

# GERMANS FAIL IN ATTEMPT TO WORK AROUND ALLIES' LEFT AND FORCED BACK TOWARDS LILLE

### Important Gains by British and French in Northern France Cheering Feature of News From Battlefield Yesterday — Believed Allies Have Prepared Smashing Blow for Enemy North of Arras — Progress of Allies in Barry-Au-Bac has Been Confirmed — Loss of Two French Cavalry Divisions Denied — Germans have Failed to Come into Touch with Verdun — Botha Sends Force to Deal with South Africa Rebel Maritz.

London, Oct. 14, 9.40 p. m.—While it is fully expected that the Germans will reach Ostend and other ports in the northwest of Belgium, if they have not done so already, they will be met with a very stubborn resistance in their attempt to extend the right wing of their main army through Pas De Calais to the French northern ports. They have, in fact, fallen back in this region in the face of the allies' offensive.

A few days ago the German cavalry were fighting as far west as Hazebrouck and Cassel, but today, according to the French official communication issued this afternoon the front of this battle extends from La Bassée through Estaires to Bailul on the Belgian frontier, while across the border the allies have occupied Ypres. This is a very distinct gain for the allies, and shows that the German attempt to work around their left has failed, the German right being sent back toward Lille and Courtrai, both of which places the invaders hold with strong forces.

It is here that the heavy blows, that both sides hope will bring about a decisive result in the long drawn out battle, will be struck, and it is for this reason that the Germans will be able to make their way to Ostend, although even there some troops have been left to inflict what damage they can before joining the larger body further south.

The censorship has prohibited any mention of the operations to the north of Arras, which is probably responsible for the belief that the allies have prepared what one military critic declares is "a smashing blow, which the longer it is delayed, will be the more crushing in its effect."

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## BELGIUM, DESPITE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS, UNCONQUERED AND WILL KEEP UP FIGHT FOR HONOR

Washington, Oct. 14.—The proclamation posted in Ostend, and announcing the withdrawal of the Belgian government to French territory, was received by cable tonight at the Belgian legation.

The text follows:

"Citizens:—  
"For about two and a half months the Belgian soldiers have been defending foot by foot, at the price of heroic efforts, the fate of their country. The enemy certainly expected to annihilate our army in Antwerp; but a retreat, in which the order and dignity have been irrefragable, has successfully foiled this hope, and has assured us the conservation of military forces, which will continue to fight without respite, for this most just and noble cause. At this moment these forces are operating in the direction of our southern frontier where they are supported by the allies. Thanks to their valorous co-operation, the victory of justice is certain. Notwithstanding the sacrifices already endured by the Belgian nation with a courage equalled only by its magnitude, a new trial is added by the present conditions.  
"In order not to serve the plans of the invaders, it is important that the Belgian government should temporarily establish its seat in a place from which it may, in contact with our army on one side, and with France and England on the other, continue to exercise and to assure the continuance of the national sovereignty. For this reason the government is leaving Ostend today, with a grateful remembrance of the welcome which this city has given it.  
"The government will be temporarily established at Havre, where the noble friendship of the government of the French Republic has offered our government, with the fullness of its sovereign rights, the entire exercise of its authority and also of its duties.  
"This momentary ordeal, which our patriotism must accept, will have, we are sure, its prompt revenge. The Belgian administration will continue to operate in full measure, as far as the local conditions permit. The king and the government depend upon your good judgment, on your patriotism. On your part, you may count upon our entire self-devotion, upon the gallantry of our army, and upon the support of the allies to hasten the hour of mutual deliverance.  
"Our beloved country, so odiously betrayed, and so odiously treated by one of the Powers who had solemnly promised to guarantee her neutrality, has excited a growing admiration in

the whole world. Thanks to the union, the courage and the sagacity of all her children, she will remain worthy of this admiration, which sustains her today. Tomorrow she will emerge from her trials greater and more beautiful, having suffered for justice and for the honor of civilization.  
"Long live free and independent Belgium.  
"(Signatures of all the ministers)."  
London, Oct. 14, 10.30 p. m.—As soon as the President of the French Republic was advised of the intention of the Belgian government to remove to Havre, he telegraphed King Albert, offering him the hospitality of the French city, and informing him that the sovereignty of the royal government would be assured there. The King conveyed his thanks to President Poincaré, adding:  
"We await the hour of mutual victory with unshakable confidence. Fighting side by side, for a just cause, our courage will never fail."  
The Belgian Premier, Charles De Broqueville, sent a message to M. Viviani, the French Premier, expressing the gratitude of the Belgian government for the welcome accorded to it by the French government.

