

# GERMANS HURLED BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES; ALLIES AGAIN HAMMERING TURKS' POSITIONS AT GALLIPOLI

### Massed Attack on French Along Front of Over Five Miles in Champagne Results in Severe Check for Enemy Who Lost Heavily—Used Troops Brought from Russian Front—Another Big Drive by British and French Looked For Soon—Bulgarians Capture Pirov Which is Key to Nish.

## ALLIES RENEW ATTACKS ON DARDANELLES FORTS

### Turks Report British and French Warships Increase Activity But Claim Allied Transport Hit by Turkish Shell and Set on Fire.

Paris, Oct. 31, (2:55 p. m.)—German troops in important massed made a thoroughly organized attack last night along a front of nearly five miles in the Champagne district, and were subjected to a serious check, with heavy losses, the French war office announced today. It is asserted that the assaulting forces were hurled back along the entire front of the attack, the front extending from the vicinity of No. 195 to the position of "La Courtine," except that they succeeded in reaching the summit of Butte De Tahure.

Large numbers of dead bodies were left by the Germans upon the battlefield. The infantry engaged in the assault were chiefly troops recently transferred from the Russian front, according to the French official statement which reads as follows:

"The enemy bombardment reported last night in the Champagne developed with great violence on a front of about eight kilometers (about five miles) bounded by the front of the side of Hill No. 195, Butte De Tahure, the village of Tahure, and the trenches (about two miles) as far as and including the works of "La Courtine." This preparation was followed along the entire front by a thoroughly organized attack by important masses of infantry, formed in the major part from troops recently brought up from the Russian front.

"In spite of the vigor of the attack and the extreme ferocity of the assaults, the enemy was again subjected to a serious check. The assaulting waves, decimated by our fire on the entire front, succeeded only in attaining the summit of the Butte De Tahure.

"Everywhere else, and notably before the village, where the fighting was particularly stubborn, the Germans were compelled to fall back into their trenches. They left upon the scene of the struggle a very large number of dead bodies.

"There has been no very important action on the rest of the front"

#### FOUR ATTACKS ON FRENCH LINE IN ONE DAY

The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads as follows:

"In the course of spirited artillery actions in the region of Lombardes our batteries demolished several enemy observation posts.

"In Artois an artillery duel has continued to the north and to the east of Souchez, being particularly marked in the neighborhood of the Bois-En-Hache.

"To the northeast of Neuville St. Vaast the struggle continues with great obstinacy for the possession of those sections of trenches where the enemy penetrated yesterday. We have retaken part of them.

"In Champagne the Germans, after a fresh artillery preparation, with the employment of large quantities of suffocating shells of large calibre, renewed their attacks in the region to the north of Le Mesnil. They attempted during the course of the day, four successive assaults."

Constantinople, via London, Oct. 31  
A shell from a Turkish gun struck one of the transports of the Entente Allies off the Gallipoli peninsula and instantly set the vessel on fire, according to the Turkish official statement, issued by the war office today.

"There has been increased activity by the enemy artillery in shelling points on the Dardanelles front. Some enemy vessels participated in the firing.

"Near Anafarta our artillery hit the forepart of a transport which with drew enveloped in dense smoke. There have been minor events near Ari Warika and Seddul Bahr."

Germans Admit Reverse.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—(Via wireless to Sayville)—The storming of Height No. 192, northwest of Tahure in the Champagne district and the capture of 1,100 metres (about 1,200 yards) of French trenches northeast of Neuville south of Souchez in the Artois region, was announced today by the German army headquarters. More than 1,400 French prisoners were taken and four machine guns captured.

"The loss in an attack by a superior force of French of a salient trench north of Les Mesnil in the Champagne is admitted."

Claim Milanovac Captured.

Berlin, Oct. 31.—(Via wireless to Sayville)—The capture of Milanovac, more than 40 miles south of the Save river, in Serbia, and an advance by the army of Gen. Von Gallwitz on both sides of the Morava Valley, was announced officially today. South of Erenovic the Serbians were thrown from their positions. Six hundred more Serbians have been captured.

