

# ALLIED ARMIES HURLED INVADERS BACK IN FIERCE BATTLE IN NORTHERN AREA OF WAR

## "UNCLE SAM" PUTS LID ON SHIP NEWS

All information concerning export cargoes must now be held for thirty days after clearance]

Washington, Oct. 28.—Steps were taken today by Secretary McAdoo to prevent information relating to outgoing cargoes from ports of the United States getting to belligerent nations through agents in this country. The secretary sent the following instructions to customs collectors:

"Until further directed you will refrain from making public, or giving out to any other than duly authorized officers of the government, information regarding any and all outward cargoes and the destination thereof until thirty days after the date of the clearance of the vessel or vessels carrying such cargoes."

The secretary's order is understood to have been promulgated because such information in the past has fallen into the hands of consuls of warring nations, and been used in attempts to capture the vessels.

## YOUNG PRINCE, KING'S COUSIN A WAR VETERAN

Prince Maurice of Battenburg killed while fighting against Germans on fields of Northern France

London, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.—Prince Maurice of Battenburg, a cousin of King George and a son of Princess Henry of Battenburg, has been killed on the battlefield in France. He was an officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Prince Maurice Victor Donald of Battenburg was the youngest son of Prince Henry of Battenburg, who married Princess Beatrice, a sister of the late King Edward. The prince was the brother-in-law of King Alfonso of Spain. He was 23 years old and since 1911 had been a second lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British expeditionary force in France, in his report to Minister of War Kitchener, given out on October 18 last, mentioned the prince for meritorious service in the field.

Prince Maurice was the first member of the British royal family to be killed in the present war. It was reported that the prince was not actually killed on the field of battle, but that he died afterwards from wounds received in an engagement. King George and Queen Mary visited Kensington Palace this afternoon to condole with Princess Henry.

Two brothers of Prince Maurice also went to the front, Lt. Prince Alexander of the Royal Grenadier Guards, and Lt. Prince Leopold of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Prince Leopold was invalided home recently suffering from an injury to his knee, the result of a fall.

Prince Henry of Battenburg, father of the three princes, died from typhoid fever while on service in the Ashanti.

## YOU'RE CONSTIPATED, BILIOUS!—CASCARETS

Tonight! Clean your bowels and end Headaches, Colds, Sour Stomach.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets tonight; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All druggists sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a gentle cleansing, too.

MONTREAL'S ASSESSMENT. Montreal, Oct. 28.—The total valuation of Montreal's assessment for 1914, as reported today by the Board of Assessors, is \$843,337,477, as against \$791,513,245 in 1913, an increase of \$51,824,232.

## ENGLISH LORD KILLED IN BATTLE AND DUKE WHO HAS BEEN WOUNDED



LORD JOHN SPENCER CAVENDISH

Lord John Spencer Cavendish, who was Major of the First Life Guards, son of the late Lord Edward Cavendish and the youngest brother of the Duke of Devonshire, is reported to have been killed in battle. He was born in 1875. The Duke of Roxburghe, captain of the Scots Guards, was wounded while on service in France. His wounds, however, are not dangerous. The Duke of Roxburghe is well known in the United States, where, in 1903, he married Miss May Goelet.

## PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE LINE IS STORY OF FRENCH AMBASSADOR

Official despatches made public at French Embassy in Washington, claim that Allies have won marked successes in recent fighting.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Official despatches made public here tonight by the French embassy reported successes for the Allies all along the line. "Reports state that everywhere the enemy has received a serious check," said the cablegram. The text of the despatch follows:

"On the heights of the highway Des Dames, it is estimated that the number of killed and wounded Germans is about 2,000, although ours only reached about 100 men killed or wounded.

"Other attacks on different parts of our front particularly at the north and south of the Somme and toward Berry-Au-Bac were less important.

"Reports state that everywhere the enemy has received serious checks. In the course of the day, as previously reported, the Allied troops took a number of prisoners. In the region of the north an unknown number of mitrailleuses and cannon were taken by our troops.

"In Poland the progress of the Russians continues. A very vigorous combat took place in the region of Jozow-Rawa.

"In the direction of Novo-Alexandria-Zwolen, the enemy beat a retreat, leaving to the Russians fifty officers, 3,000 men and a number of cannon.

