

MANY TEUTONS ARE BEING CAPTURED BY RUMANIAN FORCES

Violent Battles in Progress at Many Points on Front.

FOE'S ATTACKS REPELLED

Enemy Forced Back More Than 1,000 Yards in the Buxen Valley.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The communication issued today by the Rumanian war office reports the renewed Allied offensive as progressing successfully at nearly all points on the Transylvania front. Many prisoners have been taken. In the Oltuz valley violent attacks and counter-attacks continue. In the Buxen valley the advanced enemy lines were forced back more than 1,000 yards.

Rumanian Report.

The Rumanian communication says: "On the northern and northwestern fronts there has been artillery activity to the west of Tulgheș and Bucac. The enemy attacks were repulsed. We took ninety prisoners.

"In Belows we also took two officers and 45 prisoners.

"In the Trous valley fighting continues. Up to the present we have taken one officer and 100 men prisoners.

"In the Uzul valley all enemy attacks have been sanely repulsed beyond the frontier.

"In the Oltuz valley both attacks and counter-attacks continue with the same violence. We have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, capturing three officers and 100 men.

"In the region of Verancy minor engagements took place to the west of the frontier.

"The enemy has been repulsed in the Buxen (Buxen) valley. Our artillery dismantled an enemy gun and forced the advanced lines to be withdrawn one kilometre.

"To the north of Table Butzi there have been artillery duels.

"Calm prevails at Bratocsa and Predeal. At Predeal there has been an intense artillery duel and violent engagements at Mateias. We took four machine guns and made some prisoners.

"In the All valley we repulsed an enemy attack on Mont Robul and made several prisoners. We also captured two machine guns.

"On the Jil front calm has reigned. The enemy's artillery has violently bombarded the Orsova front."

Allies Are Confident.

Only the crushing superiority in heavy artillery and machine guns of the Germans succeeded in driving back the Rumanians from Transylvania, the Times correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs under date of Thursday. The Rumanians were powerless in the face of the enemy's fire, but counter-attacked all the time.

Germans Desperate.

The dispatch, filed before the Germans had penetrated the Trebing Pass, adds that "the Germans are now making desperate efforts to break through the Predeal Pass and the Buxen Valley, which is of enormous importance on account of the oil fields, while by penetrating the second they hope to seize the important railway

centre of Buzeu, and cut the rail communication between Bucharest and Galatz. Confidence prevails that the threatened danger will be averted.

Falkenhayn's Danger.

"Falkenhayn's offensive in Transylvania has a very strong resemblance to Hottelendorf's disastrous push in the Trentino with this difference, that Falkenhayn has got only half as many troops at his disposal, and has no such base as the formidable Trentino fortifications to fall back upon."

Thus the German bid for the Carpathian Alps, yesterday up to me by a Rumanian diplomat, who added that the Rumanian general staff had adopted all necessary measures for preventing the enemy's invasion of the country.

Falkenhayn, said he, could not hope to invade Rumania with his present army. Any attempt of the kind would lead to disaster because the enemy would find himself taken in a cul de sac by superior Russo-Rumanian forces.

ITALIANS BREAK AUSTRIAN LINE ON TRENT FRONT

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Last Resistance of the Enemy Forced to Give.

STRONG REDOUBT TAKEN

Two Counter-Attacking Columns Almost Destroyed by Battery Fire.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Via London.—Italian troops on Monte Pasubio, in the Trentino, yesterday broke the last Austro-Hungarian line of resistance in the region between Cosmagnon and Roite, says the Italian official statement issued today, and stormed the Austrian lines north of the summit of Pasubio. The text of the statement follows:

"On Monte Pasubio, after breaking the last resistance in the region between Cosmagnon and Roite, our troops yesterday stormed the enemy lines north of the summit.

"Following an effective artillery preparation the strong redoubt which the Austrians had built on a commanding position called the Tooth of Pasubio, was carried by assault.

Seventy-two prisoners and a quantity of arms and munitions were taken.

"Two strong enemy columns, which moved to the counter-attack, were allowed to advance within a few hundred yards of our lines, when they suddenly found themselves under the concentrated fire of our batteries and were almost destroyed. During the night the enemy attempted further attacks, all of which were driven off with heavy losses.

"Along the remainder of the front only artillery actions took place, enemy batteries firing a few shells on Asiago (Trentino) and Gorizia."