## PERMISSION NOT YET GRANTED BY GERMANY

### Request Made to Permit Sending of Food from Holland to Famine Stricken Brussels.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Belgian minister called at the State Department today to inquire whether the American government had yet received a reply from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, in regard to the sending of food supplies to famine stricken Brussels.  
It was told that no reply had come, although two messages had been sent to Mr. Gerard asking him to request permission from the German government to pass supplies from Holland through the German lines. It was said the delay probably was due to the necessity of communicating with the German military authorities along the battlefield.

## CANADIAN FIRMS TO GET ORDERS FROM BRITAIN

London, Oct. 14.—That the Imperial Government is placing several important War Office contracts for dried vegetables and fruits with Canadian firms, was the statement made by W. L. Griffith, secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner, Dr. Pelletier, agent-general for Quebec, continuing to receive enquiries indicating the growing interest in trade opportunities in Quebec province. The latest inquiry is from a firm requiring magnesia, which has hitherto been obtained from Asia Minor. This is required in the crude state. The best trade here is too active for the home manufacturers to fill all demands, hence the merchants are looking abroad for their supply.

## A REIGN OF TERROR IN SARAYEVO

### Trial of Assassin of Archduke Ferdinand and Wife Has Stirred Things Up in Bosnian Capital.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 14, 9.59 p. m.—Despatches received here, by way of the frontier, from Sarajevo, Bosnia say that the town is virtually in a state of siege, owing to the circumstances surrounding the trial of Gavrilo Princip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and his wife, and Princip's twenty-one accomplices. The men are being tried on a charge of high treason in connection with the assassination.  
"Terror reigns everywhere in Sarajevo," it is said. The police have taken extraordinary precautions, and the whole garrison is being kept in readiness for any emergency. According to the laws, the trial is open to the public, but in reality the space reserved for the public is being entirely occupied by police agents in civilian clothes. Telegraphic reports of the trial are prohibited, except those of the official agency.

## MR. CASGRAIN MAY TAKE CHARGE OF POSTAL DEPT

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., of Montreal, who is expected to be sworn in as a member of the cabinet within a day or two, left this afternoon for Montreal. He had conferences yesterday with the Premier and other leading cabinet ministers.  
It has not yet been decided what portfolio Mr. Casgrain will take, but it is not likely to be that of Inland Revenue, although this will be vacated by the retirement of Hon. Mr. Nantel. It is more likely to be post office. Hon. Mr. Pelletier, the present Postmaster General, has intimated his desire to resign and it is said that he will insist upon his resignation being accepted. He has been seriously ill for several weeks and as soon as he is able to be moved he will go on an extended holiday.  
The name of E. L. Patenaude, who is the member for Laprairie, in the Quebec Legislature, is still the most prominently mentioned in connection with one of the portfolios which are to be vacated. He is regarded as one of the most promising young men in the Conservative party in the province.  
The proposed changes in the cabinet have occasioned considerable interest, and there are many members of Parliament in the city. Hon. Arthur Meighen is here from the west and Hon. W. J. Hanna is a visitor from Toronto.

## BERLIN STORY FALSE, BRITISH EMBASSY SAYS

### Story of Alleged Anglo-Belgian Agreement of 1906 Published by German Press.

ONLY NEW VERSION OF AN OLD STORY.  
Based on Documents Said to Have Been Found in Brussels When Germans Occupied the Town.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Formal denial of the story made public in Berlin alleging that an agreement existed between Belgium and Great Britain in the German press and based on tonight by the British embassy. The embassy says that it is merely a new version of a story that has been told in varying ways and based on different times. The statement follows:

