

BATTLE OF AISNE IS ENDED

Sir John French Sends Official Report of the Operations.

Loss Was Most Severe, British Suffering Heavily

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Field Marshal French's second report, dated October 8, concerns the operations of the British forces since the evening of September 10.

"Early in the morning of the 11th," says the report, "three corps crossed the Ourcq, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed."

"From the opposition encountered by the sixth French army to the west of Soissons and two of our army corps south of Missy, and certain other indications along the line, I formed the opinion that the enemy had for the moment at any rate arrested his retreat and was preparing to contest the passage of the Aisne with some vigor south of Soissons, where the Germans are holding Mont de Paris against attack."

"The fifth division approached Missy, but were unable to make headway. The west army corps reached the neighborhood of Vaucouleurs without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Aisne commenced."

"The Aisne valley runs generally east and west and consists of a flat-bottomed depression varying from one-half to two miles wide, down which the river follows a winding course. To the west is high ground. Both sides of the river are approximately four hundred feet above the valley, broken into spurs. The most prominent slopes and plateaus overlooking the Aisne, of varying steepness, are covered with patches of wood which extend on to the high ground. Several small villages and towns are dotted about, chief of which is Soissons."

"The position of the enemy was very strong, either for delaying action or for a defensive battle. One of the chief military characteristics is that, except for small stretches on the top of the plateau, either side cannot be seen, owing to the woods on the edges of the slopes. The tract of country above described is well adapted for concealment. The enemy so skillfully turned this to account that it made it impossible to judge of the real nature of his opposition to our passage of the river, but I have every reason to conclude that strong rear guards, at least three army corps, were holding the passages early in the morning of the 13th."

"On that morning I ordered the British forces to advance and make good the Aisne. The first corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The first division was directed on Chanouille, via the canal bridge at Bourg. On the right the cavalry and First Division met with little opposition, and found passage by way of the canal aqueduct, which crosses the river. This division, therefore, was able to press on, supported by the cavalry on the outer flank, driving the enemy before it."

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JAPS LOSE CRUISER THRO' DEADLY MINE

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—(5.30 p.m.)—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chow Bay on the night of October 17. One officer and nine members of the crew are known to have been saved.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho was built in 1885 and re-fitted in 1900. She was a vessel of 3,000 tons and 300 feet long and had 46 feet beam. Her main battery consisted of eight 6-inch guns and her speed was about eighteen knots.

The Takachiho carried a crew of 357 men, only ten of whom, according to the official report, are known to have been saved. At the time she went down the Takachiho had on board a complement of 284 men.

WAR NOW A SIEGE WHICH WILL LAST UNTIL NEXT SPRING

Military Critic of the New York Herald Sums Up Situation in Both Theatres of the Conflict To-day—Favorable Outlook.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—In today's review of the war situation in Europe, The Herald's military critic says: "Reports from the eastern theatre of operations disclosed one fact which, in view of the rapid approach of winter, might be regarded as having considerable significance. It is that while not presenting an open resistance to the German proper in Poland, the Poles have adopted tactics which will interfere seriously with the military strength of the Germans."

"The measure of this loss will be restricted by the status of efficiency attained by the service troops of both sides, and what provisions have been made to ensure the health of the men in the field. Even the most perfect corps of army service troops, however, would not prevent a considerable loss in an army of such size where an active defensive must be maintained along such an extended front."

"The Western theatre also shows its appearance, but while the Franco-British forces and the Germans in France and Belgium will have to endure the discomforts of living in the field through a winter campaign, the winter in France is not as severe as in East Prussia, Poland, and Galicia. Besides the supply trains in the west can be operated with much greater facility than across the desolate stretches, where the armies of the east are fighting."

"Along the greater part of the front from the channel almost to the Swiss frontier, there is not likely to be any material change in the line before spring. On both sides of this line the defending troops will take their positions behind the works in relief, the remainder resting in the shelters, which will most likely take the form of corrugated iron huts, heated by stoves. In these the men will live in comparative comfort."

"Instead of the expected drive southward of the German forces in Belgium following the fall of Antwerp and the release of the troops necessary to maintain the lines of communication, while the fortress was still in the hands of the Belgians, the Germans have lost ground almost daily in the campaign in Northern France and Belgium. From Hazebrouck, near the Belgian frontier, which they held with a force of cavalry less than a week ago, they have been forced eastward to Lille, a distance of 25 miles. The latest victory won by the allies in this field was at Armentieres. Incidentally, the Germans were forced northward from Furnes in Belgium, and the troops that inflicted the defeat were no other than the Belgians, who do not seem to have wasted much time in resting, as was reported."

