

OF P.E.I.
OFFICIALLY
ED AS KILLED

ed midnight reveals the hero of the
it may fairly be expected, will be
wounded man under heavy fire. His
Cyde (N. S.) His name appears
back on duty.

a lance-corporal but he has proved
ceived. He is 28 years of age and
Sarah Ryer, Middle Cyde (N. S.)
sted.

ars in the list. Moss Gallant, of
in action. He was 26 years of age,
138 Elm avenue, Charlottetown (P.
among the slightly wounded in the
a member of the 3rd Battalion, R. C.
man.

Queens county (N. S.), 4th Battalion,
with regard to last Wednesday's Zepp-
fourteen killed and thirteen wounded.
ombs from a Zeppelin of Gunner
C. F. A. in the midnight casualty list,
air raid has reached fourteen, in-
red among the Canadians.

TREET, SYDNEY (C. B.) (Oct. 12),
illed in Action.

Lance Corporal John A. McLean,
utbar (B. C.)

WENTY-SIXTH BATTALION,
illed in Action.

MOSES GALLANT, 138 ELM AVE-
UE, CHARLOTTETOWN (P. E. I.)
ounded.

Sergeant Wm. C. Ryder, Middle Cyde
S.) (Now on duty).

lightly Wounded.

JOHN W. ROBERTS, CHIPMAN
N. B.)

WENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION,
ounded.

Lance Corporal Reuben Kilborn, Flem-
g (Sask.)

WENTY-NINTH BATTALION,
illed in Action.

Colin McDonald, Chilliwack (B. C.)

PRINCESS PATS.

Charles Parke, Beaconsfield (Que.)

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE
ffering From Shock.

Wm. Alexander Dalsell, Ireland.

FIRST CANADIAN MOUNTED
RIFLES.

ounded.

James Inglis, Scotland.

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRI-
GADE.

ounded by Wounds.

Driver Hildare Beaulieu, Notre Dame
de Lac, Temiscouata county (Que.)

FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRI-
GADE.

ounded by Shell.

Gunner Chas. W. Chapman, Sioux
lookon (Ont.)

WENTY-NINTH BATTERY, C.F.A.
Killed by Bomb.

Gunner Charles G. Peterkin, West In-
les (from Zeppelin, Oct. 13).

Newfoundland List.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 13—The casual-
ties in the Newfoundland regiment to-
day are:

The Star-News

and The News

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RUSSIAN VICTORY BRINGS SPOT IN CAMPAIGN; ENGLISH WOMAN'S DEATH CALLS FOR REVENGE

BULGARIAN MOVEMENT PIERCING SERBIA NOT FAR FROM TEUTON ARMY

London, Oct. 21—The German armies, which for nearly fifteen months have been continuously fighting on one front or the other, are now on the offensive at three widely separated points—against Riga and Drinsk, in Serbia and in the Champagne district of France.

In the two former places they continue to make progress, but against the French their attacks of yesterday, delivered to the east of Rheims, met with a complete repulse, as did those of previous days.

While it was expected that the Austro-German onslaught in the north would be the most formidable, as a matter of fact the Bulgarian attack against the Serbians through the valleys from the east are proving the most dangerous. It is now definitely settled that the Bulgarians have cut the Saloniki-Nish railway to the north of Vranje, thus driving a wedge between the main Serbian army and the Anglo-French forces which landed at Saloniki.

There is another railway, which, branching off at Uskup, runs up the western side of Serbia, but it is a considerable way around, and besides, another Bulgarian army, which is now approaching Kumanovo, is threatening the junction at Uskup.

GRECIAN CABINET CONSIDERS OFFER.

With the rapid sweep westward of the Bulgarians, the peoples of the Allied countries are watching with keenest interest negotiations which are proceeding between their governments and the king and government of Greece. These negotiations are being carried on by the British foreign office, in behalf of the Allies. Having failed to convince Greece that it was her duty to ally with the Serbo-Greek treaty and help Serbia when she was attacked, the Allies have made a fresh offer to that country, including the cession by Great Britain of the island of Cyprus. This offer and an outline of possible financial help is now being considered by the Zaimis cabinet.

