

# HUNDRED OFFICERS IN THE CASUALTY LIST

## NINETY-NINE OFFICERS AND 1,736 MEN IN LATEST BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

Victory Won by Great Offensive Cost Both Sides Many Lives—Unofficial Report of Death of Eighty-eight Additional Officers.

London, Oct. 5, 2.52 a. m.—Another heavy casualty list made public here indicates that the price that has been paid for the recent British victory over the Germans in France. The official list gives the names of ninety-nine officers and 1,736 men, while unofficial news has been received of the deaths of eighty-eight additional officers.

Among the names of notables in the casualty list are those of Major the Hon. Cyril Myles Posenby, of the Grenadier Guards and son of the Earl of Besborough; Col. De A. De Salls Hadow, commander of the Tenth Yorkshire Regiment; Col. Frederick Charles Romer, commander of the Eleventh Buffs (East Kent Regiment); Col. Edward Vansittart, Col. Frederick Howard Fairbairn and Col. Edward Townsend Loxton. All these officers were killed in France.

A Berlin Estimate. Berlin, Oct. 4, via London.—A supplement to the German official statement says that the French losses in killed, wounded and prisoners in the recent fighting were at least 120,000, and those of the British 60,000, while the German losses were not one-fifth of this number.

The German official estimate of the loss by the Entente Allies of an aggregate of 100,000 men follows within a few days an official estimate of German casualties made by the German war office, which declared in its statement of Wednesday, Sept. 29, that the Germans had lost since the beginning of the Allied offensive, a total in killed, wounded and prisoners, which amounted to more than the effective strength of three army corps, or about 320,000 men.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 4.—A despatch from the front, published in the Lokal Anzeiger today, says that the British and French losses in the new offensive have been so great that renewal of the attacks is not expected. German troops already have been engaged in a counter-offensive, this correspondent says, and have occupied a particularly important part of the British front.

After inflicting heavy losses on their opponents, he adds, "the ground won by the British at Loos is gradually being re-occupied in the daily battles which are in progress. The chief plan of the enemy was to break through between Rietins and the Aronne. This was rendered futile, because the attack was brought on by the wonderful bravery of our troops, the timely disposition of reserves and the use of our newly prepared entrenchments. Although he made repeated attacks, the enemy never succeeded in increasing his gains.

"On the east flank we were enabled to win an appreciable advantage by a counter-offensive. "Artillery battles continued all day and night until the enemy's ammunition was exhausted toward the end of the week. The enemy in this section suffered bloody losses of appreciable amount, in addition to losing many thousands who were captured, including a number of higher officers. The activities of aeroplanes was noticeable. Everywhere in the west, lately new French earthworks are being noted by the Germans."

### DIED.

**WOODS**—At East St. John on Oct. 4, 1915, Edward C. Woods, leaving his wife, three sons and one daughter, two brothers and one sister to mourn. Funeral on Wednesday, 6th inst., from his late residence, East St. John. Service begins at 3.30 o'clock.

**WALLACE**—In this city, on the 4th inst., William M. Wallace, leaving a wife, one son, five daughters and one sister to mourn. (Cape Breton papers please copy.) Funeral from his late residence, 346 Haymarket Square, Wednesday morning at 8.30 o'clock to the Cathedral for High Mass of Requiem. Friends invited to attend.

**EDMONDS**—In this city, on the 3rd inst., Charles William, son of Mary and the late Alfred Edmonds. Funeral Tuesday at 2.30 from the residence of his brother-in-law, R. E. Plimpton, 51 Mecklenburg street.

**RANDALL**—In this city, suddenly, on Sunday, October 3rd, Herbert S. Randall, at the age of forty-nine years, leaving his wife, three children, three sisters and three brothers to mourn.

**EVANS**—At the General Public Hospital on October 3, after a short illness, Albert Evans of Rothesay, leaving his wife to mourn. Funeral on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, Rothesay.

### PERSONAL.

Miss Lulu J. Dixon and Miss Stella M. Sharpe of Waterboro, Queens county, arrived in the city on Monday to attend the wedding of Miss E. A. Saunders, Hammond River, on Wednesday. While in the city they will be the guest of Mrs. Wm. Y. Beatty, 28 Wright street.

## Luxemburgers Chafe Under German Rule and Look to Allies to Deliver Them

Inhabitants Virtually Prisoners of War, Dependent Upon the Swiss for Food, while Young Grand Duchess Secluded in Palace, Ignores Efforts of Kaiser to Placate Her.

London, Saturday.—Describing Teutonic methods in occupied territory, life in Luxemburg under the Kaiser and how the Germans are disliked there, a Berlin correspondent writes: "While all may be familiar with the narrative of the methods with which Germany rules the occupied parts of Belgium, very little has been heard about her treatment of those neutrally she opened the present campaign. This neutrality was solemnly guaranteed by Germany in 1867. The 250,000 inhabitants of the Grand Duchy are virtually prisoners of war, having been entirely cut off from communication with the outside world since the beginning of August, 1914, and were it not for the good offices of the Swiss government which sends them regular consignments of flour, they would be actually short of food.

