

FEW DETAILS YESTERDAY FROM WAR ZONE THROW LITTLE LIGHT ON THE SITUATION

Battle Goes On To North of Aisne With Greater Violence — Sixty-third Day of Conflict and No Decisive Result — Brief Report From French War Office Hints at Diversity of Operations — Great Masses of German Cavalry Ten Miles From Belgian Frontier — Allies Extending Their Line on Left and Slight Advance Made at Soissons — Furious Fighting Continues at Arras — Solution of War May Come From Eastern Theatre, British Press View.

London, Oct. 7, 1.34 a. m.—A Reuter despatch from Paris gives the French official communication issued last night at 11 o'clock, as follows:

"The characteristics of the situation remain the same. On our left wing, the action is more violent to the north of the Oise.

"In the centre comparative calm prevails. "A little ground has been gained in the northern part of the heights of the Meuse."

London, Oct. 6, 10.40 p. m.—The sixty-third day of the great war of Europe saw a repetition of what the peoples of all the countries have forced themselves to expect, perhaps for months to come—no decisive conflict on land or sea.

From Berlin to London came nothing in the way of Germany's claims to progress or reverses. From Petrograd came what has flowed without interruption for weeks—consistent claims to the progress of Russian arms.

From Paris at the usual mid-afternoon hour was issued the usual communication, so called, interpreting the situation along the battle line of the western theatre of the war in the light of those opposing the German invasion. There were in the closely worded communication, cryptic to an extent as always, hints of a greater diversity of operations than it ordinarily contains.

Above all, stood out the presence of what was described as large masses of German cavalry near Lille, as the crow flies hardly ten miles from the Belgian frontier, and behind them German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Arras, the latter point right at the Belgian border.

At the same time the official communication makes it plain that the allies have not been idle and have been extending their line on the left wing more and more widely.

Blow for blow, around Arras, the scene of sanguinary fighting recently, is evidently still in order there. The same may be said of the region between the Somme and the Oise, for it is noticeable that the allies have claimed nothing there today except a see-saw advance and retirement. They do maintain that they have repulsed the enemy near Lassigny, upon which the Germans made a violent attack.

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TWO-THIRDS OF THE POPULATION IN BERLIN, ONT., GERMANS

Are Anxious to See German Militarism Crushed and \$50,000 Raised in Two Days for Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Berlin, Ont., Oct. 6.—Today, the second day of the three-day campaign to raise \$75,000 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the amounts reported by the captains total \$50,253. The following cablegram was sent to Lord Kitchener: "Berlin, Ontario, a city of eighteen thousand population, of which twelve thousand are German or German descent, proposes to raise on October 5, 6, 7, \$75,000 or more for the National Patriotic Fund. German people want to see militarism in Germany smashed, and the good people set free to shape a greater and better Germany. We feel confident that England has appointed the right men in Churchill and Kitchener to boss the job." Lord Kitchener replied as follows: "My best wishes for success of your efforts."

Marine Dept. Burned at Buenos Ayres; Loss 2 Millions

AIDE-DE-CAMPE OF LATE AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE KILLED IN BATTLE

Snuff-box, Gift From Archduke Found, Stained With Blood, on Body.

Rome, Oct. 6 (11.58 p. m.)—The body of Captain Engelbert Plitz has been brought to Vienna, according to a despatch from the Austrian capital. Captain Plitz who was killed in an engagement against the Serbians was the last aide appointed by Archduke Ferdinand prior to his assassination at Sarajevo. He was in an automobile following the archduke at the time of the tragedy. Baron Rumerakrich, a member of the archduke's suite, gave to Captain Plitz a snuff box set with diamonds, saying that it was a gift which the archduke had intended making him personally. The snuff box was found on the Austrian captain's body, stained with blood.

GERMAN SHELLS CAUSING FEW CASUALTIES.

London, Oct. 7, 2.07 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in France says: "For nearly three weeks the casualties among the British troops have been insignificant. The big German shells do comparatively little damage. The German infantry attacks ceased long ago."

