

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

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NO. 15

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.

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.

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 Bassée—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. Evidently the Germans are taking a strong offensive, because the French official communication, in referring to the violent engagement which has been going on for several days, says that the Germans have not been able to force back either the Belgian army or the Franco-British troops.

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 Bassée, in which the Belgians and the Allies are holding their ground. Between Arras and the Oise the Germans have met with similar opposition.

The activity which the enemy displayed yesterday did not slacken today's battle. Between the sea and La Bassée 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 French war office has made progress between St. Eloi and Le Four de Paris. The most of Yverdon we have gained ground at Hamont and Brabant on the Meuse. In the Woevre region we have repulsed an attack on Champlon.

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 soldiers and many rapid fire guns. To the south of Przemysl the Russian operations are developing also with success."

German

Berlin, Oct. 22, 10.08 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." "The English have lost several machine guns." "No decision has yet been reached in the eastern theatre of the war."

Berlin, Oct. 22.—(By way of Amsterdam and London, 8.40 p. m.)—The German war office makes public the following despatch received from general headquarters of the army dated this (Thursday) forenoon: "The fighting on the Yser Canal still continues. Eleven British war vessels assisted the enemy's artillery."

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 fired 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. "All the Ostend hotels are filled with wounded."

REPORT BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT ASHORE. London, Oct. 23, 1.30 a. m.—It is reported that the British torpedo boat Dredg is ashore at Kijkvliet, in the Orkney Islands, off the coast of Scotland. Her crew is said to have been saved. The Dredg, which was built in 1873, is 250 feet long and has a speed of 13.5 knots. She has been attached to the navigation school at Portsmouth.

GERMAN CLAIM PROBABLY WELL FOUNDED. London, Oct. 23, 12.12 a. m.—The secretary of the admiralty announces that the submarine boat E-3, commanded by Lieut. Commander Geo. P. Cholmondeley, is now considerably overdue, and that it is feared she has been sunk in the North Sea. A wireless despatch received here from Berlin Tuesday said the E-3 had been sunk Sunday, October 18, by German warships. Her complement consisted of sixteen men.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE IN SHETLANDS. London, Oct. 14.—(Correspondence)—British war vessels discovered, and destroyed a German submarine base in one of the uninhabited rocks of the Shetland Islands in the North Sea, according to a report from Scotland. It is said that there was a large stock of oil, battery plates and extra torpedoes stored there for the use of submarines striking at the North Sea fleet. "Another report concerns a German wireless station near Loch Lomond. It is said to be a sending station, which is as difficult to discover as a receiving station, with its poles and wire antennae, easy to locate. Messages have been intercepted constantly, but all efforts to find the apparatus have failed, so the rumor runs. "Some shipping men believe a story that the Oceanic was struck by a torpedo from a submarine, and ran upon the rocks of the Scottish coast to save the crew. "Such reports as these spread always during war times, but the suppression of news by the British censors leads to more than the customary crop of rumors."

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.

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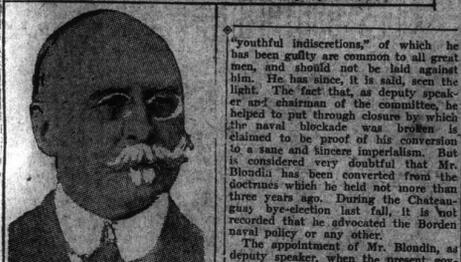
# BORDEN CHOOSES A NO-NAVY ASSOCIATE

## Blondin, of Anti-British Fame, Taken Into the Cabinet

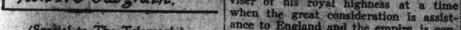
### Appointment a Great Surprise to All Parties at the Capital—New Minister of Inland Revenue on Record Against Any Aid to Mother Country—Casgrain Replaces Pelletier As Postmaster-General and the Quebec Shift is Completed—No Election Likely Now.



