

ITALIAN LEADER HAS PLAN TO AID SERBIA

Capture of German First Line in Drive in Champagne Walk-in, French Taking Everything on Edge of Horizon

Allied Troops in Famous Offensive Dashed Forward One to Five Miles and Past First Line of Trenches Before Tidal Wave of Solidarity Could be Checked by Germans—Enemy's Dead at Least 150,000.

Paris, Oct. 20.—"We took everything to the edge of the horizon the first day," said an officer standing on the first line French trench, whence a wave of men fifteen miles long rose on the morning of September 25 and dashed on from one to five miles before the tidal rush of soldiery was stopped.

The Associated Press correspondent in his first view of the field of the great battle in the Champagne, looked across a rolling land whose thin soil was studded with graves and thickly sprinkled with dwarf pines, which stood out against the almost snow-white system of chalk line redoubts, trenches, traverses, communication ditches and other defensive constructions by which German military science had in vain sought impregnability.

Walking over the course of the French advance, the correspondent witnessed the results of the most powerful defence against the most powerful attack of the war.

The prodigious labor done by the French before the attack is indicated by the transport road ten miles long, and a winding communicating ditch six feet deep, six feet broad and five miles long, which they had cut through chalk of the consistency of soft stone to enable them to move rapidly under the cover of their shell fire for the assault. Though this is three weeks and more after the battle the ground was still strewn with German shells and hand-grenades that had not exploded, and French soldiers were yet gathering and sorting piles of German accoutrements and other war material.

French Casualties Remarkably Few.

Considering the immensity of the operations—at least 1,000,000 men were engaged on both sides along the narrow front—it was amazing how apparently small had been the number of French casualties. Officers who had participated in the charge said the German losses had been heavier than the first official estimates, and must have reached 150,000. Twenty-five thousand German prisoners, they said, was a small proportion to the number of Germans killed by the high explosive shells, and in hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches.

Soldiers agreed that the rushing of the first line was a walk-in, there being neither rifle nor machine gun fire to stop them, so excellent had been the work of the enormous concentration of French artillery. Serious resistance developed at the second line, where the trenches for the entire fifteen mile sector had not in all places been smashed and the barbed wire not always cut, so that the advancing troops had to pause at places and slowly cut their way.

The labor that had been expended in constructing the German trenches and fortifications was enormous. It was as if hundreds of thousands of human beavers had never ceased their toil in preparing for their protection.

In the midst of what remains of this result of colossal labor and the use of probably five hundred thousand sandbags, was a mine crater 100 feet and 200 feet across, which the French had created by an explosion after the guns had finished their work and just before the infantry charged. Many such mine craters were seen at formidable points along the German and French lines.

Countless Deeds of Heroism.

Significant of German strategy in preparation to receive the attacks was a long ditch through the woods in which the charge of the French naturally took cover. At the end the ditch branched into blind alleys, while a concealed machine gun commanded it. "However, we took the gun," said an officer who had led the attack in this section.

Tales of heroism and qualities of leadership and initiative of both officers and privates were heard without end from the lips of those who had been in the battle. A general of brigade, who had seized a rifle and led the charge of a regiment after its colonel had been killed retrieving a critical situation, has now been promoted to be commander of a division.

On the front line the French and Germans have settled down for the present, their trenches being about the same distance apart as before the battle, this varying from fifty to three hundred yards, according to the ground. Occasionally there are machine gun duels of aeroplanes, seven to eight thousand feet high, the sound of their firing being audible to the ground, or a shell will burst sprinkling the landscape with its contents during desultory artillery fire, as both sides continue to organize their positions.

German official statement says Austro-Hungarian are advancing on Shabats, in Serbia.

Berlin, Oct. 20, via wireless to Sayville.—The official communication of the Austro-Hungarian headquarters dated today says:

"A Russian armored train has been destroyed by the Austro-Hungarians. Two machine guns and a quantity of rifles and ammunition were captured. Italian attacks have been repulsed."

