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THURSDAY MORNING OCTOBER 26 1916 —FOURTEEN PAGES

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FRENCH CONTINUE THEIR OFFENSIVE BEFORE VERDUN

Canadians Capture 600 Yards of Famous Regina Trench

CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE SHARE IN DASHING BRITISH ASSAULT

Turning Right Flank of Attack on Regina Trench, They Crossed Five Hundred Yards Open Ground and In Ten Minutes Occupied Enemy's Defences—German Counter-Attacks Break Down.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, etc., has received the following report from the Canadian war records office:

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, Oct. 22, via London, Oct. 25.—The mystery of the Regina trench is solved. The resistance of the Germans at this point has been finally broken, and the British are now in possession of a line to which the enemy attached considerable tactical importance. Three times the Canadians had attacked this position. Each time they had successfully broken into the trenches and had inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy, but each time strong hostile counter-attacks had driven them out again.

The German defence had, indeed, been so organized that almost an air of mystery and of sinister hidden danger had come to be attached to the Regina trench. It was known to be strongly built, with many deep dugouts and to be protected by heavy wire entanglements, but the line ran for the greater part below the crest of the intervening ground and could be reconnoitred only by night.

Wounded men who returned claimed that the enemy rifle and machine gun fire came from behind the trench and that in counter-attacking the Germans appeared to spring from a concealed position immediately in the rear.

In the advance of Oct. 21, which carried the British line forward on a frontage of 5000 yards and to an average depth of 500 yards, the Canadians, with other troops, advanced to the attack of the Regina trench. They were successful. Profiting by the former experiences, their artillery maintained a continuous bombardment of their

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2).

ITALIANS WILL STRIKE ANOTHER HEAVY BLOW

Austrians Confess Opening of Heavy Bombardment on Carso Plateau.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

London, Oct. 25.—Reports from Austrian sources of a heavy bombardment of their positions on the northern part of the Carso plateau give rise here to the belief that the Italians are about to strike another blow towards Trieste. The Austrians say in their official communication that these positions were under a violent gun and mine fire.

Bad weather has again impeded artillery action on the Italian front, according to Rome, but their batteries were extremely active on the Julian front against the Austrian commissary depots at Duino, Brestovizza and Comen. Certain points which were lost on the Carso plateau were retaken by the Italians in surprise attacks.

GERMAN LINER IN U.S. HARBOR WARNING SUBS.

British Intercept Letters Revealing Use of Willehad as Telegraph Station.

AT NEW LONDON DOCK

Koln, Lying at Boston, Also Referred to—Authorities Took Precautions.

London, Oct. 26.—The following two letters intercepted on their way to Germany were made public here today. The first one from Max ———, 461 East Eighth street, South Boston, addressed to his brother, said:

"Dear Gustav,—The Willehad sailed today. I am to stay here till the end of the war. The Willehad will act within the American three-mile limit as a telegraph station for submarines. She has four months' provisions aboard."

The second letter was from the captain of the Willehad, named Jachens, who wrote from New London, Conn., to his sister in Germany, saying:

"I rejoice I am now here as captain of the Willehad. The Koln still lies at Boston. I am here with the Willehad on a special mission.

"Later you will hear more from me. I rejoice that I have done something for the fatherland and that I still have more to do."

WIRELESS DISMANTLED.

Boston, Oct. 25.—The North German Lloyd steamship Willehad, which took refuge in Boston soon after the beginning of the war, was taken to New London on August 25 last under command of Capt. Jachens, and was tied up at the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Co., the American agent for the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2).

CAPT. ALFRED ANSLEY IS KILLED IN ACTION

Sergt. George Also Dead and Ptes. Gilroy and Hicks Missing.

St. Catharines, Oct. 25.—Capt. Alfred Ansley, son of J. H. Ansley, was killed in action on October 14, according to a notification received by his parents today. Prior to the war he conducted a jewelry store in Elk Lake. He enlisted with the 37th Battalion and was transferred to the Toronto Highlanders Regiment, going overseas with the rank of major. In order to reach the battle front quickly he went as a lieutenant but was later promoted to captain. A brother J. F. Ansley, is a prisoner in Germany.

Sergt. Reginald George of St. Catharines, and Pte. Brown of Port Dalhousie, were today officially reported killed in action, and Ptes. Joseph Gilroy and James Hicks missing, and Ptes. Sidney Harlock, Frank Howarth and Clarence Moore, wounded.

BORDEN TO DELIVER NEW YORK ADDRESS

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Sir Robert L. Borden, prime minister of Canada, has accepted an invitation from and will be the guest of honor at a dinner of the Canadian Club of New York to be held at the Hotel Biltmore Monday evening, November 20th. Lady Borden will accompany him.

