

WOODSTOCK BOY SAW HIS CHUM GO INTO COURGELETTE

Jim Lynott, Transferred Into 25th, Helped Fifth Brigade to Win Notable Victory—Chandler Wounded.

That the Canadians can march as well as fight is indicated in a letter recently written from an English hospital by Pte. James Chandler, of Woodstock (N. B.). He says that his battalion traveled all the way from Ypres to the Somme on foot, a distance of about 400 miles, by the route that was chosen and then went into the reserve trenches with only one day's rest.

He describes in a most gripping manner the way the Canadians went over the "garden wall," as he terms it, with bayonets fixed, like a lot of mad men, and how the second wave of Canadians swept on and gave the enemy another straining.

The following letter from Pte. Jack Chandler was written to a friend in Woodstock. The "shot" referred to is Jim Lynott, of Woodstock, son of S. B. L. Lynott. Both boys enlisted the same day in the 5th and were afterwards transferred to the 21st and 24th respectively. A field card dated Sept. 21 has been received from Pte. Lynott, which would indicate that he had got through all right. Pte. Chandler writes:

Out of Action—Not Buried.

21st Can. Military General Hospital, Colchester, Essex, Eng., Sept. 26, 1916.

It has been so long since I have written you that I suppose you will think that I have been put out of action and buried. I have been put out of action all right but not buried, and I will explain why we have been unable to write. Front Ypres to the Somme we traveled most of the way on foot and it was about 400 miles by the route we took, and we were about two weeks doing it. After we landed at the Somme where the fighting is going on we had only one day's rest, then we marched straight in to the reserve trenches. We stayed there for five days and on the morning of Sept. 15 at 6:20 a. m. the order came down the line to charge the enemy's first three lines and consolidate them. We were to guess what it was like and about how much time we would have to write.

Over the Garden Wall.

Well, at 6:15 our artillery opened up and at 6:20 we went over the "garden wall" to greet Fritz with bayonets fixed. We rushed across "No Man's Land" like a lot of mad men, through shell fire, rifle fire and machine gun fire. It was no picnic but everybody appeared to be happy to think that we were going to get back at him for what he made us suffer. We took his first line of trenches and met with very little resistance, killing every Hun we came across. We did the same at his second and third line. True, at the fortified points we took nearly all prisoners, but there were a few who insisted on fighting. They were the bayonets. Poor fellows, eh? After we got what we were after we sent up the signal for the next wave to come. We longed back and here we saw another swarm of Canadians coming over the hill. We watched them extend out and in a few seconds they were right through our lines, and once more the enemy on the run. It was the 5th Brigade (22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th) that passed us and I think that Jim was in that bunch but would not say for sure. If he was I pray that he is out of it safe or with a little "blighting" wound. Be sure and let me know how he made out. I saw him the night before we made the charge and he was well and happy and just jumping at the chance of meeting his boys. The bayonet and I would not give much for a German's life if he did either, for Jim would not back down for the best Prussian guard in Germany. I guess you will understand now why Jim and I write and let me off with this excuse, but you will probably hear the same story from Jim so hope you will not doubt it.

I am in that dear old country we call "Blighting" once more and I hope it will be for a good spell, but I will probably be on the warpath again soon. I saw Major Bull when I was on my way to the dressing station after being wounded. I was a hot looking ticket at that, mud and water right to the pelt, but the old major was good to me and gave me a treat of something good and refreshing. Be sure and let me know how Jim and all the others made out that were in the fight as I am very anxious.

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Teutons Meet Check at Roumanian Border; French Getting Firm Hold of Bapaume Road

ROUMANIANS HOLD FRONTIER GRIMLY

King Ferdinand's Troops Press Back Austro-Germans in All But One Sector

Russians Are Attacking Strongly Along Entire Line and Suffering Heavy Losses, Reports Berlin—Von Mackensen Feels Weight of Russo-Roumanian Army in Dobrudja.