Hon. L. P. Pelletier



Hon. N. B. Hanft



Hon. T. C. Casgrain

(Special to The Telegraph.)  
Ottawa, Oct. 20.—There are two new ministers in the Borden government tonight. At noon today, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, chairman of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, was sworn in as postmaster-general to succeed Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who has retired on account of ill-health, and Hon. Edouard Blondin, deputy speaker of the house, and member for Champlain, was sworn in as minister of inland revenue to succeed Hon. P. G. Gauthier, who goes to the railway commission, in the place of Hon. M. E. Bernier, retired.

The appointment of Mr. Casgrain will, it is believed, add strength to the government, and is generally popular. He is a lawyer of ability and in addition has had very considerable experience in public life, both in dominion and provincial politics.

The appointment of Mr. Blondin to the cabinet, on the other hand, was a surprise in all circles at the capital. It is probably not exaggerating to say that his appointment is one of the greatest surprises since the government came into office. Mr. Blondin is a member of the Conservative party, and has been expected that Albert Severyn, the brilliant young French Canadian member for Dorchester, or E. L. Renaud, Conservative organizer for Montreal, would succeed Mr. Pelletier. But the name of Mr. Blondin did not figure in the discussion, which preceded the appointment. He was not even mentioned as a possibility.

A No-Navy Man.  
Just why Mr. Blondin was chosen in the reconstruction of the Quebec wing of the government is not clear. Geographical reasons, making it necessary to have that part of Quebec represented by Mr. Blondin in the cabinet, is claimed by his supporters. His appointment, however, would appear to have been other considerations which would militate strongly against the candidacy of Mr. Blondin for hours in the cabinet which would itself open his imperialist leanings.

Mr. Blondin is one of that group on the government benches which in 1911 were elected in Quebec pledged to support a navy of any kind, and opposed to aid in any form from Canada to the motherland. He was a Nationalist, in fact, a Nationalist of the Nationalists, and there is no reason to believe that he has changed his views to any extent.

Mr. Blondin has always been a point of serious attack in the house of commons. One of the boldest and most outspoken of the Nationalists in the 1911 election, he has since been a point of serious attack in many pages of Hansard since. In addition, his fiery utterances in the famous Drummond-Arthabasca by-election have frequently been quoted in the house. He has been openly charged on many occasions, not only with holding Nationalist, but anti-British sentiments.

His A—British Speeches.  
Probably no speech has been quoted so frequently in the house in denunciation of the doctrines held by Mr. Blondin and those of his colleagues who helped the government to power on the no-navy ticket than that delivered by the new minister himself to the electors of Ste. Estienne, when he declared with fiery passion that it was necessary to shoot holes in the British flag in order that we might breathe the air of freedom.

His further appeal to the French Canadian electorate against the naval act of 1910 on the ground that it was designed to make of their son "food for cannon," is also remembered against him.

"We have had enough of England and the English," he declared, at Drummond-Arthabasca.

"It is claimed for Mr. Blondin that

# In Trenches With British When Ninety Men Routed 1,000 German Invaders

## Correspondent Describes Horror of Bayswater Boy Goes To Front For Second Time

### German Loss in Struggle Along the Aisne Where British Lost 10,000, Probably 50,000—Children Play in Street While Battle Rages—Coolness Under Fire.

London, Oct. 20.—A staff correspondent of the New York World, who has just reached London, is the first newspaperman in the war who was actually with the British expeditionary force during the fighting. In order that his story may be permitted to reach America, and in conformity with the rules explained to correspondents last Friday by Sir Stuart Bury, he has been taken to leave out all names of villages, towns, generals, army units and movements.

"I have just spent a night in a British trench on the river Aisne when 90 men turned the attack of 1,000 Germans into a rout. As they turned and fled for cover, which they did, the British machine guns turned on them from the side and made the German casualties not less than 100, as we could see the next morning. There were over 50 more bodies between the trenches than there were the night before and many of the less seriously wounded undoubtedly got away.

"It was a night of horror made almost unbearable by the stench of the unburied dead between the trenches. How the British were able to stand it I do not know. I can understand it in the morning a haystack to which many crawled for shelter caught fire from the British machine guns, and the Germans had as much of the odor as we did. In fact, they must have had more, as they were a little nearer their trenches than ours.

