

RE-INFORCE GERMANS HURRY ON ALLIED LINES IN WEST BUT ARE ABLE ONLY TO MAKE TWO SMALL TRENCH GAINS

BRITISH YIELD REDOUBT, HOLD TRENCHES FIRMLY; FRENCH MAKE ONE GAIN

London, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a report dated October 4, 7.40 p.m., says:

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment, and delivered repeated attacks over the open against our trenches between the quarries and the Sermedes-Holluch road. These attacks, which were pressed with determination, were all repulsed with severe loss to the enemy and failed to reach our trenches.

"Further to the northwest the enemy succeeded in re-capturing the greater portion of the Hohenzollern redoubt.

"On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged."

Field Marshal Sir John French has issued an order of the day expressing his appreciation of the valuable work done by all ranks of the Royal Flying Corps in the battle in France which began September 25 under extremely adverse weather conditions, which compelled flying at very low altitudes under heavy fire.

General French especially thanks the pilots and observers of aircraft for their plucky work in co-operation with the artillery and in photographing and making bomb attacks on the railways, which, he says, was of great value in interrupting German communications.

GERMANS MAKE SANGUINARY ATTACKS.

Paris, Oct. 4, 10.40 p.m.—Trench fighting of a violent nature in Artois throughout the day is reported in the French official communication issued to-night, which adds that to the south of Givenchy the Germans have gained a footing at the crossing of Five Roads, but were repulsed everywhere else.

The text of the statement follows:

"In Artois the struggle from trench to trench continued during the entire day. On the crests to the south of Givenchy the enemy was able to regain a footing at the crossing of Five Roads, but was repulsed everywhere else, notwithstanding the violence of his repeated counter-attacks.

"The artillery and trench gun action was especially intense to the south of the Somme, in the sector of Lizons and Chauques, as well as to the north of the Aisne, in the valley of the Miette and on the Aisne-Marne Canal, in the environs of Sapignol.

"An enemy aeroplane was brought to earth within our lines; the two officers manning it were made prisoner.

"In Champagne the enemy again shelled our position and rear guard with shells containing asphyxiating gases. Our artillery replied energetically.

"On the western outskirts of the Argonne forest our heavy batteries took under their fire a hostile column marching from Bauly on Apremont (north of Varennes).

"In the Vosges we repelled, after a spirited engagement, an attack by the enemy against our positions to the east of Celles-sur-Plaine.

"A bombardment, very violent on both sides, has occurred at Hartmanns-Wellendorf.

"The Belgian official communication reads as follows: 'The ground won by the British at Loos is gradually being recaptured in the daily battles which are in progress.

"The chief plan of the enemy was to break through between Rheims and the Argonne. This was rendered futile by the wonderful bravery of our troops, the timely disposition of reserves and the use of our newly prepared entrenchments. Although he made repeated attacks, the enemy never succeeded in increasing his gains.

"On the east flank we were enabled to win an appreciable advantage by a counter-offensive.

"Artillery battles continued day and night until the enemy's ambition to attack us lessened toward the end of the week. The enemy in this section suffered bloody losses of appreciable amount in addition to losing many thousands who were captured, including a number of higher officers. The activity of aeroplanes was noticeable. Every where in the west lately new French earthworks are being noted by the Germans."

Austrian Report Messrs.

Vienna, Oct. 4, via London, Oct. 5.—The war office today made public the following official communication:

"Russian theatre: 'There is nothing of importance to report from the Russian theatre.'

"Italian theatre: 'On the Tyrolean front the Italians are developing more vigorous activity which has led to more intense and longer fighting on the plateaus of Vilgenstein and Lafrun. After a severe artillery bombardment in the Tonale district an enemy attack against the Albinio peak was sanguinarily repulsed.

"On the plateau of Vilgenstein our position on the plain north of Marone mountain since early morning was exposed to the fire of heavy and small guns. In the forenoon weak detachments of enemy infantry which had been held in readiness made an unsuccessful attack. In the evening the enemy renewed his attack with strong forces, mostly Alpini, who closely approached our obstacles and succeeded during the night in capturing one of our field vantage points. After obstinate fighting lasting until early morning our troops again ejected the enemy. Thus all our positions remained in our hands.