Should the negotiations fail, it is expected that Greece will be asked to demobilize, or clearly define her attitude.

Conversations are also proceeding with Rumania, which, it is understood, are in charge of the French foreign office.

Meanwhile, all the belligerents realize that the best way to influence the neutral states is to win a big victory. Austria, Germany and Bulgaria are trying to do this in Serbia, Germany, in Courland and France, Italy in Tyrol and Trentino and Russia near Slonim, which roughly is the centre of the eastern front, Volhynia and Galicia. Except for the German attack in France, all these are meeting with more or less success.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, in his attack on Riga, has reached Olai, which is half way between Riga and Mitau, and only a dozen miles south-west of the Baltic port. The German offensive extends along a front of about seventy miles, and the German flanking movement on the right has reached the Dyva river, thirty miles southeast of Riga, from which point the Dyvinsk-Riga railway is being bombarded.

RUSSIAN VICTORY OFFSET LOSSES.

As an offset to this, the Russians, by a dashing attack, have carried the German positions southeast of Baranovichi, an important railway junction east of Slonim on the Lida-Rovno railway, taking more than 3,000 prisoners, and, according to a German official admission, have continued their success on the Middle Sty, south of the Pripet marshes, in Volhynia, and Galicia.

According to Petrograd the Russians are not attempting to advance, but continue to thrust at the Austro-Germans, thus doing a lot of damage.

The Italian advance in Tyrol and Trentino is being carried out in conformity with the plan to relieve the pressure on Serbia. New successes are reported, and it is stated that a general forward movement is about to begin.

With the exception of a few German steamers which have escaped the submarines in the Baltic, the German flag, it is declared here, has now virtually been driven from the sea, even the fishing fleet in the North Sea having been forced to retire to the harbors as a result of the activity of British cruisers, which recently captured a large number of them in retaliation for the sinking of British trawlers by German submarines.

French Statement Meagre.

Paris, Oct. 21—The official communication issued by the war office tonight says:

There was no important action along the entire front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Except for a violent bombardment of our trenches to the north of Steenstraete, the day was calm.

King Ferdinand to Front.

Sofia, Oct. 21, via London—King Ferdinand has gone to the front, where he assisted in the artillery battles before Stachin, the capture of which position opened the way to Kumanovo.

Neutonic Advance Slow.

Berlin, Oct. 21, via London—The Austro-German army of invasion in Serbia is pushing back the Serbians over the entire front, although the Teutonic advance is slow. The war office stated today that the Serbians had been driven out of the strongly fortified positions near Ripanj. The Bulgarians also have made a further advance. The announcement follows:

"Western theatre of war:

"There were no incidents of special importance.

"Eastern theatre of war:

"Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Northeast of Mitau we occupied the bank of the Dyva from Borkowits to Beresembue. The booty taken up to the present time in the engagement in this district amounts to six machine guns and 1,723 prisoners.

"Army group of Prince Leopold:

"East of Baranovichi a Russian attack was repulsed by a counter-attack.

"Army group of General Von Linsingen: On the Sty in the region of Clartorsk, local engagements developed to a great extent. Part of a German division fighting there was forced by the numerical superiority of the enemy to retreat to a position further to the rear, where a few cannon which had been held in their positions to the last moment were lost. A counter-attack is proceeding.

"Balkan theatre:

"On the entire front the allied troops are slowly pursuing the retreating enemy. The Serbians have been driven in a

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Lord Kitchener wants every man he can get. Will you not be one of those that responds to your country's call?

The Earl of Derby also has addressed an appeal to employers to facilitate the enlistment of their employees. This appeal reads:

"While making a most earnest appeal to secure men under the voluntary system, I cannot help pointing out to employers what must be the alternative if I fail. If they will only realize their position and act under the voluntary system, as they would have to act under a compulsory one, the success of this present recruiting campaign is certain. I specially beg employers to assure any of their men who patriotically undertake the duties of a soldier that their places will be kept open for them to return to when the war ends."

