

A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE IS WAGED BY GERMAN FORCES

Generally Recognized That Fighting Near the Coast Will Have Most Important Bearing on Future Events - Conflict is Fierce.

By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 24.—10.03 a.m.

—What a German military expert has called a life and death struggle for Germany is still raging along the coast end of the western battle front and every indication shows the invaders are hurling their full strength against the allies in a determined effort to capture Dunkirk and Calais.

Strange reports come from various captured cities in Belgium of the evacuation, or the preparation for departure, of the German forces holding them, but these movements may merely mean that every available man is being thrown forward to the Franco-Belgium frontier and does not necessarily forecast the abandonment of positions occupied by the Germans. Antwerp is said to have been practically deserted by the Germans and the wives of German officers in Brussels are said to have received orders to leave within 48 hours.

Paris reports that the actions on the allies' left wing continues with great violence, especially around Arras, La Bassée and Armentières, where some of the most desperate fighting of the war has taken place during the past fortnight. Here the usual sea-saw occurs, first the allies giving some ground and the Germans doing the same at some other point, but without either gaining what might be called a technical point of advantage over the other.

A special despatch states that the British have advanced further on Ostend, their lines now extending from the coast to a point between Slype and St. Pierre Capelle. Other despatches declare

that the Germans after a success on the Yser, are leaving the coast and working around by Dixmude to Lille, thereby clearing the way to Ostend and leaving their position open to a flanking movement by the allies.

One thing emerges clear from all the reports and that is that incessant fighting prevails over the western Flanders front from Roulers to Thourout and between Nieuport and Ostend.

retrograde reports a continuation of the pursuit of the Germans retreating from Warsaw and admits an unexpectedly stubborn resistance to the Russian offensive from the Austrians on the San, while the official Vienna report, after detailing successes before Przemysl and a dashing movement toward the Vistula, admits that the Russians were permitted to cross the San in several places.

England is hoping to-day that the carrier of the German Cruiser Emden ended. This hope is based on a couple of more or less cryptic cables from Bombay, one issued by the Bombay Government declaring that all sea routes may be considered reasonably safe from nine o'clock in the evening of October 21 and the other unconfirmed report from Bombay dated The Morning Post dated the 22nd, that the Emden had finally been accounted for.

The problem of feeding the starving people of Belgium is daily growing more acute. The order issued by England prohibiting the importation of sugar is significant of the attitude of the government towards the movement of any commodity that might assist its enemies.



GERMAN INFANTRY CAUGHT IN A WINE CELLAR IN THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT OF FRANCE. This drawing, just received from Paris, shows a party of German infantry discovered by French troops in a cellar. A note found on a German prisoner says: "For days we could not find a single piece of food, but we could have wine as we liked."

RUSSIAN ADVANCES ARE NOTED IN THE EASTERN SPHERE

Battles Which Have Been in Progress Said to be the Most Terrific of the War - Germany and Austria Suffer Heavily.

By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Tele-

graphing from Vladimir, in the Russian Government of Volhynia, under date of Wednesday, the correspondent of the Times says: "A battle which, on numbers engaged and the bitterness of the fighting, is probably one of the greatest of the present war, is now raging on the line from Sambor, along the River San, to Przemysl and Jaroslau and then to the southward. I travelled over a distance of about 65 miles in the rear of and parallel to the Russian position, on which, at all points, cannonading was terrific and uninterrupted, the battle having lasted for eight days.

"It is difficult to get details, but it appears that the Austrians started the attack at Sambor, but were thrown back by vigorous Russian counter-attacks. Then a concentration of the Austrian corps attempted the advance against Lemberg, with the object of bisecting the Russian line. This attack was defeated with heavy Austrian losses and the capture of 5,000 Austrian prisoners.

"Towards Jaroslau the Germans are co-operating with the Austrians, who took Jaroslau earlier in the fighting, but the Russians are now said to have recaptured the town."

ON THE VISTULA.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Describing the recent fighting, the Petrograd correspondent of the Post says that the Germans had determined to cross the Vistula in the neighborhood of Ivangorod, where the river is a quarter of a mile wide.

