

THREE GERMAN BATTALIONS BLOWN TO PIECES BY FRENCH

FRENCH MARINES CAPTURED GERMAN POSITIONS AND THEN SEWED GROUND WITH MINES

Terrible Carnage Marked Fighting Monday in Northeastern France — Marines, in Fog, Crept to German Trenches and Put Hundreds of Enemies to the Bayonet—A Splendid Victory — French Silence German Battery with Twelve Shots.

From the Battle Front, via Paris, Oct. 20, 10 p. m. — The German invaders, in their effort to shorten their lines and rest their right wing further southwestward upon the English Channel, are meeting with a vigorous offensive by the allies. A good part of the fighting is being done in the obscurity of fogs.

French marines yesterday put forth a fine effort against the Germans. The troops of Emperor William had tried a surprise attack on the marines Sunday, but they had held the field works against superior numbers. The fight lasted all day and then the Germans contented themselves with cannonading the position of the marines.

A thick fog covered the entire region Monday, and the marines, accustomed to such weather conditions, crept toward the German trenches. "No shooting," was the order; "use the bayonet."

The marines got within thirty feet of the trenches before they were seen. It was too late for the defenders, who were bayoneted in the trenches and beyond the trenches, as they ran. Four hundred German prisoners were taken.

THREE GERMAN BATTALIONS WIPED OUT.

One of the places where the French had been most harassed is near the elbow of the western line. The important position there had been taken and re-taken frequently during the last three weeks. Every time the Germans had been obliged to abandon the position they returned in greater force and pushed back the French by weight of numbers.

The French took the position for the twelfth time and held it for ten hours. Then came a shock of the human battering ram and the French gradually gave way. The Germans began fortifying the place, but while they were engaged in this task, the earth heaved and a deafening explosion occurred. The ten hours the French had held the point had been sufficient to mine every rod of the ground. It is estimated that three German battalions were annihilated.

GERMANS ENTRENCHED IN OLD CANAL.

The strength of the German positions north of Roye, which facilitated their movements toward Lille, is explained by the fact that they were occupying an unfinished canal extending as far as Roisel. The Germans found in the deep, broad cutting canal magnificent entrenchments, in which they had only to instal batteries of artillery.

Officers of the allies say that they have noted that only about forty per cent. of the shells from these guns exploded. They say also that the prodigality of the fire from them apparently has depleted the German ammunition, as the intensity of the fire lately has diminished.

The French artillery is so careful in getting their ranges that they waste few shells. In an artillery duel near Arrantieres the Germans fired for half a day into thickets that had been abandoned some time before. When the French three-inch guns finally got the range twelve shells from them silenced the German battery.

SPY ESCAPED

Sarnia, Ont., Oct. 20.—In connection with the escape from Sarnia a few days ago of Fritz Demitz, an alleged German spy, it has come to light that on Friday night last an attempt was made to liberate the Austrian and German prisoners of war confined in the military camp here. The man, believed to have been Demitz, was fired upon by the guards but got away safely. Both the Canadian and United States governments now have agents here investigating the alleged smuggling of Austrian and German reservists out of Canada by way of the United States.

FOUND GUILTY
Bracebridge, Ont., Oct. 20.—William Rutan was found guilty at the assizes here today before Mr. Justice Lennox of murdering George Counter-manno and his own daughter on May 20 last, burning the barns of Henry Cook and M. Braco, neighbors, and trying to murder Cook and another daughter. The jury in rendering its verdict included a recommendation to mercy.

GERMANS WILL PERMIT FOOD FOR BELGIANS

Assent to American Ambassador's Proposition and Agree to Respect Supplies — For Civilians Only.

Berlin, via The Hague, and London Oct. 21 (12.15 a.m.)—The American proposals for the relief of the destitute people of Belgium by the import of provisions have found a willing ear among the German authorities.

Ambassador Gerard submitted the representations of Secretary Bryan and Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, to the German foreign office, and received a formal reply assenting to all the proposals. Provisions will be imported by a committee acting under the auspices of the American and Spanish ministers at Brussels, and will be reserved exclusively for Belgian civilians. As surances had already been given to Minister Whitlock that the supplies would be respected by the Germans in Belgium and that no part of them would be subject to requisition by the German military. If the British assent to the arrangement, the shipments can immediately be despatched. Engagements near Nieuport, Belgium, and Lille, where the allied forces have been trying to beat back the German advance, continue.

The French for several days have been attacking desperately in the vicinity of Lille, but according to headquarters bulletins, all the attacks have been repulsed.

It is announced that the allies have made a stand behind the River Yser, in an attempt there to check the German advance along the coast. The result of the fighting, which has been going on for three days in this region, is not known.

CHARGED WITH SERIOUS CRIME

An American in Hands of British Authorities Standing Trial on Charge of Manslaughter.

London, Oct. 20, 6 p. m.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the trial at the Old Bailey Police Court of Orlando Edgar Miller, an American, charged with manslaughter, the police alleging that he caused the death of Miss Kate Scott at Miller's Institute at Isle Worth last June by the administration of a drug.