"There were wounded out there, too—men who lay four days within 50 yards of their lines. It is impossible to rescue them even at night and many of them were probably still alive when burned. One man who was wounded in the stomach and fell into a swamp from weakness, was rescued by the heat and walked back to his own trenches.

"He was almost starved, but nearly well. Going without food and water saved his life and his wound had healed. His attack was merely one of a dozen of similar night affairs which took place almost nightly at many points along the front. Otherwise the Germans on the Aisne. They continued for a month and during that time the British lost very little ground, though the loss in lives was heavy.

"The British were usually the aggressors, their losses must have been between 40,000 and 50,000 and may have been more.

"The British loss in the night attack I witnessed was one dead and five wounded. The five were wounded by the German machine guns, and the most blown to bits was a soldier who was killed by a shell from what the British soldiers call a 'cool box,' on account of the black smoke which it sends up.

"The explosion was so close to me that I came to a realization of what happened, though I was lying in the bottom of the trench. The explosion covered with me dirt that I could hardly see my feet. This trench is about four miles north of the Aisne and east of Soissons. It was between the trench previously at great cost and was held on by soldiers and continuous acts of courage.

"The British were entrenched less than 100 yards from the German trenches, and they had plenty of cover behind them. The British were saved themselves from annihilation only by digging themselves in.

"The trench deepened upward and the British were able to see the top of the steepest part of ground that lay between them and the Germans. They were able to see the German trenches and the British were able to see the German trenches and the British were able to see the German trenches.

"I happened to see the night attack because I talked to the lieutenant until after dark and then it was too late to travel.

"I was, too, likely to be shot by a British sniper, and he aimed I would have been hit. I was, however, lucky and did not seem to think much about it.

"Shortly after, when the men had been well fed with bread and coffee, they were ordered to advance toward the shelter of a small grove, out of which trench was about 50 yards in an angle. It was a wide, common trench and the men pushed along the end without being exposed.

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# GERMAN AIR ARMADA READY IN FEBRUARY

## No Attacks on London on Large Scale Until Then, Is Report From Berlin

### Two Hundred Aeroplanes and 56 Zeppelins in Course of Construction and Young Aviators Are Being Trained—Each to Carry 1,000 Pounds Weight Consisting of Pilot and Bombs—"Give Us Time, Madame," Is Reply of Count Zeppelin When Asked as to Date of Proposed Attack.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)  
Berlin, Oct. 20.—An American newspaper correspondent today received certain information from an authoritative source regarding aerial plans which throw a new light on the action of the London aviators in doing away with all brilliant illumination and sweeping the skies at night with many searchlights. These precautions are thoroughly justified though a bit premature.

While occasional minor raids may be made on London sooner or if Germany gets a foothold on the channel, the grand aerial armada will not be launched against England until February at the earliest, for Germany will not be ready until then.

"We are building two hundred aeroplanes especially for the attack on London. These are of a new and extra large type, capable of carrying 1,000 pounds of weight of the pilot and bombs, one of the best known of the younger brood of German aviators said in conversation with your correspondent.

"These new aeroplanes will not be in commission before February. I am training the flyers now in special aviation camps. The government would let me go to the front at the outbreak of the war, saying I was of more use here as flying expert. Yes, I have been often in London. I was flying in England as recently as last spring."

An American refugee from Rumania who reached London six weeks ago via Austria, Germany and Holland, told your correspondent at the time that at the flying field in Berlin he had seen at least 500 aeroplanes and 50 Zeppelins in their sheds.

When the young German aviator was asked if there was any truth in the statement that Germany had sixty Zeppelins six weeks ago, he replied frankly: "That is nonsense, but we are working on new Zeppelins night and day and by February we shall have forty-six."

COUNT ZEPPELIN SAYS "GIVE US TIME."