"They pushed near enough to the fortress to bombard it with heavy guns," the correspondent declares, "but they caused small damage, and the bridges were entirely unharmed. Doubtless they may have omitted to destroy the bridges, hoping to utilize them for crossing, but this omission greatly facilitated the Russian advance. The garrison of the fortress join-

ed the field army in driving back the German forces at this point."

The correspondent comments that this action is another instance of the daring strategy of the Russians of taking enormous risks to secure a desirable end—risks which Russia can afford because she has limitless forces of men to call upon, but which countries like England and France cannot afford.

Russia already has won three battles, Galicia, Augustow and Warsaw," says the correspondent, "each time by an enormous risk consciously taken, and each time the enemy has trumpeted a great victory at the precise point that a risk was taken until the final result opened the eyes of the German strategists to the real nature of the Russian tactics. In Warsaw the battle risk consisted in laying the capital city open to capture, and in the battle near Ivangorod the risk was the extreme danger of the Germans breaking through the centre of the Russian line."

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The official Austrian statement given out at noon Friday is contained in a despatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company. It says:

"While yesterday in the battle south of Przemyśl our heavy artillery had been especially active, severe fighting developed to-day on the banks of the lower San, where at several points we allowed the enemy to cross the river. These Russian forces have now been severely attacked by our troops and pressed against the river. At Zarszcza we captured over a thousand Russians."

"Parts of our troops suddenly appeared before Ivangorod and beat two Russian divisions. We captured 3,600 prisoners, one standard and fifteen machine guns."

"Returning from a successful action on the River Save, our monitor Temes struck a mine and sank. Thirty-three men are missing, but the others were saved."

OPTIMISTIC NOTE IS GIVEN AGAIN TODAY IN OFFICIAL REPORT

Eye Witness With Sir John French's Staff Writes of Recent Operations - German Troops are Not What They Were at Outbreak of War.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Another descriptive recital of occurrences in the north of France from an eye-witness attached to the British general headquarters was issued by the official information bureau to-day.

It is dated October 17, speaks of the fitness of the troops and declares that "we are steadily advancing and that the enemy is giving way before us," has proved a most welcome and inspiring change.

Continuing the report says: "This is not the only advantage we possess over the Germans, for we still hear of prisoners that their advance troops at any rate are short of food and exhausted by continual outpost work. We can afford to give our troops more rest, and there is no lack of food. Many of the men opposed to us at the present time, have only two months service, and some of our prisoners declare that they will not expose themselves in the trenches. Nevertheless, the enemy in front of us is fighting well and skillfully and showing considerable powers of endurance. They generally contrive to remove their wounded and often to bury their killed before they retire, and their escape is often facilitated by the numerous deep ditches in this country.

"Many of their cavalry patrols are wearing Belgian uniforms, a practice which is not excusable on the ground of any lack of their own."

"An incident which occurred October 13, shows the resource and bravery of some of our enemy's scouts. A detachment of German artillery was retiring, and from time to time coming in to action. An officer of one of the

flank cavalry patrols had been standing for some minutes under a tree when he noticed a fine wire hanging down close to the trunk. He followed the wire upwards with his eye, and was astonished to see one of the enemy in the tree. As he drew his revolver and fired, the German dropped onto his head, also firing. The British officer was stunned, and when he came to it was to find himself all alone with the enemy in the tree. He was then covered with blood which was not his own.

"As the campaign goes on, the tendency of the Germans to rely on their splendid war material with which they have been so amply provided, rather than on the employment of masses of men has become more marked. There are now indications, however, that their supply of material is not inexhaustible, and the significant circular of the Prussian minister of war enjoining a careful search of battle fields for equipment, and even the collection of empty cartridge cases, has been quoted in a previous letter. This circular seems to have been prompted more by necessity than by habits of economy, for in the recent fighting, both gun and rifle ammunition of old patterns has been found in the trenches evacuated by the enemy, on their dead and on prisoners. Among the latter are Mauser cartridges similar to those used by the Boers in the South African war."

