

the Way to Province in Fails to Give Single Reering Week—This Week's

Harrison, late of Seaton-Crow, England. Pte. Whiston and Mrs. Charles Wheaton, Metcal street.

To Get D. C. M. That Herbert McKay, son of William McKay of this city, a member of the 26th Battalion, is to be decorated with the D. C. M. is the news received by a letter from him by his brother, Robert McKay of Main street.

The letter is written under the date of September 30 from London. He says that in the last year's battle he and one officer were the only two in his company who came through unscratched and that when he was coming along an old road he came suddenly on a German guard, who on seeing him fired but, he claims, he was too quick for him and a duel followed which ended in the German being killed. Shortly after killing the German he ran into a dugout which had in it more than fifty Germans, and as he had the advantage in having them cornered he took all fifty prisoners. For this act, he says, he has been recommended for the D. C. M. He is about thirty-four years old and prior to enlistment was a "band leader." A wife and one child reside in Anne street.

Saw Lieutenant Armstrong. R. E. Armstrong, secretary of the board of trade, has had a letter from the agent-general in London, informing him that his son, Lieutenant R. Fraser Armstrong, who recently went to England in command of an artillery draft, had called at that official's office. He said that Lieutenant Armstrong was in the best of health and reported an excellent passage across the Atlantic.

The Coalition Suggestion. Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The adoption of the Tartan of MacLean of Duart by Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie, for the 286th Overseas Battalion, New Brunswick Killites, Sir Sam's Own, has resulted in the members of the MacLean clan in the various other provinces of the dominion demanding the right to wear their own tartan while fighting the battles of the empire.

The 286th Battalion was originally authorized to recruit only in New Brunswick, but as a result of representations which have been made to the military authorities here, a conference was held yesterday by Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes and Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie, at which it was arranged that the 286th Battalion may recruit "all the MacLeans and their connections throughout Canada."

To Speak in Ontario. Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie, who was one of the "Big Asses" of the 286th Battalion, held at Montreal and other places in the province of Quebec, last week, has been notified to be one of the speakers at the meetings which will be held by the similar battalions at Toronto, St. Catharines, Peterboro, Kitchener, Brockville and Ottawa during the first week of November. It is expected that at the same time he will make his announcement as to the recruiting of the MacLeans for his battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie is leaving Ottawa today for Montreal and will arrive at Fredericton on Wednesday noon. A meeting of the officers of his battalion will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the arrangements for the next portion of the recruiting campaign in New Brunswick will be made.

The letter from Sir Robert Borden to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, inviting the latter's cooperation in forming a joint parliamentary committee of both parties to issue "a clear and explicit call" for war service, only reached Sir Wilfrid this afternoon. He will reply to the prime minister within a few days.

The premier's suggestion is for a committee of twelve members, seven from the government side and five from the opposition ranks. Apart from the fact that the suggestion for coalition is now decidedly bottled and that there is practically no new or specific action proposed by the government it may be pointed out that the formation of a joint parliamentary committee might be more properly left to the cabinet. In this session and when the members themselves would appoint their own committee.

While expressing his full desire to promote in every way possible the proper organization of war efforts in Canada it is probable that the premier will suggest to the leader of the government that more practical results might be reached by asking a committee of representative business men, labor men, agriculturists, etc., to meet and issue the suggested national appeal.

Pay Day for Killites. Fredericton, Oct. 16.—The initial shipment of pipe-bags for the first battalion have left Glasgow for their first journey overseas to the land of the maple leaf to return shortly producing the wild skirt of the highlands, propelled by the lung power of sterling Scotchmen of this country. They will arrive in Fredericton this week. It is reported that Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, who has had charge of the pipe fund, has received subscriptions for nearly \$3,000 and the first money from this fund was received today at the battalion headquarters.

This was pay day for the Killites, and although the boys are fitted out with highland skirts they proved beyond a doubt that they never keep their money in their stockings. The pipe-bags are receiving the benefit of their presence in town. Hard fisted Scottish thrift and economy, which is a characteristic of the race, seems to be lacking in some of the boys, but the blood's there, and that is the fighting element.