Confirmation of a sort of the planned aerial attack on London comes from Count Zeppelin himself, who returned to his home in Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, yesterday morning after a three days' stay in Berlin, during which he is said to have been in frequent conversation with the war office. It was significant that Herr Krupp Von Bohlen, the armor king, was in town during the same time and stopped at the same hotel—the Kaiserhof—which is the nearest one to the minister's office.

A room clerk at the Kaiserhof who had worked in America said, "No, Count Zeppelin had not taken him into his confidence after the manner of Americans, but that some weeks ago an American woman guest had recognized the venerable count in the lobby and, rushing up to him, exclaimed: 'Tell me, when are the Zeppelins going to London?' Count Zeppelin bowed, politely, replying 'Wait and see, only give us time, madame.'"

# AGREE ON ROUTE FOR VALLEY ROAD INTO FREDERICTON

## Fredricton, Oct. 21.—Announcement was made today that an amicable arrangement had been arrived at between the C. P. R. and I. C. R. authorities relative to facilities for the St. John Valley Railway in Fredericton. This announcement follows a trip which P. G. Gauthier, general manager of the I. C. R., and Ross Thompson, of the Valley Railway, made to Montreal, where a conference was held with C. P. R. officials, which was put in place this afternoon. The Valley Railway will in all probability occupy the present C. P. R. station, and a new line north to the I. C. R. and a new line west of the present one will be constructed for the C. P. R. use.

# COODY'S HONORS TO BELGIAN RELIEF

Cody, N. B., Oct. 14.—The following have contributed to the Belgian relief fund:  
George M. Thorne, clothing valued at \$15; Irwin Thompson, \$5; G. Cleveland Perry, clothing valued at \$8; Miss Lottie Roberts, clothing valued at \$5; George R. Coody, clothing valued at \$5; Mrs. F. W. Crawford, clothing valued at \$10; Mrs. George Fisher, clothing valued at \$20; Mrs. John E. Keys, clothing valued at \$8; A. A. Richardson, clothing valued at \$5; William Richardson, \$5; Mrs. M. T. Somerville, clothing valued at \$10; Mrs. D. Lee Perry, \$1; S. C. Perry, \$2; Mrs. S. M. Starkey, \$1; Mrs. Murray Starkey, \$1; Mrs. G. Smith, \$2; Mrs. R. A. E. Mitchell, clothing valued at \$1; Mrs. Walter Perry, clothing valued at \$8 and \$1; Mrs. William Crawford, clothing valued at \$12; Mrs. Howard Leonard, clothing valued at \$10; Fred Leonard, \$2; Mrs. James Kincaid, clothing valued at \$5; Leonard McAllister, \$1; Mrs. Irwin Thompson, clothing valued at \$4; Mrs. S. Moore, clothing valued at \$5; Fred Perry, clothing valued at \$2; Miss Ethyl McKenzie, clothing valued at \$3; Mrs. George R. Coody, clothing valued at \$6; Miss Lottie Roberts, clothing valued at \$8.

# SYDNEY GRAY, MONCTON, MISSING SIX WEEKS.

Moncton, Oct. 21.—Sydney Gray, aged 50, of Moncton, who disappeared some time ago, is still missing. At the time of his departure from his home about six weeks ago, Mr. Gray said that he was going to Irlington to visit friends, but it was found that he had not been there. He had been an inveterate gambler. Relatives fear that he has met his death.

# SEES BRITISH ARTILLERY FIRE.

"It was only by a series of accidental circumstances that I was able to get so close. For two weeks I tried to get to the firing line without getting within range of the British machine guns. During this period I was frequently under cannon fire and watched both the French and British gunners at work in the trenches. It was a steady fire which I saw the men in the trenches.

"This time I tried a part of the line that had not previously attempted to cross the river. It was a narrow trench and the British were already in the Aisne, still with the British artillery fire and the bursting of the German shells.

"Following the road through the fields, I crossed the main Soissons road and then the road over the hill without being questioned. On this hill which is in reality a small wedge-shaped plateau, lying between the Aisne and Vesle Rivers, I could see the British artillery fire and the bursting of the German shells.