## Sir Chas. Tupper Will Be Buried Near His Old Home in Nova Scotia

### British Warship Will Convey Remains Across Atlantic and Burial Will be at Amherst—Premier Borden, Hon. Mr. Hazen and Sir Geo. E. Foster Pay Tributes to Last of Fathers of Confederation.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Sir Charles Tupper is dead. A cablegram from Sir George H. Perley, in London, to Sir Robert Borden, announces the death this morning of Sir Charles Tupper.

Charles Stewart Tupper, of Winnipeg, son of the late James Stewart Tupper, and grandson of the late Sir Charles, succeeds to the baronetcy. He is a son-in-law of Dr. Charles Morse, registrar of the exchequer court of Ottawa, and is about to leave for the front, having obtained a commission in the Cameron Highlanders. Sir Charles Tupper's death occurred at Bexley Heath, England. The official cablegram reads: "Sir Charles Tupper died peacefully this morning."

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The last of the fathers of Confederation will be brought home to the county he loved so well and to which he gave of all his energy, intellect and enterprise. Sir Charles Tupper will sleep his last sleep in Amherst, his birthplace, the scene of his many political battles and victories. To Cumberland county will be brought the war horse of Cumberland; his battles are over, his work is done.

Britain will pay a last tribute to its greatest imperialist of the overseas dominions, that emblem of British imperialism, the mighty navy which have the honor of bringing home the man who fought the battles for imperial unity. A warship will be sent to convey the remains of the great statesman to Halifax. Twenty years ago the battleship Dominion performed a similar duty when the body of Sir John Thompson was brought from London to the same city.

Canada will give a national funeral to the last of the fathers of confederation. And a grateful nation's tribute will not rest there, but it is understood that a national memorial to the great Nova Scotian, Canadian and Britisher will be erected in the capital. This will be done at once so that it may be completed and unveiled in 1917 on the fiftieth anniversary of the confederation of the provinces in which Sir Charles played a part not even second to Macdonald, Brown or Carter.

No Canadian Had More Distinguished Career, Premier Borden Says of Him.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—"In Sir Charles Tupper passes away the greatest living Canadian, and the sole survivor of the Fathers of Confederation," said Sir Robert Borden.

"For nearly fifty years he was in the very forefront of public affairs, whether in his native province or in the Dominion."

"Premier of his native province, minister of finance, minister of railways and canals, high commissioner of Canada to London, prime minister of Canada, no Canadian has had a more distinguished public career."

"His remarkable resolution and courage in the face of any difficulty, however appalling, was sufficient to inspire the most doubtful followers. His wonderful vision enabled him to foretell the splendid possibilities of western Canada at a time when his prophetic words were derided as airy vapors. He lived to see all such prophecies doubly fulfilled."

"He always placed the interests of country above those of party. On one occasion, when he was leader of the opposition in the federal parliament, I was present when news came to him that the government of the day intended to propose a certain measure which would stimulate the iron and steel industry of Canada. He said, with emphasis, 'I am glad of it, even if it gives them another four years of power.'"

"In August last I called upon him at his residence, Bexley Heath, near London. Physically he was very feeble, but his mind was as clear and active as when I first knew him, and his interest in that which concerns the welfare of the Dominion and the Empire was never more active."

"He leaves behind him a notable record and a great name of which Canada will ever be proud."

Hon. Mr. Hazen's Tribute  
Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Hon. J. D. Hazen paid the following tribute to Sir Charles Tupper:

"By the death of Sir Charles Tupper Canada has lost one of its most outstanding figures and the Empire one of its most loyal and distinguished citizens, for the deceased baronet was not only a great Canadian but a statesman of imperial mould and one of the Empire's best imperial builders."

"His death will be deeply mourned and regretted than in those Maritime Provinces in one of which he was born and whose interests he always represented so faithfully and well. His conspicuous services to the state will, I am sure, be recognized and appreciated by all for he has been so long removed from active participation in party warfare that no partisan feelings will now influence the thoughts and opinions of his fellow countrymen with respect to his long and illustrious career. But for his loyal and courageous attitude the confederation of the North American provinces would not have taken place when it did, and it is a matter of history that the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the linking together of the Canadian provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific was in large measure due to his energy and courage and his enthusiastic belief in Canada's future and the potentialities of the Canadian west and west which has fully justified his optimism."

"I sat in the House of Commons with him previous to 1896, and can say from intimate knowledge that he was always anxious and willing to assist his friends with the wisest advice and the most judicious counsel. His right to occupy a place in the temple of great Canadians."