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CANADA PLANS FOR WINTER

Thirty Thousand Troops Will be Raised and Equipped.

The Contingent Will Reach 30,000 and More if Needed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—With 33,000 Canadian volunteers already landed in England and 8,000 under arms guarding strategic points in the Dominion, the Government has decided to put 30,000 men into training in Canada and dispatch them to England in units of 10,000. The first 10,000 is to be sent forward in December, and immediately another 10,000 raised to take their place.

"The following official statement was given out last night by Sir Robert Borden: "During the past week the Government has continued to have under consideration the organization of a second contingent. The Prime Minister, the Acting Minister of Militia and the sub-committee of the privy council had a lengthy conference on Saturday with Col. G. Washburn, chief of the general staff, and Col. Denison, adjutant-general, respecting the following questions: "1—The defence of Canada against any probable raid or attack by land or sea."

"2—The training, organization, equipment and dispatch of further expeditionary forces. "There is no question about the ability of the British Government to receive further contingents and give them the necessary final training, having regard to the enormous force which is being organized and trained in the British islands."

"All these, and many other matters were discussed at length, and after the conference the following conclusions were announced: "The first concern of the Canadian Government is the defence of our own territory, including our ports and harbors. For this purpose about 20,000 men are under arms in Canada and are serving on garrison or outpost duty from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At important points on both coasts the defences have been strengthened and gun batteries have been mounted. Other coast and harbor defences, the nature of which it is not desirable to publish, have also been prepared. Expert military advisers of the Government advise that the force could be very rapidly increased from the active militia at a few hours' notice, and they consider that every reasonable safeguard against successful attacks has been provided as to the organization and dispatch of further contingents, the following conclusions have been reached: "1—From the present time until the end of the war, or so long as the war office shall deem it advisable, Canada will keep continuously in training and under arms (in addition to the 8,000 men already mentioned), 30,000 men."

"2—As soon as arms, guns and equipment can be provided for a force of 10,000 men, that force will be dispatched to Great Britain as the first instalment of a second expeditionary force. Thereupon, additional men will be enlisted so as to keep the number under training continuously at 30,000. This process will continue from time to time; that is to say, as soon as each force of 10,000 men is armed, equipped and dispatched, another force of 10,000 will be enlisted to take its place and to bring the number in training up to 30,000."

"3—It is anticipated that the first force of 10,000 men will be dispatched in December, and thereafter at regular intervals similar forces will be continuously sent forward as rapidly as they can be armed, equipped and dispatched. "4—Including the forces on garrison and outpost duty, we shall thus have under arms or in training about 40,000 men in Canada and, until the end of the war or until the war office advises otherwise, 30,000 men in England and 8,000 men in the Dominion."

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RIOTERS IN LONDON BROUGHT INTO COURT

LONDON, Oct. 19.—(1.05 p.m.)—More than thirty prisoners were arraigned in the Greenwich police court today on charges growing out of the anti-German demonstrations and rioting in Deptford, borough of London, yesterday and last night.

The prosecutor declared that he regretted the necessity of appearing against citizens, the object of whose attack had been German shopkeepers, but he explained that great damage had been done to English premises as well. Commenting on the damage done in the shop of a German baker, the prosecutor said that the place had been looted in spite of the fact that the German owners had barricaded themselves as best they could against the crowd. The prisoners were remanded.

GERMANS CANNOT TAKE CALAS OWING TO ALLIES' SUCCESS

Situation More Favorable Today Than at Any Time Since Enemy Received First Check in March on the City of Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—10.30 a.m.—From the point of view of the allied armies, so far as could be learned from despatches reaching London to-day, the situation in West Flanders and in France, as far south as Lille, seemed on this, the seventy-seventh day of the war, perhaps more hopeful than at any time since the German advance on Paris was checked.

Though the news reaching England is meagre and to an extent delayed as a way, all tidings seem to indicate that the German advance from Ostend to the French coast towns has been blocked temporarily at least, while further south, in a region that was a week ago the extreme German right, the invaders have been again compelled to give ground before the allies' wedge force, which has been concentrating on Lille. Several reports received today that the Germans have withdrawn from this town, but this is not confirmed, nor is the report that they evacuated Courtrai, nearly thirty miles northwest. It seems plain, however, that the men who were grieved marked and that the German army operating along the coast of Flanders, found itself in peril of being cut off from the main body.