"I knew this plateau would be patrolled and hardly expected to be able to cross it, but chance favored me. There were two roads, one of which was occupied by a long line of motor trucks going forward with supplies, and the other empty.

"German spies who were thick in this section, must have indicated the wrong road to me, as there were no shells falling in the road over which they passed, and shrapnel was bursting over the other. I knew I would be turned back if I tried to follow or pass the motor trucks, so I took the other road and crossed the entire plateau, a distance probably three miles, without encountering any fire, and some of whom I could see a mile or less away.

"Shrapnel broke directly over the road, both before and behind me, but not nearer than 200 yards and too high to be effective. On the wooded descent from the plateau to the Aisne I passed under and rather near a battery of big guns, which sent their shells shrieking over my head into the German lines, and I stopped for a few minutes to watch them as they fell into the German lines and whirled. A moment afterward I

# Kaiser's Bandmaster-in-Chief One of Curious Captures of War

Pas De Calais, Oct. 20.—(By George Renwick)—One of the most curious captures of the war was made last week in the neighborhood of Ypres. The capture in of a less important personage than the bandmaster-in-chief of the German army. A good deal of doings at first surrounded the identity of the much-decorated individual, some of the captives pursued the identity of his captor, judging from his gorgeous uniform, high chief commissioner, but there is no doubt that the downbeaten prisoner is the Kaiser's military bandmaster-in-chief, for he carried a gold-mounted baton and his store of music also fell into the hands of his captors.

It was on the outskirts of Ypres that soldiers came upon this imposing functionary seated on a tree stump by the wayside endeavoring to tie up with a handkerchief a slight wound in his right hand. He was duly surrounded and informed that he was a prisoner. This increased his undoubted dejection, and he told his captors he had lost his hand. He did not even cheer up when he was told that he was a prisoner, but he was probably glad to get away from the hands of his captors.

"Only," said one of them, "we told him that the German band would not be allowed to play in captivity because there are other prisoners, you know. We think he might have permission to wear the uniform he had always worn, a bright spot in the somewhat dreary scenery of the prisoners' camp. He will not, of course, be allowed to keep the score of the triumphant march into Paris, the first performance of which elude his captors so that the bandmaster had postponed owing to the circumstances over which he at least had no control."

The bandmaster in chief was marched off but before night fell he made an effort to escape, though he may know of his capture, as he would always be a bright spot in the somewhat dreary scenery of the prisoners' camp. He will not, of course, be allowed to keep the score of the triumphant march into Paris, the first performance of which elude his captors so that the bandmaster had postponed owing to the circumstances over which he at least had no control."

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# LAURIER CALLS FRENCH CANADIANS TO ARMS FOR EMPIRE

(Toronto Globe, Ed.)  
Last night was great and notable in Montreal. Before an audience remarkable at once for its gigantic proportions, its make-up and its purpose, Canada's greatest living statesman, a man of Canadian birth but of French-Canadian blood, made appeal to men of his own race to come from all strata of class or creed or party, and to stand together as one man for the honor of Canada, for the defence of Britain, for the integrity of the roll of the land cut off part of my view.

"There was shelling all that morning, over us mostly and beyond the village. I learned later they were shelling a few motor buses coming up. One shell knocked the carefully built haystack over at an angle and stopped by the impact. In a few seconds came the flame, and after that the terrible sight of the bodies burning.

"I took quite a time to burn and it was all in flames before the man with a bullet through his stomach got up. He appeared so faintly, as if he were a salamander coming out of the flames, and he looked all about him as if he did not know where to go. I think some one called out to him and he went staggering down the slope.

"I was so excited by the occurrence that I lost my caution and followed him down when he was taken to the village. When it was too late I realized there was nothing for me to do but get away.

# AUSTRIA HAS HIGHEST PRICES IN THE WORLD.

Venice, via Paris, Oct. 20. T&S.—According to the *Faeter Lloyd*, a Budapest newspaper, grain prices in Austria are higher than in any other country throughout the world.

The *Gadagel Lajok*, the oldest Hungarian agricultural journal, declares that the farmers who are holding back their stores of grain are traitors to the fatherland.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday...

