

GERMANS BALKED IN PLANS TO ADVANCE ON CALAIS AND OTHER FRENCH COAST PORTS

Under Pressure of Allies Are Forced to Evacuate Left Bank of Lys River ---Also Driven Back In Region Between Arras and Albert Where They Attempted To Work Around Left Wing of Allied Armies---Assaults On British and French Lacking In Force Which Marked Earlier Attacks In Northern France---Last Night Shows That Western Battle is Progressing Slowly But Surely In Favor of British and French and a Number of Gains are Reported---Muelhausen and Altkirch Re-taken By French.

Paris, Oct. 15, 11.10 p. m.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight says: "The news of the day indicates gains at several points along the front. "On the left wing, to the north of the Lys, we have taken Estaires. On the centre, to the north and east of Rheims, we have made an advance of nearly two kilometres (about a mile and a quarter). "On the heights of the Meuse, and in the Woevre region, we have made gains to the south of St. Mihiel and Marcheville."

London, Oct. 15, 7 p. m.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a message from Basel states that the French have re-occupied Altkirch and Muelhausen. The Germans, it is said, were compelled to use 150 motor cars to carry off their wounded. 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 glimpse 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 around 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 intimation 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 It is possible that they have withdrawn some of their troops from this position to strengthen their advance toward the coast, but this, it is considered, would be risky, as it might permit the allies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 Craonne, and to the northeast of the road from Berry-Au-Bac to Rheims and to the north of Prunay, in the direction of Belne, which is slightly to the southeast of Rheims; several German trenches have been carried.

SANG "TIPPERARY" AS THEY LEFT SINKING BOAT

Party of Britishers, On Way From Peru, to Join Army, Show Great Courage in Face of Impending Doom.

New York, Oct. 15.—All of the seventy-seven passengers aboard the steamer Metapan, sunk today at the entrance to Ambrose Channel, in collision with the steamer Iowan, were rescued. The Iowan, less seriously damaged, stood by, and her boats took two of the Metapan's passengers aboard. The remainder were transferred to rescuing craft, and landed in New York tonight. The extent of the damage to her could not be learned definitely, but passengers on the Metapan said her bow was badly bent and twisted. As, soon as it was seen that the steamer was sinking, Captain H. Spencer, of the Metapan, headed the vessel for shoal water, and ordered out the boats, and without confusion or undue excitement everybody was taken off the steamer.

A party of six young Britishers, on the way from Peru to England to join the army, were on the Metapan. These young men, their fellow passengers say, proved to be among the coolest of the lot. As their boat, among the last to leave, was lowered from the davits they joined in singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." Just as they were set afloat one of the women passengers was seen standing on the deck apparently afraid to go down. One of the Englishmen, Peter Heyworth, promptly climbed to the deck and taking the woman on his back, slid down the falls to the lifeboat. Officers of the steamer declined to discuss the accident until after they had reported to the officials of the United Fruit Company in New York.

ARCHBISHOP HOWLEY, OF Nfld., DIED LAST NIGHT

First Newfoundlander to Be Raised to Episcopal Dignity—A Historian and Public Spirited Citizen.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 15.—Archbishop Howley, Catholic Primate, died here this evening, aged seventy-one. He was the first Newfoundlander ever

PECULIAR ARRANGEMENT OF TRENCHES A FEATURE OF ALLIES' BATTLEFRONT

Not Side by Side, But in Irregular Line, Facing in Different Directions—Eye Witness Describes Recent Fighting in Northern France—Smokeless Powder Makes it Difficult to Detect Hiding Place of Enemy.

London, Oct. 15.—The Official War Information Bureau issues the narrative of an eye witness from the headquarters of the British army in France, supplementing his story of Oct. 13, of the movements of the British forces and the French armies in immediate touch with them. The narrative is dated October 13 and follows: "From Friday the 9th of October until Monday the 12th, so little occurred that a narrative of the events can be given in a few words. There has been the usual sporadic shelling of our little bases, and we will give in a few lines a summary of the fighting. On the night of the 10th the Germans made a fresh assault supported by artillery fire, against the point which has all along attracted most of their attention. "The attempt was again a costly failure, towards which our guns were able to contribute with great effect. "A Thrilling Encounter in Detail. "Details have now been received of an exciting encounter in detail. One of our aviators, on a few scouting monoplane flights, sighted a hostile machine. He had two rifles fixed on one side of his engine, and a machine gun on the other. He was flying at a height of 10,000 feet, and was about to be shot down when he saw another machine. He fired at it, and it was seen to be a hostile machine. He started a pursuit, and knew that owing to the position of the propeller of the machine he could not be fired at when astern of his opponent. At sixty yards range he fired one rifle bullet, towards which our guns were able to contribute with great effect. "A Thrilling Encounter in Detail. "Details have now been received of an exciting encounter in detail. One of our aviators, on a few scouting monoplane flights, sighted a hostile machine. He had two rifles fixed on one side of his engine, and a machine gun on the other. He was flying at a height of 10,000 feet, and was about to be shot down when he saw another machine. He fired at it, and it was seen to be a hostile machine. He started a pursuit, and knew that owing to the position of the propeller of the machine he could not be fired at when astern of his opponent. At sixty yards range he fired one rifle bullet, towards which our guns were able to contribute with great effect."

