

## GERMANS HURLED BACK FROM TRENCHES BY ALLIED ARMY

### OFFICIAL STATEMENTS POINT TO VICTORY FOR ALLIES IN THE NORTH

#### French Reports of Satisfactory Nature and Tell of Advances Through Terrific Fire-- Germans Still Holding the Canal on Yser River.

#### FRENCH.

Paris, Oct. 22, 11.10 p. m.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight reports a continuation of the great battle between the sea and La Basse, in which the Belgians and the allies are holding their ground. Between Arras and the Oise the Germans have met with similar opposition.

The text follows:

"The activity which the enemy displayed yesterday did not slacken today's battle. Between the sea and La Basse the battle has continued with just as great violence, without the Germans being able to force back the Belgian army or the French and British troops.

Similarly, between Arras and the Oise, the enemy had made determined efforts, which have at no point been crowned with success. "In the Argonne region we have made progress between St. Hubert and La Four de Paris.

"To the north of Verdun we have gained ground at Heumont and Brabant on the Meuse. In the Woëvre region we have repulsed an attack on Champlon."

#### GERMAN.

Berlin, Oct. 22, by way of Amsterdam and London, 8.30 p. m.—The German war office makes public the following despatch received from General Headquarters of the army dated this (Thursday) forenoon:

"The fighting on the Yser Canal still continues. Eleven British war vessels assist the enemy's artillery.

"East of Dixmude the enemy was repulsed. Our troops have advanced successfully in the direction of Ypres.

"The battles to the northwest of Lille are very severe but the enemy is slowly retreating along the whole line.

"Fierce attacks from the direction of Toulon Heights, south of Thiesscourt, were repulsed with heavy losses to the French.

"The fact is the British admiral commanding the fleet off Ostend wanted to bombard the town but finally was persuaded by the Belgian authorities to abstain.

"In the northeastern theatre our troops are pursuing the retreating enemy in the direction of Ossowitz (Russian Poland). Several hundred prisoners and machine guns were taken.

"Near Warsaw and elsewhere in Russian Poland, after several days of battle, no fighting was reported yesterday. The situation is still in a state of evolution."

Berlin, Oct. 22, via London (10.25 p. m.)—An official announcement issued tonight from chief headquarters, says:

"On the Yser Canal heavy fighting is still in progress. The enemy was reinforced by artillery fire from the sea at a point to the northwest of Nieuport, but in the engagement a British torpedo boat was put out of action by our artillery.

"Fighting continues to the west of Lille, and here also our troops have assumed the offensive and have repulsed the enemy at several points."

"The English have lost several machine guns.

"No decision has yet been reached in the eastern theatre of the war."

#### RUSSIAN

Petrograd, Oct. 22.—The official communication issued by General Headquarters tonight says:

"The rapid retreat of the Germans from Warsaw continued. The bombardment by the enemy's heavy artillery has caused no essential damage to the fortifications of Ivangorod or the bridges.

"In Galicia desperate engagements are still being fought. During the advance in the region between Przemyśl and the Vistula we captured more than thirty officers, 2,000 soldiers and many rapid-fire guns. To the south of Przemyśl, the Russian operations are developing, also with success."

### CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF REPORTED TO BE DYING

#### Lt. General Count Helmuth Von Moltke Dangerously Ill According to Private Letter Received in Amsterdam — Attempting to Keep News Secret.

London, Oct. 23, 12.10 a. m. — A private letter received in Amsterdam from a high official in Berlin says Lt. Gen. Count Helmuth Von Moltke, chief of the German staff, is dying, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent.

"Everything, the correspondent adds, is being done to keep the news secret. Gen. Von Moltke is suffering from an affection of the liver. The cure he was undergoing was interrupted in July by the German mobilization. He has now had to leave Em-

peror William's headquarters, Gen. Von Falkenhayn, the Prussian minister of war being left in charge.

"Many German officers ascribe the check to the German advance to the forced retirement of Gen. Von Moltke."

#### GERMANS RETREATING.

Amsterdam, Oct. 22, via London, 10.50 p. m.—The Telegraaf says the Germans are retreating from Middelkerke, on the North Sea, midway between Ostend and Westende.

### NAVAL ASSISTANCE TO ARMIES IS EFFECTIVE

#### Report of Admiralty Tells of Splendid Work of Long Range Guns on Monitors off Belgian Coast—Blow up Ammunition Train.

London, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of the Admiralty issued tonight the following statement on the operations of the British warships in co-operation with the Allied army on the Belgian coast:

"On October 18, requests for naval assistance were made to the Admiralty by the Allied commanders. In consequence, a naval flotilla, amounting to a large number of powerful long-range guns, supporting the left of the Belgian army, and firing against the right of the German attack, which they were, by their position, able to enfilade.

"The Germans replied by shells from their heavy guns, but, owing to the superior range of the British marine artillery, practically no damage has been done.