While both the Vienna and Berlin war offices announce merely a continuation of the fighting on the Transylvanian front between the Austro-German forces and the Roumanians, the Roumanian army headquarters report that in the Alt river region the troops of King Ferdinand have occupied several positions held by the Teutonic allies. On all the other sectors of this front, according to Bucharest, attacks were repulsed by the Roumanians, except in the Burzen valley, where the Roumanians were compelled to withdraw slightly further south.

Hard fighting is going on from the west of Lutsk, through Galicia to the Carpathian Mountains. In Volhynia, despite fierce attacks on both sides, there seemingly is a stalemate. Petrograd reports that neither the Austro-Germans nor the Russians have been able to gain an advantage in Galicia, where battles have taken place along the Tarnopol-Krasne railway east of Lemberg and to the north of Stanislaw.

ROUMANIANS COMING BACK.

Bucharest, Oct. 16, via London, 4:47 p. m.—The repulse of Austro-German attacks in Transylvania is announced in today's official statement, which follows:

"On the northern and northwestern fronts, at Tulgheas and in the upper Bicas valley, there has been a violent artillery action."

"Attacks made by enemy infantry actions were repulsed, and we took forty prisoners. In the Uzid valley artillery engagements took place."

"We repulsed enemy attacks on the frontier. In the Otuz valley the enemy violently attacked troops on the frontier, but were driven back beyond the border."

"In the Borsen valley there has been light action. We captured thirty prisoners. At Tutea the enemy compelled us to withdraw a little towards the south. At Bencoeas the situation is unchanged."

"At Predel enemy attacks were repulsed with heavy loss to him."

"In Camosca our troops are offering obstinate resistance."

"In the Alt region we have occupied Sitana, Gligoman, Clocadobro-Gugi and Coli Castria-Tulda."

"There were no actions in the Jiu region."

"In Dobruja we threw back an enemy outpost at the point of the bayonets."

"In the vicinity of Orsova there were artillery engagements. On the southern front there was firing along the Danube."

TEUTONS LAUNCH ATTACKS.

Petrograd, Oct. 16, via London—Heavy forces of Teutonic troops have assumed the offensive south of Dorna Watra in the southern Carpathians, near the junction point of the Roumanian, Transylvanian and Bukovina boundary lines, the war office announced in today's official statement.

Hard fighting continues in Galicia, east and south of the Lemberg district, without either side making advances, says the statement, which also reports the repulse of strong attacks further south in the region of Komorce and Kirlibaba, northwest of the Dorna Watra region. The Russians took nearly 1,200 prisoners.

MACKENSEN WITHDRAWS LINES.

London, Oct. 16, 5 p. m.—A wireless message from Petrograd today states that the Teutonic lines in Dobruja have been withdrawn to the vicinity of Dobris (Basardji) in the southern portion of the province.

King Ferdinand of Roumania has visited Dobruja, where the situation, the message declares, is excellent.

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VENIZELOS GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY ALLIES

Entente Consuls at Crete Call on Rebel Governor

ATHENS CABINET GOES UNRECOGNIZED

Question of Provisional Government on Mainland Has Not Yet Arisen—Consuls of Allies Act in Unison in Matter.

London, Oct. 16—2:32 p. m.—The Entente Allies have formally recognized the provisional government of Greece in the island of Crete, set up by former Premier Venizelos.

The Entente consuls at Canea, the capital of Crete, have been instructed to act in unison in this matter.

An official statement issued here today says it is only in Crete that the question of official recognition has yet arisen. Official circles in London have received no word in regard to recognition of the new cabinet at Athens by the Entente.

Calls on Rebel Governor.

New York, Oct. 16—A news agency despatch from London says:

"The new nationalist government set up on the island of Crete by former Premier Venizelos has been recognized by the French consul, said a Central News Athens despatch today. The consul made a formal call on the Venizelist governor."

THE FIGURE ON THE RIGHT IS SGT. MAJOR JOHN P. NUTTAL OF THIS CITY OF THE 10th BATTALION (WHITE GURKAHS) WHO HAS RECENTLY BEEN AWARDED THE MILITARY MEDAL AND THE SOLDIER ON THE LEFT IS SGT. AARON RUID, OF ST. STEPHEN, N. B., WHO BELONGS TO THE SAME UNIT, AND HAS BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

THE EXECUTION OF SKEFFINGTON NOT JUSTIFIED

Commission Reports Action of Capt. Bowen Colthurst as "Remarkable," Leaving No Room for Excuse—Even Forged Incriminating Documents.

