

ALLIES' FIGHTING LINE REACHES THE SEA—REPORTS OF PROGRESS CONFIRMED

No Longer Possible For Opposing Armies To Outflank, And One Must Break Through Other's Line—Believed Enemy Striking to Get Control of Railways from Paris Through to Coast Line, But Have Thus Far Been Pressed Back By Allies—Reported That Germans Have Been Driven From Lille—Battle on East Frontier Has Ceased—Both Armies Facing Each Other Until Decisive Result Is Secured In Main Battle In Poland.

London, Oct. 16, 9.45 p. m.—The official communication issued by the French war office this afternoon confirms the progress of the allies, reported yesterday.

It is not indicated in the communication at what point of the coast the allies fighting line reaches the sea, but the nearest point is twenty-two miles from Ypres, and is close to the Franco-Belgian frontier. This, however, is much nearer Dunkirk than Ostend, which the Germans are reported to have occupied, and the presumption, based on knowledge of the German movements, is that the line of the allies is in a more northerly direction, and consequently nearer thirty, than twenty miles. The line would seem to be an advance by the Germans along the coast, which doubtless was their plan when their cavalry made a dash toward Calais.

With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea, there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success, one or the other of the opponents must break through the line, and the army having the greatest number of men, and the ability to move them to a chosen point, seemingly has the better chance to succeed in this.

The Germans, it is believed here, are certain to try to make a breach in the allies' line, but just where, is known only to themselves and to the French and British commanders, who are receiving reports from their aerial scouts of any movement in strength.

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RUSSIANS ENGAGED WITH GERMAN'S EIGHT MILES FROM WARSAW

Decision of Russians to Defend City Indicates that Enemy has Been Thwarted in Attempt to Use it as Winter Quarters—Three Austrian Companies Captured by Czar's Men South of Przemysl.

Petrograd, Oct. 16.—The following official communication from the Chief of the Russian General Staff was given out tonight:

"Small engagements have taken place on the front in East Prussia. The Austro-German troops on October 15 assumed the offensive all along the front, between the Vistula river and Giesla. Our troops repulsed the attack and captured three Austrian companies and six officers."

Fighting between German and Russian troops is now going on within eight miles of Warsaw, Russian Poland.

The official decision to defend the city of Warsaw is regarded here as important in two ways. First, it indicates that the Germans have been thwarted in their attempt to straighten their front along a north and south line so that it would extend from Ostrolenka, sixty miles northeast of Warsaw, through Sandomir, into Giesla, and second, the Germans have been obstructed in their plan to use Warsaw as winter quarters.

With the exception of an engagement south of Przemysl, where the Russian left wing is reported as having been successful in repulsing the advancing Austrians and Germans, activity at other points on the line appears to have been suspended.

German troops are now around Posen and Jurburg, just across the Russian frontier of Northern Prussia. The Russians at present are making no effort to advance further than the boundary of East Prussia.

Here the fighting has ceased, while

Germans' Attempt to Turn Allies' Flank and Reach Coast Towns Failed and Enemy Is Forced Back After Severe Fighting—Fighting on Historic Ground in Flanders Where Francis I and Henry VIII Met in 1520—Allies Confident of Ultimate Success—Germans Make Another Attempt To Re-take Arras But Are Repulsed.

From the Battlefront, via Paris, Oct. 16.—The attempt by the Germans to turn the flank of the allies, and obtain possession of the ports of Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais, has been unsuccessful, for the Germans came face to face with a strong opposing allied army, which compelled them to fall back, after severe fighting.

What is known as "the marching wing" of the allies is continually in contact with the German troops, and completely covers the approach to the coast towns. When they fought a pitched battle west of Lille the Germans were forced to make a marked retirement from Laventie, in the direction of Lille, their occupation of which last Tuesday by thirty thousand men appears destined to be of not long duration.

FIGHTING ON FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

The line of the "battle of the north" extends over the most historic ground in Flanders where, on "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," Francis I. and Henry VIII. had their celebrated meeting in 1520. Owing to the sinuous character of the line of battle the total length of it from the coast of Belgium to the Swiss border now reaches nearly 360 miles.

Belief in their final success appears to have taken a firm hold on the allies. All the men display confidence in their commanders, who are doing everything possible to spare their troops. The allied soldiers are fighting with vigor. They often perform marches which seem beyond human power, while on the battlefields their ardor is unrestrained.

This is made evident often when small detachments act apart from the main bodies. French Brigades recently were entrusted with the task of covering the passage of a river by artillery. They met a body of German Hussars in a clash. Both sides charged simultaneously and the melee lasted ten minutes, during which the men slashed and pierced each other with swords and lances amid the crack of the officers' revolvers. Finally the Hussars broke ranks and galloped off, leaving many of their men on the field. The Dragoons also suffered severely but attained their object—that of securing a safe passage for their comrades.

French officers in the immediate vicinity of the fire recently were amazed to see two motor cars collecting seven children all under the age of ten years, and two grown persons enter the battle zone. Across the glass shield on one of the cars in French were the words: "In the service of the Ambassador of the United States."