"The Austro-Hungarian troops approach Shabats (west of Belgrade). They have thrown the Serbians from the fortified heights near Ripanj, and southeast of Grocka (both places south of Belgrade)."

Berlin, via London, Oct. 20.—The text of today's German official report: "Western theatre of war:

"During a reconnoitering advance northeast of Prunay in the Champagne, we made prisoners of four officers and 364 men and captured three machine guns and three mine-throwers together with much material. At Middelkerke a British flying machine was shot down, and the occupants were captured."

"Eastern theatre of war: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Our troops made further progress northeast and northwest of Mitau and captured several positions of the enemy."

"Army group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing new to report. During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

"Balkan theatre of war: "Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward towards Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress."

"South of Lucica and Bosvac the enemy has again been defeated. By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Eri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

NO LIQUOR WHERE TROOPS ARE BILLETED

Announcement to this effect by Sir Sam Hughes—Remove men if order disobeyed.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—Sir Sam Hughes in a telegram sent out to all recruiting centres announced that no troops are to be billeted in Canada at any establishment where liquor is sold, and that the regulation will be rigidly enforced. Where there is any abuse of the militia apartments and standards in respect to liquor, troops will be removed from the locality. Otherwise all troops above a minimum of 25, accepted for enlistment will be permitted to remain where they are until military needs require their removal.

"While we have every faith that the soldiers everywhere in Canada, will, as in the past, conduct themselves as gentlemen and that the citizens in each locality will establish high standards," reads the message, "yet should any place permit abuses to remain the troops will promptly be removed."

RUSSIAN ARMORED TRAIN DESTROYED, BERLIN REPORTS

German official statement says Austro-Hungarian are advancing on Shabats, in Serbia.

Berlin, Oct. 20, via wireless to Sayville.—The official communication of the Austro-Hungarian headquarters dated today says:

"A Russian armored train has been destroyed by the Austro-Hungarians. Two machine guns and a quantity of rifles and ammunition were captured. Italian attacks have been repulsed."

"The Austro-Hungarian troops approach Shabats (west of Belgrade). They have thrown the Serbians from the fortified heights near Ripanj, and southeast of Grocka (both places south of Belgrade)."

Berlin, via London, Oct. 20.—The text of today's German official report: "Western theatre of war:

"During a reconnoitering advance northeast of Prunay in the Champagne, we made prisoners of four officers and 364 men and captured three machine guns and three mine-throwers together with much material. At Middelkerke a British flying machine was shot down, and the occupants were captured."

"Eastern theatre of war: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Our troops made further progress northeast and northwest of Mitau and captured several positions of the enemy."

"Army group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing new to report. During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

"Balkan theatre of war: "Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward towards Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress."

"South of Lucica and Bosvac the enemy has again been defeated. By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Eri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

"Balkan theatre of war: "Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward towards Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress."

"South of Lucica and Bosvac the enemy has again been defeated. By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Eri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

"Balkan theatre of war: "Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward towards Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress."

"South of Lucica and Bosvac the enemy has again been defeated. By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Eri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

"Balkan theatre of war: "Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward towards Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress."

"South of Lucica and Bosvac the enemy has again been defeated. By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Eri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

"Balkan theatre of war: "Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward towards Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress."

"South of Lucica and Bosvac the enemy has again been defeated. By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Eri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

"Balkan theatre of war: "Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward towards Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress."

"South of Lucica and Bosvac the enemy has again been defeated. By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Eri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