HUNS ADMIT DEFEAT IN EAST

Division Retired, Leaving
"Some Cannon," is Berlin
Report

RUSSIANS FOILED ATTACK WITH GAS

Advance on German Positions Un-
earthed Receipts for Use of Chlor-
ine—Savage Fighting in Serbia
With Women and Children Slain on
Battlefields.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 21—The German advance on the Russian Baltic port of Riga, for possession of which a great battle has been under way for several weeks, has been carried forward further. The war office reported today that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army had occupied the bank of the Dyva river northeast of Mitau, from Borkowits to Beresembue.

Russian reports of successes on the central and southern end of the line receive confirmation in today's German statement.

German forces on the Sty were compelled to retreat, losing "some" cannon.

Gas Receipts Captured.

Petrograd, Oct. 21, via London, Oct. 21—The official communication given out by the war office today says:

"In the region of the Riga front there has been an artillery duel. A German offensive in the village of Olai on the Mitau road was repulsed. On the front-east of Olai there has been an incessant cannonade.

"Our Ilyamouretz aeroplanes threw dozens of bombs on the outskirts of Olai, causing, according to reliable reports, great damage to the railway and enemy stores. In the region of Olai our troops brought down a German aeroplane. The aviators were killed.

"In the region of the village of Palkamen, east of Olai, the Germans, under cover of a cloud of smoke, made four unsuccessful attacks.

"In the region of Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, and on the front of the village of Tscherny, southeast of Palkamen, the Germans, after stubborn fighting, were repulsed. We took 200 prisoners, and captured 400 rifles and 20 machine guns.

"When we captured the German and Austrian positions in the region southeast of Baranovichi it was found that the enemy was preparing to use asphyxiating gas against our troops. Receipts full of gas were found in the region of Olai.

"South of the Pripet marshes we took by assault a series of villages on the left bank of the Sty below Bafalovka. On the occupation of the village of Komotova we captured over 400 soldiers and two machine guns.

"German counter-attacks in the region of Kolkki were repulsed with heavy losses. In the region north of the village of Lak-Van there have been engagements with Kurds. On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged."

Bloody Fighting in Serbia.

Rome, Oct. 21—Warfare that makes even the seasoned veterans of Russian campaigns shudder is being waged in Serbia. It is hardly war, it is annihilating.

From German sources comes the story of how stubbornly the Serbians are defending their country against the invaders. They are fighting like fatalists.

Women are on the battle line side by side with the men. Boys and girls are every private citizen, male and female, capable of bearing arms. Few prisoners are taken. It is a fight to the death.

Inch by inch that is gained by Teuton and Bulgarian is captured at a frightful cost, as deathly to the invaders as to the defenders. All of the energies of General Mackensen are being put to the test. His Galician campaign was a child's play compared with this desperate attempt to cross Serbia.

Twice the German commander has asked for reinforcements. Three new army corps, 120,000 men, have already arrived from Germany. But they are not really reinforcements; they merely suffice to fill up the gaps that have been made by the Serbians in their desperate defence.

The German losses have been enormous, but those of the Serbians are undoubtedly greater. The pillable part of

GERMANS BREAK FAITH IN KILLING MISS CAVELL

Promised to Keep American Minister
Informed Until the Last But
Failed to Do So

A Brutal Murder But She Died Happy for Her
Country—German Officials Actually Lied as to
Passing of Sentence—Official Report Harrow-
ing Document.

London, Oct. 21—The full report of the circumstances of the condemnation and execution of Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman and head of a training school in Brussels, for helping English, French and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium, made by Brand Whitlock, the American minister at Brussels, to Walter Page, the American ambassador at London, was issued by the British government this evening.

How the secretary of the American legation, Hugh S. Gibson, sought out the German governor, Von Der Lancken, late at night before execution, and with the Spanish minister, pleaded with the governor and the German officers for the English woman's life is graphically related in a memorandum from Mr. Gibson. This document makes reference to an apparent lack of good faith on the part of the German authorities in failing to keep their promises to inform the American minister fully of the trial and sentence.

Minister Whitlock telegraphed to Ambassador Page on the 12th: "Miss Cavell sentenced yesterday, and executed at 2 o'clock this morning despite our best efforts, continued until the last moment."

Mr. Whitlock's Note.

Mr. Whitlock's final appeal was in the form of a note written in French and sent by a messenger late on the night of the 11th to Governor Von Der Lancken. A translation of which reads as follows:

"My Dear Baron:

"I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her.