Sir Geo. E. Foster  
Special to The Standard  
Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Sir George Foster, the only member of the present cabinet who was in Sir Charles Tupper's cabinet, pays his tribute:

"Sir Charles Tupper's death though unexpected and following many years of retirement from active public life will none the less arrest wide public attention."

## SERBIA CONFIDENT AND WILL FIGHT TO THE VERY LAST MAN

Paris, Oct. 31 (4:20 p. m.)—Dr. M. R. Vranitch, Serbian minister to France, on being informed of various reports concerning developments in the Balkans, issued a statement, in which he said: "The Serbian army, assured of the efficacious aid of the Allies, will fight to the last man. Its chiefs are confident of the future, despite the efforts of the adversary, attacking on three fronts."

## BATTALION COMING

In a telegram to The Standard last night Hon. J. D. Hazen announced that the 52nd Battalion from Port Arthur had been ordered by the Militia Department to proceed to St. John to be stationed here during the winter.

## Operations in Balkan War Zone

London, Oct. 30.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Weekly Despatch, under date of Oct. 28 says: "The French yesterday occupied the town of Strumitza. The battle began at five o'clock the previous evening, and lasted until 9 o'clock in the evening. The French drove the Bulgarians six miles beyond Strumitza. Thus, they are more than twelve miles from the railway."

## Fierce Fighting in Progress

Paris, Oct. 31.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency sends the following under date of Oct. 30: "A French official statement announces that there is no change on the French front in the Balkans. Fierce fighting is going on between the Bulgarians and the Serbians. Telegraphic communication between Nish and Saloniki has been interrupted."

## More Allied Troops in Near East

London, Oct. 31.—The Saloniki correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company sends the following despatch: "The concentration of troops of the Entente Allies at various points, with the object of relieving the pressure on the Serbians, is proceeding. More transports are expected soon, and since the recent torpedoing of the British transport Marquette in the Gulf of Saloniki the precautions against submarines have been increased. (Deletion by censor.) Shipping has been safeguarded in the port of Saloniki, which reports an animated appearance."

## Greek King at Saloniki

Berlin, Oct. 30, via wireless.—The Overseas Agency tonight gave out the following item, contained in a despatch from Athens: "King Constantine of Greece has arrived at Saloniki. He was received by Prince George. The general staff of the Entente troops was not present, in accordance with the king's desire."

## never lacking in resources, and with it all joining a thoroughness of preparation and wisdom of political conception which carried him triumphantly through situations which would have dismayed and confounded men of smaller parts and lesser courage.

"As a speaker he was forceful to a degree, eloquent in phrase and picturesque in style, always ready in the quick turns of debate and impressive in personality and presentation."

"Taken all in all, we never shall look upon his like again. But he has woven so much of his thought and personality into the fabric of our history that, come what may, Canada will never forget that he has lived, nor cease to feel the benefit of his long and fruitful service. Truly a great and rare figure has passed from the Empire stage."

## HALF BILLION IN WAR ORDERS FOR DOMINION

### Important Announcement by Lloyd George's Agent Before Leaving Ottawa.

## CANADIAN MUNITIONS COMMITTEE FORMED

### New Body to Replace Shell Commission Will be Directly Under the Control of Lloyd George.

Special to The Standard  
Ottawa, Oct. 31.—Mr. D. A. Thomas, representative to Canada of Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, before leaving for New York today en route for England after five months in this country, stated that about five hundred million dollars would be expended in the Dominion on munitions of war.

The Canadian Munitions Committee has been organized out of the Canadian Shell Committee and it will be directly under the control of Mr. Lloyd George. Members of the old committee who were interested in the manufacture of munitions have been retained and Mr. Lionel Hitchens, one of the British representatives, will be at its head. Before leaving Mr. Thomas issued a statement in which he said he would always look back with the greatest pleasure on the visit and hoped to return before very long to renew his acquaintance with the very many friends whom he had met here and take a hand in the development of the resources of the Dominion, which he foresaw would take place in the near future.

Canada was doing well, both in the contribution of men and munitions to the needs of the Empire in this great crisis, and with the orders that had already been placed and the further very large orders that were now being allocated, the capacity of the Dominion though not fully utilized would be heavily drawn upon.

