

Opened in London For Pay of Troops and Issue of Casualty Lists

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED Debarked at Avonmouth on Sunday and Proceeded to Salisbury Plain—Some Nurses Who Sailed With "Canucks" Start Duty in St Thomas' Hospital, London.

Salisbury, England, Oct. 20, via London, 1.30 a. m.—Except for a few detachments working with the supply and horse transport trains all the Canadians have arrived at their four camps scattered over Salisbury Plain.

The early arrivals, who have completed their camp-making, amused themselves today by playing baseball and football. Among the players there appeared a surprising number of swimmers bearing the Winged Foot emblem of the New York Athletic Club. One of these swimmers, wearing a Canadian uniform, was seen to be swimming in the river.

A general air of cheerfulness prevails among the Canadians, but some grumbling is heard because of the isolation of the various camps. None of them is within four miles from even a village, and seven miles separates the nearest of them from any considerable town.

The prohibition, which is imposed on the Valcartier camp in Canada, by Colonel San Hughes, the Canadian minister of militia, rules here, and is being rigidly enforced.

The slowness of the Canadians in reaching camp has caused a postponement of any attempt at a review of the troops, and it is expected that General Alderson will take command with only the usual ceremony.

London, Oct. 19.—The Canadian soldier found dead near the camp at Salisbury Plain on Sunday morning was Private W. H. Hartley, of C company, First Royal Montreal Regiment. He enlisted from "Valleyfield," where he leaves a widow.

A record office in connection with the Canadian troops was opened today at Victoria street, Westminster, under Col. Ward, who stated that the pay of the Canadians would pass through his office to the paymasters in the camps at Salisbury Plain, or subsequently at the front.

Casualty lists will be supplied at the record office, and the names of the wounded are taken and letters for members of the Canadian force will be handled by the post office, and will not pass through the record office.

The afternoon papers today publish the news that a further contingent of Canadians landed from "a well known liner" at Avonmouth on Sunday. Even the people of Bristol were not aware of this until the troops debarked. The troops proceeded to Salisbury Plain today.

A number of Canadian nurses who came over with the Canadian expeditionary force, have joined the nursing staff of St. Thomas' hospital. Some of the nurses who were wounded are being treated. The list included Dr. Margaret Parkes, Miss T. Denmark, Miss Isabella Strachy, Miss T. Massey, and Miss Edith Campbell.

STEADY FIGHTING GOES ON WITH NAVAL GUNS BIG FACTOR; RUSSIAN VICTORY ALL-IMPORTANT

TURNING POINT IN RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

Czar's Forces Advance Along Entire Front When Germans Are Repulsed Near Warsaw

Siberian Troops, Fresh From Far Confines of Empire and Caucasus Regiments, Charging Furiously After Three Days in Submerged Trenches, Carry Day For Russians—Germans Out Generalled and Flower of Their Army Routed—Important Effect on General Situation.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.) Petrograd, Oct. 22.—The Russians have won a great victory over the German main forces, which are in full retreat. The forces now beaten are Germany's best army against Russia. It was operating toward Warsaw between the Buzra and Piliza confluence of the Vistula.

South of the Piliza the German forces are still holding their positions but this is merely a matter of time, since the Russians are now on the flank and partly to the rear of the other German armies. In their retreat before the Russian forces the Germans abandoned their wounded and evacuated a strongly entrenched position where they certainly expected to make a stand.

Grand Duke Nicholas does not apply the word of victory to his splendid success against the German main army. Civilians, however, will not hesitate to term the German defeat a rout.

The Germans approached Warsaw within fifteen miles. Their shells reached parts of the outlying suburbs. The hardest fighting was with the forces astride of the railway from Skiernewice within a few miles of Warsaw. The Germans apparently made their last stand here between the villages of Blonisz and Paschno, the former sixteen miles west, and the latter twelve miles south of Warsaw.

