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WEATHER—FAIR

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## ROUMANIANS WIN AT SEVERAL POINTS, FIGHTING BRAVELY

### GREAT BRIDGE ON DANUBE BLOWN UP

Berlin and Petrograd Reports Conflicting and Some Uncertainty as to Roumanian Situation—Four More German Attacks at Douamont Repulsed by French.

### BRITISH SUCCESSFULLY RESIST VIOLENT ATTACK NORTH OF FAMOUS STUFF REDOUBT NEAR THIEPVAL—GERMANS FAIL ALSO IN ASSAULTS AGAINST RUSSIANS IN CARPATHIAN REGION.

Except for the announcement that the Roumanians before their retreat from Tchernavoda blew up the big bridge spanning the Danube river, thereby placing an obstacle in the way of the advance of the Teutonic Allies from Dobruja into Old Roumania, little fresh knowledge of the real situation in that sector of the world's war has been vouchsafed by either the Roumanian or Teutonic allied war correspondents.

According to Petrograd the force of the violent blows which Field Marshal Von Mackensen had been delivering in his rapid drive northward in Dobruja has slackened somewhat, although Berlin asserts that the Teutonic allies are still making progress against the Roumanians and Russians.

Conflicting Reports.

Along the Transylvanian front the Roumanians and Austro-Germans are still engaged in hard fighting at various points; Berlin reports that in the Trotus Valley, south of Parotiu, and in the region of Dragoslavia and Campulung the Allies of the Central Powers have met with further success. On the other hand Bucharest asserts that the Austro-Germans have been driven from the entire western frontier of Moldavia, northern Roumania, suffering heavy losses, and that in the United Olutz valleys, the Roumanian arms have also been successful.

Germans Attack at Verdun.

Again the Germans have delivered counter-attacks—four in number—against the newly won French positions at Douamont, in the region of Verdun, but like all of their efforts since the big French drive of Tuesday, they were successfully withstood. Similarly a violent attack against the British in the Stuff trench, north of the famous Stuff redoubt near Thiepval, was put down, the Germans suffering considerable casualties and the loss of 41 men made prisoners.

Elsewhere on this front there were only artillery duels.

In the wooded region of the Carpathian mountains the Germans essayed assaults against the Russians, but according to the Petrograd war office their efforts failed. In Volhynia to the west of Lutsk the Russians without previous artillery preparation, attempted to storm with infantry, a German position. The German artillery, however, broke up the sortie.

French Capture Villages.

Two villages southwest of Lake Doiran, on the Macedonian front—Golobrdia and Laletita—have been captured by the French. Elsewhere in this theatre the fighting is being done mainly by the artillery, although there is still infantry activity in the Cerna river region.

The Austrians are holding an intense artillery fire on the Italian positions in Gorizia.

The British mine sweeper Genista has been torpedoed and sunk with the loss of all her officers and 73 of her crew of 85 men.

Serbians Victorious.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The statement follows:

"North of the Starogrob mountains Serbian troops charged the Germans and Bulgarian forces and seized the fortified heights and the confluence of the Cerna and Strohnicna rivers (east of the Cerna bend, southeast of Monastir). One hundred and eight prisoners remained in the hands of our allies.

"Southwest of Lake Presba our cavalry, supported by infantry units, on Tuesday occupied the Zvezda bridges and also the villages of Golobrdia and Laletita.

"On the remainder of the front 11

operations were hindered by fog."

Roumanians Fight Hard.

Bucharest, Oct. 26, via London.—The text of the Roumanian official statement follows:

"North and northwestern front: To the west of Tulgheze there have been artillery actions. We have taken Mount Kerekharas, to the south of Biaz.

"In the Trotus Valley the situation is unchanged.

"In the Uzul Valley the enemy has been repulsed towards the west as far as Nazol Hill.

"In Otuz valley the action continues beyond the frontier. We have captured one officer and 157 men.

"To sum up: On the western frontier of Moldavia, after violent combats, the enemy everywhere has been repulsed beyond the frontier.

"He now occupies but a small portion of territory between Sutz and Trotus, and a small insignificant portion of the Uzul Valley. His losses were very heavy.

"In the Buzue Valley, at Butzi, Bratocea and Predeal, there is nothing new to report. An action continues to the south of Predeal. Enemy attacks have been repulsed.

