported from Vienna that our cavalry already has entered the fortress of Przemysl, Galicia, from the west. The enemy, repulsed by rapidity of our operations in Russian Poland and Galicia, tried in vain to prevent our relief of the fortress by detaching troops to the west. They were, however, unable to resist the advance of our army."

"The fifth and sixth Russian infantry divisions attacked by us have fled in the direction of the River San."

"A Cossack cavalry division and an infantry brigade in a strong position west of Dnyow, Galicia, were defeated after brief resistance."

Expect Germans To Arrive at Ostend Today

London, Oct. 15, 11 a. m.—The London correspondent says: "The Amsterdam Telegraaf learns from its Sluis, Netherlands correspondent that fighting has occurred in the neighborhood of Bruges."

"After a brief battle near Ursel, (ten miles southeast of Bruges), the correspondent says, the Germans opened the way to Bruges yesterday. They arrived at Bruges and Damme, four miles to the northeast of Bruges, this morning. They also have appeared at Blankenberghe (on the English Channel, nine miles northwest of Bruges) and twelve miles northeast of Ostend, and are expected to arrive at Ostend today."

Princess Mary's Appeal to Send Xmas Presents

London, Oct. 15, 7:35 p. m.—Princess Mary has issued an appeal in which she says:

"I want you all to help me send a Christmas present from the whole nation to every sailor, soldier, and every soldier at the front. On Christmas eve, when, like the shepherds of old they keep their watch, doubtless their thoughts will turn to home and loved ones left behind. Perhaps, too, they will recall the days when, as children themselves, they were wont to hang up their stockings, wondering what the morning would find in store."

"I am sure we will be happier on Christmas morning to feel that we have helped by sending our little tokens of love and sympathy, something useful or of permanent value, the making of which may be the means of providing employment in the trades adversely affected by the war."

It is hoped that the appeal will result in the raising of \$500,000 for the provision of gifts, taking the form of an embroidered brass tobacco or cigarette box, pipe and tinder lighter, and candles for the Indian troops.

THREE GERMAN VESSELS SUNK OR CAPTURED

One Steamer Supplying the Cruiser Emden Sunk and Another Captured

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER AT NEW YORK

Australian Navy Also Takes Prize With Wireless Equipment Aboard—Steamers No Longer Calling at Ostend, Traverses Assisting in Transporting Refugees—French Channel Ports Now in Panic—Austrian Dreadnought Reported Burned Before Launching.

London, Oct. 15, 4:53 p. m.—The admiralty announced that the British cruiser Yarnmouth has sunk the German Hamburg-American line steamer Markomansia in the vicinity of Sumatra, and has captured and is taking into a harbor the Greek steamer Postpolis. Both the Markomansia and the Postpolis have been reported as previously acquired by the German navy.

The Yarnmouth has also captured a steamer of 4,505 tons and was engaged in the Hamburg service.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE HAS ANOTHER CAPTURED

London, Oct. 15, 9:45 p. m.—A despatch to Liverpool from Gibraltar says the Hamburg-American line steamer Grace, which was sailing from New York August 27 for Cadiz, was a vessel of 2,799 tons.

The last records of the steamer Grace give her as sailing from New York August 27 for Cadiz. She is a vessel of 2,799 tons.

CAPTURED SCHOONER AND WIRELESS PLANT.

London, Oct. 15, 4:56 p. m.—The admiralty announces that the administration of the Bismarck Archipelago, which was the seat of the German administration of the islands.

SAY SPIES SET FIRE TO AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT.

Trieste, via Havre, Oct. 15.—A new Austrian dreadnought, just completed, whose launching was scheduled for this afternoon, bringing refugees, was very much alarmed at the coup, undoubtedly executed by spies.

The entire shipyard was under military patrol today. The government is very much alarmed at the coup, undoubtedly executed by spies.

STREAMERS NO LONGER CALL AT OSTEND.