"Yours truly,
BRAND WHITLOCK.

Mr. Whitlock also stated that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers.

Mr. Deleval, counsellor of the American legation, reported to Minister Whitlock:

"This morning Mr. Gahan, an English clergyman, told me that he had seen Miss Cavell in her cell yesterday night at 10 o'clock, and that he had given her holy communion and had found her admirably strong and calm."

"Happy to Die For Her Country?"

"I asked Mr. Gahan whether she had made any remarks about anything concerning the legal side of her case, and whether the confession which she made before trial and in court, was, in his opinion, perfectly free and sincere. Mr. Gahan said she told him she was perfectly well and knew what she had done; that, according to the law, of course she was guilty, and admitted her guilt; but that she was happy to die for her country."

Secretary Gibson's report says that Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurance on the 11th that the American legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case, and continues:

"Despite these assurances, we made repeated inquiries in the course of the day, the last one being at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced and specifically renewed his previous assurances that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news."

"At 8:30 it was learned from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the course of the afternoon, before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad, and that execution would take place during the night."

Governor Kept Up Bluff.

Secretary Gibson thereupon sought the Spanish minister, with the American minister's note for clemency and, with Mr. Deleval, they went to Von Der Lancken's quarters. Finding the governor and his staff absent they telephoned to them, asking them to return on a matter of the utmost urgency. The governor with his staff returned shortly after 10 o'clock.

Secretary Gibson's report to Minister Whitlock continues:

"The circumstances of the case were explained to him and your note was presented. He read it aloud in our presence. He expressed disbelief in the report that sentence had actually been passed and manifested some surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent on knowing the exact source of our information, but this I did not feel at liberty to communicate to him."

Baron Von Der Lancken stated that it was quite impossible that sentence had been pronounced, and even if so it would not be executed in so short a time, and that in any event it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning.

"It was, of course, pointed out to him that even if the facts were as we believed them to be, action would be useless unless taken at once. We urged him to ascertain the facts immediately. This, after some hesitancy, he agreed to do. He telephoned to the presiding judge of the court martial, and returned to say

that the facts were as we had presented them and that it was intended to carry out the sentence before morning.

Every Possible Plea Presented.

"We then presented as earnestly as possible our plea for delay. So far as I am able to judge we neglected to present no phase of the matter which might have had any effect, emphasizing the horror of executing a woman, no matter what her offense, and pointing out that the death sentence had heretofore been imposed only for actual cases of espionage and that Miss Cavell was not even accused by the German authorities of anything so serious.

"I further called attention to the failure to comply with Mr. Conrad's promise to inform the legation of sentence. I urged that, inasmuch as the offences charged against Miss Cavell were long since accomplished, and as she had been for some weeks in a prison, delay in carrying out the sentence could entail no danger to the German cause. I even went so far as to point out the fearful effect of a summary execution of this sort upon public opinion both here and abroad, and although I had no authority for doing so, called attention to the possibility that it might bring about reprisals."

Counsellor of Legation Deleval reported to Mr. Whitlock that on the failure of the German authorities to reply to Mr. Whitlock's request on August 31 that Mr. Deleval be permitted to see Miss Cavell in order to have all necessary steps taken for her defence, another letter was dispatched on September 10, in which Mr. Deleval requested that the request be referred him to Attorney Kirschen, who had been assigned for the defence.

Attorney Kirschen, Mr. Deleval reported, stated that Miss Cavell was being prosecuted for helping soldiers cross the frontier and that lawyers defending prisoners before a German military court were not allowed to see their clients before trial, and were not shown any document of the prosecution.

Defending Lawyer Also Culpable.

Mr. Deleval's report says that Attorney Kirschen assured him repeatedly that the military court of Brussels always was perfectly fair, and that Herr Kirschen would keep him informed of all developments in the case, but that Herr Kirschen failed to give him any information, and that after the trial Mr. Deleval learned from other sources the following:

"Miss Cavell was prosecuted for having helped English and French soldiers, as well as Belgian young men, to cross the frontier and go to England. She admitted, by signing a statement before the day of the trial, and by public acknowledgment in court, that she was guilty of the charges."