SOLDIERS VOTE MAY GIVE BOWSER SEAT

Likely to Have Last Place Among Vancouver Members.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 18.—The indications are that on the soldiers' vote taken in Canada, Hon. W. J. Bowser will win the sixth place among Vancouver's members-elect. At noon when adjournment was taken for luncheon, the premier was ahead of Patrick Donnelly, the sixth man on the civilian vote, by ten votes.

REDMOND LOSES IN HIS ATTEMPT TO PLACE THE BLAME

Accuses Government for the Troubles in Ireland.

WARM DEBATE FOLLOWS

Premier Asquith Declines To Recede From His Position.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In a vigorous speech, introducing a motion criticising the system of government in Ireland, John Redmond precipitated a long debate today in the House of Commons. The debate was participated in by Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George, Henry Edward Duke, T. P. O'Connor, Timothy Healy, and others, the members of the Government maintaining that the present system could not be changed at present, but would be at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Redmond's motion, defeated by a vote of 203 to 106, was as follows:

"That the system of government at present maintained in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles wherefore the Allies are fighting in Europe, and is, or has been, mainly responsible for the recent unhappy events and for the present state of feeling in that country."

Mr. Redmond moved his resolution in the presence of a crowded house. Among those in the gallery were Baron Wimborne, the lord-lieutenant, Baron Charles Dersford, Baron Pirie and Baron Stanfordham, King George's private secretary.

The Irish leader said it was undeniable that the situation in Ireland was full of menace and danger, and he contrasted this state of affairs with the genuine enthusiasm for the allies in Ireland at the beginning of the war. He proceeded to review the situation in detail.

Redmond's Solution.

"The whole situation can only be met by boldly grappling with the Irish situation," continued Mr. Redmond. "So long as the present state of government exists in Ireland, so long will the present excited and irritated public feeling exist; so long as the Irish people see that England, fighting for the rights of small nationalities in Europe, is maintaining by the martial law the Unionist Government against the will of the people of Ireland, no real improvement can be hoped for."

"Let the Government withdraw martial law, and put in command of the forces in Ireland a man who has not been connected with the unhappy transactions of the past. Let the administration of the defense of the realm act as stringent as they like, but animated by the same spirit and carried into effect by the same machinery as in Great Britain. Let the 500 untried prisoners be released. Let the penal servitude prisoners be treated as political prisoners, and above all let the Government take courage in its own hands and trust the Irish people once and for all by putting the home rule act in operation, and resolutely and on its own responsibility face any problems which that might entail."

Has Effect Abroad.

Mr. Redmond declared that present conditions were injuriously affecting the British cause throughout America and

the Dominions, especially at the present moment in Australia. As one who had honestly done his best and one who was prepared to continue honestly to do his best to win the war, no matter what the risks to his own popularity and influence might be, he begged the Government to harken seriously to his warning advice.

Mr. Redmond said the situation was full of menace to the hopes and aspirations of Ireland, and to a good understanding between Great Britain and Ireland, and full of menace to the highest interests of the Empire at the present moment.

What Ireland Has Done.

"My object is to ally, not to inflame, feeling, and to show how it is possible to save the situation," he continued. "I do not want to make a party speech and accordingly start my survey with the outbreak of the war."

"From the very first the efforts of the Nationalist leaders were thwarted and snubbed and looking back I am amazed at the success which under the circumstances attended their efforts. Ireland had 157,000 men in the army, of whom 52,000 were Catholics, and 10,000 in the heavy. Thirty thousand Nationalist volunteers had enlisted, and if it had not been for distrust of Ireland in the early phases of the war the number of volunteers would have been trebled."

Delay in Home Rule.

The Nationalist leader complained that the delay in putting the home rule bill on the statute book gave the opponents in Ireland an opportunity of saying that they were about to be cheated in their trade. The promise made by Premier Asquith as to the creating of an Irish army corps also had not been fulfilled, he said.

The difficult task of the Nationalists to popularize the army had been systematically thwarted, Mr. Redmond continued. The new national university was not allowed to organize an officers' training corps, while a number of privileges had been granted to Trinity University. He complained generally of the unsympathetic attitude of the war office in regard to various measures suggested to popularize recruiting in Ireland. Changes were made, but too late, he declared.

From Bad to Worse.