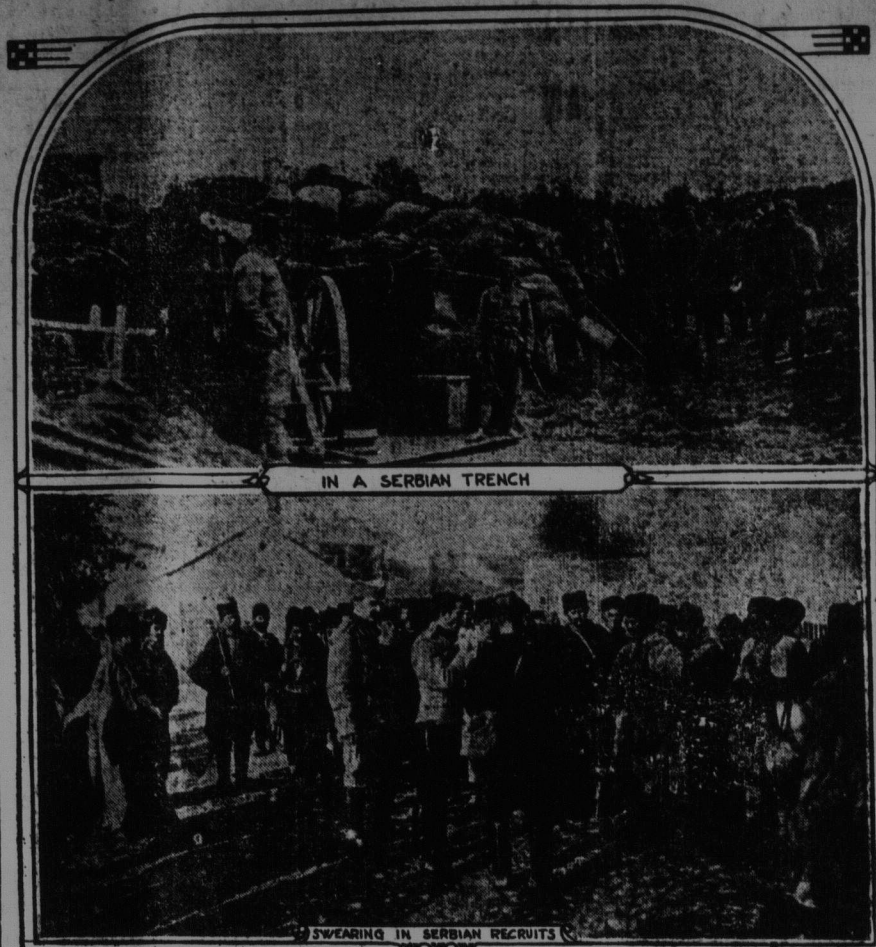
"Balkan theatre of war: "Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward towards Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress."

"South of Lucica and Bosvac the enemy has again been defeated. By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Eri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

"Balkan theatre of war: "Austro-Hungarian troops are pushing forward towards Shabatz. In the region south of Ripanj further engagements are in progress."

"South of Lucica and Bosvac the enemy has again been defeated. By means of a quick attack Bulgarian troops put themselves in possession of Eri Palanka (about eight miles west of the Bulgarian border). During an advance on Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners and captured twelve cannons."

SERBIA, ENMESHED IN WAR, MAKES HASTY PREPARATIONS



With Serbia now enmeshed in the great war every preparation is being made to withstand the horrors attending this entire conflict. Recruits are being sworn in in every direction and the sturdy soldier boys in the trenches are fighting desperately to delay the enemy's advance.

FORCE AUSTRIANS TO TRIPLE, ARMY ALONG TYROLEAN, PLAN OF ITALIAN LEADER TO HELP SERBS

Verona, Oct. 20.—The Italian offensive along the Tyrolean front here is believed to be the beginning of the execution of the plan of General Cadorna, chief of the Italian general staff, for an invasion of Austrian territory, which he is declared always to have held to be the best way of assisting Serbia.

The capture by Italian forces of Pregalza threatens Riva, while the taking of the Brenonico Castle Dossio, 2,500 feet above it, threatens Rovereto, meaning Italian command of the route to Mori and the railway to Trento.

The results of this offensive movement thus far are held here to indicate that the Austrians may be obliged to triple their forces to meet it.

SWISS GOVT. PROTESTS TO BERLIN

Demands compensation for injury to four persons and damage to property by German aviator.

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 20.—The Swiss government has instructed its embassy at Berlin to lodge an energetic protest against the new violation of Swiss territory by German aviators.