What opposition they met along the sea, is only guess work. All reports seem to agree that the city of Ostend is practically clear of Germans who apparently are reforming to the south with reinforcements and the siege guns used to batter the Belgian forts and that they now propose to hammer on toward Dunkirk and Calais. One report says that they are beyond Furnes, less than ten miles from Dunkirk. Further south in France reinforcements from Brussels are said to have been brought before Lille, which was being bombarded by the German artillery aggression by reason of the impassable condition of the country through recent rains and owing to the destruction of the only railroad from Louvic to Warsaw on which the Germans could transport their heavy guns. Around Fzemyal the Austrians claim to have killed and wounded 40,000 Russians and also to have crossed the Carpathians, but on the other hand, the Russians repulsed an Austrian attempt to cross the River San. That the Austrians are meeting with vigorous opposition is admitted in the latest Vienna despatch which says that "our troops are advancing as against a fortress."

The news of the British cruiser Undaunted's victory was received with great rejoicing at Harwich. She did not leave that port until Saturday morning, and at six o'clock the same evening came the news that four German destroyers had been sunk.

Sank Submarine

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Oct. 19.—(via London, 1.46 p.m.)—An Austrian submarine was sunk in the Adriatic to-day by a French cruiser. Two submarine vessels went out from the Bay of Cattaro to attack a French fleet which was making its way along the Dalmatian coast. They were quickly sighted, however, by the French lookouts, and a well-directed shot sent one of them, the leader, to the bottom. The other submarine escaped. The French fleet subsequently recommenced the bombardment of the forts of the Cattaro. An Austrian aeroplane dropped several bombs in the neighborhood of the fleet, but no damage was done.

DETAILS OF NAVAL VICTORY

British Sank Four German Torpedo Boat Destroyers

Only Five Men Were Wounded in the Action.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A British mosquito fleet sank four German destroyers off the coast of Holland Saturday afternoon, swiftly avenging the loss of the light cruiser Hawke. The Admiralty announces that the British casualties were one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the British destroyers was slight. There are 31 survivors from the German destroyers, all of who were prisoners of war. The fast, new light cruiser Undaunted, with the destroyers Loyal Legion, Lennox and Lance, the fleet commanded by Lieut.-Commander George Seymour, were attacked by the German destroyer fleet while on patrol duty off the estuary of the River Ems. The battle which followed was short and fierce.

The six-inch and four-inch guns of the Undaunted riddled the German destroyers, and the British destroyers completed the destruction. Apparently the engagement lasted only a few minutes. Lieut.-Commander Seymour is the hero of the day. Last night enormous crowds gathered at the bulletin boards were cheering his name and were demanding details of the victory. What most thrills and pleases the people is the intimation that the forces engaged were nearly equal, since it is estimated that more than the four German destroyers which were sunk attacked the Undaunted and her torpedo destroyers. It remains true, as for generations past, that when the fighting is on top of the British carry off the victory. Every important German success has been an underwater thrust.

For several weeks German destroyers from Kiel and from the Baltic have been active in the estuary of the Ems, protected in their operations by numerous submarines and mines. The position is that Lieut.-Commander Seymour received orders to venture daringly in the hope of cutting off a fleet of such destroyers. The Undaunted, Lieut.-Commander Seymour's flagship, built in 1913, and went into commission early this year. She is 410 feet long, has a displacement of 3,600 tons and has a speed of 30 knots developed from engines of 37,000 horsepower. She carries 8-inch guns, four 4-inch guns on broadside mountings, and a battery of quickfiring. With cruisers of her class, the Aurora type, she has been assigned to patrol duty, for which she was especially fitted on account of her great speed.

Her fleet of destroyers are of the L class, of the latest type, capable of 29 knots speed. These destroyers carry 100 men each, and are armed with three 4-inch guns and six torpedo tubes. The victory does much to even the score between the British and the Germans. The Admiralty asserts that the Germans have lost four cruisers, nine destroyers, one torpedo boat, three submarines and 25 useful war vessels. The British losses have been three armored cruisers, three light cruisers and a torpedo gunboat destroyed and a light cruiser disabled. The British have lost more in tonnage and in officers and men, but the preponderance of strength has been maintained.

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One of the Deaths for England. Manchester Guardian. Corporal Lancaster, of the Coldstreamers, who belonged to Manchester, received an agonizing wound. Wounded by his comrades that if he groaned he would disclose their position to the Germans, he endured in silence for six hours. He died after being removed. An attempt was made to wreck the Dover express at Hither Green Station, where special police found a large iron chain tied to the line. The army doctors in London are passing men with spectacles.