The Canadian Club of New York is acting as an auxiliary to the Canadian Patriotic Relief fund in taking care of the families of the soldiers who have enlisted in Canadian battalions from New York City and state.

NEXT BRITISH MAILS.

The next British and foreign mail (via England) carrying letters and registered matter only, will close at the general postoffice as follows: Regular mail, Friday at 6 a.m.; first supplementary will close at 3 p.m., Friday; second supplementary will close at 6 p.m., Friday.

FRENCH MOVE LINE FORWARD IN FIGHTING BEFORE VERDUN

STRIKING WAR PICTURE FROM WEST FRONT

Three wounded Tommies marching "west," one wearing a German helmet.

Fierce German Counter-Attacks Fail To Shake New Positions of the Allies—Thousand More Prisoners Arrive.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

London, Oct. 25.—Heavy fighting is proceeding on the front north of Verdun as a result of the French offensive, and the French threw forward their right wing some distance further east of the Fumin Wood and north of Chenois today. In order to delay the advance as much as possible until reinforcements could arrive the Germans with all their available troops launched three counter-attacks in succession upon the French positions in the region of Haudremont and Douaumont. These attacks were crushed by the French fire and the new front was maintained intact.

A thousand more German prisoners were brought in and counted today, making the total number of unwounded men taken by the French in two days' fighting 4500.

Foe Begins Attacks.

It did not take the Germans long to organize counter-attacks. Troops were taken from other sections of the front and rallied to the fighting front, so that by evening the enemy commenced to shove them into the breach to delay the French progress.

The first counter-attack, launched with extreme violence, was directed against the Haudremont-Damloup line before nightfall yesterday. The French made short work of this attempt and the Germans did not organize another until this morning. They then tried to retake the Damloup battery, but this was also given a short shrift and the French were able to record no less of ground.

A feature of the fighting is the terrific intensity developed by the French artillery. They have massed a great many guns for the action.

The German bulletin says that the French attacked them as far as Fort Douaumont, which was in flames, gained ground and that the fighting is continuing.

Find Fort Commander.

In clearing out Fort Douaumont last night the French found the commander of the fort hiding in a dugout and they made him a prisoner.

The French had planned the attack to begin ten days ago, but unfavorable rainy weather delayed it till yesterday. The preliminary work was then begun by the artillery. The attack yesterday was launched by four divisions, advancing in four columns, and everywhere it attained complete success. In three hours it was over. The hardest fighting raged around Fort Douaumont. While the Germans were giving way everywhere else, the garrison of that stronghold hastily prepared to defend it. But the French surrounded the fort and they reduced it in the night.

The stroke was planned by General Nivelle to do three things. First, it definitely removed the German menace to Verdun; second, it halted the massing of a great German army for a counter-attack against the allies on the Somme, and thirdly, it lessened Germany's striking power against Roumania.

FRENCH SHOCK FOE BY VERDUN ATACK

Sixty Germans, With Two Officers, Desert Before Onset.

JOFFRE SEES START

Allies Stun Enemy by Violence of Onset Against Positions.

With the French Army at Verdun, Oct. 24.—(By a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)—The French today recaptured from the German Crown Prince in six hours and twenty minutes territory northeast of Verdun which it had cost the Germans five months of the hardest fighting and a half million men to take earlier this year.

The effect of the victory was to give the French freedom of movement around Verdun, permitting them to prepare for a further advance when the opportunity is ripe, at the same time dealing a stunning blow when the Germans thought the French striking force was entirely assembled in the Somme region.

The victory also leaves Fort Vaux, now in German hands, perilously open to attack.

Such a brilliant success in so short a time was not expected even by the most optimistic when the order for the offensive was given at 11.30 o'clock this morning. For a couple of days the artillery preparation by the French batteries had been of the most extreme severity. Monday the Germans opened with every available battery, believing a French attack was about to be delivered. Not a single Frenchman stirred.

French Stood to Arms.

Tuesday at dawn a fresh tornado of fire by the French brought only a feeble reply, the Germans apparently regarding the bombardment as a mere demonstration. The French infantry meanwhile stood at arms, awaiting the order to spring forward. Many of them had participated in the defence of Verdun from the opening of the great German attack in February. All of them were most cheerful at the prospect of giving a blow, instead of continually receiving one.

Early in the day evidence came of the awfulness of the French artillery fire in the shape of 60 German deserters, including two officers, who, unable to stand the torrents of shells, walked out and surrendered before the infantry struggle began.

The Associated Press correspondent watched the progress of the fight from a position commanding a panoramic view of the whole battle field. Suddenly about 11.30 o'clock the curtain or French shells which had pounded the German trenches into flatness was lifted slightly and dropped again with the utmost precision just behind the German line.

Officers waited, watches in hand, for the chosen moment. Then the French infantry, covered with mud and sand and soaked to the skin, went over the top of their positions.