Subscription Rates: Sent by mail to any address in Canada...

Advertising Rates: ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper...

Important Notice: All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter...

The Daily Telegraph, The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, The Evening Times. New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers...

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES. Wellington and the Germans. The Duke of Wellington, according to Sir Herbert Maxwell...

hold these towns from the invaders. The feeling in London military circles is that there must soon be some decisive result...

What the Kaiser would take. A leading Paris paper, L'Homme Enchaîné, owned and edited by M. Clemenceau...

Fifty Millions a Day. The London Economist reckons the daily output of the war by the nations engaged at \$50,000,000...

Britain's New Armies. It is natural to ask how long it will be before the armies now being built up in England...

Work for the Artists. A large number of artists and art students are returning to Canada and the United States...

could they find greater inspiration than in the Yukon and Alaska. In the Yosemite valley and the Selkirk. The East was all the West, the North as well as the South...

The Cabinet Shuffle. A short time ago Conservative papers prepared themselves for a general election. This was followed up by announcements that changes were about to be made in the Federal cabinet...

Canada's Duty. Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D. D. (Ralph Connor) contributes an article to the Manitoba Free Press on Canada's Duty in which he declares that there is no place for pessimism on the part of any Britisher in this war...

Boers Loyal to Britain. The Boers could hardly be expected to have the same loyal feeling for the British Empire which the Australians and the Canadians have shown...

Boers Loyal to Britain. The Boers could hardly be expected to have the same loyal feeling for the British Empire which the Australians and the Canadians have shown...

ing. Let Canada prepare eagerly, swiftly, surely prepare to-day, that in the last deadly crisis of the desperate fight she may be able to throw the weight of her young might upon the wavering line of battle and help to hurl the enemy back in defeat...

With a clear conscience and a steadfast heart we can invoke the God, not of battles, but the God of Righteousness and Truth to our aid...

Whether or not the cabinet changes are to be followed by the announcement of an election remains to be seen. It is evident that serious differences of opinion on matters affecting the party's welfare have arisen among the members of Sir Robert's cabinet...

Heine foretold that at the head of the new barbarians would be found the disciples of Kant, of Fichte, and of Hegel whose philosophy began to deprive the talisman of its power...

NOTE AND COMMENT. The Belgian army splendidly distinguished itself in the fighting yesterday. Its spirit and resourcefulness has many times been referred to by General Joffre and General Foch...

ness of the struggle indicates that both armies consider it strategically essential to maintain their present positions. Confidence is expressed in the official reports from Paris, and the Petrograd statement tells of a Russian victory over the Germans who menaced Warsaw...

Addressing the Toronto Canadian Club last week, Professor Wright, of the University of Toronto, said: "One hears often the phrase that Canada is helping Britain in this war. In reality, Canada is helping herself. It is her war as much as Britain's, and she is called upon for the same sacrifices..."

THE DUGAL REPORT. When asked Monday as to when the report of the royal commission on the Dugal charges would be made public, Lieut-Governor Wood said the report was still in his hands and would not be given out for some time...

Strictly Neutral. (From a letter to the Editor of the New York Tribune.) "Isn't it glorious for our country that while we are sending gifts to the orphans of Germany and Austria we are sending their enemies enough war material to kill a million more fathers?"

Boers Loyal to Britain. (Brooklyn Eagle.) The Boers could hardly be expected to have the same loyal feeling for the British Empire which the Australians and the Canadians have shown...

ALLIES PLACE BIG ORDERS IN CANADA. Millions of Dollars to Be Spent on Supplies for the Troops. PRICES ALL FIXED. More Than \$1,000,000 for Saddlery Alone—British War Office Agent in Ottawa Looking Over the Ground—Many Other Articles for the Armies to Be Made in Dominion.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Contracts for the supply of 50,000 military saddles for Canada, Great Britain, France and Russia have been placed with Canadian saddlery firms from the Atlantic to the Pacific, according to a statement made by Hon. Robert Rogers to your correspondent...

