

BELGIAN ARMY AND BRITISH WARSHIPS DEFEAT GERMANS

TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN THE NORTHERN AREA, BUT ALLIES STEADILY GAINING GROUND

The London Morning Post Correspondent in the North of France Reports Recapture of Ostend on Excellent Authority — Germans Bring Up Heavy Guns — British Fleet Bombard German Infantry on Coast.

That section of Belgium which stretches from Ostend on the North Sea to the French border, from which the strongly fortified French seaport of Dunkirk is distant only a few miles, is bearing the brunt of fighting between the allied armies and the Germans. The invaders have been attempting to force their way along the coast between Nieupoort and Dixmude, but have been opposed by the Belgians, who, aided by British warships, according to the French official communication, have succeeded in repulsing their attacks. The nature of the assistance afforded by the British squadron is not divulged, but previous reports indicated that the naval arm of one country or the other was being utilized in connection with the fighting on land.

The troops who are arrayed against each other between Arras and Roye are still driving with shot and shell, and probably by bayonet, and in this district the allies have advanced at several points, reaching as far in some instances as the wire entanglements which constitute part of the German defensive works.

Turkey has refused to assent to Great Britain's request that the German officers and crews on the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau be discharged. The Ottoman government says the matter of the retention of the Germans is a domestic question.

Amsterdam reports that large numbers of refugees are returning to Antwerp and that that Belgian city is resuming its normal appearance.

Partial Russian successes in fierce fighting in the region of Warsaw and south of Przemysl are reported officially from Petrograd.

That the allies have re-captured Ostend is the report sent to the London Post by its correspondent in the North of France, who says he has excellent authority for this statement.

Irish Nationalists in London, at a meeting held for the purpose of expressing confidence in the leadership of John Redmond and to endorse the action of the Irish party in supporting the allies in the present war, have adopted a pledge never to sheathe the sword until Belgium's freedom has been restored to her.

London, Oct. 19.—The third act of the war in the western theatre is now in a critical state. The first act was the German attempt to carry out the scheme of an irresistible sweep through Belgium and northern France upon Paris, culminating in the capture of the French capital, which would have been a disheartening blow to France.

The second act was the offensive assumed by the Allies after General Von Kluck had stretched his army on the German west wing over a longer line of communication than he could hold, and the allied army pressed him back toward the Belgian border, compelling the entire German line, from the eastern pivot of Verdun to recede in order to maintain an unbroken front and a possible line of retreat.

The third act comprises the attempted advance of the Germans along the coast of Belgium and northern France, apparently with the design of establishing themselves in the channel ports, from which points of vantage they could menace England.

The extreme western fighting line now reaches from Armentieres through Roulers to Nieupoort, which is on the coast about half way between Ostend and Dunkirk. According to the French official announcement, German heavy artillery, brought from the siege of Antwerp presumably, has bombarded the front from Nieupoort to Vladielo, which is about ten miles from the coast.

PROGRESS BY ALLIES

The allies also have made progress eastward from a point south of Armentieres toward Lille on a line running, roughly, to Arras. The report tells of house to house fighting, in which the allies are advancing. The battle has waged around Arras without respite for ten days, and on the part of the allied troops, "with a perseverance and a spirit which never for a moment have been relaxed."

The German official report covers these operations more tersely. It says that the attacks to the west and north of Lille have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the Allies.

These operations are still so much in the dark that it is impossible to judge of the exact trend of events. The English and French papers naturally gather encouragement from the reports published from their side; the reports from both sides are brief and contradictory. Petrograd claims

AMPUTATIONS VERY FEW IN FRENCH ARMY

Only Ten Out of Six Hundred Operations—Modern Bullet Makes Clean Wound—Advanced Surgical Science.

Paris, Oct. 19.—The Journal Des Debats says that during the first month after the first arrival of wounded at the Vichy hospital, where the most important operations are performed, the average of the operations was twenty per day out of eight thousand cases treated.

Of the six hundred operations, no more than ten were amputations, and among the ten were some of single fingers and parts of fingers only. Two legs, one arm and one wrist were all the serious amputations that proved necessary at the great hospital. This very small proportion of amputations in comparison with wounded of preceding wars is accounted for, first, by the difference in the effect of modern projectiles, which have not so much tendency to produce shivers of bone. The wound is more localized and cleaner cut than formerly. In the second place surgical science has progressed and wounds that would have formerly required the amputation of a member are now treated with a view to saving it.