The protest is occasioned by the act of an aviator in dropping eight bombs over Chaux de Fonds, on Sunday, causing the injury of four persons and considerable damage to property. Switzerland demands compensation and the punishment of the aviator.

APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM OF SOCIALISTS IN RUSSIA BY LEADERS

All workmen urged to subordinate personal interests to those of Empire in present crisis.

Petrograd, Oct. 20.—Wide attention is being attracted by a call issued by leaders of all sections of Russian Socialists, representing all shades of opinion. The call urges Socialists to subordinate their personal interests to those of the Empire in the present crisis.

The call is signed by men of such prominence as George Plekhanoff and the former deputy, Granovsky Alexinsky. It says:

"We, the signers, represent various groups which differ in many things, but we are allied in the belief that defeat of Russia in the war with Germany also would be the defeat of Russia in the struggle for freedom. Having this conviction, we believe the friends of Russia should subordinate their differences and unite in friendly loyal service to the country in our national danger."

"We appeal to working men, peasants, artisans, clerks—in short, all who eat by the sweat of their brow, who suffer material want, who suffer political oppression, all who are trying to attain a better future for themselves and their children."

It asserted that indifference on the part of the people would destroy Russia and that defence of the nation is the road to freedom.

PURITY FLOUR

is a thirsty flour. It is so strong that it takes up a great deal more water. It therefore makes

More Bread and Better Bread

Buy it and see for yourself.

GARDEN VICTIM OF INTRIGUE AT WASHINGTON

Pall Mall Gazette's Tribute To Late British Minister To Mexico.

NOT SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN GOVERNMENT

Like Regulus, kept his oath and returned home to find his influence undermined and reputation assailed.

London, Oct. 20.—Under the heading "The tragedy of Sir Lionel Carden," the Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the death of the late British minister to Mexico, severely criticizes both President Wilson and the British government for the Huerta incident of 1914, relating how Sir Lionel Carden went to Mexico at the request of Sir Edward Grey, the secretary for foreign affairs, and saved hundreds of British and American lives, only to be subsequently broken, it declares, because he insisted upon the retention of General Huerta as provisional president at the foreign secretary's dictation.

"This proved to be the rock upon which he split," adds the Gazette. "The intrigues of the Washington administration were too strong for him, and as he was not supported by his own government, he was compelled to return to England."

"Like Regulus, he had kept his oath, going out to Mexico much against his will. Also like that brave Roman who went to Carthage to face punishment, Sir Lionel returned home to find his influence undermined and his reputation assailed and his appointment forfeited."

The appointment was the post at Rio Janeiro which never materialized for him. "Thus was sacrificed," continues the Gazette, "one of the most able, active and accomplished public servants. By his own government alone did his great abilities seem to have been undervalued."

Interesting Contests For Boys and Girls

A COMPOSITION CONTEST

As many of the boys and girls who read the Children's Corner each week are continually asking for a contest in which they may be allowed to write an essay, or story, I have decided to let you have a same.

Write an essay or story about any subject you wish, such as "A trip in a submarine," "How I spent my holidays," or any other subject you think of.

Use only one side of the paper, and enclose with your attempt ONE coupon only. All essays must reach this office by Wednesday, October 20th.

To the boy or girl who sends me in what I think is the best written essay, I shall award a BEAUTIFUL WATCH, or any other prize of a similar nature you may prefer. I shall also publish the winner's story.

UNCLE DICK,
THE STANDARD,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

STANDARD COMPETITION,
For Boys and Girls

Full Name.....
Address.....
Age Last Birthday.....

A DRAWING CONTEST

Make a drawing in pen and ink on a piece of white paper, of any subject you may choose either original or copied. The sketches must not be colored, and one coupon must be enclosed with each attempt. All drawings to be sent in to me not later than Wednesday, October 27th. Competitors must not be more than Fifteen years of age last birthday. To the boy or girl who sends me in the best drawing I shall award either a beautiful watch or some useful article of similar value.

UNCLE DICK,
THE STANDARD,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