William Wilcox, a home office expert, today testified as to the dangerous character of the drug, and declared that it was quite unsuitable for Miss Scott's ailment.

Miller, testifying in his own behalf, said he had been given charge of a case in Chicago, by the Cook County Hospital and had been very successful in bringing about a cure. His method of treatment, he said, had been fully recognized by many physicians in America. He also declared that he came to England from the United States on the invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

SAYS STEAMER SUNK.

London, Oct. 21, 12.45 a. m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Stavanger, Norway, says that the British steamer Glitira, of Leth, was sunk today, twelve miles off the Norwegian coast by a German submarine. The crew of the steamer were ordered onto the boats, and the valves were opened.

The name of the steamer Glitira does not appear in any available maritime registers.

THE CABINET GETS ANOTHER STRONG MAN

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain of Montreal Becomes Postmaster General.

ILLNESS FORCED MR. PELLETIER OUT

Hon. W. B. Nantel to go to Quebec Bench and Deputy Speaker of Commons to be Minister of Inland Revenue.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—With the formal resignations of Hon. L. P. Pelletier and Hon. W. B. Nantel from the Dominion cabinet, today, and the appointment in their stead of Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., of Montreal, as Postmaster General, and Hon. P. B. Biondin, Deputy Speaker of the Commons as Minister of Inland Revenue, there came to an end most of the rumors that have been circling around Parliament Hill regarding changes in the cabinet. Indeed, the only rumor which remains is that Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State, will shortly be appointed to an important Quebec judgeship.

Mr. Pelletier was compelled to resign his portfolio on account of ill health. He has also vacated his seat in parliament. He was returned for Quebec County at the last general election. Mr. Casgrain will sit for Quebec County and it is fairly certain that the Liberals will not put up a candidate to oppose him.

A Decided Acquisition.

The new Postmaster General is regarded as a decided acquisition to the cabinet. He is one of the leaders of the Quebec bar and is held in high esteem in political circles. He was a member of the last Conservative administration in Quebec, and for one term was a member of the federal parliament for Montmorency. After being sworn in today he returned to Montreal. Mr. Casgrain has always been a straight Conservative.

Hon. W. B. Nantel was today appointed to the Railway Commission to succeed Hon. E. Bernier whose term of office has expired. This was anticipated but the appointment of Mr. Biondin as his successor to the portfolio of inland revenue was a surprise to those outsiders who have attempted to forecast the cabinet changes.

Mr. Biondin is member for Champlain and will seek re-election in his own constituency. It is likely that he, also, will be unopposed.

Mr. Casgrain's appointment to the cabinet leaves the chairmanship of the Canada Section of the International Waterways Commission vacant. That will go to C. A. McGrath, who is a member of the Canadian public life. It is probable that J. G. H. Bergeron, K. C. of Montreal, will be appointed to the board. Another vacancy is the office of Deputy Speaker of the Commons. Possibly Albert Sevigny, M. P., will receive the appointment.

MUST LEAVE BRIGHTON

Chief Constable Orders all Germans and Austrians to Depart at Once—No Exceptions.

London, Oct. 20, 10.30 p. m.—The Chief Constable of Brighton has ordered all German and Austrian subjects to leave that town within a few days. No exceptions will be made in the order.

Brighton has a large colony of foreigners, and many of the hotels there are either owned by foreigners or their staffs are made up of them. Numerous Germans who were discharged from the London hotels last week have moved to the south coast resort.

EXPECT MANY TO JOIN ARMY TRAFALGAR DAY

Hundreds of Wreaths Banked at Base of Nelson Monument—Recruiting Banners Prominently Displayed.

London, Oct. 20, 10.25 p. m.—Tomorrow, Trafalgar Day, will be made the occasion of a great effort to recruit men for the army.

Already hundreds of wreaths and bouquets have been banked at the base of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, where great crowds were present throughout the day. Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan and South Africa sent mammoth floral offerings, which are displayed beneath the monolith, which is surmounted by the statue of Admiral Nelson. Nearly all the English ships also sent flowers. Numerous pathetic notes accompanied the wreaths sent by relatives of the officers and men of the British cruiser Pathfinder and other ships recently destroyed by German submarines or mines.

In addition to the flowers the entire base of the Nelson monument is enveloped with recruiting banners bearing the words, "Your King and Your Country Need You."

MANY FROM MONTREAL

Battalion and Half Besides French Canadian Contingent—Four Machine Guns Will be Sent.

Montreal, Oct. 20.—Definite instructions were received at Militia Headquarters here, to prepare for the second contingent to be sent for overseas service from Canada, the exact make-up of this expeditionary force has not yet been decided upon, but it will consist largely of infantry. Montreal will, for the present, be called upon to furnish one and a half battalions, outside of the new French-Canadian regiment, which is being recruited both from Montreal and the province. In this way Montreal will be called upon to supply between 1,500 and 1,600 infantry, while they will be expected to furnish two headquarters regimental staffs, and two machine-gun sections, one for the full regiment and the other for the half battalion.