"The story of the alleged Anglo-Belgian agreement of 1906 published in the German press and based on documents said to have been found at Brussels, is only a fresh edition of a story which has been reproduced in various forms and based on several occasions.  
"No such agreement has ever existed as the German press now alleges. Colonel Grievon is dead and Colonel (now General) Barnardiston is commanding the British forces before Tieling Tsa. In 1906 General Grierson was on the General Staff at the War Office and Col. Barnardiston was military attaché at Brussels.  
"In view of the solemn guarantee given by Great Britain to protect the neutrality of Belgium against violation from any side some academic discussions may, through the instrumentality of Col. Barnardiston, have taken place between Gen. Grierson and the Belgian military authorities as to what assistance the British army might be able to afford to Belgium should one of her neighbors violate that neutrality. Some notes with reference to the subject may exist in the archives at Brussels.  
"It should be noted that the date mentioned, namely 1906, was the year following that in which Germany had, as in 1911, adopted a threatening attitude towards France with regard to Morocco; and in view of the apprehensions existing at that time in France through Belgium it was natural that possible eventualities should be discussed.  
"The impossibility of Belgium having been party to any agreement of this nature is demonstrated by the fact that she had made for many years past no secret of her neutrality from which ever quarter, and in whatever form, such violation might come.  
"It is worthy of attention that these charges of aggressive designs on the part of other powers are made by Germany, who since 1906 has established an elaborate network of strategical railways leading from the Rhine to the Belgian border through a barren thinly populated tract, deliberately constructed to permit of the sudden attack upon Belgium which was carried out two months ago."

## PORTUGAL TO BEGIN MOBILIZATION

### No Declaration of War Yet, But Preparing for Eventualities — Martial Law in Portuguese Congo.

London, Oct. 14 (5.45 p. m.).—Portugal has not yet declared war against Germany, but it was learned in official quarters today that a partial mobilization of Portuguese troops would be ordered. It is added, that Portugal is preparing for all eventualities, and that if she participates in the war it will be on the side of Great Britain.  
Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 14, via London, (8 p. m.).—According to despatches received here from Louisa, martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Portuguese Congo.  
The Portuguese possessions in western Africa, called the Portuguese Congo, or Portuguese West Africa, adjoin German Southwest Africa, on the south. On the north they are bounded by the French Congo and the Belgian Congo, and on the east by Rhodesia.  
On the west it is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. The colony has an area of about 500,000 square miles, and a population of 7,000,000. The military force is composed of 5,000 men, of whom 2,500 are natives.

## ROYAL WELCOME FOR CANADIAN CONTINGENT

Plymouth, via London, Oct. 15, 3.40 a. m.—To Plymouth with its wonderful history has fallen the honor of welcoming the Canadian contingent of Great Britain's expeditionary force. As soon as it was known on Wednesday morning that the transports were arriving great crowds hurried to all points overlooking Plymouth Sound, and greeted the men swarming the decks with enthusiastic cheers to which the Canadians heartily responded. The vessels anchored off Devonport, the bands aboard played lively tunes, and sounds of merriment came across the water all day long as the sunning ships came to anchor. The last of the transports arrived at nine o'clock at night. Only a few of the Canadian soldiers have yet been landed.

## ARMIES OF ALLIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM HAVE JOINED FORCES

## OFFICIAL WORD OF ARRIVAL OF CANADIANS

### Premier Borden Notified That First Contingent Has Reached Plymouth.

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Sir Robert Borden has received a brief cable from Hon. George H. Perley who is in London, stating that the Canadian troops arrived safely today at Plymouth.  
The landing of the Canadian troops at Plymouth is taken to mean that they are going direct to the training grounds at Salisbury Plains. The fleet of 21 transports, protected by 11 British warships took 13 days to make the voyage from Quebec.  
It was also officially announced here today that the message from the British authorities cordially thanking Canada for the offer of a second contingent stated that as soon as the first contingent arrived and had been inspected the details of the organization of the new contingent would be carefully considered by the war office and a statement communicated to the Canadian government.

These details have not yet been received, but in the meantime the Department of Militia is making every possible preparation for the organization and equipment of the contingent. As soon as the war office forwards the details all necessary instructions for immediate mobilization will be given.

## BRITISH ENGAGED WITH ENEMY AND DROVE THEM BACK

London, Oct. 14, 10.05 p. m.—The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement:  
"British troops have been engaged with the enemy towards the left of the allied line (in France), with the result that the Germans have been pressed back slightly on their flank."  
"The nature of the country in which the fighting has been conducted, being a mining centre, makes rapid progress difficult."  
"On the left bank of the Vistula, along the roads leading from Warsaw to Ivangorod, our troops, on October 13, successfully pressed back the German forces. The result was the capture of two German companies."  
"Fighting continues to the south of Przemysl."  
"There are no important changes on the other fronts."  
"A patrol of Cossacks, while hidden in a forest near Warsaw, brought down a Zeppelin airship by well directed fire.  
"The crew of the Zeppelin were saved. The ship itself, which was not seriously damaged, has been interned at Warsaw."  
Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 14 (11.12 p. m.).—An official despatch from Berlin denies that two German submarines were sunk after the destruction of the Russian cruiser Pallada recently in the Baltic.