"On the plateau of Lafrun our gunners already have forced the advancing infantry to retreat with great losses. The advance of a weak force in the district of Burhenstein was easily repulsed. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report.

"On the Lower Danube there have been vigorous skirmishes. Otherwise the situation is quiet."

May Succeed President Plummer.

Sydney, N. S. Oct. 4.—Rumored here that F. P. Jones succeeds Mr. Plummer as president of the Dominion Steel Corporation and that D. H. McDougall will be given large powers in connection with matters made by the French war office.

Russians Win Back Ground After Stubborn Fights

Petrograd, Oct. 4, via London.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters tonight:

"Near Devinsk the Germans at noon yesterday opened a hail of fire against the sections of one of our regiments in the vicinity of the village of Chichkoro, between the railway and Synten Lake. The Germans employed guns of very large calibre, including some eight-inch.

"Proceeding by a violent fire they rushed forward and occupied part of our trenches. We, in turn, subjected the trenches and enemy who reached them to a destructive fire, and our troops advanced in a vigorous counter attack.

Unable to withstand our fire, the Germans fell back with heavy losses. The trenches were recaptured by us.

"At many of the fords of the River Madolski and its tributaries, the Disenki, there has been stubborn fighting. The village of Borovya, in the Kozlyan region, was carried by assault by our troops. We captured prisoners and quick-firers. The Germans were dislodged at the point of the bayonet from the village of Telaki and Kozlye, between the villages of Postavy and Pajok.

For German Consumption.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 4.—A despatch from the front, published in the Lokal Anzeiger today, says that the British and French losses in the new offensive have been so great that renewal of the attacks is not expected.

"German troops already have been engaged in a counter-offensive, this correspondent says, and have occupied 'a particularly important part of the British front.'

"After inflicting heavy losses on their opponents," he adds, "the ground won by the British at Loos is gradually being recaptured in the daily battles which are in progress.

"The chief plan of the enemy was to break through between Rheims and the Argonne. This was rendered futile by the wonderful bravery of our troops, the timely disposition of reserves and the use of our newly prepared entrenchments. Although he made repeated attacks, the enemy never succeeded in increasing his gains.

"On the east flank we were enabled to win an appreciable advantage by a counter-offensive.

"Artillery battles continued day and night until the enemy's ambition to attack us lessened toward the end of the week. The enemy in this section suffered bloody losses of appreciable amount in addition to losing many thousands who were captured, including a number of higher officers. The activity of aeroplanes was noticeable. Every where in the west lately new French earthworks are being noted by the Germans."

"On Oct. 2, in the Black Sea, our destroyer Zvyetnyi, in the Platant roadstead, near Trebizond, under a violent fire from a detachment on shore, succeeded in capturing a motor schooner. The destroyer took the vessel to Batum.

"Reports from commanding officers show that German prisoners, despite warnings and threats of punishment from their chiefs, are giving information more frequently of the exhaustion of their troops and of the decreasing popularity of the war."

British Labor Member Loses Son at Front

London, Oct. 4.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—G. N. Barnes, recently returned from Canada, is the first labor member to lose a son in the war. Barnes has been a most active member of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee.

Donald Macmaster, who has lost his only son in France, has gone to Scotland in connection with his duties as a member of the munitions committee, his loss making him more determined to do everything possible to help the country.

Sir Max Aitken will continue to act as eye-witness, in addition to his new duties as representative of the Canadian government in France. He has secured as assistant Lieut. T. C. Goodridge Roberts, of Fredericton.

ALLIES DEFY DULGIDA BY LAND AND SEA

Russian Squadron Threatens Varna, While Franco-British Force Lands at Saloniki

ENTENTE NOTES MEET WITH REFUSAL

Proposals Lapse While Russian Ultimatum Goes Unanswered—German Aviators Ann Industrial Workers Gather at Sofia—Greeks Definitely on Side of Allies

London, Oct. 4.—Two powerful Russian squadrons are reported to have appeared off the Bulgarian coast, near Varna, on the Black Sea. This announcement was made by the Tribune of Rome, according to the correspondent here of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Paris, Oct. 4.—News of the landing of troops at Saloniki, Greece, says the Temps, "is awaited here from one moment to another."