London, Oct. 16—The commission which was appointed to inquire into the shooting of P. Sheehy Skeffington during the rebellion in Ireland last spring has reported there was no good ground for complaints against the action of Lieut. Morris, who caused Skeffington to be detained and sent to the barracks.

Sir John Simon is chairman of the commission, which describes the action of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who took Skeffington from the barracks into the street as a hostage, as "remarkable, almost meaningless."

"None of the evidence offered it, the commission reports, afforded any justification for the shooting of the boy Coade. Concerning the execution of Skeffington the report says:

"It is a delusion to suppose that the proclamation of martial law confers upon an officer any right to take human life in circumstances where this would not be justifiable without such proclamation, and this delusion had tragic consequences in the present case."

The commission reported that it was satisfied that the seriousness of the irregularity committed by Captain Bowen-Colthurst was not fully realized by those under whose command he was supposed to be acting. Either because of the lateness of the hour, or the strain of anxiety caused by events outside the barracks, Captain Bowen-Colthurst was not reprimanded effectively, and the civilians detained were not rendered more secure with the result, the report says, that Bowen-Colthurst was at liberty next morning to override or disregard the officer of the guard and deal with civilian prisoners as he pleased."

The commission found also that Captain Bowen-Colthurst added to the documents found on Skeffington's body, in an endeavor to excuse his action, a document entitled "secret orders to the military," which the commission found was a forgery from beginning to end.

Apart from the defense of insanity, the commission's state:

"There can be no excuse or palliation for Captain Bowen-Colthurst's conduct, from first to last."

In addition to P. Sheehy Skeffington, Fred McIntyre and Thomas Dickson were put to death at the orders of Captain Bowen-Colthurst. The captain later was court-martialed and found guilty, but declared insane.

FOOTHOLD IN VILLAGE.

The morning statement reads:

"North of the Somme yesterday evening we penetrated the village of Sully-Sailliel and occupied houses along the Bapaume road as far as the central cross roads. The enemy took very violent counter-action. Fighting continues."

"South of the Somme, we repulsed a German attack at St. Eloi wood southeast of Belleu-En-Santerre."

"The rest of the front was comparatively quiet. Despite bad weather our aeroplanes fought seven engagements in the course of which one enemy machine was brought down."

"Three Miles South of Bapaume."

Berlin, Oct. 16, via London—British troops yesterday attacked the German positions northeast of Gueudecourt, three miles south of Bapaume, and penetrated the German first line, but the ground was recaptured after a counter-attack, says the official statement issued today by German army headquarters.

French troops made an attack on the German positions west of the town of Sully-Sailliel, the statement adds. The attackers were driven back south of the village by a counter-attack.

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ALBERTA ELECTIONS SOON; GOVERNMENT IS POPULAR

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Oct. 16—It is stated on good authority that the Alberta legislature will be dissolved and a general election held before Christmas. The last election was held in 1912.

According to the advice received here there is no reason to doubt that the Sifton government will be returned again, probably with a considerably increased majority.

Norman Prince Died from Wounds Received in Gallant Raid on Germans—Decorated for Second Time Just as He Passes from Life—An Envious Record.

Paris, Oct. 16—The cross of the legion of honor was pinned on the breast of Norman Prince, the young American aviator, as he lay on his death-bed in the hospital at Gerardmer, in the Vosges. Prince had taken part in a great aerial raid, which had been followed by a stirring fight in the air between the Allied aeroplanes and German machines. He suffered injuries to the head, which apparently were the direct cause of his death.

Though wounded in the aerial duel, the American pilot kept his gun going, warding off hostile craft which had ascended to attack the French bombardment squadron.

He remained long in the air, coolly facing the fire of the German machine guns. Finally, in attempting to land, he struck an aerial cable, the mischance, it is thought, being due to the injuries that he had received in the fight. He was picked up by an unconscious condition, and died apparently without suffering.