The narrative then quotes from pamphlets dropped by German airmen summoning the French to surrender on the ground that they are only pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the British, after which it continues:

"YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU" IS THE SLOGAN TAKEN UP BY THE MEN OF BRANTFORD CITY

The British Empire has issued its second call to the colors for men to fight the battle of right and justice against lust and greed and Canada is again responding to the call. She is gathering together her second contingent for service on the battle front and right nobly are her men answering the call. Brantford as a unit and a part of the Dominion, is doing her share and in this regard she was required to gather 120 men with officers. The 38th Dufferin Rifles are asked to contribute those men and they are enlisting men who have heard the call of the Empire. The scenes at the Armouries are such as would cause a wave of enthusiasm to run through the most pessimistic Imperialist. He could not help but be struck by the air and attitudes of loyalty which the scene conveys. The spacious drill hall with its 40,000 sq. feet of area is littered with young men, middle aged men and not a few old men, each one of whom was ant-

imated with a single theme of thought. "Can I help the country." Unfortunately many know they were already barred, for it is not every man who is blessed with perfect eyes, good teeth and chest whose girl, deflated measures not less than 34 inches. There were also among the motley crowd a sprinkly of women and they talked and confided to their mentfolk the doubts and fears which the thought of enlistment had brought to them. They were for the greater part a happy throng, as happy as they could be under the circumstances. It was no occasion for gaiety nor yet was it a time for gloom. The cause was one of glory and the occasion one of serious intent.

Nearly forty men had already been enlisted and they were then steadily rolling in, one, two and three at a time. Often it happened that some chums had decided to enlist together and they signed the enrolment form with smiles upon their faces. Their minds were made up. There was no reason to shirk and no reason to take it sadly. It was a truly cosmopolitan group of men who added their names to the list last night. Laborers there were, plasterers too, caretakers, bank clerks and shippers and not a few professions were to be noticed among the callings of those enlisted.

A young fellow was present, he looked hale and hearty and he informed the boys that he had put on ten pounds and gained the best health of his life. His tales of the great city was soon referred to in despatches that bespoke the anticipation of experience.

A number of young men had been enlisted when the regimental medic Dr. Palmer arrived. He was ready for the task and had quickly passed some twenty men. A number were turned down for physical defects.

(Continued on Page 3)

Time is Ally That the Germans Find Hardest to Beat--Winter Next

By Special Wire to the Courier]

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Reviewing the war situation to-day, the military expert of The Herald says:

While the extent of the considerable action which has been fought along the Vistula River in Poland may not become known for several days and perhaps weeks, it would appear that Russian territory still holds the germs of strategic death for the invader. The mistake which Napoleon made concerning the Tsar Alexander and his Russians in 1812 is not likely to be repeated by the German emperor and his general staff, yet, it may be that the patriots received some assistance from their kinsmen in Galicia, on the Posen frontier, they were ruthlessly repressed, common cause being made by the

people, who chafed at Russian rule, dazzling pictures of a free, self-governing Poland and so swelled the ranks of his grand army before the disastrous advance upon Moscow was begun. It was from Napoleon that the Poles received their first lesson in the ancient imperial game, which is best illustrated by the modern slang term of "the double cross." The Poles became distrustful.

The crushing of the Polish insurrection in 1864, however, more than anything else, revealed to the people of Poland, the futility of expecting outside aid in their struggle for freedom. Although the patriots received some assistance from their kinsmen in Galicia, on the Posen frontier, they were ruthlessly repressed, common cause being made by the

Russian and Prussian troops. There are Poles alive to-day who remember the hostile attitude of Prussia, and their reception of the invaders has more than once been referred to in despatches as being the reverse of friendly. While the passive hostility of the inhabitants may not materially affect the armies of the kaiser when all is going well with them, and their continuity of front is being maintained by the success of their offensive, woe betide them in adversity. The horrors of the retreat of the Turks in Macedonia and Thrace during the late Balkan campaign, when the Komitadjis waged a pitiless warfare upon the fleeing soldiers of the Sultan, are readily recalled. Delay on the part of the Rus-

(Continued on Page 3)

70 CRUISERS ARE CHASING ENIDEN AND KARLSRUHE IN SEA

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Admiralty to-night issued a statement outlining the steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean, and the Karlsruhe, which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says:

"Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various commanders-in-chief are upwards of seventy British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers. Among these is a number of the fastest cruisers.