Bulgaria To Send Reply.

London, Oct. 4.—A despatch to Reuters from Sofia, dated October 2, says: "It is officially announced that the government will immediately reply to the last note of the Entente Powers."

Probably Rejected.

London, Oct. 4.—The latest proposals made to Bulgaria by the ministers of the Entente Powers at Sofia have lapsed, recent developments indicating that the Bulgarian government has rejected them. It is stated authoritatively tonight by Reuters Telegraph Company. This statement refers to the proposals made before the sending of the Russian ultimatum.

No word as to whether Bulgaria had acceded to the Russian demands, or whether, had been received in London up to 7.30 tonight.

Aid By Air.

London, Oct. 4.—Six German aviators have arrived in Sofia, Bulgaria, according to a Reuters despatch from Athens.

The despatch adds that large numbers of German skilled laborers are leaving Constantinople for Bulgaria.

Did Greece Protest?

London, Oct. 4.—The Greek minister at London, J. Gennadius, declined tonight either to affirm or deny the report that the Hellenic government had protested that Greece's neutrality had been violated by the landing of allied troops at Saloniki.

"I am not at liberty to answer that question," he said.

Bulgaria's Aspirations.

Budapest, Oct. 4, via London.—A despatch from Sofia says that Premier Radoslavoff made the following statement to the assembly of the Stamboulsky, leader of the Agrarians:

"Bulgaria may rightly hope its situation will become better than ever. These events of the near future promise very favorable results. Bulgaria will extend its boundaries towards the southwest and south."

Mobilization Complete.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A despatch from the Greek government at Athens, to the British legation today, announced completion of mobilization which was accomplished, the message adds, "with regularity and punctuality." The premier denied there had been any crisis in Bulgaria.

In diplomatic quarters press reports that the Greeks had permitted the landing of French troops at Saloniki were interpreted as meaning that Bulgaria was definitely aligned with the German allies. No statement on this subject has reached the legation, however, since Radoslavoff's last declaration that Bulgaria's mobilization was purely defensive.

Reassuring Greece.

London, Oct. 4.—The Athens correspondent of Reuters Telegraph Company sends the following:

"London and Paris," says the Messager D'Amis, commenting on the allied landing at Saloniki, "do not understand the uneasiness manifested in Greece over the incident."

The papers point out that even should the Greek government regard this action as "premature," the move was one to support Greece, and assures the people that "it is as the traditional friend of Greece, and in no other capacity that Europe and Great Britain make their appearance in the Balkans."

Roumania Stands Pat.

London, Oct. 5, 3.45 a.m.—A despatch to the Times from Bucharest says: "Prime Minister Bratianu today received a deposition of the opposition leaders who asked for an immediate mobilization in order to prevent Roumania being surrounded by enemies. M. Bratianu replied that mobilization was needless as since the crown council of last year nothing had intervened to make Roumania change her attitude."

GERMANS ROUTED FROM DUGOUTS MADE READY FOR WINTER QUARTERS

NO NEW NOTE FROM GERMANY ON ARABIC CASE

Latest Intimation as to Submarine Policy Came from Von Bernstorff, Who is Empowered to Act on His Own Responsibility.

New York, Oct. 4.—Germany has sent no new note to the United States regarding the Arabic case and the imperial government's submarine policy, but instead Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has been given full authority to carry the negotiations to a conclusion, without further reference to his government, according to a statement tonight from an authoritative source close to the ambassador.

When Secretary of State Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff met here last Saturday the ambassador turned over to Mr. Lansing some material, part of which was in writing but this was in the nature of a personal memorandum. It is understood, and not a formal communication from Berlin.

Further, it was said tonight, that no note is expected from Germany, Count Von Bernstorff having been clothed with full powers.

That Secretary Lansing now has under consideration some important information was admitted, although it was pointed out that this necessarily would be the case in view of the situation. Until the negotiations now being conducted have reached a conclusion nothing will be made public concerning the proposals being discussed, it was asserted.