GERMAN FORCES OUTGENERALLED BY DUKE NICHOLAS The 17th and 18th German army corps here made desperate efforts to attack, but the Russians knew their ground, sending cavalry around the German left rear and infantry on to the left flank from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk while other forces, which have crossed the Vistula, eighteen miles south of Warsaw, increasingly threatened their right. The Russian armies compelled the Germans to retreat and quickly returned the retreat into a rout.

When the main object of the strategic plan to crush the German active army forces, while leaving the second rate troops of the German reserves and Austrians to be dealt with later, had thus been achieved, the Russians moved forward along the whole line, some 260 miles in length from the Carpathians to the Vistula and are still advancing.

This advance quickly drove back the Austrian forces from the San river and south of Przemysl the Russians have only to deal with the Austrian corps, whom they have already beaten in the Galicia battle. The broken remnants of those conquered forces have been pulled together into some formation and put under German command, but their fighting value has not been in any way increased by the last measures.

Details of the fighting we may not expect to hear much until the entire operation is completed. At the present the German main army are beaten, and retreating on their fortified lines along the Polish frontier. South of the Piliza the Austro-German forces have not yet been driven out of their positions, but the Russians are on the left rear, and further to the south are having successes which may shortly bring them upon the right rear of the mixed German army still holding on about the middle reaches of the Vistula, north of Sandomierz.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY TRUE TO TRADITION The inimitable Russian Cavalry are pressing hard upon their retreat, which is over abominable sloughs on roads, fringed by bogland and marshy forest. Prisoners and all kinds of trophies of success are being taken all the time, but as yet no attempt at estimating their number has been made. The German army was only broken yesterday.

Warsaw, a fortnight ago was getting seriously apprehensive as to its future life. German agents were insidiously poisoning the popular mind with plausible suggestions about Russian indifference to the fate of the Polish capital, circulating among other falsehoods the assertion that, as the Poles were valiantly fighting in the German ranks against Russia, the Russian commander-in-chief has resolved to withdraw his promise of promoting Polish unity as a consequence of the war.

Among the troops rushed through Warsaw to the front were some of the splendid Siberian corps, who were seen for the first time by the inhabitants of the Polish capital. Their head dress is distinctive and the men carry themselves with the gait of born warriors, since they come from the confines of the empire where the soldiers are always free to face with the wild life of the marches and not infrequently are engaged in actual warlike operations. Horse and foot they swept like a whirlwind through Warsaw to the front, being brought, fresh and full of fight, at the right moment. Accustomed as they are to the trackless forests of Siberia they went through the forests west of Warsaw with the bayonet, doing fearful damage to the Germans ensconced there.

CAUCASUS TROOPS SHOW GREAT ENDURANCE Further south other troops from the confines of the empire were doing work for which they obtained well deserved mention from the commander-in-chief. These were the Cossack troops who held the trenches on the left bank of the Vistula. The Germans had approached the Vistula in this neighborhood and the Cossack troops were under a heavy, ceaseless fire from big guns for three days and nights, lying in trenches full of water from the perpetual rains and

Germans Not Able to Advance in Belgium or Northern France Although All Available Reinforcements Are Being Hurled Against Allied Line on Yser River and Eastward to La Bassee—French Make Progress in Woevre District—Later Reports Add to Completeness of Russian Victory Near Warsaw—Westminster Abbey Insured for \$375,000 Against Air Attacks—Russian Diet Passes War Vote of \$375,000,000—Lille Laid Waste by Germans.

There has been no cessation of the battle in Belgium and Northern France. All the official communications declare that the fighting is of the fiercest character and that the British warships continue to aid the Allies on land, with heavy shelling from their guns. One report has it that the British fleet is being assisted by a French squadron.

The British admiralty praises the work of the warships and reports great damage to the Germans from their fire. It adds that the naval losses have been small and that the German artillery is having difficulty in finding the range. The operations of the British warships are under the direction of Rear Admiral Hood.