There is less sickness in the French army after two months on the battlefield than in time of peace, due to the efficiency and preparedness of the military health service, according to Prof. Edmond Delmore, medical inspector general of the army and a member of Academie Medicale.

Since the beginning of the war he has been on an official mission of inspection of field and other hospitals where the French wounded have been treated.

"He established in the first place," says the figure, "that sanitary conditions in our army are perfect. During this war the number of cases of sickness is less than in time of peace."

DEAD SOLDIER FROM VALLEYFIELD, QUEBEC

London, Oct. 19.—The Canadian soldier found dead near the camp at Salisbury Plain on Sunday morning was Private W. H. Hartley, of C Company, First Royal Montreal Regiment. He enlisted from Valleyfield, where he leaves a widow.

The afternoon papers today publish the news that a further contingent of Canadians landed from a "well-known liner" at Avonmouth on Sunday. Even the people of Bristol were not aware of this until the troops embarked. The troops proceeded to Salisbury Plain today.

A number of Canadian nurses who came over with the Canadian expeditionary forces have joined the nursing staff of St. Thomas Hospital, where many wounded are being treated. The list included Miss Mildred Parkin, Miss T. Denmark, Miss Isabella Strath, Miss C. Massey and Miss Edith Campbell.

ANOTHER RELIEF SHIP

Toronto, Oct. 19.—The national executive of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire has received a telegram from the Belgian consul-general stating that another ship will leave for Belgium as soon as a sufficient amount of supplies and money is collected, and these will be gladly received by H. Prudhomme, treasurer of the Belgium relief work in Montreal.

It is possible that the Germans have improved their position, and with the forces which besieged Antwerp and reinforcements from Germany are attempting along the coast another sweeping movement, like that which carried them so far into France.

The great battles in the eastern theatre, between the Russian and German and Austrian forces, continue on the advance in both regions, and that the Russian casualties at Przemysl number 40,000.

ORDERS FOR CANADIANS NEXT CONTINGENT

Instructions in Hands of Divisional Officers to Commence Enlisting.

ARRANGING FIRST FOR THE INFANTRY FORCES

Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc., to Number of 14,000 Will Be Taken up on Receipt of Instructions from War Office.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Orders having been sent out last night to the officers commanding the various divisional areas, and military districts, to begin enlisting men at once for infantry regiments for overseas service. It is announced that the various divisional areas will enlist the following numbers:

South Ontario, Toronto, one battalion; Western Ontario, London, two battalions; Eastern Ontario, Kingston, one battalion; Southern Ontario, Quebec City, one battalion; Maritime Provinces, Halifax, two battalions. The military districts of the west will recruit as follows: Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Winnipeg, two battalions; British Columbia, Victoria, two battalions; Alberta, Calgary, one battalion. This makes a total of fourteen battalions with 16,000 men.

The Quebec quotas include the French-Canadian battalion already authorized. Orders for the recruiting of 14,000 men will go out as soon as the war office states what is wanted in the way of cavalry, artillery and engineering corps, etc. The 30,000 men thus recruited will begin active training, and as soon as there are arms and equipment for ten thousand men they will be sent to England to finish their training and be sent to the front. This will be in about two months time, and when the first ten thousand will sail as soon as their equipment is ready, and this method will be kept up as long as the war lasts.

IRISH WANT FINISH FIGHT WITH GERMANS

Nationalists Will Never Sheath Sword Until Belgium is Avenged and Free — Enthusiastic Meeting.

London, Oct. 19 (11.45 p.m.)—Amid tumultuous cheering, with right hands upraised, the Irish Nationalists, who crowded Central Hall tonight, adopted a pledge administered by T. P. O'Connor.

"We will never sheathe the sword until Belgium has got back her freedom; until every inch of her territory is clear; until a treaty is made, not on a scrap of paper, but on a foundation behind which stands the millions of the British race."

The meeting was called for the purpose of expressing confidence in the leadership of John Redmond, and to endorse the action of the Irish party in supporting "the war of the allies against Prussian militarism."