Accompanying them were the children of Count Tedyasky, a distinguished Hungarian nobleman, now ill in bed. The children had been rescued from a chateau in Northern France, where they had been with servants since the outbreak of the war, by an expedition sent out by Major T. Herriek, the American ambassador.

During the trip out the party was arrested several times. Their first arrest occurred near Compiègne. A French territorial who stopped them pointed out a village spire in the distance.

Recapture Arras

London, Oct. 17, 2.25 a. m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Arras, dated Wednesday says:

"This town is still in the firing line of the enemy's attacks. Only yesterday the Germans made another attempt to re-capture it, under cover of darkness, but after several hours of violent artillery and rifle fire the French were left in possession of all their positions."

Drop Bomb Near Steamer With Wounded Aboard

London, Oct. 16, 6.35 p. m.—The directors of the Belgian Red Cross arrived in London today with six hundred wounded soldiers, the last of 18,000 who have been brought to England.

North German Lloyd Liner Ordered to Leave Bar Harbor at Once

Portland, Me., Oct. 16.—An order directing that the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, now at Bar Harbor, be transferred "at once" to the district of Massachusetts was issued in the Federal Court today. The reason given for the removal is that it is not safe for the ship to remain at her present anchorage on account of the ice.

Shell from German Airship Falls Near Boat Carrying Wounded and Refugees from Ostend.

London, Oct. 16, 6.35 p. m.—The directors of the Belgian Red Cross arrived in London today with six hundred wounded soldiers, the last of 18,000 who have been brought to England.

They left Ostend Wednesday morning at which time 25,000 refugees besides the townspeople were hoping to get away.

As the Red Cross steamer left a Taube aeroplane dropped two bombs which fell in the water a few yards from the vessel.

STEFANSSON PARTY ARE HEARD FROM

Report Sent to Naval Department from Baillie Island—Expedition Getting Good Start.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The naval service department today received a report from Dr. Anderson, who is in charge of the southern wing of the Stefansson expedition. The report dated August 31st, at Baillie Island, was brought down from the Arctic by the trading schooner Teddy Bear, and states that the party are all in good health and spirits, that the expedition was getting a good start and valuable results were expected from the work of the past summer. Dr. Anderson said that the Marie-Sachs left Herschel Island on August 11th to establish depots along the west coast of Baffinland for the use of Stefansson, who proposed to stand on this island during the coming winter.

Dr. Anderson and the southern party left Herschel Island on the steamers Alaska and North Star on Aug. 17th. They met a considerable amount of ice between there and the mouth of the Mackenzie River, but then found free water to Baillie Island where they met the schooner Teddy Bear of Seattle, Captain Joseph F. Bernard, Tishah, P.E.I. The Teddy Bear has spent the last two years in that part of the Arctic Ocean trading with the Eskimos. Capt. Bernard reported an early opening of the ice this year in Coronation Gulf and off Victoria Lands.

Dr. Anderson said he expected to establish winter quarters in the vicinity of Cookburn Point. The next mail will come out this winter by Northwest Mounted Police patrol from Dawson. The department has received no word of the eight men lost from the other section of the expedition.

The "Martin-Seymour" Company of Montreal has donated \$2,500 worth of Eberdell's ship-bottom composition for the use of the ships of the Canadian navy. The gift is appreciated by the naval service department. This is the only patent of the kind made in Canada and is reputed to be very efficient.

Court Stenographers
Attention is called to the advertisement of examination for court stenographers which appears in the columns of this paper. The vacancies will be filled by the successful candidates. The examination will take place on Nov. 3 in the Chancery Court room here.

NFLD. TROOPS HAVE ARRIVED IN ENGLAND

Regiment from "The Ancient Colony" Reached Plymouth Yesterday Aboard the Florizel.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 16.—Colonial Secretary Harcourt, wired Governor Davidson today, advising him that the steamer Florizel, with the Newfoundland regiment aboard, reached Plymouth yesterday all well and safely disembarked the contingent.

NEWS OF THE WAR TOLD IN SHORT METRE

London, Oct. 16, 8.12 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam under date of Friday says:

"The Germans occupied Sinesse October 14 and Ostend October 15. An attempt by the Russians to occupy Lyck, East Prussia, failed with the loss of their artillery and 800 prisoners."

London, Oct. 17, 3 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Boulogne under date of Friday says:

"The Germans occupied Sinesse October 14 and Ostend October 15. An attempt by the Russians to occupy Lyck, East Prussia, failed with the loss of their artillery and 800 prisoners."

London, Oct. 16, 7 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Basel says that fierce fighting has taken place in the Vosges passes, in which a German column was hurled back with heavy losses.

London, Oct. 17, 4 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Melbourne says that advances of the capture of a German gunboat have been received by the government from New Guinea.