A SECOND CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF 20,000 TO BE ORGANIZED

With Reinforcement of Ten Per Cent. Making 22,000 Altogether—Decision Reached at Cabinet Council Yesterday—Arrangements for Equipping Contingent Already Under Way.

ST. JOHN ONE OF PLACES TO FIGURE IN MOBILIZATION OF CONTINGENT.

Mobilization of Second Force Will Not Be at Valcartier—Government Making Arrangements to Organize and Train Necessary Reinforcements for Both First and Second Contingents.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The government proposes forthwith to organize and train a second expeditionary force of twenty thousand men with first reinforcement of ten per cent, making 22,000 in all. This force will be organized as expeditiously as possible, and the arrangements for providing the necessary arms, ammunition and equipment are already in progress. The force at the front will in this way be brought up to more than fifty thousand men.

The government is also making preparations to organize and train necessary further reinforcements for both the first and second expeditionary forces. The arrangements for equipping and training such reinforcements will be announced at a later date.

St. John Will Figure in Mobilization

The second contingent of 22,000 men will not mobilize at Valcartier because even the early winter would be too severe there. That camp is already almost entirely dismantled. The second contingent will be mobilized at base depots, at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and other large centres, according to the statement of Col. Hughes. After being recruited and equipped and given some preliminary training they will go to England to complete their training. It is believed here that the announcement of the immediate organization of the second contingent will be received with enthusiasm throughout the dominion.

The following official statement was given to the press by the Prime Minister today.

According to the reports of the chief embarkation officer, the total force embarked at Quebec amounted to nearly 33,000 men, besides 7,000 horses and a proper complement of guns and vehicles with full equipment for men and horses. The transportation of this force required no less than thirty-one large steamships. It is probable that upon arrival in England the force will be organized as follows: Field troops, including a first reinforcement of ten per cent, 26,400; line of communication troops, 2,100. Total force at the front, 28,500.

This will leave about 4,500 men for training in Great Britain who will constitute a reinforcement of nearly twenty per cent, for the men at the front.

The Prime Minister's announcement that a second contingent of 22,000 more will be organized at once, and that the force of 50,000 Canadians then at the front will be reinforced so as to keep them up to full strength, means that unless the war has an unexpectedly early termination Canada will eventually send at least 70,000 or 80,000 men and will thus take her full share in the great conflict.

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes expresses confidence that this number of men can be easily raised. In fact, he believes that a second contingent can be recruited and sent off more quickly than the first which has just sailed. Arrangements have already been made for the necessary equipment and it can be delivered by the contractors on short notice.

SIXTY FOREIGN BUILT VESSELS ADMITTED TO AMERICAN REGISTRY

Washington, Oct. 6.—Sixty foreign built vessels with an aggregate of 233,781 gross tons have been removed from danger of capture by the European powers involved in the present war by admission to the American registry, according to an official announcement tonight by the Department of Commerce. Great Britain has suffered most, as fifty-four of the vessels previously sailed under the British flag. Four German vessels and two Belgian complete the list. An analysis of the list shows fifty-seven of the vessels operating in Atlantic waters, the remaining three being Pacific liners. Nineteen are passenger steamers and thirty-seven are freighters. Four are not indicated as in either class. Three sailing schools, nine ships and two barges are included. The steamship Oceanic, with a displacement of 7,798 gross tons, is the largest of the vessels transferred to American registry, while the schooner Roseway of 281 tons displacement is the smallest. Both were formerly under British registry.

ONTARIO GOV'T TO GIVE ATTENTION TO HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

Toronto, Oct. 6.—Hon. W. H. Hearst, Ontario's new premier, tonight issued a public statement, dealing with a problem confronting the government. The policy of hydro electric development "carried to such a triumphant success with unexampled energy, zeal and devotion by Sir Adam Beck," will be carried on with unabated vigor. An active campaign for the greater production of foodstuffs will be pressed, and the development of New Ontario will proceed with added zeal and energy. The statement concludes with the assurance that the Motherland will be aided in the present crisis, and the government's best efforts will be directed to stimulate trade.