"Three monitors, which were building in British ports for Brazil, and were acquired on the outbreak of the war, have proved to well suited to this class of operation. A heavy bombardment on the German flank has been maintained without intermission since the morning of the nineteenth, and is being continued today.

"Observation is arranged from shore by means of naval balloons, and all reports indicate that substantial losses have been inflicted upon the enemy, and that the fire is well directed and effective against his batteries and heavy guns.

"Yesterday a considerable explosion, probably of an ammunition wagon, followed upon a naval shot. The naval losses have so far been very small, considering the damage and the important assistance rendered to the Belgian land force.

"All reports received by the Admiralty show the courage and determination with which the Belgians, animated by the King in person, is defending the last few miles of Belgian soil.

"The naval operations are under the command of Rear Admiral, The Hon. Horace L. A. Hood."

### BATTLE OFF HELIGOLAND DESCRIBED IN REPORT

London, Oct. 22, 10.05 p. m.—The reports of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, Rear Admiral Arthur Henry Christian and other officers of the British navy who took part in the battle off Heligoland on August 28, issued tonight, show that while the Germans did not succeed in destroying any British ships, they fought with great determination, and that before the arrival of the cruisers the situation, in the words of Vice Admiral Beatty, "appeared critical."

It was in this battle that three German cruisers, the Mainz, the Koeln and the Adalton, and two German destroyers were sunk.

The British fleet, when it went into action, was only 25 miles from two German naval bases, and the ships were manoeuvred in the hope of bringing the main German fleet out, but without success. The British were, however, attacked by submarines, destroyers and light cruisers, and one British cruiser, the Arcturion, which had only been out of the builder's hands 48 hours, was rather severely handled, and after the action was over had to be taken in tow.

Vice Admiral Beatty commanded the first battle cruiser squadron and first light cruiser squadron, while Rear Admiral Christian commanded the destroyers and the Arcturion.

A special report was also issued tonight on the work of the submarines since the commencement of the war. It says that three hours after the outbreak of the war, two submarines, unaccompanied, carried out a reconnaissance in Heligoland, Bight, and "returned with useful information."

Submarines also stood guard night and day while the expeditionary force was being transported to the continent, and have been incessantly employed on the enemy's coast, in Heligoland Bight and elsewhere, and, says the report, "have obtained much valuable information regarding the composition and movements of his patrols. They have occupied his waters and reconnoitered his anchorages and while so engaged have been subjected to skilful and well executed anti-submarine tactics, hunted for hours at a time by torpedo craft, and attacked by gun fire and torpedoes."

Submarines took part in the Heligoland battle, but conditions were not favorable, the visibility being low, and the sea calm, and no opportunity offered at closing with the German cruisers within torpedo range.

Reference is made to the E-9's sinking of the German cruiser Hela and destroyer S-128. Dealing generally with the use of these craft, the report says:

"Against an enemy whose capital ships have never, and whose light cruisers have seldom, emerged from their fortified harbors, the opportunities of delivering submarine attacks have necessarily been few, and on one occasion only—prior to September 13—has one of our submarines been within torpedo range of a cruiser during daylight hours."

A large number of officers are recommended for orders and promotion, Commander Max Horton, of the E-9, for both.

submarines striking at the North Sea fleet.

Another report concerns a German wireless station near Loch Lomond. It is said to be a sending station, which is as difficult to discover as a receiving station, with its poles and wire antennas, is easy to locate. Messages have been intercepted constantly, but all efforts to find the apparatus have failed, so the rumor runs.

Some shipping men believe a story that the Oceanic was struck by a torpedo from a submarine, and ran upon the rocks of the Scottish coast to save the crew.

Such reports as these spread always during war times, but the suppression of news by the British censors leads to more than the customary crop of rumors.

### REPORT GERMANS HAD A SUBMARINE BASE ON UNINHABITED ROCKS

London, Oct. 14 (Correspondence)—British war vessels discovered, raided and destroyed a German submarine base in one of the uninhabited rocks of the Shetland Islands in the North Sea, according to a report from Scotland. It is said that there was a large stock of oil, battery plates and extra torpedoes stored there for the use of

#### Hardest Kind of Fighting Continues in Northern Area where Belgians, Led by King Albert in Person, are Putting Up Game Fight --- Germans in Repeated Attacks on British and French Positions Meet With Tremendous Loss -- Russians Claim Brilliant Victory in Poland, Capturing Numerous Prisoners and Supplies -- Indian Troops Will be On Firing Line in Few Days is Believed Now.

### RUSSIANS ALL READY TO ADVANCE

#### Victory Before Warsaw Turning Point in the Tide -- Forward Movement all Along Line.

London, Oct. 23, 2.06 a. m.—Telegraphing from Petrograd the Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"The latest Russian success cannot be described as a decisive blow, but it may easily prove to be the turning point in the hostilities. It is clear that the German advance toward the Vistula coincided with the virtual completion of the Russian preparations for carrying the war definitely into the enemy's country."