"The vast expanses of seas and oceans and the many thousands of islands offer almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships. In spite of every effort to cut off their coal supply, it has hitherto been maintained by one means or another. In the face of increasing difficulty, the discovery and destruction of these few enemy cruisers, therefore, is largely a matter of time, patience and good luck. The public should have confidence that the commanders-in-chief and the experienced captains serving under them are doing all that is possible and taking the best steps to bring the enemy to action.

"Our commanders so far have been occupied in very serious and important convoy duty, but this work has somewhat lessened, and the number of searching cruisers is being continually augmented. Meanwhile merchant ships must observe the Admiralty instructions, which it is obviously impossible to specify, and use all the precautions which have been suggested. On routes where these instructions have been followed they have so far proved very effective. On the other hand, where they have been disregarded captures have been made. The same vastness of the sea which has so far enabled the German cruisers to avoid capture will protect the trade.

"The only alternative to the methods now adopted would be the marshalling of merchantmen in regular convoys at stated intervals. So far it has not been found necessary to hamper trade by forcing such a rule. The percentage of loss is much less than was reckoned on before the war.

"Out of 4,000 British ships engaged in the foreign trade, only thirty-nine have been sunk by the enemy, or less than one per cent. in all. Besides these vessels are now overdue in Atlantic waters.

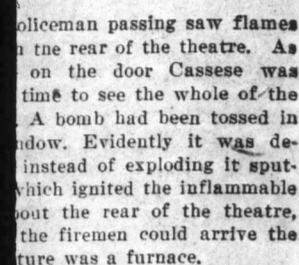
"The rate of insurance for cargoes, which at the outbreak of the war was fixed at five guineas per cent, has now been reduced to two guineas per cent.

"Between 8,000 and 9,000 foreign voyages have been undertaken to and from United Kingdom ports, less than five per thousand of which have been interfered with; and of these losses a large number have been caused by merchant vessels taking everything for granted and proceeding without precautions, as if there was no war.

"On the other hand, German overseas trade has practically ceased to exist. Nearly all their fast ships, which could have been used as auxiliary cruisers, were promptly penned into neutral harbors or have taken refuge in their own. Among the comparatively few German ships which have put to sea, 133 have been captured, or nearly four times the number of those lost by the very large British mercantile marine.

"In these circumstances, there is no occasion for anxiety and no excuse for complaint. On the contrary, the more full the facts concerning our overseas trade and its protection by the royal navy can be disclosed and the more attentively they are studied, the greater will be the confidence and satisfaction with which the situation can be viewed."

Rev Dr. Chown, General Superintendent, has sent a protest, in the name of the Methodist Church to Sir Robert Borden against wet canteens for the Canadian soldiers in Britain.



...siano.

...lieman passing saw flames at the rear of the theatre. As on the door Cassee was time to see the whole of the A bomb had been tossed in window. Evidently it was de-

...instead of exploding it sputtered which ignited the inflammable out the rear of the theatre, the firemen could arrive the fire was a furnace.

...first thought was for his by. He was nearly frantic and all approach to the upper seen cut off, as the stairway and portions of it already had

...The firemen had seen the er with her baby in her arms at a third floor window. se of the mother they got as speeding through Grand s. Cassee then climbed out escape and those below in-

...descend to the street. None stand why she failed to do examination showed that the leading from the second to had either been wired fast ing above, or else bolted so pe by this means was im-

...and story window, literally a face of the terror stricken in the firemen by means of rs reached her and carried child to the street.

...and resisted the Black Hand end, to find that the threats quailers had been made good. all his possessions, the se side-lights on the Spinella case has to do with a young ked by a member of the d band. She took the law

...hands and in her own way justice to the man who be- In one of the many letters sed he had been ordered to e change of money at a barber by one Abagnali, in East street. Two detectives, dis-

...being shaved in the shop messenger bearing the marked l. When the money was the detectives leaped from and arrested every one in

...detectives were leaving the th their prisoners, they saw a young man who, they r, was Giuseppe Orsini, a of Abagnali. Petrosino dia-

...Orsini had been paying to Maria Abagnali, a sister r, Orsini was shadowed for but the detectives were un-