STEAMER FROM MONTREAL HAS GONE AROUND.

Ostend, Oct. 6.—The British steamer Ethel Hilda, before reported arrived at Antwerp, September 30, from Montreal, has gone around and is looking

NO WORD YET OF RAISING THE POTATO EMBARGO

Hon. Mr. Burrell Has Been in Touch With Washington Regarding Modification of Regulations.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Oct. 6.—With regard to the report that the embargo on New Brunswick potatoes had been lifted by the Washington government, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, stated tonight that he was unable to confirm this but was expecting to hear at any time from Washington regarding the matter. Mr. Burrell explained, however, that it was not exactly an absolute embargo on New Brunswick potatoes in particular, although the conditions placed by the United States on the importation of potatoes were so stringent that they practically amounted to an embargo.

Early in the summer Mr. Burrell took the matter up with the Washington authorities in an effort to secure a modification of the regulations. He was promised that his requests would receive the most careful consideration. He did not allow the question to remain at that however, but made representations to the British ambassador at Washington who also appealed to the United States government to make the restrictions less stringent so that Canadian growers would be able to export potatoes across the border. Time passed and finding that no result had been arrived at, Mr. Burrell recently telegraphed Washington, that the matter was urgent and asked that it be dealt with immediately.

Therefore, although Mr. Burrell has had no official communication from Washington, he is disposed to think that as a result of the efforts he has made on behalf of the Canadian potato growers the restrictions may have been made less stringent.

GERMAN SHELLS CAUSE SMALL LOSS OF LIFE

Casualty List Among British During Great Artillery Duel Along Aisne Disproves Amazing Stories About Howitzers.

London, Oct. 7.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following despatch, dated October 5, from an unnamed point in France:

"I am delighted to be able to report that for nearly three weeks the casualties among the British troops have been insignificant. The artillery duel in which they have been engaged north of the River Aisne has been a mere waste of ammunition on the part of the enemy.

"I have been listening to amazing stories of heavy German howitzers, whose shells give ten seconds notice and make a hole eight feet deep and fifteen feet across. Their effect seems to be local, and of twenty shells no fewer than fourteen have been known not to burst.

"One of them exploded in front of a trench and blew a subaltern into the air ten feet. He rose and walked back to the trenches as though nothing had happened.

"Another shell split the pole of an ammunition wagon and broke the rings of the leading horse's reins, yet neither driver nor horse was injured.

"The German infantry attacks which were made almost every night on the Aisne have ceased long ago. They were so disastrous that no effort on the part of the officers can induce the men to advance against the allies'

GERMANS WEAKEN CENTRE TO CRUSH THE ALLIES' WINGS

Drawing All Men Available From Main Army — Meet Allies Extended Front With Furious Counter Attacks — Allies Forced to Recede Slightly, but Succeed Generally in Maintaining Positions — German Cavalry Again on Scene.

From the Battlefront, Oct. 6, via Paris Oct. 7 (12.50 a. m.)—German cavalry made its re-appearance on the scene of action in great force today, thus disproving the reports that all of its horses had been rendered useless, owing to an epidemic of the glanders.

The allies' extended front has been met with vigorous counter-attacks on the part of the Germans, who seem to have weakened their position at the centre of the battle line in order to throw heavy masses of men against the right and left wings. The allies, although forced back short distances at some points on their left, have been generally able to hold their own. The eastern wing was also the scene of severe combat today, but there the battle was between infantry and artillery and the allies were able to push forward.

In the centre, where the infantry had been deeply entrenched since the commencement of the battle twenty-two days ago, the French and British commanders took the opportunity to relieve many regiments which had been on the advanced firing line. Two brigades of British troops, chiefly Highlanders, had not had relief for thirteen days. They had burrowed so well that their casualties were unimportant, but the men were thoroughly exhausted from continued watchfulness and the constant boom of the guns.