"By pursuing the retreating Germans the Russians will not be merely following up a local success but taking the first step in the execution of a pre-arranged plan for the fulfillment of which the necessary degree of preparedness has only recently been attained."

"The participation of Siberian troops in the operations shows that Russia has concentrated at the front her best forces from the most distant portions of the empire and it may now be expected that the operations will take the form of a steady Russian advance right along the line."

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### DISGUISED AS WOUNDED SOLDIER

#### Tells How Lord Kitchener Returned to England After War Trip to France.

Winnipeg, Oct. 22.—N. G. White, consul for the Peruvian government at Vancouver, reached Winnipeg today on his way home from London.

He says that Lord Kitchener returned from his trip to France disguised as a wounded soldier. He says that wire netting has been placed over and around the London post office and many other buildings in the capital to protect them against bombs. He tells of the darkness of the streets of London, which are almost black at night, and how the sky is momentarily scored with flashing searchlights on the outlook for Zeppelins.

"It is fully believed in London," says Mr. White, "that an attack will be attempted by Zeppelins, but there is no great feeling of apprehension on this score. It is expected that the foggy weather at this time will make such an attempt impossible and at the same time they are fully prepared for the Germans."

"My brother-in-law is in the Intelligence Office," said Mr. White, "and I got first hand information from him about Kitchener's clever disguise when crossing the channel. This fact is little known in England."

### CANADIANS IN OLD COUNTRY.

London, Oct. 22.—Major and Mrs. Hamilton Gault, of Montreal, registered at Claridge's Hotel today Harold Spence of Montreal is at the British Empire Club. Captain and Mrs. Walker Hall of Toronto have arrived at Pond Farm Camp, Salisbury Plains.

There has been no cessation of the battle in Belgium and Northern France. All the official communications declare that the fighting is of the fiercest character and that the British warships continue to aid the allies on land with heavy shelling from their guns. One report has it that the British fleet is being assisted by a French squadron.

The British Admiralty praises the work of the warships and reports great damage to the Germans from their fire. It adds that the naval losses have been small and that the German artillery is having difficulty in finding the range. The operations of the British warships are under the direction of Rear Admiral Hood.

On the other hand Germany officially reports that a British torpedo boat destroyer off the Belgian coast has been put out of action by the German shells, and refers optimistically to the progress of the battle along the whole front.

Evidently the Germans are taking a strong offensive, because the French official communication, in referring to the violent engagement which has been going on for several days, says that the Germans have not been able to force back either the Belgian army or the Franco-British troops.

From Petrograd comes a reiteration of the official report that the Germans are continuing their hasty retreat from Warsaw, and that desperate engagements are being fought in Galicia.

Emperor William and the German headquarters staff have retreated from Czenstochowa, Russian Poland, into Silesia, according to a London Daily News despatch from the Russian capital.

The Prussian Diet has passed war bills carrying an appropriation aggregating \$375,000,000.

In an address before the Prussian Diet, Herr Del Brueck, the Imperial Vice Chancellor, after declaring that Germany had been forced into the war by the hatred and envy of her neighbors, said that "Germany will not lay aside her arms until she has gained a victory that will guarantee lasting peace."

Large numbers of Germans and Austrians have been taken from London and interned in the detention camps, and an echo of the threatened invasion of the British Isles by Zeppelin balloons is found in the fact that Westminster Abbey has been insured against damage from airship attacks.

A private letter received in Amsterdam says that Lt. General Von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, is dying.

London, Oct. 22 (9.10 p. m.)—The hardest kind of fighting continues in West Flanders and Northern France between the German troops, which have been reinforced by virtually all the German forces in the occupied portions of Belgium, and the French, British and Belgian armies, which are aided by British warships.

Along the coast the Yser River still divides the contending forces. either side, apparently, has been able to make any advance, but in the interior, according to a German report issued tonight, the Allies are retiring from several important positions.

This statement of the Germans, however, is contradicted by the French communication issued in Paris this afternoon, which says the Allies have not been moved, despite the very violent attacks of the invaders.

It is the same all along the long front extending from the North Sea to the Swiss border. Each side claims to have repulsed the attacks of the other or to have made slight progress at various points.

Apparently the great battle is still a long way from its conclusion, the contending armies seemingly being so near equal in strength that neither can force the other back, pierce the front or get around the wings. To the military observers here the question seems to be which commander can secure the greater number of reinforcements and bring them up to a critical point at the right moment.

RUSSIAN VICTORY

In Poland, in the preliminary battle at least, things have moved a little more quickly. The Russians report that they have been able to drive back the first German offensive movement against the Polish capital, Warsaw, and the fortress of Ivangorod. All the Russian accounts refer to this as a great victory, and say that the Germans, besides losing many prisoners and guns, have left large quantities of ammunition and provisions in the trenches they had prepared for their defence.

German headquarters heretofore had made no reference to this battle, but today it says that after several days of battles no fighting was reported yesterday. Apparently there has been more fighting on

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