There were 850 in the pay day parade including the men of the special service company and the boys made a fine appearance in their kilts. The pipe-bags now bagged from fifteen to twenty paces and make their way to the front on the mounting of a new guard, and continues in mournful meter all day long, while the musicians are putting in hard hours of practice. It is believed that the battalion will be filled in record time now that all Canada becomes its recruiting area, and the tight little island of Cape Breton is expected to give a large contribution of "men of the blood." Major Cuthbert Morgan and Captain McCahey, who were here for a few days, returned today to St. John.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN WEST, PUSHED TO LIMIT, MAY SOON REVEAL ENEMY'S BREAKING POINT

PERONNE EXPOSED BY SWIFT CAPTURE OF SAILLY-SAILLISEL

In Fifteen Minutes French Swept Through Village and to Heights Beyond

ALLIES COMMAND FIVE MILES OF BAPAUME ROAD

Further Gain Made Yesterday and Germans Advancing in Waves to Attack Mown Down—Berlin Admits Defeat But Not "Commensurate With Sanguinary Loss of Allies."

London, Oct. 20.—Gradually the French are drawing their front closer to the town of Peronne, on the eastern bank of the Somme river in France. Following Wednesday's advance along a mile front between Blaches and La Maisonnette on the west side of the river, an attack launched Thursday was awarded with further gains, which virtually brings them to the bank of the stream.

To the north and east of Sully-Sailisel, where the French have advanced their line in the past few days at which the Berlin war office admitted defeat in an assault not commensurate with the gain, the Germans made a violent counter-attack, which was repulsed by the French.

Berlin admits that in their attacks on the Somme front from the British captured German positions, but says these were repulsed.

Heavy rain fell Thursday on the Somme front, except for a slight shower by King George's men at Buttigny-Walencourt and the repulse of a German counter-attack there, comparative quiet prevailed.

Village Swept in Fifteen Minutes. With the French Army Near Comblez, via Chantilly, Oct. 19.—(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press)—Fifteen minutes of infantry fighting proved sufficient for the French army to capture the strong position of Sully-Sailisel from the Germans, an advance of five miles of the Bapaume road.

The Allies' air mastery deprived the Germans of their eyes; consequently the German artillery fire was ineffective, both in an endeavor to destroy the opposing batteries and in an effort to prevent reinforcements and supplies from reaching the attacking forces through a curtain of fire.

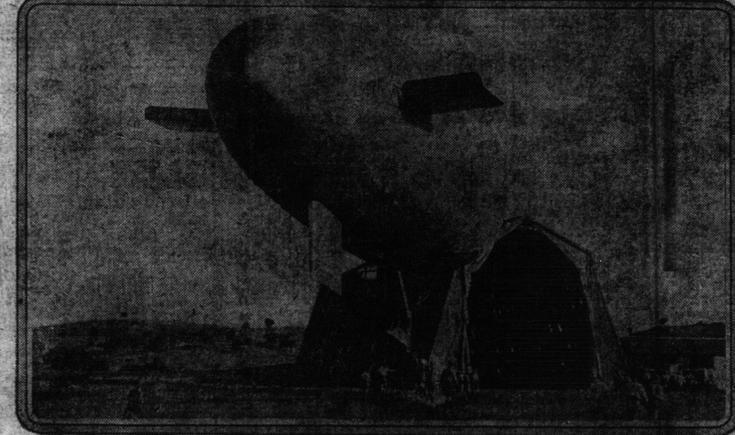
The Associated Press correspondent watched the fight from beginning to end from a hill near Comblez. The fire from the British and French guns had continued for a long time. The infantry officers had synchronized their watches, and the attacking force moved forward exactly at 11.45 o'clock. The moment arrived; the range of the artillery, which had been battering Sully-Sailisel, was increased a few hundred yards; the infantry men's heads appeared over the parapets; then, in dashes, the men covered the short open space, throwing grenades, and within a quarter of an hour rockets sent up showed the armor plating from the clouds that the position had been won.

German Fire Poor. The armor flew rapidly to the field commander's headquarters to take back the news. Meanwhile hundreds of German cannon opened a double curtain of fire, trying to locate the routes leading toward Sully. The shells dropped exactly where the Allied gunners were able to continue their work uninterrupted.

The Germans had announced that Sully-Sailisel was impregnable, in an order to the troops, and its rapid capture therefore came as somewhat of a surprise to the Allied commanders. One Bavarian and two Prussian divisions participated in the defense, showing the importance of the attack on the position. Despite this the French advanced even further, occupying also the shoulders of two hills to the northeast and northwest of the village, giving them virtual control of any counter-attack from the strongly organized German positions of Sully-Sailisel.