"To the south of Soletz the Russian troops crossed the Vistula, taking eight officers and 800 men.

"In the Carpathians the Austrians were thrown back on the railway near Staromiesto-Lurka. In East Prussia violent German attacks were repulsed.

## FORMER RESIDENT OF FRANCE SAYS THAT WAR WILL LAST FOR MONTHS

Armond Fallieres Declares Allies Must Win Because They are Fighting for the Right—Says he is Ready to go to Front, if Needed.

Paris, Oct. 28, 7.02 p. m.—That the war is only beginning is the opinion expressed by Armond Fallieres, ex-president of France, in an interview published by the newspaper France de Bordeaux, says a despatch to the Havas News Agency from the French temporary seat of government.

"Months and months," M. Fallieres says, "will be required to overcome the military power of the enemy, but this does not produce discouragement in France. Our country has acquired the new virtue of constancy in effect."

"We shall certainly be victorious, for without reckoning our ardent patriotism and our inexhaustible moral and material resources, we have on our side Russia and Great Britain.

with her strength and her tenacity, and Belgium as well as Serbia, and, finally, we possess the moral support of entire humanity, which loves the ideal of liberty.

"We are fighting for our land, our homes, our wives and our children, but the admirable Belgians are struggling for their honor and for the respect of their plighted word. What an example for the world in front of a savage Germany and an Emperor intoxicated with pride.

"The right will not fail, and France will not perish. Should we sacrifice our last man, and should we be compelled to call out our last reserves I am ready to go. There is only one motto—absolute confidence."

THE PRINCE OF WALES HAS DENIED REPORT Washington, Oct. 28.—The British embassy today issued a statement in denial of the announcement that the Prince of Wales had consented to be honorary sponsor of a ball to be held in New York for the benefit of the bereaved families and wounded soldiers in England. The British ambassador issued the statement at the command of his Royal Highness. The statement was as follows:

"The statement has recently appeared in the New York press to the effect that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had consented to be honorary sponsor of a ball to be held at the Baltimore Hotel in New York on November 2, in aid of the Prince of Wales fund, and had signified his intention of sending a personal envoy to be present.

## HALIFAX MAN HAD BAD TIME WITH GERMANS

Angus McDonald saw inside of several German jails before American authorities secured his release.

New York, Oct. 28.—Angus McDonald, of Halifax, N. S., who arrived on the Carpathia today, was in the Black Forest of Germany when war was declared against England. He says he was given a pass to the French border but was there arrested and brought back because he was a Canadian. He spent eight weeks in jails at Friedrickshafen, Ulm and Ainsingen, and was finally released through the efforts of the American authorities.

The Carpathia before leaving Piraeus for Messina received on board a quantity of fruit. At Messina it was decided that the fruit came from a suspected plague district. All the cargo was then removed and the ship subjected to a thorough disinfection. The Carpathia was scheduled to call at the Azores, but German warships were reported in that vicinity, and the ship, with lights darkened and running at full speed, was put on a course out of her course to the northward.

Communication from Berlin tells of heavy fighting and claim successes for Kaiser's men.

Amsterdam, Oct. 28, via London, 3.20 p. m.—General Headquarters at Berlin issued the following official communication this morning:

"The fighting near Neuport and Dixmude is continuing. The Belgians have received considerable reinforcements, but our attacks are being pushed. Sixteen British warships joined in the attack on our right wing but their bombardment was without success.

"Near Ypres the situation as announced yesterday remains unchanged. West of Lille our attacks are being continued with success.

"Some of the French trenches in the Argonne wood have been carried and the defenders captured.

ASSISTANCE MUST BE GIVEN BY AMERICANS

London, Oct. 28, 3.42 p. m.—The Dutch steamship "Dordrecht" will sail from England tonight for Rotterdam with the first thousand tons of food purchased by the American Commission or the relief of the Belgian people, coincident with the departure of the ship the Belgian government has announced that hereafter all movements for supplies for the Belgians with food must be conducted through the American commission, which is the sole body authorized by all governments concerned, both belligerents and neutrals, to perform this task.