Taking each thing individually, he went on, the effect was small, but cumulatively the effect was enormous, and the undoubted enthusiasm at the beginning of the war began to die away. The final blow came in the formation of the coalition government, the speaker declared. From that day recruiting for the army had diminished, and recruiting of the Sinn Feiners had increased. From that day things went from bad to worse, and finally came rebellion.

"I am profoundly convinced that if the risings had been dealt with in the spirit with which Premier Borden dealt with the rising in South Africa, it would have meant the saving of the situation," Mr. Redmond went on. "Ireland was denounced because a couple of thousand men had attempted this mad rebellion—Ireland, who had not been trusted like South Africa; Ireland, who hadn't ten years' experience with free institutions, like South Africa."

Purpose of Administration.

Mr. Redmond asked what was the purpose of the Government in setting up a Unionist administration in Dublin, and what they proposed to do. Had the new chief secretary found a solution? Was it proposed to maintain martial law? He said he would do everything possible to maintain the Irish regiments at their full strength, but it was no use asking him to do the impossible. It was the duty of the Empire to remove all that made for bad faith and bad management, and settle Ireland on a basis of freedom and responsibility. Compulsion, he declared, would only aggravate the dif-



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25 Suits—Serges of black, blue, brown, green, etc., high or low collars, trimmed with good quality velvet, belted styles, with flaring skirt, fancy buttons, novelty styles to choose from. Values to \$20.00. Money-Saving Event...\$14.95

Many other lines of suit specials for this Money-Saving Event at...\$10.45, \$12.50 and \$13.50

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Fall Money-Saving Event—Trimmed Hats From \$2.75 to \$10

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London Advertiser

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fealty, and he asked that the Irish recruits enlisted in the United Kingdom should be sent to Irish regiments.

Chief Secretary Replies.

Henry Edward Duke, the chief secretary of Ireland, replying to Mr. Redmond, said he recognized that underlying Mr. Redmond's speech was a desire that Ireland should play a part worthy of the highest traditions of her countrymen in this great struggle.

The real question, he continued, with which this country and Ireland were confronted was whether when Great Britain was fighting for her existence, Ireland, from one cause or another, should stand aloof.

Grounds of criticism which referred to mistakes and recruiting mismanagement were capable of remedy, he added, and Mr. Lloyd George, the secretary of state, was particularly qualified to deal with them.

Martial Law Still Needed.

Mr. Duke said that 500 men still interned for participation in the Irish uprising were ring-leaders, and he asked: "Do the Nationalists desire 500 trials for treason, with the consequences which would follow?"

The time had not come, he continued, when many of the interned men could safely be allowed to return to the country, and who had been able to offer security being released. There must be some restraint, he continued, on men from the southwest, who took part in or sympathized with the rebellion, and if nothing better could be devised martial law would have to be continued.

Mr. Duke in Dublin, Mr. Duke declared, could not be regarded as a spokesman for the Government to accept the prescriptions of Mr. Redmond. The secretary said he sympathized with the Nationalists' disappointment in the delay of the application of the home rule act, but declared that the real obstacle was the disagreement among Irishmen themselves, and that the British system of administration could not be blamed. He pleaded strongly for a voluntary settlement of the Irish problem.

In regard to martial law, the Government must bide its time, he added. It must withdraw every restriction as soon as possible, but its paramount duty was to secure every law-abiding subject of Ireland protection by every means at its command.

O'Connor Calls It Coercion.

T. P. O'Connor said that Secretary

Duke's speech simply meant coercion, more coercion, and still more coercion, but the whole history of Ireland proved that coercion was useless. The present administration of Ireland, Mr. O'Connor asserted, was incompatible with the principles for which the Entente Allies are fighting. The Government, he said, could not enter with clean hands the peace which he prayed and believed would follow the Irish victory, unless Ireland was pacified.

After Mr. O'Connor had spoken, John P. P. Rawlinson, Unionist for Cambridge University, moved amendment to Mr. Redmond's motion, as follows:

"Having regard for the importance to the United Kingdom or Ireland, combining with the rest of the Empire in presenting a united front to the enemy, it is not desirable at the present time to discuss controversial matters of domestic policy."

John Norton Griffith, Unionist, having expressed the opinion that it would be impracticable to attempt to apply coercion in Ireland, Premier Asquith, rising, admitted that there had been a regrettable mistake and blunder in recruiting in the early stages of the war and said that Mr. Redmond's suggestions for filling up with Irishmen the wasted ranks of the gallant Irish division would receive the most careful and sympathetic attention. No man had rendered more constant, loyal, or effective service in recruiting, he declared, than the Irish leader.