On the other hand Germany officially reports that a British torpedo boat destroyer off the Belgian coast has been put out of action by the German shells, and optimistically to the progress of the battle along the whole front.

According to a late report to THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH THIS MORNING THE SPLENDID CITY OF LILLE WAS FIRED BY THE BEATEN FORCES OF THE KAISER AS THEY RETIRED THROUGH THE TOWN FROM POSITIONS HELD OUTSIDE AND THE FINE CITY IS A WRECK.

From Petrograd comes a reticent official report that the Germans are continuing their hasty retreat from Warsaw, and that desperate engagements are being fought in Galicia.

Emperor William and the German headquarters staff have retreated from Czestochowa, Russian Poland, into Silesia, according to a London Daily News despatch from the Russian capital.

The Prussian Diet has passed war bills carrying an appropriation aggregating \$375,000,000. In addition before the Prussian Diet, Herr Del Bousch, the imperial vice chancellor, after declaring that Germany had been forced into the war by the hatred and envy of her neighbors, said that "Germany will not lay aside her arms until she has gained a victory that will guarantee lasting peace."

Large numbers of Germans and Austrians have been taken from London and interned in the detention camps, and an echo of the threatened invasion of the British Isles by Zeppelin balloons is found in the fact that Westminster Abbey has been insured against damage from airship attacks.

A private letter received in Amsterdam says that Lt. General Von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, is dying.

London, Oct. 22—9.10 p. m.—The hardest kind of fighting continues in West Flanders and Northern France between the German troops, which have been reinforced by virtually all the German forces in the occupied portions of Belgium, and the French, British and Belgian armies, which are aided by British warships.

Along the coast the Yser river still divides the contending forces. Neither side, apparently, has been able to make any advance, but in the interior, according to a German report issued tonight, the Allies are retiring from several important positions.

This statement of the Germans, however, is contradicted by the French communication issued in Paris this afternoon, which says the Allies have not been moved, despite the very violent attacks of the invaders.

It is the same all along the long front extending from the North Sea to the Swiss border. Each side claims to have repulsed the attacks of the other or to have made slight progress at various points.

Apparently the great battle is still a long way from its conclusion, the contending armies seemingly being so near equal in strength that neither can force the other back, piecemeal the front or get round the wings. To the military observers here the question seems to be which commander can secure the greater number of reinforcements and bring them up to a critical point at the right moment.

In Poland, in the preliminary battle at least, things have moved a little more quickly. The Russians report that they have been able to drive back the first German offensive movement against the Polish capital, Warsaw, and the fortress of Ivangorod. All the Russian accounts refer to this as a great victory, and say that the Germans, besides losing many prisoners and guns, have left large quantities of ammunition and provisions in the trenches they had prepared for their defence.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

French

Paris, Oct. 22, 11.10 p. m.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight reports a continuation of the great battle between the sea and La Bassee, in which the Belgians and the Allies are holding their ground.

The activity which the enemy displayed yesterday did not slacken today's battle. Between the sea and La Bassee the battle has continued with just as great violence, without the Germans being able to force back the Belgian army or the French and British troops.

The most serious of Yverdon we have gained ground at Hamont and Brabant on the Meuse. In the Woevre region we have repulsed an attack on Champlan.

Washington, Oct. 22.—A cablegram from the French foreign office made public tonight by the French embassy here, said:

"The Germans before Warsaw have abandoned their defensive position and are in retreat, pursued by the Russians, who have captured many prisoners and munitions. The Seventeenth and Twentieth German Army Corps have been decimated."

Russian

Petrograd, Oct. 22.—The official communication issued by the general headquarters tonight says:

"The rapid retreat of the Germans from Warsaw continues. The bombardment by the enemy's heavy artillery has caused no essential damage to the fortifications of Ivangorod or the bridges.

In Galicia separate engagements are still in progress. The enemy was repulsed in the region between Przemysl and the Vistula we captured more than thirty officers, 2,000 munitions and many rapid fire guns. To the south of Przemysl the Russian operations are developing also with success."