This announcement was made because a group of wealthy Ostend residents, wishing to contribute several thousands to get into touch with the commission until they had cabled to Washington. All contributions and supplies will be under the protection of the American and Spanish diplomatic representatives, but the actual work of distribution will be in the hands of the American commission.

RECOVERING FROM DANGEROUS FALL. Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Rev. Dr. Carman, the veteran head of the Methodist church in Canada, who, at the close of the general conference several weeks ago, suffered a painful fall in a street car, is slowly convalescing at the home of his son, F. A. Carman. He is still unable to leave for his home in Toronto, though not entirely confined to his bed. He has not recovered from the effects of the severe shaking up and while no serious consequences are anticipated it will be some days before he can leave Ottawa.

ARE THEY READY FOR WINTER USE? your woolen or cotton blankets, quilts and bedspreads? If they are not, send them to Ungar's; our method of doing this class of work will make them look like new. 58 1/2 Main. Ungar's Laundry Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Works, Ltd.

## Experts Who Know

They speak from their own experience; years of practical work in the preparation of perfect food for particular people. Their testimony cannot be gainsaid:

"To obtain the best results we use and recommend for use 'Royal' Baking Powder. We find it superior to all others." —The International Mutual Cooks "and Pastry Cooks Assn. Adolph Meyer, Sec'y."

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure No Alum

THE WORLD'S CROP REPORT

Canadian Agricultural Department receives important statistics of production of food stuffs.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—A cablegram received today at the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following official estimates:

Production of wheat in Prussia, 91,467,000 bushels, against 98,348,000 in 1913; rye 334,000,000, against 367,642,000; barley, 31,667,000, against 27,512,000; oats 355,412,000, against 404,232,000.

Production in Russia-in-Asia (ten governments), wheat 121,333,000 bushels, against 138,063,000 last year; rye 30,000,000 against 30,017,000; oats 115,294,000 against 125,449,000.

Production of corn in Spain 28,000,000 bushels against 24,802,000; in 1913.

Production of rice in Spain 224,000 tons against 276,000 in 1913; in Japan 8,904,000 tons against 7,869,000.

The total production of wheat in Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis 2,697,333,000 bushels, being 92.3 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

Total production of rye in the above countries omitting Great Britain, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis is 1,478,000,000 bushels, or 95.9 per cent. of their production.

Total barley in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India is 1,164,333,000 bushels, or 89.9 per cent. of last year.

Total oats in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India, and Japan is 3,093,179,000 bushels, or 88.2 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

GERMANY LIFTS POLISH EXCHANGE

Berlin, Oct. 28, via The Hague and London, 4.15 p. m.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, has succeeded in securing from the German government the lifting of the embargo placed upon 1,000 tons of potash destined for America.

The exportation of potash was forbidden after the war broke out, and the shipment this week of the potash through Holland was obtained as the result of Mr. Gerard's intervention. Goods forwarded from Switzerland to New York, but which were stopped in Germany because of the war, also have been freed for shipment.

GERMANS HATE SOLDIERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Brussels via London, Oct. 28, 10.05 p. m.—Evidence is noted here daily of the extremely bitter feeling of the German soldiers against the British. Wherever the Germans oppose the British the fighting is reported to be incessant.

Between the Germans and the French there is a more cordial feeling. Near Courtrai, the French soldiers in the trenches signalled a message to the opposing German soldiers: "This is our Colonel's birthday."

The Germans passed the word along the trenches and replied: "We won't shoot much today; let the Colonel enjoy the day."

The Germans at Liege, Namur and Antwerp are busily engaged in restoring the fortifications and repairing guns spiked by the Belgians. A considerable number of Germans have been killed at Liege while testing the guns.

Befogged. A London merchant received a telephone message one morning from one of his clerks. "I am sorry, Mr. Wilson," said the clerk, over the wire, "I cannot come down to the shop this morning on account of the fog; but the fact is that I have not yet arrived home yesterday."—Exchange.

GREECE MAY LEAD ITALY INTO WAR

Paris, Oct. 28 (3.35 p. m.)—The action of Greece in occupying the southern end of Albania is regarded by competent observers here to be news of great moment, and which may cause Italy also to occupy a part of Albania.