Mr. O'Connor said that for this fundamental and supreme principle the British had fought on hundreds of battlefields. What they had claimed and won for themselves they also claimed for other countries, and would help other countries win.

BELGIAN PEOPLE FLEEING FROM HOMES IN HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS; A PROBLEM

CANADIANS ENCAMPED AT SALISBURY

All There With Exception of Few Detachments Working With Transports — Enforce Prohibition Rule.

Salisbury, England, Oct. 20, via London, 1.20 a. m.—Except for a few detachments working with the supply and horse transport trains all the Canadians have arrived at their four camps scattered over Salisbury Plain.

The early arrivals, who have completed their camp making, amused themselves by playing baseball and football. Among the players there appeared a surprising number of swimmers bearing the Winged Foot emblem of the New York Athletic Club. One of these sweater-wearers said that patriotic Britons residing in New York had equipped and sent to Canada more than two thousand recruits who are now with the Canadian contingent.

A general air of cheerfulness prevails among the Canadians, but some grumbling is heard because of the isolation of the various camps. None of them is within four miles from a village, and seven miles separates the nearest of them from any considerable town.

The prohibition rule imposed on the Valcarlos camp in Canada by Col. San Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, rules here, and is being rigidly enforced.

The slovenliness of the Canadians in reaching camp has caused a postponement of any attempt at a review of the troops, and it is expected that General Anderson will take command with only the usual ceremony.

OFFICIAL FRENCH.

Paris, Oct. 19, 11.03 p. m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight says:

"In Belgium attacks by the Germans have been repulsed by the Belgian army, effectively aided by the British fleet. Between Arras and Roye slight progress has been made, at several points. Our troops have reached as far as the wire networks of the defenses."

"In the neighborhood of St. Michael we have gained some ground on the right bank of the Meuse."

"No news of importance has been received regarding the remainder of the front."

Berlin, Oct. 19, via London, 5.45 p. m.—German army headquarters has given out official announcement under today's date as follows:

"The attacks of the enemy to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed by our troops with the infliction of severe losses."

"In the eastern area of the war the situation remains unchanged."

RUSSIAN.

Petrograd, Oct. 19.—The Russian general staff today made this announcement:

"We report partial successes on October 18 in very fierce fighting in the region of Warsaw, and south of Przemysl."

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT

Havana, Oct. 19.—The American schooner Panfle Prescott, which arrived here today from Gulfport, Miss., reports that on October 17, while in latitude 25 40 north and longitude 84 20 west, she saw a German four-funnelled cruiser, apparently the Karlsruhe, fighting with a British cruiser, somewhat smaller in size.

After a half hour of fighting the cruiser's crew, the vessel going west and the German north. The German, it was said, was listing to port and apparently had been seriously damaged.

Endless Procession of Panic Stricken People Entering France, Holland and England — Over One Million Have Left Their Native Country and Are Being Cared For Under Difficulties— Many Starving and Condition of Refugees is Terrible.

Roosendaal, Holland, via London, Oct. 19, 10 p. m.—The stream of Belgian refugees, an almost endless procession of panic stricken people, which has been passing without restraint the little red, white and blue posts marking the border of the peaceful kingdom of the Netherlands, at last is growing less turbulent. Probably four hundred thousand distraught people have come rushing into Holland since Antwerp fell.

The little town of Eschen, where the Belgians took a weeping farewell of their own country, quadrupled in population in a week. The four bake shops were besieged by the starving fugitives. The dilapidated border station, where thousands slept, was in the hands of German sailors, who were selling tickets for trains drawn by Belgian locomotives, manned by engineers of the German navy and by sailors, big fellows from the harbors of Hamburg and Bremen. The Germans have been endeavoring to induce the refugees to return to their homes, and resume their vocations.

PANIC STRICKEN CROWDS.

Eschen was the centre of the panic which followed Antwerp's fall. A great majority of the residents of Antwerp had been told repeatedly that their city was the strongest fortress in Europe. They remained peacefully in their homes and lustily cheered the British naval brigades, who arrived with motor trucks and machine guns, believing that their number was ten times the actual figure.