The Luxemburg bakers are supposed never to sell the German soldiers any bread made with Swiss flour and intended for the use of the civilian population of Luxemburg. Nevertheless the German soldiers, of whom there are 16,000, mostly men of the last line, in the Grand Duchy, guarding bridges and railways, 8,000 being in the capital alone, not unreasonably, greatly prefer the good Luxemburg bread to their own bad bread, and are ready to pay as much as 25 cents a pound for the privilege of eating some of it, and consequently contrive to procure at any rate a certain quantity.

The circulation of gold has absolutely ceased. The Germans have commandeered all that there was in the Grand Duchy, and sent it to the Reichsbank in Berlin. The money in use is chiefly paper, and of course always German. The population has therefore been obliged to earn money by making ammunition for Germany, no other means of livelihood being accessible to them.

Grand Duchess Ignores Kaiser. As far as possible the young Grand Duchess of Luxemburg refuses to have anything to do with Germans. When the German Emperor was in Luxemburg she ignored his presence, remaining in the palace, access to which is forbidden to any German in uniform. The Luxemburg guards, 600 in number, have contrived to keep by pointing their bayonets, any attempt made by a German soldier or officer to enter the palace premises. Even a newsman from officers and men, who had been watching over the place, was arrested by the Kaiser's soldiers.

In the shop windows portraits and postcards of General Joffre, President Poincaré, King Albert, King George and Lord Kitchener are everywhere displayed, but those of the Kaiser are conspicuous by their absence, and needless to say, no portraits of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Mackensen or the Crown Prince find a purchaser.

The Luxemburg gentleman who furnishes these details relates that one day when the Kaiser was passing through Luxemburg and going about the capital incognito, accompanied by two officers in military, he stopped to look at the shop windows, and was, of course, struck by the absence of any portrait or postcard of himself. Entering a shop he asked the attendant for a postcard of the German Emperor, but was told, "We haven't any. No one would buy them." Whereupon he walked out of the shop, looking the reverse of pleased.

Another day he was visiting a hospital in Luxemburg, where French and German wounded were being nursed. He carried a bunch of white roses and gave each soldier one. As soon as the imperial back was turned, however, the French wounded called to one of the nurses to take the flowers away at once, whereupon she replied: "Just wait a minute. I'll fetch a dustpan and broom and clear them away."

German military bands, which occasionally give open air concerts, have no Luxemburgers in their audiences, every one considering it a patriotic duty not to go and listen to them—every one, that is, except a few old cures who have a certain sneaking regard for Germany and a grudge against France because she separated Church and State and consequently deprived the clergy of their stipends, which in Luxemburg still amounts to from \$20 to \$1,200 a year, which the clergy have no wish to lose.

The newspapers in Luxemburg are strictly controlled by the Germans, and the newspapers allowed to come in from neutral countries are only such as are strongly under German influence. One journal, however, which is allowed to circulate freely is the bi-weekly "Gazette des Ardennes," published by the Germans ostensibly for the delectation of the inhabitants of French speaking countries in their occupation.

The Luxemburg people are suffering silently, but none the less really. Ninety-five per cent. of them would rather perish than continue to live under the yoke of Germany, and they look to France and Britain to save them from such a fate.

Several delegates to the Presbyterian Synod arrived in the city last night, including Rev. Dr. Sedwick of Tatamagouche, clerk of Synod; Rev. J. A. McLaughlin, Bridgeport, C. B.; Rev. G. A. Sutherland, and Rev. George Miller, P. E. I.; Rev. A. McMillan, Marion Bridge, C. B.; and L. H. McLean, Pictou, N. S. Others are expected this morning.

During the day the following committees will meet: Foreign Missions, home missions, augmentation, board of social service and evangelism; trustees of century church and manse building fund; bills and overtures. The Synod will open at eight o'clock this evening. Public worship will be conducted by the retiring moderator.

## BOYDILL

is the Cook's right hand in the Kitchen—the Nurse's First Aid in the Sick-room

Rev. Donald McDonald, Grand River, C. B. In the afternoon, the Synod will be constituted and the new moderator elected. Among the nominees for the moderator are: Rev. Thomas Stewart, D. D., church agent, Halifax; Rev. Professor J. W. Falconer, D. D., Halifax; Rev. H. R. Grant, secretary of the N. S. Temperance Alliance; Rev. J. A. McLean, Mahone Bay, formerly of Harvey, N. B.

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST LONDON'S NIGHT CLUBS

Their Continued Existence a Menace to the Metropolis, Bishop of London Says.

London, Oct. 4.—The night club scandal is still engaging the attention of the London press, which is urging the government to take action. The Bishop of London, in a letter to the Times today, states that he has collected by the London council for the promotion of public morality which evidence convinces him that the continued existence of these clubs is a danger to the capital of the Empire at war. A Times' editorial asserts there are between 150 and 200 of these clubs in Soho which constitutes a crying evil.