## GERMANS HATE SOLDIERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

More evidence of German cruelties to British soldiers left wounded on the field of battle.

London, Oct. 28.—Further evidence in connection with alleged German atrocities is contained in a letter just received by A. E. Sereaton of this city from a brother in London, England, who declares that he found a British soldier in a London hospital with both eyes gouged out and both hands severed at the wrists, the work of German soldiers while lying wounded on a battlefield in France.

THE WORLD'S CROP REPORT

Canadian Agricultural Department receives important statistics of production of food stuffs.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—A cablegram received today at the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following official estimates:

Production of wheat in Prussia, 91,467,000 bushels, against 98,348,000 in 1913; rye 334,000,000, against 367,642,000; barley, 31,667,000, against 27,512,000; oats 355,412,000, against 404,232,000.

Production in Russia-in-Asia (ten governments), wheat 121,333,000 bushels, against 138,063,000 last year; rye 30,000,000 against 30,017,000; oats 115,294,000 against 125,449,000.

Production of corn in Spain 28,000,000 bushels against 24,802,000; in 1913.

Production of rice in Spain 224,000 tons against 276,000 in 1913; in Japan 8,904,000 tons against 7,869,000.

The total production of wheat in Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis 2,697,333,000 bushels, being 92.3 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

Total production of rye in the above countries omitting Great Britain, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis is 1,478,000,000 bushels, or 95.9 per cent. of their production.

Total barley in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India is 1,164,333,000 bushels, or 89.9 per cent. of last year.

Total oats in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India, and Japan is 3,093,179,000 bushels, or 88.2 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

GERMANY LIFTS POLISH EXCHANGE

Berlin, Oct. 28, via The Hague and London, 4.15 p. m.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, has succeeded in securing from the German government the lifting of the embargo placed upon 1,000 tons of potash destined for America.

The exportation of potash was forbidden after the war broke out, and the shipment this week of the potash through Holland was obtained as the result of Mr. Gerard's intervention. Goods forwarded from Switzerland to New York, but which were stopped in Germany because of the war, also have been freed for shipment.

GERMANS HATE SOLDIERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

More evidence of German cruelties to British soldiers left wounded on the field of battle.

London, Oct. 28.—Further evidence in connection with alleged German atrocities is contained in a letter just received by A. E. Sereaton of this city from a brother in London, England, who declares that he found a British soldier in a London hospital with both eyes gouged out and both hands severed at the wrists, the work of German soldiers while lying wounded on a battlefield in France.

THE WORLD'S CROP REPORT

Canadian Agricultural Department receives important statistics of production of food stuffs.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—A cablegram received today at the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following official estimates:

Production of wheat in Prussia, 91,467,000 bushels, against 98,348,000 in 1913; rye 334,000,000, against 367,642,000; barley, 31,667,000, against 27,512,000; oats 355,412,000, against 404,232,000.

Production in Russia-in-Asia (ten governments), wheat 121,333,000 bushels, against 138,063,000 last year; rye 30,000,000 against 30,017,000; oats 115,294,000 against 125,449,000.

Production of corn in Spain 28,000,000 bushels against 24,802,000; in 1913.

Production of rice in Spain 224,000 tons against 276,000 in 1913; in Japan 8,904,000 tons against 7,869,000.

The total production of wheat in Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis 2,697,333,000 bushels, being 92.3 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

Total production of rye in the above countries omitting Great Britain, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis is 1,478,000,000 bushels, or 95.9 per cent. of their production.

Total barley in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India is 1,164,333,000 bushels, or 89.9 per cent. of last year.

Total oats in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India, and Japan is 3,093,179,000 bushels, or 88.2 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

GERMANY LIFTS POLISH EXCHANGE

Berlin, Oct. 28, via The Hague and London, 4.15 p. m.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, has succeeded in securing from the German government the lifting of the embargo placed upon 1,000 tons of potash destined for America.

The exportation of potash was forbidden after the war broke out, and the shipment this week of the potash through Holland was obtained as the result of Mr. Gerard's intervention. Goods forwarded from Switzerland to New York, but which were stopped in Germany because of the war, also have been freed for shipment.

GERMANS HATE SOLDIERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

More evidence of German cruelties to British soldiers left wounded on the field of battle.