Orders for active enlistment have not been sent forward as yet.

PORTUGUESE TAKE A HAND

London, Oct. 20, 9.52 p. m.—The following despatch was received here tonight from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company: On September 12, Portuguese troops left for Angola and Mozambique, Portuguese possessions in West and East Africa respectively. Each of these forces consisted of one battalion of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battery of mounted artillery, one battery of machine guns and an ambulance staff. Each force aggregated approximately 16,000 men. Two native companies, each of 240 men, have left Mozambique for Angola.

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ALLIES DRIVE GERMANS IN DESPERATE CONFLICT IN THE NORTHERN AREA

West Flanders and Northeastern France Scene of Terrific Struggle — French Report Determined German Attacks all Along the Line Repulsed — Russians Fighting Along Vistula, San and Dniester Rivers.

The Germans are attempting not only an advance along the coast of the North Sea to the French ports, but have attacked the Allies at many points from the extreme north to the Heights of the Meuse, to the south, on the battlefield.

In the north the Belgian army has held its ground with remarkable tenacity, while at La Bassee, around Arras, between Peronne and Albert, to the east of the Argonne and along the Meuse the German offensive tactics have been repulsed.

This is the substance of the French official report, and in a measure it is in agreement with the Berlin official report which, while not attempting any detailed description of the battle, declares that the German forces have met with strong opposition at the River Yser, where the fighting has continued since Sunday, but that otherwise the situation rather favors German arms, particularly in the vicinity of Lille at which point the French have been attacking for several days with desperation and have been repulsed with heavy losses.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

Thirty thousand Germans are reported to have occupied the coast between Ostend and Nieuport and to have dug trenches along the dykes from Middelkerke to Westende, but later advices declare that they have been repulsed near the latter town and that their guns are now near Ostend, which town they still hold.

The Russian commander-in-chief announces that there is no change in the situation although the Russians are in contact with the enemy at various points in Galicia and East Prussia. With this the Berlin official bulletin is in agreement. A Rotterdam despatch says that the German marines are leaving Antwerp to join the fleet, and that the ships at Kiel have been extensively provisioned, portending possible activity on the part of the German navy, which has been for the past two months at anchor in Germany's well protected harbors.

IN THE EAST

Vienna officially reports Austrian successes in Galicia, east of Chyrow and Przemyel, and adds that the Austro-German armies have repulsed a great cavalry attack in Poland.

Peking despatches report, on the authority of refugees from Taing Tau, that the Japanese have lost several thousand men in their campaign against the German concession in China.

It is estimated that there are not less than two million Belgians outside the borders of their own country, and that there are at least 500,000 wounded in France.

According to a Rotterdam despatch three Zeppelin dirigible sheds are being erected at Brussels, and four at Antwerp. If this is true, it may be the preliminary to the threatened raid on England across the channel.

London, Oct. 20, 9.15 p. m.—Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in West Flanders and Northeastern France. The Belgian army, supported by the Allies, is holding on stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, despite determined German attacks, and has thus far succeeded in bringing to a halt the advance of the invaders along the coast.

This is announced in the French official communication issued this evening, and is admitted in the report of German general headquarters, which says that fighting has been going on since Sunday in the vicinity of Nieuport, which stands at the crossing of the river near the sea.

A little further to the south the Allies are making an attempt to advance toward Lille for the relief of that city, which has been in German hands for some time, and are also pushing on to the north and south of Arras. Their attacks of yesterday on the advances to Lille, where the Germans hold strong positions, were repulsed, according to the German reports.

To the southward, at the bend of the line, the Germans continue to make furious but unavailing attempts to break the French line. In the east, along the Meuse, the Germans have, according to the French account, essayed in vain to repulse the French troops, who debouched along that territory in which the Camp Des Romaines, now in the hands of the Germans, is situated, in an attempt to cut out that portion of the German army which is thrust towards St. Mihiel.

FRENCH MAKE PROGRESS

Generally speaking, the French claim to have made some detailed progress on various points of the front. Paris reports that the allies have destroyed fifteen German machine guns, two of which were armored, near La Bassee, and a battery of German heavy artillery in the environs of St. Mihiel.

Both sides are bringing up reinforcements to the western front, where one of the supreme struggles of the war is on. The Germans are not bringing new troops from the east but are throwing every available man in Belgium into the firing line. They seem to have the railroads working well, although they must have been seriously damaged during the battles of August and September. Troops are being transported over them, and Dutch sources report that train after train of wounded is being taken back to Germany.

In the fighting in this open country, where the men have not the protection of elaborate entrenchments, such as they have on the Aisne, the losses must be very heavy, especially where endeavors have been made to carry positions by assault.

German and Russian reports agree that the situation in the east has not changed, although the armies are in close touch along the East Prussian frontier and right across Poland and Galicia. In Galicia, however, the Austrians claim to be making progress in their campaign to drive the Russian invaders out, and to have repulsed Russian attacks.

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