TYPHUS CHECKED; SERBIAN ARMY ONE OF BEST IN WORLD

New York, Oct. 4.—Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor of Harvard University, who has been directing the anti-typhus campaign of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission in Serbia during the past six months, returned today on the steamer Duca degli Abruzzi, and declared that the Serbian army is free from typhus, and is in as good physical condition as any army in the world.

He said the total number of deaths from typhus in Serbia had been between 100,000 and 150,000.

Dr. Strong said he had heard many reports of atrocities suffered by Serbians, indicating that none of the reports so far published have been exaggerated.

99 Officers, 1,736 Men in Casualty List

London, Oct. 5, 8.20 a.m.—Another heavy casualty list made public here indicates the price that has been paid for the recent British victory over the Germans in France.

The official list gives the names of ninety-nine officers and 1,736 men, while unofficial news has been received of the deaths of eighty-eight additional officers.

BRITISH TANKER BURNED AT SEA

Liverpool, Oct. 4.—The British tank steamer Kanakuk has been destroyed by fire and sunk, according to advices received here today from Borneo. Last Indies, under date of Oct. 2. The crew was landed at Balikpapan, Borneo.

The Kanakuk, a vessel of 4,000 tons gross, sailed from San Francisco Aug. 11, arrived at Singapore Sept. 14, sailing thence for Singapore which she reached on Sept. 29 and Balikpapan on Sept. 23. She was owned in London.

The 3,000 Prisoners Captured by British But Small Percentage of German Loss

Big Guns Captured Still With Range Distances Chalked Upon Gun Shields—Machine Gun Taken From Russians Recaptured by Their Allies on Western Front—Frederic Writes of Scenes Behind Battle Lines.

(By Frederic Palmer, Associated Press Correspondent at the Front.)

British Headquarters in France, Sunday, Oct. 3, via London, Oct. 4.—The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees, and earthworks churned by explosions—with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting, and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking positions where the British troops are organizing their gains and the Germans are preparing a new defensive line.

It is with infinite satisfaction to the British, who had long looked at the eye-sore twin towers of the mining works at Loos, that they now have in their possession this German position. The church at Loos, which had been used as an observation post, is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

The normal population of Loos is 10,000 people and their families. Three hundred of these remained during the battle, taking shelter in the cellars of their wrecked, miserable homes. One old woman who cooked for the Germans is now cooking for the British.

As the skirmish line approached the town it saw six women and a child coming toward it in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned from the nerve business of the charge to rescue them, but before they could get the women under some sort of shelter two of them were wounded.

GERMANS HAD FAITH IN SECURITY OF LINE.

The elaborateness and permanency of the German trenches indicated the apparent conviction of the Germans in the security of their line. Dugouts thirty feet deep were cemented and contained electric lights and arm chairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells of big calibre.

The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches to bits and battered the firing trenches and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a falling of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment. Sprinting toward the German trenches they arrived almost without opposition. Then the German trench was theirs with the Germans who were alive huddled in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris. Others had their opening blown in by shell explosions, and their occupants were either buried or suffocated.

When a dugout had been unharmed, the British soldiers with bayonets fixed or bombs in hand, appeared at the entrance to find the Germans still inside or perhaps just starting out. All in the dugout might surrender, or on the other hand, if a British soldier started to enter, or even showed himself, he was received with a fusillade. In case of refusal to surrender bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thrower of them exposing himself. The Germans surviving the explosion usually gave in, though not always, for some of them died to the last man.

Some incidents had a humorous as well as a tragic side. In these sudden encounters at close quarters, where the charging Briton met a German emerging from his dugout, the bayonet, bombs, and even fists were sometimes brought into play in the ensuing melee.

One difficulty was the gathering and guarding of prisoners in such a confined space as the irregular wrecked trenches. With rifles and bombs lying about, the Germans, even after capitulating, were likely to seize them and rush to the cover of a traverse trench or into a shell crater and renew the fight.

GAINING GROUND AT EACH ATTACK.

The British are keeping to the tactical plan undertaken by them, to gain a certain amount of ground at each attack.

The Germans fought desperately, and the viciousness of their counter-attacks, apparently, was due to rage over the loss of their comfortable dugouts, which had cost them so much painstaking labor, and the unpleasant prospect of a winter in the mud, building new caves.