London, Oct. 28.—Further evidence in connection with alleged German atrocities is contained in a letter just received by A. E. Sereaton of this city from a brother in London, England, who declares that he found a British soldier in a London hospital with both eyes gouged out and both hands severed at the wrists, the work of German soldiers while lying wounded on a battlefield in France.

THE WORLD'S CROP REPORT

Canadian Agricultural Department receives important statistics of production of food stuffs.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—A cablegram received today at the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following official estimates:

Production of wheat in Prussia, 91,467,000 bushels, against 98,348,000 in 1913; rye 334,000,000, against 367,642,000; barley, 31,667,000, against 27,512,000; oats 355,412,000, against 404,232,000.

Production in Russia-in-Asia (ten governments), wheat 121,333,000 bushels, against 138,063,000 last year; rye 30,000,000 against 30,017,000; oats 115,294,000 against 125,449,000.

Production of corn in Spain 28,000,000 bushels against 24,802,000; in 1913.

Production of rice in Spain 224,000 tons against 276,000 in 1913; in Japan 8,904,000 tons against 7,869,000.

The total production of wheat in Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis 2,697,333,000 bushels, being 92.3 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

Total production of rye in the above countries omitting Great Britain, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis is 1,478,000,000 bushels, or 95.9 per cent. of their production.

Total barley in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India is 1,164,333,000 bushels, or 89.9 per cent. of last year.

Total oats in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India, and Japan is 3,093,179,000 bushels, or 88.2 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

GERMANY LIFTS POLISH EXCHANGE

Berlin, Oct. 28, via The Hague and London, 4.15 p. m.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, has succeeded in securing from the German government the lifting of the embargo placed upon 1,000 tons of potash destined for America.

The exportation of potash was forbidden after the war broke out, and the shipment this week of the potash through Holland was obtained as the result of Mr. Gerard's intervention. Goods forwarded from Switzerland to New York, but which were stopped in Germany because of the war, also have been freed for shipment.

GERMANS HATE SOLDIERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

More evidence of German cruelties to British soldiers left wounded on the field of battle.

London, Oct. 28.—Further evidence in connection with alleged German atrocities is contained in a letter just received by A. E. Sereaton of this city from a brother in London, England, who declares that he found a British soldier in a London hospital with both eyes gouged out and both hands severed at the wrists, the work of German soldiers while lying wounded on a battlefield in France.

THE WORLD'S CROP REPORT

Canadian Agricultural Department receives important statistics of production of food stuffs.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—A cablegram received today at the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following official estimates:

Production of wheat in Prussia, 91,467,000 bushels, against 98,348,000 in 1913; rye 334,000,000, against 367,642,000; barley, 31,667,000, against 27,512,000; oats 355,412,000, against 404,232,000.

Production in Russia-in-Asia (ten governments), wheat 121,333,000 bushels, against 138,063,000 last year; rye 30,000,000 against 30,017,000; oats 115,294,000 against 125,449,000.

Production of corn in Spain 28,000,000 bushels against 24,802,000; in 1913.

Production of rice in Spain 224,000 tons against 276,000 in 1913; in Japan 8,904,000 tons against 7,869,000.

The total production of wheat in Prussia, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Russia-in-Europe, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis 2,697,333,000 bushels, being 92.3 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

Total production of rye in the above countries omitting Great Britain, India, Japan, Algeria and Lunis is 1,478,000,000 bushels, or 95.9 per cent. of their production.

Total barley in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India is 1,164,333,000 bushels, or 89.9 per cent. of last year.

Total oats in the same countries as for wheat, omitting India, and Japan is 3,093,179,000 bushels, or 88.2 per cent. of the production of the same countries last year.

GERMANY LIFTS POLISH EXCHANGE

Berlin, Oct. 28, via The Hague and London, 4.15 p. m.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, has succeeded in securing from the German government the lifting of the embargo placed upon 1,000 tons of potash destined for America.

The exportation of potash was forbidden after the war broke out, and the shipment this week of the potash through Holland was obtained as the result of Mr. Gerard's intervention. Goods forwarded from Switzerland to New York, but which were stopped in Germany because of the war, also have been freed for shipment.