## BRITAIN LIKELY TO DECIDE TODAY UPON BELGIAN RELIEF MATTER

### May Charter Steamer to Take Supply of Food and Clothing — Farmers Desire to Contribute — Nothing Definite Concerning New Brunswick Regiment.

Special to The Standard.  
Frederickton, N. B., Oct. 14.—The provincial government's meeting opened here this evening with Hon. Dr. Landry, provincial secretary, the only member who had not arrived.  
Acting Premier George J. Clark, who arrived last night from St. Stephen, said that by tomorrow a decision would probably be reached as to the government's action in the matter of sending relief for the stricken people of Belgium.  
While no official statement has yet been made it is learned from an authentic source that in all probability a steamer will be chartered by the government to carry food supplies, clothing and other aid for the Belgians from New Brunswick. The government, it is said, has been advised that farmers all over the province are anxious to make donations of potatoes and other supplies, and some arrangements will doubtless be made for the transportation of such gifts to a point of shipment, which would be St. John. Nothing has so far been officially stated regarding proposals which have been made to have a regiment from New Brunswick of either infantry or cavalry raised and equipped by the province, but it is understood that no new advice has been received from the war department on this subject, and previous information was not favorable to the proposals. The government, however, will give the various propositions both as to aid for the Belgians and military assistance to the Empire exhaustive consideration.  
Mrs. J. D. Black, who was operated on at Victoria Hospital yesterday for internal trouble, came through the operation successfully and physicians in charge of the case are hopeful for her early recovery, although the operation was a most serious one.

## BRINGING REMAINS OF COL. BURLAND TO CANADA FOR BURIAL

London, Oct. 14.—The remains of the late Col. Burland are being transported to Canada by the Adriatic, which sailed today from Liverpool for New York. Mrs. Burland, accompanied by Mrs. Rayner, sails by the same ship.

## Exact Location of Bulk of British and French being Kept Secret — British Defeat Germans in Engagement on Left of Line — Russians Capture Two Regiments of Germans and Zeppelin Airship — Servian Army Putting Up Stiff Fight and Inflicts Severe Losses on Austrians.

Paris, Oct. 14, 11.09 p. m.—The official communication issued tonight by the war office says:  
"The reports received tonight, which are in very general terms, indicate no important modification in the situation."  
"The exact positions of the bulk of the allied armies are being kept strictly secret, but it is believed that the forces in France and Belgium have joined hands since the fall of Antwerp."  
"The German cavalry around Hazebrouck, France, which masked a movement of the infantry, had already suffered a rude check from the allies before the battle at Ypres, because the Germans were unable to operate freely in masses, owing to the nature of the ground, where they were virtually at the mercy of the allied infantry, and artillery.  
"Some lively street fighting occurred at Hazebrouck, on which place the Germans had made a daring raid, while at Arras the town-hall was buried to the ground during a bombardment.  
"A portion of the line where the encounters have been the severest has suddenly changed from Roye to Lassigny, where the Germans had tried to make a breach through the allies. The battle, however, is still progressing there, and Roye has been taken and re-taken at least twelve times.  
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AUSTRIANS LOSE HEAVILY IN ATTACKS ON SERVIANS  
London, Oct. 14 (11.26 p. m.).—The following Servian official statement, given out in Nish, has been received by Reuters' Telegram Company:  
"On Sunday night the enemy attempted two attacks on the extreme right wing of the front, between Svrznik (Bosnia) and Losnizza (Servia). The attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the Austrians.  
"On Monday morning they attempted to attack the Servians twice on the left bank of the Save river, but were repulsed on each occasion with great losses. Our artillery, by its accurate fire, spread panic in the ranks of the enemy."  
"Svrznik is a Bosnian town on the Drina river, fifty miles northeast of Barayovo. It is almost on the boundary line between Bosnia and Servia. Losnizza is ten miles northeast of Svrznik, in Servia."

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