Folkstone, England, Oct. 15, by way of London, 6:55 p. m.—The cross-channel steamers which have been busy for days past transporting refugees from Ostend, which port is now closed owing to the approach of the Germans, are being employed now in bringing refugees from Dunkirk and Calais. These refugees are Belgians who succeeded in getting to France from their own country, and owing to the panic feeling in the French coast, are now just as anxious to come to England.

The Leopold II, of the regular Ostend line, which left here last night, was warned not to enter Ostend, and proceeded to Dunkirk, where she remained until this afternoon, when the vessel returned to Folkstone.

Heavy fire could be heard at Dunkirk throughout the night, but it was said that the Germans were a long way from the town.

The Princess Hagar, which left Ostend yesterday with Belgian soldiers, who were landed at Calais, also arrived here this afternoon, bringing refugees, Calais, they reported, is filling up with people from the surrounding country and from Belgium. A fleet of fishing boats has also arrived, filled with passengers from coast ports. Three thousand Belgian wounded have arrived here. Some of them have no had their wounds dressed for a number of days.

TRAWLERS AID IN BELGIAN FLIGHT.

London, Oct. 15, 3 p. m.—As indicated by the panic among those leaving Ostend, more than a dozen trawlers arrived at Lowestoft, Suffolk, "wounded"

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Music, Cheers and Greetings Enliven Day of Arrival For Canadian Troops

Plymouth, England, Oct. 15, by way of London, 5:05 p. m.—More transports bearing the first Canadian contingent of troops arrived here today. Those which arrived yesterday are ranged in pairs in the harbor at Devonport, awaiting the order to discharge.

The music of bands mingled throughout the day with cheers and greetings, as the men hailed each other from ship to ship. Only a few, with official business, were allowed ashore.

Col. Sam Hughes in London Goes Direct to British War Office

London, Oct. 15.—(Gazette Cable)—Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defence for Canada, landed today from the White Star liner Cedric. On his arrival at Euston, he was driven direct to the War Office.

There were numerous callers tonight at the Savoy Hotel, expecting to find him there, but all were disappointed.

WARSAW FILLED WITH REFUGEES

Peasants Flee from Portions of Russian Poland Ravaged by Germans—Times' Military Critic Discusses Invasion of England—Salute to Wounded Belgian Colonel in London Streets—The German Creed.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette)

Warsaw, Oct. 15.—(Despatch to the London Standard)—Thousands of fugitives crowd the city. They come from all parts of Poland but principally the frontier towns and villages which the Germans have been ravaging now for more than six weeks. It reads one's heart to hear of the sufferings of these poor creatures, mostly Jews, but with a considerable sprinkling of Poles and Lithuanians.

Every available hall, every empty warehouse is filled with them. They must have shelter and food, and Warsaw has risen heroically to the task of providing them with the necessities.

Yet how they suffer and what a struggle it is for their existence. My first visit was to the largest hall in Warsaw, called the Swiss Valley, where large philharmonic concerts usually are held, and in ordinary times it is a gathering place of society. It is now converted into a refuge for 600 or 700 homeless fugitives who have left all behind them and fled in terror, frequently on foot for many miles, and carrying their possessions on their backs. The majority are old men, women and children.

London Scottish Regiment Salutes Belgian Colonel With Arm in Sling

London, Oct. 15.—A picturesque incident illustrative of London in war time, occurred today on Victoria street. With banners playing martial airs, a company of the London Scottish Regiment was marching toward the nearby barracks when their captain spied among the crowds on the sidewalk a little Belgian colonel of cavalry in gold lace uniform, but with his left arm in a sling. He was gazing with eager curiosity upon the brassy lads in kilts. The captain promptly saluted the Belgian and then gave the command: "Eyes right," whereupon the company passed before the little colonel as if he was their reviewing officer. The compliment brought tears to the colonel's eyes. He stood rigidly absolutely until the last of the column had gone by.