Underground Railways in Tunnels. It is told that the Germans have made powerful positions at Le Transloy and Saint Pierre Vaast Wood, which intercommunicate by means of deep subterranean tunnels, affording shelter to thousands of men and providing for their rapid transfer in security from place to place. These tunnels, it is said, have narrow railroads for the transportation of machine guns with ammunition, but cleverly concealed exits, under which elevators bring the gun crews and their supplies to the surface, or permit them to descend and make their way to other positions with the greatest rapidity.

BRITISH INGENUITY BEATS GERMANY'S



The scouting balloon with a heavier-than-air aeroplane basket. This combination scout is capable of great speed and fears no enemy.

CUNARD LINER IS SUNK IN CHANNEL

The Alania of 13,405 Tons, is Sunk by Mine—All Passengers, Including 21 Americans, Safely Landed—Believe Some of Crew Lost—Had Cargo of 10,000 to 12,000 Tons.

New York, Oct. 19.—The Cunard liner Alania, which sailed from this port October 7, was sunk by a mine in the English Channel today, and some of her crew may have been lost, according to cable advices to the local Cunard officials. The Alania met her fate while proceeding to London from Falmouth, where on Tuesday, the officials said, she landed all of her passengers, including twenty-one Americans, who sailed on her from New York.

The vessel's captain, H. M. Benson, and the majority of the crew of 250 were saved, according to the advices, but some of them were reported missing. Landed at Falmouth.

Definite word was received Wednesday, it was announced, of the landing of the passengers at Falmouth the day before, removing all doubt as to their safety. Moreover no bookings, it was stated, were made for London by the steamer, and all passengers were told that they would have to complete their journey from Falmouth to London by rail. The cablegram telling of the vessel's loss read:

"The Alania struck mine in English Channel this morning. Sunk during the forenoon. Benson and majority of crew saved. Several missing." Through a stenographer's error the text at first made public, made the third sentence read, "passengers and majority crew saved," making it appear that the passengers had been in jeopardy, but this error was later corrected.

The Alania, one of the newer vessels of the Cunard line, sailed from here on the day the German submarine U-53 arrived at Newport, and must have passed Nankeet at about the same time. The U-53 the next morning began her operations in that vicinity against British shipping. Incidentally the Cunardier was armed for defense against submarines.

The Alania carried a cargo of between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of merchandise, including war supplies, but no munitions. Among the items listed were rubber and copper goods, food supplies and chemicals. The main part of her cargo was to be discharged at London, only a small portion having been put off at Falmouth.

Word to New York. New York, Oct. 19.—The text of the message received from the Liverpool office of the Cunard line indicated that there were some passengers aboard, but that they were saved. It reads: "Alania struck mine in English Channel this morning. Sunk during the forenoon. Passengers and majority of crew saved. Several missing."

The Alania's crew numbered 250. When she sailed from New York she carried 185 cabin passengers and 65 stowage, of whom a few were Americans. "The Alania was built in 1913. She was 520 feet long and had a gross tonnage of 13,405, 64 feet beam and a depth of 48 feet. Four Lives Lost. London, Oct. 19.—The sinking of the Cunard liner Alania, called only the loss of the lives of four members of the crew, so far as has been ascertained. The remainder of the crew was rescued. Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Alania has been sunk, and that her captain and 168 members of the crew have been landed. With the exception of a few men missing, the ship's company were landed by a trawler. All the passengers had been landed previously.

SERBIANS BREAK BULGARIAN SECOND LINE IN MACEDONIA

Village of Brod and Heights to North Bringing Menastir Nearer

43 GUNS TAKEN SINCE SEPTEMBER 14

Gains Made in Face of Heavy Enemy Reinforcements—The Italians Hard Pressed on Mount Pasubio But Win Summit Back—Russians and Germans Exchange Attacks on Stokhod.

London, Oct. 19.—After desperate fighting the Serbians have captured the village of Brod, in Macedonia, the heights to the north of that place, and the village of Veles-Selo, and are pursuing the Bulgarians northward, according to a Reuters despatch from Saloniki.

On the remainder of that front there is heavy fighting in favor of the Serbs, who have captured, since Sept. 14, forty-three guns, not including trench guns. "By the capture of Brod and Veles-Selo," the despatch adds, "the Serbs have pierced the Bulgarian second line, and are now confronting it by the third and that line is being wrested closer of Bulshov range, which brings them appreciably nearer to Menastir."