The report of Mr. Deleval, says that Miss Cavell, in her oral statement before the court, disclosed almost all the facts of the prosecution. She spoke without trembling, and showed a clear mind, and often added some greater precision to the previous deposition.

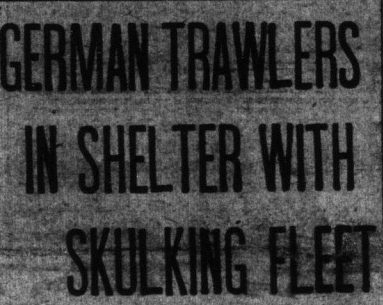
"When she was asked why she helped these soldiers to go to England," she reported Mr. Deleval continues, she replied that she thought if she had not done so they would have been shot by the Germans. Therefore she thought she only did her duty to her country in saving their lives."

Sir Edward Grey's Comment.

The British foreign office, in a note to Ambassador Page, asking him to express to Mr. Whitlock and his staff the British government's grateful thanks for their efforts in behalf of Miss Cavell, said:

"Sir Edward Grey (the British foreign minister) is confident that the news of the execution of this noble English woman will be received with horror and disgust, not only in this country, but in every civilized nation."

(Continued on page 8.)



GERMAN TRAWLERS IN SHELTER WITH SKULKING FLEET

British Activity in North Sea
Sends Price of Fish Up in
Germany—Anti-Air Craft
Guns Only Remedy Against
Zeppelins.

London, Oct. 21—In consequence of the British fleet hunting German trawlers in the North Sea, especially on Dogger Bank, the Germans have withdrawn their fishing fleet from the North Sea, according to a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

As a result, the message adds, the price of fish in Germany is going up and the price of fish in Sweden is rising in sympathy.

Aeroplanes Fall to Down Zeppelin.

The fact that aeroplanes alone cannot be relied upon as an adequate defence against Zeppelins and that expert naval gunners had been attached to anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight stations in London, were the most interesting statements made by A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, in the course of answering a running fire of questions in the house of commons today relative to preparations that had been taken to check air raids.

Bad weather, he repeated, had hampered the British aeroplanes during the recent Zeppelin attack, and he characterized as a legend the report that six Zeppelins appeared off Harwich on the afternoon of the same day.

Belgians Must Pay for Raids.

Amsterdam, Oct. 21, via London—German authorities in Belgium have announced, says the Echo de Belge, that on the occasion of any Anglo-French aeroplanes raid on Belgian cities under German occupation, the inhabitants of the city will be held responsible. If bombs fall on the barracks the soldiers, according to the announcement, will be billeted in civilian homes, and a fine corresponding to the damage will be imposed upon the city.

Advices from Paris last July said the German officials in Belgium had imposed a fine of \$1,000,000 on the city of Brussels in consequence of the destruction of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon in sheds at Evree, to the north of Brussels, by aviators of the Entente Allies.

London, Oct. 21—Sir John A. Simon, the home secretary, replying to a question in the house of commons this evening as to whether it would not be possible to warn Londoners of Zeppelin raids, asserted that nine times out of ten the German airships were driven off before they even reached the coast.

It is that among their dead left on the battlefields are many women, girls and boys, and that in any event it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning.

The fight for possession of the town of Vranje was one of the most severe in warfare—modern or ancient. The Bulgarians finally occupied it, but at a frightful cost. The Serbians defended the place until practically the last man died, fighting until the defence was completely wiped out. The victory cost the Bulgarians 10,000 lives.

"EVERY MAN OF MILITARY AGE MUST SHARE IN REDEEMING PLEDGE OF NATION TO ALLIES"

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SIR EDWARD CARSON LEAVES THE CABINET

(Continued from page 1)

son as attorney-general and there is lively apprehension expressed that it is not impossible that his giving up his portfolio may be followed by other resignations.

The Times says Sir Edward's action was taken on what he holds to be the fundamental question of policy, and that it is understood he is by no means alone in his attitude towards the conduct of the war.

The newspaper adds that ministers' resignations are freely talked about, and says the very existence of the coalition government may soon be in jeopardy.