Personal inconveniences, such as the absence of water for ten days, the city in darkness after six o'clock, and the refusal of permission to Belgians outside the city to enter, did not lessen the cheerful optimism of the people. Then the Governor of Antwerp signed a proclamation, which fell like a bombshell: "History teaches us how some times fortified cities have been subjected to bombardments. Therefore, everybody is warned to leave the city, if possible, before two o'clock in the afternoon."

The ceaseless flight toward Eschen began immediately. Frenzied thousands rushed homeward and packed their valuables in sheets, towels and bed spreads, strapped children on their backs, or palmed them in wheelbarrows, and hastened to the nearest station. There was no necessity for tickets; the trains gathered in people like cattle.

Freight cars, cattle cars, milk vans, cold storage cars—anything and everything on wheels, started northward. This lasted five days. Passengers rode on the roofs of cars, the steps of the locomotives, and any convenient foothold they could find.

Usually the distance between Antwerp and Eschen is covered in about twenty minutes. The refugee trains took six hours. Then followed another slow ride through to Roosendaal, where, by common impulse, the residents carried everything storable towards the stations. The Dutch soldiers, lined up in solid rows, pushed the baskets of food in the windows and coaxed the babies, the children, the women to eat and drink; then they escorted the freighted thousands to schools, theatres, barracks and barns, where shelter awaited them.

At Nispen, where a barbed wire fence marks the frontier, the peasant population came afoot like a medieval tribe migrating, with cows, pigs, mattresses, and whatever else they deemed most valuable, the old people and children not knowing where they were going, only escaping the terrible bombardment which had been ringing in their ears for days.

The un-military Dutch soldiers half coaxing, half driving this frightened horde, turned the green uniform into a welcome insignia for those who were fleeing, and who, terrified, asked: "Are you Uhlans?" yet not for several days could the frightened peasants believe that the green uniforms belonged not to the Germans, but to Dutch soldiers.

The principal Brussels newspaper, the Independence Belge, begins publication in London Wednesday. Its editor says that the Belgians fleeing from their country will never return, if it remains under German rule.

A large proportion of the exiles are looking forward to making their homes in the United States, when they can obtain the money to go there.

A Nation in Exile

London, Oct. 19 (11.50 p.m.)—The population of Belgium steadily is becoming what a French writer terms "a nation in exile." The burden of this tragedy is falling upon Great Britain, Holland and France.

Between 300,000 and 400,000 Belgians have crossed their border into Holland, and equal numbers have flocked southward into France, while more than 100,000 have arrived on English shores, and are continuing to pour across the English channel by thousands daily.

While the process of their eventual repatriation or absorption into the populations of other countries looms on the horizon as one of the greatest problems in modern European history, the question of today is the care of the exiles and the feeding of the millions of persons remaining in Belgium, whose industries are paralyzed.

Sleeping on Floors. Eight hundred Belgians slept on the

floors of public buildings in London last night. Many of them were people of refinement and, until their flight from home, accustomed to the luxuries of life.

The hospitality of the people of Poolestone and Dover is being taxed to the limit, while the sea coast town of Deal is swamped under the waves of refugees who are coming in on schooners, trawlers and sailing vessels, half starved, and with their nerves wrecked from terror and the privations they have undergone. An English merchant piloted a sloop across the Strait of Dover from Ostend with forty persons on board. They spent two days and nights on board the craft without food and in a heavy sea.

London's streets and parks are full of Belgian officers and soldiers, some of whom have been wounded. The Belgian legation has issued instructions to all the able-bodied men to rejoin the army.

The Vienna Reichpost says that at a meeting of the Roumanian cabinet held in Bucharest, under the presidency of King Ferdinand, and at which representatives of the various parties were present, the attitude of the government with regard to the war was approved.

"It was decided that there were no reasons at present that would justify any alterations of Roumania's attitude."

ROUMANIA INTENDS TO ENTER CONFLICT

London, Oct. 19, 10.32 p. m.—The following despatch from Berlin was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Heliograph Company:

"The Vienna Reichpost says that at a meeting of the Roumanian cabinet held in Bucharest, under the presidency of King Ferdinand, and at which representatives of the various parties were present, the attitude of the government with regard to the war was approved.

"It was decided that there were no reasons at present that would justify any alterations of Roumania's attitude."