RALLYING TO SUPPORT OF BOTH TO FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH ENGLISH

South Africa Giving Remarkable Proof of Loyalty—Both Taking Field Earlier Than He Intended.

Cape Town, via London, Oct. 15.—As a result of Col. Maritz's rebellion in the northwest of the Cape Provinces, Gen. Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, and commander of the troops of the Union, is taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do. Gen. Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commandos, organized on the old Boer line, which are affiliated with regiments trained by the Union defence force. Commandants, Field Cornets and Burghers who served under Gen. Botha in the South African war are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political views, to fight alongside the English in defence of the Empire against which twelve years ago they were in arms. This fact has had a marked effect on wavering, who are now flocking to Botha's standard. The other side within the Union, having openly defied themselves, the government considers itself not obliged to deal 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 line at rebellion. The government also is adopting stern measures against prominent men who are suspected of sowing sedition, charging them with high treason. Gen. Hertzog has been one of Gen. Botha's bitter opponents, has placed his forces at the disposal of the premier.

FRENCH SOLDIER GETS 25 YEARS HARD LABOR FOR REFUSING TO WASH FEET

Colonel Orders All Company to Bathe Feet in Stream After Long March.

Paris, Oct. 15 (6.45 p.m.)—Four German prisoners, convicted by court martial of pillaging and house-breaking, were given severe sentences. Two, named Schrick and Bruggman, were ordered shot. A third, named Fabrezeah, was condemned to life imprisonment, and a fourth, of the name of Weber, was given ten years in prison.

Louis Duthier, a French soldier, twenty-five years of age, belonging to the Territorial Infantry, was sentenced to five years' labor on public works for having refused to obey the command of his lieutenant, to wash his feet in a stream when all the others of his company did so, after a march on an August day.

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MEMBER OF BR. PARLIAMENT SHOT BY TURK

Noel Buxton and Brother Fired on by Young Turk at Bucharest While on Diplomatic Mission.

London, Oct. 16, 2.15 a. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Bucharest says: "Noel Buxton (member of the British parliament for North Norfolk) and his brother, Charles Roderick Buxton, sons of Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, former governor of South Australia, who had been in Bulgaria to confer with Bulgarian politicians regarding Bulgaria's attitude toward the European war, were both shot today by a young Turk, Pachel Hassam. "The Buxtons were travelling in an automobile with a son of M. Gurechoff, 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. "The Buxtons had been acting as supply ships for the German cruiser Emden. The Emden has not been heard from since she sank a dozen British steamers in East Indian waters. "The Markomansia, which was of the Hamburg-American line, was taken and sunk in the neighborhood of Sumatra. "The Pontoporus, which is a Greek steamer, was taken to port."

COL. HUGHES IN LONDON; VISITS WAR OFFICE

London, 45, (Gazette Cable)—Colonel the Hon. Hugh Hughes, Minister of Militia Defence for Canada, landed today the White Star liner Cedric, his arrival at Euston, now being direct to the War Office. There were numerous callers tonight at the Savoy Hotel, expecting to find him there, all were disappointed.

AUSTRIETS HARD BLOW

Austrian next to Belgium, is said to have received the hardest knock over, has suffered another blow in damage done by fire to a wireless and several destroyers, were about completed at Monf. This fire was of an incendiary nature, and shows to what lengths the internal enemies will go to help the British. The battleship was to be launched Sunday, with its ceremony. The 1 cruiser Yarmouth has made a brilliant capture in the steamer Komamalia and Ponto-

MAY MAKE ANOTHER DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO REACH FRENCH CAPITAL

SAYS STATES UNPREPARED FOR A WAR

Rep. Gardner Asks for Investigation of Conditions From Military Standpoint.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution in the House today for an investigation of the preparedness of the United States for a war, offensive or defensive. It is a statement accompanying the document, Mr. Gardner, who has recently returned from Europe, declared that he was convinced that the German cause was an "unholy one," and moreover, a menace to the principles of democracy. He would visit defeat upon the Germans, nevertheless, it was essential that the United States recognize its military strength if the nation expects to resist high-handed measures in its day of necessity. "I have introduced this resolution to investigate the military status of the United States," said Mr. Gardner, in a statement accompanying the resolution, "because I know that a public search will open the eyes of Americans to a situation which is being concealed from them. The United States is totally unprepared for a war, defensive or offensive, against a real power. In my opinion the effect of the vast sums of money spent by Carnegie in his peace propaganda has been to blind Americans to the fact that our national security from a military point of view is undermined."