German

Berlin, Oct. 22, via London, 10.28 p. m.—An official announcement issued tonight from chief headquarters, says:

"On the Yser Canal heavy fighting is still in progress. The enemy was reinforced by artillery fire from the sea at a point to the northwest of Nieuport, but in the engagement a British torpedo boat was put out of action by our artillery."

"Fighting continues to the west of Lille, and here also our troops have assumed the offensive and have captured the enemy at several points."

NAVAL GUNS SLAY GENERAL AND STAFF

British and French Squadrons Give Powerful Support to Extreme Left of Allies

Report Tells of Fearful Havoc of Long Range Naval Guns on German Forces at Ostend and Nieu-Port—Official Report Tells of Battle of Heligoland and Part Played by Submarines in War—Two British Craft at Heligoland, Three Hours After War Broke Out, Returning With Valuable Information—British Torpedo Boat Wrecked—Lieut. Commander Horton Decorated and Promoted.

London, Oct. 22.—The secretary of the admiralty issued tonight the following statement on the operations of the British warships in co-operation with the allied army on the Belgian coast:

"On October 18 requests for naval assistance were made to the admiralty by the allied commanders. In consequence, a naval flotilla, amounting to a large number of powerful long range guns, came into action at daybreak on the 19th, off the Belgian coast, supporting the left of the Belgian army, and firing against the right of the German attack, which were, by their position, able to enfilade."

"The Germans replied by shells from their heavy guns, but, owing to the superior range of the British marine artillery, practically no damage has been done."

"Three monitors, which were building in British ports for Brazil, and were acquired on the outbreak of the war, were proved to be well suited to this class of operation. A heavy bombardment on the German flank, has been maintained without intermission since the morning of the 19th, and is being continued today."

"Observation is arranged from shore by means of naval balloons, and all reports indicate that substantial losses have been inflicted upon the enemy, and that the fire is well directed and effective against his batteries and heavy guns."

"Yesterday a considerable explosion, probably of an ammunition wagon, followed upon a naval shot. The naval losses have so far been very small, considering the damage and the important assistance rendered to the Belgian left flank."

"All reports received by the admiralty show the courage and determination with which the Belgians, animated by the king in person, are defending the last few miles of Belgian soil."

"The naval operations are under the command of Rear Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood."

GERMAN GENERAL AND STAFF AMONG KILLED "Wednesday night and today the Germans made a violent attack on the environs of Ostend, which was repulsed by an energetic counter-attack by the Belgians."

"Eleven British warships fled on the Germans this morning. General Von Tely and his staff, who were together in Leflinghe, near Middelseke, were killed by the fire of British naval guns."

NAVAL GUNS WORK TERRIBLE HAVOC Amsterdam, Oct. 22, via London, 10.30 p. m.—The Telegraph's Silesia correspondent reports that the bombardment of Ostend and Nieuport is becoming still heavier.

"The shells of the Allies," the correspondent says, "are raining down upon the Germans and causing terrible destruction. The battlefields are covered with bodies, but fresh German troops continue to arrive. Since morning the Germans have retreated slightly."

"A French squadron is supporting the English warships, which can only be rescued with difficulty by the German gunners."

"The German cavalry is useless, and the men and horses alike are being mowed down."

"The Allies' positions are strongly fortified by inundations of territory and entrenchments. The Allies, in addition to Ostend and Nieuport, are also firing in the direction of Jabbeke, about seven miles southwest of Bruges, in order to destroy the railway line between Ostend and Bruges."

MAKE GOOD START Com. Pettis started yesterday that he intended today to begin the work of repairing the whole of City road and Haymarket square in a good, solid fashion.

He had hitherto declined to go on with the repairs because he wished to make a good job of it when it was once started, and the ordinary filling in of the deep ruts that had been made by the heavy traffic was little use. He intended therefore using asphalted stones so that they could not be jolted out of position.

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued on page 8)