It is currently reported at the front that the Germans took two hundred civilians with them when they departed from Rome.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 6, 11.56 p. m.—A despatch received here from Munich says that Prince Francis, fourth son of the King of Bavaria, was wounded in the left thigh during a battle. He was operated on in a hospital and blood poisoning was feared for a time but he is now out of danger.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 6, 11.56 p. m.—Prince William of Wied, former ruler of Albania, according to advices received here from Berlin, in an ad-

GERMAN GUNS AND WAR MATERIAL SHIPPED TO CONSTANTINOPLE THROUGH THE DARDANELLES

Tokio, Oct. 7, 11.55 a. m.—The newspapers, commenting on the capture of the island of Joluit by Japanese naval forces, declares that this action was necessary, to safeguard Japan's territorial, commercial and maritime interests. They add that the seizure was justified also because of the seizure and destruction of shipping by the German cruiser Emden.

GERMAN GUNS SENT TO TURKEY.

Athens, Oct. 6.—According to trustworthy advices from Constantinople, four huge howitzers, said to be of the famous 42 centimetre (16-inch) model, have arrived from Germany. They have been sent through the Dardanelles in German merchantmen requisitioned for the purpose, with more than a dozen smaller guns. One night nearly three weeks ago, a German officer at the head of his company was heard urging his men to come on and kill "these English swine." Nobody stirred, and at last the officer's words to his soldiers were these: "Come on, you swine."

"This long period of inaction under shell fire in the trenches is very trying, yet the soldiers are in the best of health and spirits and are amazingly well fed.

"German dead have remained exposed a fortnight and had to be buried at some risk to our own troops."

LANGFORD WON FIGHT.

Boston, Oct. 6.—Sam Langford, the negro heavyweight, tonight knocked out Colin Bell, of Australia, in the fourth round of a scheduled twelve round bout. The men fought a fifteen round draw in Australia a year ago.

dress to his company of Uhlans said that he hoped through their bravery to re-conquer on the battlefield the crown of Albania.

British Prisoners Maltreated by Austrians Captors.

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 7, 1.35 a. m.—Reports from various parts of Austria-Hungary indicate that British prisoners of war have been subjected in many instances to harsh treatment. They have been insufficiently fed and badly housed amid unsanitary conditions.

Many prisoners have been transferred to various points in the interior. At first they were made comfortable and those with money were permitted to buy all the extra comforts procurable, but later all prisoners were treated alike.

A batch of these prisoners were engaged for a time in building torpedo boats for the Austrian navy at the Monfalcone dock yards, near Trieste, but have recently been transferred to a fortress in Hungary.

The American consul at Trieste is endeavoring to find a way to alleviate their hardships.

Rotterdam, Oct. 6.—The Kaiser has sent a telegram to the King of Saxony in which he says he visited the third army on October 2, and greeted the brave and glorious One Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment. The Kaiser adds:

"The spirit of the troops is excellent, and with such an army we can finish the rest of our task gloriously and victoriously. The Almighty will stand by us."

French Government Returns to Paris This Week.

London, Oct. 7, 3.20 a. m.—The French government will return to Paris Wednesday or Thursday, according to the Paris correspondent of the Express, who makes this announcement on high authority. The visit of President Poincare to army headquarters is considered a good omen.

BRITISH KEEP UP ATTACK ON KIAO CHOW

London, Oct. 6 (10.35 p. m.)—A report received here from Peking says the British are continuing their vigorous attack on the German position at Kiao Chow.

The German troops, it is said, have withdrawn on Tsing Tau itself, the forts of which are kept busy day and night. It is added that the British and Japanese troops are preparing for a decisive advance.

TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER SAILS WITH ONLY NINETY PASSENGERS

New York, Oct. 6.—The Holland-American liner Noordam sailed tonight for Rotterdam with ninety passengers, said to be the smallest number of passengers ever carried on a trans-Atlantic liner leaving Hoboken, N. J. Four other ships sailed today for Europe carrying, with the Noordam, nearly 2,700 passengers—the Sant Anna, the Napoli, and the Tomaso Di Savoia, for Naples; and the Kristianfjord for Bergen.