"In the region of Dragoslavia we repulsed violent enemy attacks.

"In Jilul the enemy has progressed in the region west of the valley. General Dragalina, who was in command of the army, was wounded while directing operations against that district.

"There has been an artillery duel at Orzova.

"Southern front: On the Danube there has been some artillery activity. "Dobruja: There is nothing fresh to report."

Enemy Drive Off.

London, Oct. 26.—The communication from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

"This morning, after a bombardment, the enemy delivered an attack against Stuff trench, which runs northward of Stuff redoubt. He was driven off with considerable losses. Forty-one prisoners remained in our hands.

"During the day the enemy artillery was active against our front south of the Somme."

Tchernavoda Falls.

Sofia, Oct. 26, via London, Oct. 26.—A large quantity of supplies was captured by the forces of Field Marshal Von Mackensen at Constanza, the war office announced today.

"In Dobruja," the statement says, "the (Teutonic) allies are pursuing the enemy. On Tuesday evening they reached the line of Tascual, west of the village of Ester-Dorabatu, Toroman, Movilla, Mossu, Oprea and the village of Kokurien. On Wednesday morning the first infantry division captured Tchernavoda. The pursuit continues.

Russians Fire Constanza.

London, Oct. 26.—Everything in the port of Constanza that would have been useful to Field Marshal Von Mackensen's forces was destroyed by Russian sailors before the port was evacuated, says a Rouser despatch from Petrograd today.

The Russian flotilla did not leave the bay until the port, with everything useful to the enemy was in flames. The flotilla escaped unscathed.

### NINETEEN PERISH IN HOSPITAL

Fire Destroys St. Elizabeth's Hospital Conducted by Grey Nuns at Farnham, Que.—Financial Loss about \$135,000.

Farnham, Que., Oct. 26.—St. Elizabeth Hospital, managed by the Grey Nuns, and comprised of two buildings, was totally destroyed by fire last night, and a total of nineteen lives were lost, so far as known tonight. These consist of five children, eight women and six men, the buildings having been used as a home for aged inmates and being cared for in the convent of the Grey Nuns. There were 218 people in the hospital at the time of the fire, 113 of these being children, 36 aged men and 37 aged women, the remainder being servants to the Grey Nuns. The origin of the fire is unknown. The material loss is estimated at \$135,000, and there is \$35,000 of insurance.

### NEARLY 100 PERISH ON MINE BOAT

British Sweeper Genista Torpedoed and Sunk by German Submarine—Only 12 Men Saved.

London, Oct. 26 (4:54 p. m.)—The British mine-sweeping vessel Genista has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an announcement given out by the British Admiralty. All the officers and 73 members of the mine-sweeping crew were lost. The survivors numbered 12.

The statement as given out by the British Admiralty says:

"One of our mine sweepers, H. M. S. Genista, Lieut. Commander John White, R. N., was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on October 23 and sunk. All her officers and 73 men were lost and 12 men were saved.

"When last seen the ship was sinking, but was still engaged with the enemy submarine."

### TURKS CLAIM VICTORY NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA

Constantinople, Oct. 25, via London, Oct. 26.—Turkish troops last Sunday night surprised the British camp near Sheikh Saad, on the Tigris river near Kut-el-Amara, and penetrated the British trenches, according to the official statement issued today by the Turkish war office. After capturing a quantity of arms and supplies, the statement adds, the Turks returned to their own positions. The text reads:

"Tigris front: We carried out a surprise attack Sunday evening against the British encampment in the neighborhood of Sheikh Saad, during which our troops penetrated the enemy trenches and returned victorious after capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC MAKES SACRIFICES FOR EMPIRE

Vice-president Grant Hall Tells of Numerous Concessions Made to Prevent Disastrous Strike which Would have Interfered with Conduct of War—Terms of Settlement.

Special to The Standard.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president and general manager of the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, made a statement to the press today. He said in part:

"As I considered it my duty, I placed the demands before the Minister of Labor and he communicated with the representatives of the employees. The results of his attempted intervention are already known to the public. As the time for the proposed strike drew near the Prime Minister of Canada, telegraphed to the men and offered his services for settlement, but was told that the proposed strike could not be postponed. The Prime Minister and Minister of Labor then sent a mediator to Winnipeg with a view to attempting to get the company's officers and the men together. First through this mediator, and later directly, I suggested to the men that the matters in dispute between us be submitted to a single arbitrator, his decision to be final and binding in both parties. I suggested the names of Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Chief Justice of Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Ash Kennedy, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The offer was declined. The company was therefore forced to face with the fact that unless the men's demands were met before 5 p. m. on Wednesday, October 25th, a strike would take place. I, therefore, entered into direct negotiations with the men and effected a settlement at noon yesterday. This, of course, involved further substantial concessions."