Commanders of Allied Armies Expect to See Germans Strike Another Powerful Blow To Gain Paris—Capture of Ypres By French Marks Shifting of Scene of Aisne Battle From Northern France to Belgium.

From the Battlefield, via Paris, Oct. 16, 12.09 a. m.—Infantry and cavalry, after a period of comparative inactivity, have been doing more fighting during the last few days than for several weeks.

Two thousand French cuirassiers have distinguished themselves by a daring feat in swimming the River Lys, where it flows deep and swift. They completely outwitted the Germans, who were waiting for them on the other side, with machine guns and heavy artillery.

The French horsemen made a long tour during the night. One man swam the river with a rope; then dragged over a cable which he attached to a tree. The others, holding to the rope, crossed singly with their horses through the swirling waters.

Arriving on the opposite bank, the French drew up in line and charged the German flank at Merville, driving the Germans back, and opening the way for the passage over the river of a division of allied infantry, who later occupied Estaires.

The present war differs from all previous wars, inasmuch as no one knows just when a battle begins and when it ends. What is now known as the Battle of the Four Rivers, the Scarpe, the Somme, the Oise and the Aisne, may be regarded as concluded, and a fresh stage of the operations begun with the fall of Antwerp and the renewed appearance of a strong allied army in Belgium territory, where it has made its presence felt by the capture of Ypres.

Meanwhile the siege of the German positions further south has become merely desultory, some parts of the line, where a perfect hail of shells is a daily occurrence five weeks ago, are now enlivened by artillery fire only at rare intervals. At one very important point today only thirty shells were fired throughout the entire day. The infantry on both sides, however, are kept constantly on the alert, although the allies have found it possible to reduce the strength of those actually on the firing lines.

The remainder of the very strong allied forces at these various points are kept in reserve within measurable distance, ready for any emergency. The cold and wet weather have made trench work very trying, but the allies are well provided with blankets and waterproof sheets. The soldiers are also combatting the cold by means of sheets of parchment, which they wear under their uniforms, and which are found to resist the cold well.

Many of the advanced German trenches appear to have been abandoned, and the allies were able to make much headway today where previously they had met with furious resistance. The idea prevails that the Germans are preparing to retire at the centre, and concentrate their energies further north, where it is supposed they intend to make another attempt to break the allies' line.

Both Sides Have Probably Been Reinforced. It appears evident that the commanders of both armies have been awaiting reinforcements where they are most needed, and, in the meantime, are feeling each other out.

The reason to believe that these fresh forces have arrived and have been assigned to their proper places, and a rapid development may be expected. The newly arrived German troops are thought to have come directly from Germany, and are composed of second and third reserves, who need a period of pulling together before going to the front.

The allied commanders expect the Germans to deliver another powerful blow, looking to the achievement of their one great objective—Paris. This is awaited with confidence in the power of the allied armies to respond with a vigorous counter blow.

RUSSIAN COLUMN DEFEATS GERMANS NEAR PRZEMYSL, TAKING 500 PRISONERS; RHEIMS CATHEDRAL AGAIN BOMBARDED

Petrograd, Oct. 15.—The Russian army issued the following statement today: "There is no change to report on the East Prussian and central Vistula fronts. "South of Przemyśl a Russian column engaged and defeated the Austrians, taking seven officers and 500 soldiers prisoners, and capturing many rapid-fire guns.

Turkey to Withdraw? A Central News despatch from Rome says: "According to a telegram from Constantinople, published here, Turkey has informed Germany that owing to lack of money she will have to demobilize her army.

London, Oct. 15, 4.56 p. m.—The Admiralty announces that the administrator at Rabaul, on Blanche Bay, in the Bismarck Archipelago, reports the capture of the German sailing vessel Comet, with a complete wireless telegraph equipment on board. The Bismarck Archipelago was occupied by a British naval force September 11. Rabaul is not far from the Herbertshöhe, which was the seat of the German administration of the islands. Amsterdam, Oct. 15, via London, 3.50 p. m.—The Telegraph today publishes the following despatch from Berlin: "The Prussian government will ask the Diet for a war credit of more than \$2,500,000,000. "Government work on the railways and highways will be proposed in order to cope with the unemployment situation, and to give relief to small at Ostend today."