"True Spirit of Christ" To Destroy Families of Enemies

London, Oct. 14.—The Standard publishes the following from its Copenhagen correspondent: "A member of the German Reichstag, a priest by the name of Heim writes to the Vossische Zeitung: 'It is true that our soldiers shot every French and Belgian soldier, man, woman and children alike, and that they destroyed their habitations. That anybody who regards this as contrary to the teachings of Christianity only shows that he does not possess the faintest understanding of the true spirit of Christ.'

"The other rebels within the union, having openly declared themselves, the government considers itself not obliged to deal gently with them, out of consideration for certain Dutch people who, even though they are not strong supporters of the government, are said to have drawn the line at rebellion."

The government also is adopting stern measures by arresting prominently men who are suspected of sowing sedition, charging them with high treason."

General Hertog, leader of the opposition, who has been one of General Botha's most bitter opponents, has placed his services at the disposal of the premier.

Times Military Critic Tells Why England Should Be Prepared

London, Thursday, Oct. 15.—The Times military correspondent in his discussion this morning of the prospect of a German attempt to invade England, says: "Now that the war is reaching the climax of its violence we must anticipate that all the living forces of Germany will be thrown into the conflict and that the German navy will no longer remain inert. We must expect to be attacked at all points, and must not rest under any comforting illusions that we shall not be assailed."

"As an attack upon us can have no serious object unless the intention is to land an expedition in England for the purpose of compelling us to sign a disastrous peace, it is well we should look the situation calmly in the face and reckon up not only Germany's power to do us harm, but also our power of resistance and the means for improving it."

"From a soldier's point of view the naval defence of a country situated as the British are today, presents difficulties which not even a marked preponderance in offense can with absolute assurance overcome. The length of our coast, the absence of our best troops overseas, the want of a national army, which is still only in the forming, the submarine menace which keeps our grand fleet often far from the ultimate decisive point, the Zeppelins, the mines, and other conditions which are more or less novel throw upon Sir John Jellicoe a burden of responsibility which no one must undertake."

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MARITZ LOSES 80 FOLLOWERS IN SKIRMISH

General Brits, Sent to Relieve Rebel of Command, Wins First Engagement.

GENERAL BOTHA TAKING THE FIELD

General Herizog, Opposition Leader and Premier's Bitter Opponent Offers His Services in Quelling Rebellion—Many Boer Officers and Soldiers Volunteer in Botha's Army—Stern Measures to Put Down Sedition.

London, Oct. 16, 2:30 a. m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Cape Town says that Colonel Brits, the officer appointed by Gen. Botha, premier and commander-in-chief of the Union forces, to take over command of the rebel, Lieutenant Col. Solomon Gerardus Mettze, reports that one of his patrol has engaged a part of Maritz's force at Rietveld, and taken eighty prisoners.

Cape Town, via London, Oct. 15, 10:15 p. m.—As a result of Colonel Maritz's rebellion in the northwest of the Cape provinces, General Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, and commander of the troops of the union, taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do, General Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commandos, organized on the old burgher line, which are affiliated with regiments trained by the union defence forces.

Commandants, field cornets and burghers who served under General Botha in the South African war are rallying to his call in tremendous numbers. He has intended to do, General Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commandos, organized on the old burgher line, which are affiliated with regiments trained by the union defence forces.

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BRITISH M. P. AND BROTHER SHOT BY A TURK

When Attending Funeral of King of Roumania—Both Wounded, One Seriously.

London, Oct. 16.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Bucharest says:

"Noel Buxton (member of the British parliament for North Norfolk) and his brother, Charles Boden Buxton, some of Sir Thomas Buxton, former governor of South Australia, who had been in Roumania to confer with Bulgarian politicians regarding Bessarabia's attitude toward the European war, were both shot today by a young Turk, Pachel Hassan."

"The Buxtons were traveling in an automobile with a woman of the name of former Bulgarian premier, to attend the funeral of the King of Roumania, when Pachel fired four shots at the party from a revolver. One of the Buxtons was shot through the lung. The other was only slightly wounded."

"The assassin was arrested. It appears that he had just arrived here from Salonica."

The correspondent says it is believed that the wound of neither man is dangerous. He does not say which one of the brothers was shot through the lung.