Terms of Settlement.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—Following are the terms of settlement of the difficulty between the C. P. R. trainmen and the C. P. R. company, over which a strike was threatened, given out unofficially:

1. A reduction of main line passenger mileage from 5,600 to 5,000 miles.

2. With the exception of fifteen minutes, the company will pay for all preparatory time spent in the yards before the trains begin to move. The concession of fifteen minutes by the men is a compromise, as they formerly stood out for payment for the whole of the time spent in preparing for the journey.

3. The company will pay for a minimum mileage per month of 2800 miles covered by trainmen. Men asked that the minimum be 2,400 miles, and compromised at 2,800.

4. Yardmen are granted a general increase in pay of two cents per hour.

5. A crew in charge of a freight train which arrives at its objective terminal and is held out of the yard by being kept standing on the main line whilst entrance to the yard is blocked by the switching operations of the yard crew, regardless of the fact that the trip from the initial terminal has been made in less than the allotted number of hours constituting a day's work, be paid over time while so detained.

6. All unassigned short runs of less than 100 miles shall be allowed as 100 miles with certain reservations respecting the British Columbia division.

7. Adoption of standard minimum day in all freight service and in all unassigned passenger and mixed train service, regardless of number of miles to be run.

8. Payment for all switching, overtime and detention in excess of the guaranteed monthly wages without regard to the time actually engaged in work or the nature of the regular service.

9. Allowance to baggagemen for the handling of government mail.

10. That all men engaged as pilots or engine herders be given yard foremen's pay.

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### THINKS GERMANY INTENDED TO BRING U.S. INTO WAR

Baron Beresford Expresses Opinion That Such a Development Would Enable Germany to Say She Could Not Fight the Whole World at Once.

Foreign Secretary Grey and Others Discuss U-boat Question in House of Lords—Lord Sydenham Says American Warships Enabled Huns to Defy President Wilson's "Sacred Rule."

London, Oct. 26.—The activities of the German submarine U-53 near the American coast and the general question of the relations of the United States to submarine warfare are matters to be considered between the American and German governments, said Foreign Secretary Grey in the House of Lords today. He deprecated discussion of these questions, and said it was for the American government to decide on the policy and action required by the circumstances of the case.

Baron Beresford stated that the action of American ships did not appear to be quite within the bounds of neutrality and that he thought the British were bound to take notice of this fact.

America in War?

Baron Beresford expressed the opinion that Germany intended to bring America into the war, so as to be able to say she could not fight the whole world; also because the United States would be a valuable asset to her at the peace conference. He continued:

"The United States are really rather aiding and abetting this rather serious state of affairs. If the United States had not set their ships, which for some extraordinary reason, happened to be on the spot, to save life, the Germans would no doubt have broken the pledge to which their attention had been called. I think we are bound to take notice of a fact which does not appear to be quite within the bounds of neutrality, as far as the United States are concerned."

Secretary Grey's Reply.

Foreign Secretary Grey said: "We have no understanding with the United States government as to what information they are going to get, or what they will do with the information when they have obtained it. All we can do is to obtain information, for ourselves from such sources as are open to us."

The submarine question was brought forward by Lord Sydenham, who asked if the particulars of the sinking of the British steamer Stephanos and the others had been received, and whether the circumstances were in accordance with the German pledge to the United States. He referred to the "activities of the U-53 under the very eyes of the American navy" and to the declaration of President Wilson, which had resulted in the German pledge. Lord Sydenham declared:

"Even before the exploits of the U-53 that pledge was torn to shreds. Yet the government of the United States has made no sign whatever that the sinking of neutral ships goes on almost every day. The Norwegians have lost eighteen vessels in this one month, and what small neutrals think of their powerful representatives?"

No life, he said, was lost because of the presence of American warships. Lord Sydenham took the position that the presence of American warships actually enabled Germany to defy what he said President Wilson had described as a sacred and indisputable rule of international law.

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