Nightfall brought only a slight cessation from the artillery, whose flashes lighted up the now clear sky, along the field tracks, pitted with shell holes. Great batches of prisoners were escorted to the rear. Constant additions are being made hourly to the total of captured, which comprises 100 officers. Many were found cowering in shell holes, until detachments of the French cleared up the battlefield.

General Joffre witnessed the opening of the attack, but as soon as he saw everything progressing well he hurried away.

TEUTONS GAIN ANOTHER PASS TO ROUMANIA

Allies Retake Oituz Pass, Repulsing Germans Beyond Frontier.

WIN ON ALT RIVER

New Offensive Against Foes Makes Headway Towards North.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

London, Oct. 25.—A violent battle continues on its course in the Vulcan and Predeal Passes of Roumania, and in both places owing to the impetus of the German attack the Roumanians have receded a little. This information, which comes from Russian sources, is merely corroborative of the German reports of yesterday, where they gaintd Predeal Village and entered Vulcan Pass for the second time of the campaign.

On the northwestern front, where the situation at Gymes Pass was critical last week, the Roumanians have rallied and they have driven the enemy across the frontier. They have also fallen upon the Germans in the Oituz Pass, and they have driven the enemy there also completely beyond the frontier. In the Usul Valley the fighting continues with the Roumanians advancing westward and taking 111 prisoners.

On the Roumanian northern front, defended by their first army, they have receded in the regions of Predeal and Kimpolung, and they have also lost part of the Vulcan Pass at least, but they have begun a counter-offensive in the valley of the Alt River, and they have startedto drive the Germans northward. This move is to relieve the pressure in the Vulcan and Predeal Passes.

In the Dobrudja, the Roumanians and Russians have evacuated Cernavoda and retired northward and they are not electing to hold the bridgehead. The big bridge has probably been partially destroyed. The fighting is proceeding against the Russians and the Roumanians as they are retiring northward.

This gives the Germans possession o fthe whole of the railway between Constanza and Cernavoda, but being across country and not commanding the Black Sea it is of little value to them.

To ease the pressure on Roumania the Russians have begun an offensive south of Dorna Watra, where they captured another series of heights. This advance, of course, threatens a descent into Transylvania from the north.

In the British House of Commons, David Lloyd George, secretary of state for war, said in reply to a question, that the allies were taking every step to assist Roumania, but he declined to give details of what it was planned to be done.

This statement was received with satisfaction, for anxiety continued to prevail concerning the plight of Roumania.

Report on Railway Inquiry Ready for Coming Session

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 25.—W. D. Ackworth, the English railway financial expert, who succeeded Sir George Paish on the board of commissioners enquiring into the railway situation in Canada, will be here in December. It is learned that a report on the subject will be ready for the coming session of parliament.

Hughes to Attend Service In Honor of Fallen Heroes

By Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes left for Montreal tonight to attend a requiem high mass in Notre Dame Cathedral tomorrow for the soldiers who have lost their lives in the war.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS CASE.

Brantford, Oct. 25.—One case of infantile paralysis has been recorded in West Brantford. Dr. Pearson, medical health officer, reports that all precautions have been taken and that the case is a mild one, the patient doing nicely.

ITALIAN SOFT FELTS.

There is an unapproachable superiority in the Italian soft felt hat, and they are in such constant demand that the supply is becoming limited. Dineen's are fortunate in having received a second shipment this season, the new arrivals coming forward yesterday by express. All genuine made-in-Italy and introducing new shades of greens, grays and pearls. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

CZAR SENDS MEN TO AID ROUMANIA

Russians Stop Foe's Offensive to Prevent Despatch of Troops.

IS NOT CATASTROPHE

Loss of Constanza, Tho Serious, Does Not Presage Disaster.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 25.—The loss of Constanza, Roumania's chief seaport on the Black Sea, according to semi-official comment among members of the general staff, "puts Roumania in a serious position, but it is not to be supposed it will entail any catastrophe."

Col. Shumsky, military critic of The Bourse Gazette, says the success of the Teutonic allies lacks the importance which it appears to have and means only that Roumania has fallen back on a new defensive line from Tchernavoda to the Black Sea, slightly north of the railroad and protected on the Danube by the strong bridge fortification. The assault of the invaders along the Constanza-Medjidie line is likened to the Belgian operations in the number of men crowded on the short front. Col. Shumsky estimates that there is one division on every three miles of the 30-mile stretch—a strength said to be seldom exceeded on any front.

Meanwhile the Austro-German campaign against Roumania continues to be accompanied by the delivery of a series of blows against the extreme left flank of the southwestern Russian front. From Dorna Watra to the Roumanian frontier, the Austro-Germans are attempting to pierce the Russian line in order to isolate Roumania and prevent the further passage of Russian troops to the assistance of Roumania. The Russians, it is said here, have been able to check the offensive at all points on this sector.