The Pall Mall Gazette asks why the government, which is appealing daily for patriotism and frugality, permits the business to continue which is flagrantly subversive of both.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Spain, says: "As might have been expected, the military journals, even when they endeavor to be impartial, are manifestly pro-German. Germany is for them the one and only military Power towards which they turn like docile and admiring pupils. The articles in these journals reflect the deep-seated conviction that Germany, the land of military discipline, of order, and of au-

thority, cannot be beaten. The point to understand about this attitude of the Spanish press is that at bottom the European war is, in a sense, merely a pretext for continuing the domestic war between Republicans and Clericals and between Liberals and Conservatives. This war at home carries them away to such a pitch that the confusions of the distant events on the battlefields of Europe. As for England's part in the war, Spaniards regard the struggle chiefly as one between her and Germany. Some even go so far as to attribute to Great Britain the chief part in the great drama, because she rose in defence of Belgium; and some of these, again believe that the intervention of the naval and colonial might of the British Empire will insure the ultimate triumph of the Allies."

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## DOMINION COAL CO. STEAMER NEARLY A WEEK OVERDUE

Believed Str. Kron Prinz Olaf Was Driven Ashore in Gale on Trip from Sydney to Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 4.—Anxiety in this city over the probable loss of the Dominion Coal Company's steamer Kron Prinz Olaf, bound from Sydney to Montreal with a cargo of coal, has deepened into a belief that the vessel has met with a serious mishap, as no definite news of the whereabouts of the Kron Prinz Olaf can be learned. It is thought she was driven ashore in the gale Sunday night. She was expected in Montreal last Wednesday or Thursday. Captain J. C. Jensen was in command of the Norwegian vessel, and his crew of twenty-nine consisted chiefly of Norwegians.

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## ANGLO FRENCH PUSHED ON DESPITE GAS AND RAIN

Neither Poisoned Gases Nor German Shells Could Stop Advance On Souchez Cemetery.

MANY OF ENEMY GAVE THEMSELVES UP

Allies now able to command vast plain leading to Lens and Douai.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The recent attack by the Allies at Souchez was fully expected by the Germans, according to a correspondent writing from the front. All their first line trenches had been strongly manned, he says, and companies which had been depleted as a result of the continuous artillery fire had been brought to their full strength with the usual complement of officers.

Papers found on German officers, the correspondent continues, showed that the plan was to keep the French forces behind the last heights of the Artois plateau, thus barring the route to the Plains of Douai, while an imperial order had commanded that Souchez be held at all costs. The defense was organized accordingly, with a formidable force of artillery posted where it could command the two valleys leading to the plains, and all the ridges, with an enfilading fire.

"Five full days of constant cannonading had prepared the way for the French attack," says the writer, "and before the guns were hushed to permit the infantry to attack, many German deserters came into the French trenches declaring they had had enough.

"The cemetery of Souchez, where more men have met death since June than had been buried there in centuries, was one object of the first push by the French on September 25, and it was taken in the initial rush, while the Carleul chateau and the southern blockhouses at Souchez also fell into French hands. An enfilading fire from German batteries at Angres retarded the advance but was unable to check it.

"Within twenty minutes from the time the order to advance had been given the French troops had rushed down the slope of Notre Dame De Lorette and reached the edge of the forest beyond.

"At that moment the Germans tried the use of suffocating shells to stem the tide. In spite of the obscured atmosphere and the rain that was falling, however, the French infantry continued to fight on indifferent to the gas attack, and by a clever flank movement forced the Germans out of the cemetery and decided to try for Souchez, which had been rendered untenable.

"The fighting for the insignificant village beginning with last Spring has cost many thousands in dead and wounded, but it is now solidly in French hands, enabling the Allies to command almost unintermittently the vast plain leading toward Lens and Douai."

"The correspondent says that it was learned from prisoners that the quality of the German wire was inferior to the French at Souchez had fallen off, and he declares that among many youthful prisoners of the 1,300 Germans captured at Souchez was one who was not yet fifteen years old.

## STORIES OF STARVATION AMONG INDIANS IN THE NORTH EXAGGERATED

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Oct. 4.—Stories of starvation amongst Indians in the north are apparently untrue, or at least exaggerated. W. E. Chisholm, inspector of Indian agencies, wires as follows from Prince Albert to the Indian Department here: "Conditions of Indians in north not materially changed since last fall. Food is still plentiful in most localities and a reasonably good livelihood assured to all industrious and able-bodied men."

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**"LOLA"** CREATES A LASTING IMPRESSION  
The Story Itself Stamped With the Seal of Public Approval. A Truly Wonderful Production in 5 Sterling Acts. With a Theme Gripping, Intense and Interesting in the Extreme.  
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THURS. **"THE LOVE LIAR"** No. 4 OF "WHO PAYS?" Please All

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