## Criticism of Shell Committee Unfair

Referring to the criticism that had been made on the work of the shell committee, Mr. Thomas said his relations with that body had been of a most friendly character and while it would be idle to deny that they had not always seen eye to eye on questions of policy, their differences have not been in any way personal. He considered that the committee had done excellent work under most difficult and trying circumstances, and most particularly General Bertram, his chairman, had placed the country under a heavy debt of obligation. General Bertram had worked like a Trojan night and day, and given his services freely to the state without fee or reward.

The shell committee was doing an enormous business, the size of which was hardly recognized by the public. It was probably the biggest business in the Empire today. It had grown enormously, almost out of recognition. Indeed, since its inception twelve months ago and when the small orders first entrusted to it were given out, under these circumstances, the official announcement made by the Prime Minister on Friday last that he considered the time had arrived when the committee should be re-organized would cause no surprise.

The re-constitution of the committee would be arranged by Mr. Lionel Hitchens, whose wide business experience eminently fitted him for the work. Mr. Hitchens had only reached Canada a few days ago and would naturally require a little time to familiarize himself with the position and to form his own judgment of the conditions prevailing before he proceeded actively in the matter. The lines which the reorganization would follow and the personnel of the committee would be determined by Mr. Hitchens. The proposal of the Prime Minister was that the committee should be under the direct authority and control of the imperial ministry of munitions.

Mr. Thomas thought he should, in leaving, say that he considers the criticisms that have been levelled against Col. Cantley and other manufacturing members of the shell committee have been unfair and have been based on a misconception of their functions. The executive work of the committee, he said, has been discharged by General Bertram, latterly with the help of Col. David Carnegie. These two gentlemen have been responsible for advising the imperial authorities in the matter of prices and also for the alteration of orders after authorization in respect to covering prices and quantities has been received from London. Col. Cantley and the manufacturers on the committee have acted only in an advisory capacity and in this way their technical knowledge has been of great service. Further, Col. Cantley has expended considerable sums in experiments on shell steel and the results of the experiments have, he understands, been freely placed at the disposal of other manufacturers.

Another fact which should in fairness to the committee be made public, and it is this: General Bertram has in the allocation of orders for component parts made very substantial savings on the covering prices for complete rounds, etc., authorized by the imperial government. These savings already amount to a little short of fifteen million dollars or nearly ten per cent of the total orders to which savings refer.

He has distributed the orders for the smaller shells in lesser quantities and over a wider field than Mr. Thomas, looking at the matter from the British taxpayers point of view, would have done, but in that General Bertram was guided by a wish to relieve industrial depression prevailing in Canada, over as wide an area as possible.

The profits of the manufacturers have, in Mr. Thomas' judgment, been higher than they were entitled to. This was perhaps difficult to avoid under the circumstances. Anyway, it is his past history, as far as Mr. Thomas is concerned, and under the new system of competitive tendering which has now been adopted by the shell committee, or as he would prefer to call it in the future, "The Canadian Munitions Committee," there should in the future be no cause for complaint in this respect.

## MORE CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

### The Saxonia and Lapland Reached Other Side Friday With 161 Officers and 4,642 Men.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The arrival in England of two more Canadian troops, the Saxonia and the Lapland, with 161 officers and 4,642 men on board, is officially announced.

The Saxonia, which sailed from Canada on October 18, arrived at the English port of disembarkation on Friday last, with the following troops: Fortieth Nova Scotia Battalion, 40 officers and 1,900 men; 4th French-Canadian Battalion, 26 officers and 1,200 men; Fort Garry Horse, 3 officers and 100 men; Royal Canadian Regiment, 2 officers and 67 men; Medical Corps, one officer and 55 men; detail two officers and six men.

The Lapland sailed on the 23rd and arrived in England on Saturday. She carried the following complement: 44th Manitoba Battalion, 36 officers and 1,076 men; 46 Saskatchewan, 36 officers and 1,115 men; draft of mounted rifles, one officer and 50 men; detail, four officers and five men.

## Greek King Not Opposed

London, Nov. 1.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Bucharest says that last Wednesday at an audience granted Minister of the Interior Jonescu and M. Filipescu, leader of the Conservative party King Ferdinand declared that he was not opposed to the realization of the aspirations of the Roumanian people, and that in this matter he placed himself in the hands of parliament and the government.

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