As yet no decisive result has been achieved by either the Austro-Germans or the Russians in the violent fighting that has been going on for several days in Volubina and Gallia. The Petrograd dispatch says that near Iskopol and Stryinsky, in Volubina, violent attacks by the Tonician Allies were repulsed, while Berlin records the capture of Russian trenches on the west bank of the Stokhod and the repulse, with heavy casualties, of Russian attacks near Bubnov.

Except on Monte Pasubio, in the Trentino region, where the Austrians, in violent attacks, recaptured positions taken Tuesday by the Italians, only to be driven out again, artillery duels are taking place in the Austro-Italian theatre.

British Right Flank Holds. London, Oct. 19, 2:25 p. m.—The British right flank in the Doiran sector of the Macedonian front, the Austrians being attacked by the Bulgarians on the night of Oct. 17. The war office announced today that the assault was repulsed. The statement follows: "Nothing of importance has occurred on the Struma front. "A strong attack launched by the enemy on the night of the 17th against our right flank in the Doiran sector, was repulsed."

French Report Brod's Capture. Paris, Oct. 19.—Today's official statement regarding the Macedonian front states: "In the region of Lake Doiran, Bulgarian attacks on the night of Oct. 17 against our positions to the north of Dodeli were repulsed with heavy losses by our line. "In the mountainous district of Dodeli the fighting continues, to the advantage of the Serbians, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy. On the left bank of the Cern Serbian troops, in a brilliant fight, carried the entire village of Brod. About fifty prisoners remained in their hands. "On the left wing violent artillery fighting continues."

Bulgarians Send Up Reinforcements. Saloniki, Oct. 19, via London, 2:27 p. m.—Large Bulgarian reinforcements are being sent to the Macedonian front, the Serbian army headquarters announced today. Further gains for the Serbians are reported. The statement follows: "On Oct. 17 the Serbian troops succeeded in occupying several positions on this mountain, and in advancing they precipitately toward the highest peak. They continued our advance on Oct. 15. "In the direction of Menastir there is no change. "On the remainder of the front nothing of importance has taken place. It was noticed that the Bulgarians are bringing up reinforcements, and especially a large number of trench mortars."

Italians Lose and Win. Rome, Oct. 19, via London, 6:31 p. m.—Violent fighting is in progress on the Trentino front, in the vicinity of Monte Pasubio. Yesterday the Austrians gained ground at the "Tooth of Pasubio," which the Italians captured on the preceding day, but subsequently were driven out. The announcement follows: "On Monte Pasubio there were almost incessant attacks and counter-attacks, all preceded and supported by extremely violent bombardments. Yesterday morning the enemy succeeded in breaking into the redoubt on the "Tooth of Pasubio" but was promptly driven out after a hand-to-hand struggle.

Another argument advanced in support of the belief that the Byermans had met with an accident, rather than capture, was that she had aboard a number of important documents for the German ambassador here, which probably would be heard before any public had they fallen into the hands of the British.

King Receives Americans. London, Oct. 19.—King George today received in farwell audience Commander Powers Symington, the retiring American naval attaché, and received his successor, Captain W. D. MacDougall.

ROUMANIANS TURN ON CRIPPLED ENEMY, WINNING BACK GROUND

Allied Offensive in West Makes Further Reinforcement of Teuton Lines Inadvisable

Original Twelve or Fourteen Divisions Gathered for Campaign of "Hate" Now Well Shattered—Allies in West Seek to Strike Decisive Blow in Three Directions Which Will Shatter Whole German Front Rather Than Mere Capture of Bapaume and Peronne.

(London Times Special Cable to The Telegraph.) Bucharest, Oct. 18, via London, Oct. 19.—It has already been fifteen days since the enemy began hammering at the Roumanian front in the Carpathians, which has become the tomb of thousands of our enemies. The rush of Germans against the new fighting front can easily be understood as after defeats in the western and eastern fronts this is the only place where they hoped to find a spectacular victory. The Germans and their allies are playing now what is hoped to be their last card, for if repulsed in the southeast, the whole game will probably be considered lost. They are well aware of this. They have drawn from both of the principal fronts all available troops, comprising from twelve to fourteen divisions, and have massed them against the small country. Although it is more than a fortnight since the Roumanians had to withdraw, the enemy has not advanced.