The rear of the army during the action presented a wondrous varied scene, which was the more concentrated because of the narrow front of the operations. There were the slightly wounded, walking back; the steady tramp of fresh regiments going forward; processions of swift, smooth-running motor ambulances, whose burdens would be back in England in 24 hours; longer and seemingly endless processions of powerful motor trucks, loaded with shells to feed the hungry, ever-thundering, unseen guns; troops of the reserves in the fields, or beside the gored roads, waiting their call, while the French population stood in the doorways and asked for the latest news from officers and men, who knew nothing except concerning their own parts in the big scheme of things.

Sunday, after the attack succeeded, a chill autumn rain fell, covering the field with mist, and making artillery observation difficult. The troops fighting the new line were drenched to the skin. Dead and wounded Germans lay side by side, where there had been eddies of fierce conflicts. The canvas rifle sheaths of the soldiers, moving up in reserve, ran little streams of water, and the soldiers who came back from the front were white with the chalky mud of the ground where they had dug themselves in as they fought.

PARTY OF CAPTURED GUNS SPELLED SUCCESS.

At a place near the front a park of captured guns, guarded by a pacing British sentry, seemed an attraction more symbolic of success to the inhabitants than the parties of German prisoners.

(Continued on page 8.)

ELDON CLARK'S NAME IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The midnight list casualties, containing several maritime names, follows:

THIRD BATTALION.

Wiltred J. Matthews, England.

FOURTH BATTALION.

James Chalmers (formerly 51st Battalion), Edmonton.

FIFTH BATTALION.

C. R. Youngson (formerly 18th Battalion), Gilbert Plains (Sask.).

SEVENTH BATTALION.

A. A. Taylor, Vancouver.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

William J. Wifien, Winnipeg.

TENTH BATTALION.

Weldon Clark (formerly 46th Battalion), Holderville (N. B.) (Previously reported).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Harold J. W. Ibbotson, England.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

John E. Fitzwater (formerly 48th Battalion), England; Joseph Mason, England.

LORD STRATHONA'S HORSE.

Lance Corporal Victor O. Smith, Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.).

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

GUNNER JOHN A. O'BRIEN, ENNAVER, INVERNESS CO. (N.S.).

RESERVE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

GUNNER FRED HALLIDAY, FORMERLY 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE, ELTON (P.E.I.).

O. 3 STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

John Robert Jones, North Wales.

FIRST BATTALION.

Arthur W. Sewell, (formerly 23rd Battalion), England.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lewis French, England.

FOURTH BATTALION.

W. Jones, Viking, Alberta.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Grafton Shannon, formerly 11th Battalion, Prince Albert (Sask.).

TENTH BATTALION.

Crell Clements, England.

CLINTON HENRY ANNAND, ILLFORD (N. S.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Serjt. Henry Arthur Evans, Cupar (Sask.).

NINETEENTH BATTALION.

Albert J. Herod, West Brantford (Ont.).

FORTY-THIRD BATTALION.

George Milne, Scotland.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

Corporal John S. Hym, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Harry Cope, (formerly 32nd Battalion), Russell (Man.).

TENTH BATTALION.

William H. Baker, England.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Theodore Mansley, (bandmaster 40th Battalion), Valcartier (Que.).

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

Lance Corporal John McLaughlin, Ireland.

NOTICE.

If any person is aware of the present address of Mrs. Cullins, who formerly resided on Hastings street, Vancouver, and who kindly communicates same to the Secretary of Militia Council, headquarters, Ottawa.

The trustees of the Mission church have appointed Rev. John V. Young as priest in charge of the Mission church, which is at present rector of Marlleton (P. N.), and has been at the church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, and immigration chaplain at Quebec and Halifax. Mrs. Young will be no stranger to St. John as she was born here, a daughter of Dr. J. P. Hanington, of Montreal, who lived here and was an attendant and trustee of the Mission church. Mr. Young will arrive in St. John to take up his duties the middle of November.

The United States produces yearly 38,000,000 barrels of petroleum, which is 69 per cent of the world's production.

Next week! What is it? Patriotic Action Week! What's your share in it?