Repudiating the allegation that Dublin Castle was being run by a Unionist administration, the premier said it must be remembered that they were dealing with a provisional, and he hoped, a transitory situation. Martial law in the commonly-accepted sense was not being applied to Ireland and the desired ends could be secured by different means, nobody would be more anxious to adopt them than the Government. He did not consider it safe, in view of the possible recrudescence of recent events, to dispense with the existing safeguards, but the Government was desirous at the earliest possible moment to revert to normal conditions.

Storm Over Prisoners.

Turning to the question of the Irish prisoners, some stormy passages occurred. Mr. Asquith promised that those detained should be liberated at the moment it was considered safe to do so.

The Nationalist member, Alfred

Byrne, representing a division of Dublin, shouted: "They are starving!"

Any comment brought to the notice of the home secretary, said Mr. Asquith, would receive immediate attention. Timothy Healy interrupted, saying: "He is the hardest-hearted jailer we ever had."

"The honorable gentleman," replied the premier, "knows that that description is not applicable to the home secretary. Let him produce his facts."

Mr. Healy shouted: "It is idle to do so. Let the American ambassador visit the prison."

Will Not Force Issue.

"If the American ambassador will give himself the trouble," responded the premier, "I shall be most happy. I take nothing back of what I said on my return from my visit to Ireland with regard to the impossibility of forcibly imposing on any part of Ireland a form of government lacking their consent."

Nationalist cries of, "What are you doing now?"

In conclusion, the premier said that the atmosphere now existing in Ireland could only be dispersed by an agreed settlement. He believed there was no party, no sane politician in Great Britain, who would not welcome with joy such an agreement, and co-operate whole-heartedly therein, and he prayed it might be soon reached.

The premier's speech was received with manifest signs of disapproval by the Nationalists.

Devine Is Sarcastic.

Joseph Devine, Nationalist for West Belfast, regretted that he was unable to congratulate the prime minister on a single suggestion toward solving the Irish problem or a single word of sympathy with those endeavoring to preserve the constitutional movement in Ireland. The Government had handed over Irish affairs to Lord Lansdowne, Major Price and the editor of the Morning Post, and he suggested that that triumvirate should take over the work of recruiting in Ireland, and see whether they would succeed. The Government could get all the men it wanted in Ireland, he declared, if home rule was Devine.

Address by Lloyd George.

David Lloyd George, secretary of state for war, said:

"At the most crucial period of recruiting, at the beginning of the war, some stupidities, which at times almost looked like malignance, were perpetrated in Ireland and were beyond belief. It is very difficult to recover a

lost opportunity of that kind where national susceptibilities have been offended and original enthusiasm killed."

Every effort, he continued, was being made to keep Irishmen in Irish regiments, and only in cases of military emergency were Irishmen drafted into non-Irish regiments. It was sorry to say that some of the Irish battalions of English regiments had ceased to be Irish in character.

The total number of recruits from Ireland since the outbreak of the war, said the war secretary, was 165,000, or 2½ per cent of the population, which was very low compared with the remainder of the United Kingdom and the Dominions.

Hopes for Harmony.

Looking at the urgency of the military problem, he hoped that the men of all parties would help Mr. Redmond to their utmost to solve his difficulties and create a better atmosphere in Ireland with regard to recruiting. He desired to see this gallant and warlike people brought back to their original temper at the outbreak of the war. Everybody in England and the men of all parties in Ireland should consider how to remove the causes of injustice, distrust and suspicion between the two races which rendered it impossible for them to co-operate.

"I believe it can be done," said the secretary. "Before beginning any controversy about recruiting in Ireland, I should like to see that considered. I am making this appeal as secretary for war because I know how vital it is that everything the Empire can do in every quarter should be summoned to our aid in this great struggle. Let us make it easy for Ireland to contribute its share to the war effort. Let everybody in Great Britain subordinate everything to securing the assistance of this great race. And I make the same appeal to Ireland."

Mr. Redmond's motion was defeated 203 to 106.

WINTER CARNIVAL GIVES WAY TO RECRUITING

Winnipeg Decides to Forego Amusements to Help in War.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 18.—Winnipeg has decided to give up the winter carnival ideas with its ice attractions and program of sports in favor of a campaign for recruiting and will spend the \$25,000 grant and subscriptions in that direction.