WRECKAGE INDICATES FOE WARSHIP LOST

Portions of After Part of Ship Found Near Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, via London, Oct. 26.—Large quantities of wreckage were washed up on Revshale Island, near Copenhagen, Wednesday. According to The Ekstrabladet an investigation showed that the wreckage was from a German warship. It included large sections of the after part of the ship.

OTTAWA'S THREAT FRIGHTENED C. P. R.

Government Prepared to Take Over Railway to Prevent Strike.

VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM

C. P. R. Ordered to Settle With Men or Accept Penalty.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—It is learned in official circles that much stronger action was taken by the government to bring about a settlement of the C. P. R. strike than even appeared from the public appeal made to the warring parties by the prime minister yesterday. It is stated that a letter which amounted to an ultimatum was sent to the C. P. R. management announcing that if a settlement was not arrived at the government would take over and operate that railway.

The attitude taken by the government was that, especially in war time, such a serious blow as a strike would involve to the public interest could not be tolerated.

The negotiations, which have been so successfully carried out, were initiated by the minister of labor, who sent special envoys to Winnipeg and Montreal to act between the company and the men.

FULLEST INQUIRY INTO "COMBINES"

Municipalities to Get Power to Conduct Investigations Under Oath.

COLD STORAGE PROBE

Government to Look Into All Information From Reliable Sources.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 25.—Legislation which the government proposes to take to deal with the rapid increase in the cost of living was outlined today to The World. The order in council embodying this legislation has not yet been passed by the cabinet, but it is understood that it will be within the next few days.

The government proposes to give full power to municipalities to conduct investigations under oath into all alleged combines operating within their borders, and to investigate the alleged undue advance in the prices of foodstuffs.

Power to Prosecute.

It is also proposed when an undue enhancement of prices has been established by investigation to give municipalities the power to prosecute.

The government also proposes to appoint a sub-committee of the cabinet, who will probably be Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. T. W. Crothers, to conduct investigations into questions and situations affecting the cost of living of a wider influence than is exerted within individual municipalities. With regard to the allegation that the operations of cold storage plants have resulted in withholding from public use for an undue length of time foodstuffs which the public required, and which policy resulted in greatly increased prices, the government will welcome information from parties who can supply it and conduct a rigid investigation.

Testimony Under Oath.

In regard to the power to be given municipalities to conduct investigations, it was stated to The World today that under the order in council they would be enabled to examine individuals under oath and dwill have the authority to either compel firms to produce their books or send accountants to examine them.

The underlying policy of this proposed legislation is publicity. It is believed that the fear of publicity will help to prevent an undue advance in prices.

They will have power to discover the actual stock paid up in stock companies, and revelations regarding watered stock will be made possible.

GERMAN WARSHIP STOPS NORWEGIAN MAIL BOAT

First Action of Kind Reported — More Norwegian Craft Sunk.

London, Oct. 26.—The Central News learns that a German warship stopped a Norwegian mail steamer which left Bergen Monday for Newcastle. This is the first action of the kind.

Lloyd's reports that the Norwegian steamer Anna Gurine, from Glasgow for Nantes, has been sunk. The crew was landed at Plymouth.

A Reuter despatch from Christiania reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamers Garibaldi and Ravn (previously reported). This despatch says the crew of the Ravn was saved.

The Norwegian barque Randi has been burned by a German submarine.

The Norwegian steamer Edam, which was previously reported to have been captured, is now said to have been sunk, and the crew taken to Emden.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

BEFORE Verdun what appears to be a second battle of the Somme is proceeding. While beating off three successive counter-attacks on their left wing, in the region of Haudremont and Douaumont yesterday, the French continued to make progress on the right wing, east of the Fumin Wood and north of Chenois. They added 1000 unwounded prisoners to the number counted on the first day of the assault, and more are still coming in to be examined and interned. This offensive, it seems, was planned to begin a fortnight or so earlier, but rains prevented adherence to the original time-table. By their comparative inaction yesterday the French show that they are not seeking any sudden breach in the German lines, but rather to tap further the resources of the enemy by compelling him to fight two heavy battles at the same time. This prospect will compel the Germans to reinforce their armies in France, not perhaps immediately, but in the near future.

* * * * *

By this time the Germans are doubtless ransacking every nook and corner of northern France and Belgium for fresh divisions to face this new peril. If they have not been able to stop the forward march of the allies upon the Ancre and the Somme, their prospects of stopping this other onset against their more vital and more vulnerable parts are extremely small. The ability of the allies to continue two heavy offensives in the west is beyond question. They have enough men, military experts declare, for the carrying on of three equally great offensives, providing that they have the guns and the ammunition. The French only require a continuance of campaigning weather to permit them to make rapid movement. All the while the military observers of the allies are watching the German front to permit the

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2).