WAR DISCUSSED AT BAPTIST CONVENTION

Boston Minister Says Not German People, But Militarism Condemned in the United States.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, Oct. 16.—The Maritime Baptist convention will open here tomorrow morning and will be in session until next Tuesday night. Already about 250 delegates are here and it promises to be one of the largest conventions ever held.

The United Baptist Institute has been in session today and closed this evening. The new officers elected are: President, Rev. L. B. Ashland, Sumpersville, P.E.I.; vice-president, Rev. E. S. Mason, Fort Millard, N.S.; secretary-treasurer, Rev. M. L. Green; Halifax, N.S.; additional members of executive, Rev. A. F. Newcombe, Fredericton, and Rev. A. Shaver of Windsor, N.S.

At the afternoon session the Rev. L. E. Ackman, president-elect, occupied the chair and conducted the opening devotional exercises.

The Rev. W. D. Wilson, superintendent of the Temperance Alliance in P. E. I., delivered an address on "The Church and the Temperance Issue." Rev. Mr. Wilson, during the course of his remarks, stated that every question was a religious question and had a moral issue.

The Rev. J. S. Nowlin followed Rev. Mr. Wilson and gave an able address on "The Place of the Minister in Sunday School Work." Mr. Nowlin is field secretary of the Sunday school work in the Maritime Provinces.

The principal speaker of the afternoon was the Rev. Dr. J. A. Francis of Boston, who delivered a fine address on "The Spiritual Basis of a Minister's Life." At the conclusion of his address an open parliament was held and one of the questions asked the speaker was his opinion of the war.

Dr. Francis made reference to the war, stating that it was not the German people who were being criticized throughout the United States but it was the militarism of their leaders. "This militarism of Germany is being condemned the world over," said Rev. Dr. Francis.

Rev. Dr. Francis' reference to the war made a deep impression and after he had finished the congregation arose and sang the National Anthem.

In the evening the Rev. Mr. Ackman again occupied the chair, and the Rev. E. S. Mason led in prayer. Rev. Dr. Francis was the only speaker. Rev. Dr. W. N. Hutchins, M.A., Ph.D., the other speaker on the programme, having sent word that he would be unable to attend the convention. Rev. Dr. Francis' subject was "The Spiritual Basis of a Minister's Life." His remarks were to the effect that a Christian minister should be a good man and a preacher should be the incarnation of his message. The speaker also dwelt on the 14th chapter of St. John, giving a brilliant exposition of his work. At the conclusion of the Rev. Dr. Francis' address, Rev. F. A. Good sang a solo, after which the congregations were dismissed with prayer.

WILL NOT CHANGE ITALY'S POLICY

Rome, Oct. 16 (8.16 p. m.)—The Italian premier, Signor Salandra, will assume temporarily the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs, made vacant by the death today of Marquis Antonio Di San Giuliano. This was decided upon at a council of the ministers this afternoon. Nothing is known as to the intentions of the King or the premier regarding a permanent successor to the office.

It is stated from an authoritative source that the death of the marquis will not affect the foreign policy of the government.

REMOVE BAN PROHIBITING EXPORT OF LUMBER FOR PULP AND PAPER PURPOSES

Provincial Government Decides to Suspend Provision of Law During War Time, as Regards Great Britain—Government Will Provide for Trans-Atlantic Transportation of Relief to Belgians—Goods Will be Shipped from St. John—Decision on U. S. Embargo on Potatoes Expected Soon.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, Oct. 16.—The provincial government's meeting closed this evening and Acting Premier George J. Clarke announced that in the matter of Belgian relief it had been decided that the government would provide free trans-Atlantic transportation from the port of St. John for all goods and supplies contributed by the people of this province to the stricken people of Belgium.

Free transportation for all contributions to Belgian relief from each of the stations in the province to St. John has also been kindly promised by the intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways. In addition the St. John committee has also generously undertaken to take care of and store in a frostproof warehouse, until the time of shipment, all contributions and all such should be addressed to the chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee, St. John.

Timber May Now be Exported for Making of Pulp.

Representations having been made to the government that there is a great shortage of material for pulp and paper purposes in Great Britain, it has been decided to suspend during the continuation of the war that provision of the law that prohibits the exportation of timber for pulp purposes out on the Crown Lands of the Province so far as it relates to the British Isles. This will make it so that pulp wood and pit props cut on Crown Lands can be shipped to the British Isles in their raw state, although the regulations regarding the size of the lumber to be cut must be carefully observed.

The government has also decided to recommend that in connection with contracts entered into by the Public Works Department of the Province that New Brunswick coal be used wherever feasible.

The Potato Embargo.

For some time past the government has been in constant communication with the federal authorities looking to a repeal of the regulations by the United States Department of Agriculture prohibiting the importation of potatoes to the United States from certain sections of Canada, including New Brunswick, and word has recently been received from the Ottawa authorities who have been in communication with the United States authorities through the British Embassy at Washington that they are daily expecting a decision in this matter.

In connection with the shipment of potatoes from New Brunswick to Berlin (Continued on page 2)