The impetuous attacks of the Bavarian Highlanders were repulsed with enormous losses at the points which the enemy penetrated. They did not develop into successes.

ROUMANIANS RESUME OFFENSIVE. Near the Rucar Torzburg pass the Roumanian troops were driven back and took a strong defensive line and are now holding their own. At some points the troops took the offensive. At the Otizer pass the enemy was repulsed over the frontier and in the Buzen Valley where the troops had taken positions at Vama Buzen.

On the rest of the front the Roumanians are resisting with strong attacks, counter-attacking at many points, the positions changing hands several times daily. The inventive spirit of the troops found a new method of fighting by rolling from heights barrels of flame which spread panic among the enemy. Although the Roumanians strongly hold the passes, it cannot be assumed that the crisis has permanently passed. Lessons learned in the present war show that the Germans will probably continue to send reinforcements as long as the fine weather will permit operations in this mountainous region.

Allied Attacks In West Prevent Sending Further Re-Inforcements

London, Oct. 19.—The Germans on the Somme front are being prevented from sending men to aid in the Austro-German attack against Roumania, according to Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations of the war office, who today discussed with the American correspondents the objectives of the Anglo-French offensive. This provides a temporary feature of the Entente's objective in the west, as the Entente commanders feel that while the situation in Roumania cannot be considered a crisis it is serious and that the best assistance the western armies can give is to prevent, as they have done thus far, the dispatch of any reinforcements to General Von Falkenhayn.

DEFEATS FOR ENEMY ON FRINGES OF GREAT WAR

Belgians Inflict Further Defeat in German East Africa, and British Mounted Rout Turks, Gaining Valuable Information

GERMAN EAST AFRICA. London, Oct. 19, 3:49 p. m.—In a review of recent operations in German East Africa, issued here today, the war office announces that the Belgians operating near Tabora, in the northern central part of the colony, have inflicted a further defeat on the Germans. In fighting from September 18 to 22 the rugged portion of the German forces which had been defeated at Tabora were routed.

Along the coast the British forces, under General Smuts, are engaged in clearing the country. A number of small columns are carrying on this work south-east of Dar-Es-Salaam and northwest and west of Kilwa. General Smuts says his troops have been attempting to drive into the Bushi Valley German posts established north and south of that region.

The remnant of the force defeated by the Belgians was driven eastward and southward, the Germans making an attempt to effect a junction with the main German body, concentrated in the Rufiji Valley. The bulk of the remaining German forces, says the announcement, are now confined in a limited area in the southeastern portion of the colony, of which all the ports on the coast and the main lines of approach are held by the Entente forces. The entire Rufiji Valley and the Delta are unhealthy and malarious to the highest degree, and are declared likely to become untenable after the advent of the "leaser rains" during October.

SUEZ. London, Oct. 19, 3:17 p. m.—A mounted British force on Sunday attacked a Turkish position 65 miles east of the Suez Canal, the war office reports, and after a battle of two hours drove out the further defeat on the Germans. In fighting from September 18 to 22 the rugged portion of the German forces which had been defeated at Tabora were routed. "On the eastern front a reconnaissance against the enemy at Moghara, 65 miles east of Ismailia (a town on the Suez Canal), has been carried out by a mounted force. After two night marches over a country of extremely difficult, sandy nature, our forces located the enemy in a strong position on high, precipitous hills on the morning of October 15. "After a fight lasting for two hours during which our aeroplanes repeatedly bombed the enemy main positions, we succeeded in driving him out. About a dozen dead were found in the trenches, and we captured fourteen un wounded and two wounded Turks, besides a number of camels. "Our own losses were one killed and two wounded. "On October 17 the column returned without the loss of a single camel. Valuable information, as to the disposition of the enemy and the nature of the country, was obtained. The operation as a whole is considered highly successful.

MARITIME PUBLISHERS ENDORSE PROTEST OVER PRICE OF NEWSPRINT. Truro, N. S., Oct. 19.—Strong endorsement of the action of the Canadian Press Association in urging upon the government to call a halt on the rising prices of news print was the feature of the annual meeting of the Maritime Press Association, which was held in the board of trade rooms here today. President J. G. Elliott, of the Canadian Press Association, and Roy Bayles, of the weekly section of the Canadian Press Association, addressed the gathering of representatives of fourteen of the newspapers of the maritime provinces.