It is stated by Mr. Rogers, who is head of the contract sub-committee of the cabinet, that the saddle saddlery firm in the Dominion has been overbid in the letting of the contracts for this formidable order. "The representatives are all here," said Mr. Rogers. "When the Russian order of 20,000 saddles was placed, a conference with the representatives of the companies. I told them it was up to them to supply the order, and they one and all declared that it would be done..."

It is not a matter of any one man pulling for a contract," said Mr. Rogers. "It is a matter which must be decided by the firms themselves as to how many they can supply. The price and specifications are set, and they decide as to how much of the order they can fill. There is no demand for Canadian boots either in France or England, as both countries are in a position to supply their own requirements in steady demand, it is stated, in much more expensive and of a higher standard than any used by the allies. Though no orders have been placed by the contract, however, substantial contracts have been let to Canadian firms for the Canadian troops..."

It is stated here, on good authority, that the appointment of Mr. Stobart was an indirect result of representations made to the imperial government by the effect that many articles which had been ordered by the British from the United States could be supplied as economically and in as good quality from Canada. The range of articles needed was a broad one, and when Mr. Stobart has had an opportunity to investigate conditions...

THE DUGAL REPORT. When asked Monday as to when the report of the royal commission on the Dugal charges would be made public, Lieut-Governor Wood said the report was still in his hands and would not be given out for some time...

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BRITISH... London, Oct. 21. Seven, Commande... Brazil, have been... right flank of the... Owing to their... the success of the... justified their acqu... In addition, des... vessels to assist i... ous service. London, Oct. 21. by the Marconi W... "It is reported... FLEET AND SH... London, Oct. 21. Rome corresponden... foris about the Be... from the new Fre... gradually being de... The Anglo-Fra... fortifications. NAVAL GUNS C... London, Oct. 21. to London, some de... of Belgium. He s... Germans digging t... the English boats t... emy's positions hea... A Taube aerop... cleared that the gun... and wounded, in ad... the meantime Ger... This despatch is... EMDEN ADDS B... London, Oct. 21. sinking British ste... British India, acco... Ceylon. She has s... Benmore and Clan... The British ste... Lloyd's Cochlin... engers of the vessel... the steamer St. Egl... THE CORMORAN... London, Oct. 21. says: "The steamer B... sink in the North S... were saved by a tor... GERMAN STEAM... Rio Janeiro, Oct... York, Rio Janeiro... sunk off Parcel Dos... ORTEGA TURNS... London, Oct. 21. which had been reg... has arrived safe... by the Leipzig, but... 17. DUTCH STEAMER... London, Oct. 21. Netherlands, which... dam, by way of Wes... Falmouth not be... able that she was 'd... DANISH SUBMAR... London, Oct. 21. tionality," says a Ce... torpedoes yesterday... international waters at... mark, but one of the... The Danish govern... care in the future." FIRST LORD IN T... London, Oct. 21. first lot of the adm... marines to Antwerp... trenches, practically... urged the men to be... arrive. JAPANESE FLEET... Tokyo, Oct. 21.— military purposes, of... (drones), Marshall, Es... Jaluit in the Mal... Japanese fleet, includ... operations in the Mi... polagan. The Japane... the bottom and the... were the vessels men... No damage was suffe... FORMER FREDER... MAN ON THE MURDER... Edmonton, Alb., O... Oct. Thomas G. Cook, a... business man of Wain... erty of Frederick, N... murder of William... other Wainwright bus... 14, was opened yeste... to be sensational. It is expected to las... of next week. The... of the accused have... a conviction. An enterprising Lo... found the following... timent: "England p... let's!" fashion of nig... fashionable man... ONE-DAY SIMPS SERVICE. WE PAY DELIVER on every article catalogued in our big catalogue. WE PAY DELIVER on every article catalogued in our big catalogue. WE PAY DELIVER on every article catalogued in our big catalogue.

### ALLIES PLACE BIG ORDERS IN CANADA

Millions of Dollars to Be Spent on Supplies for the Troops  
**PRICES ALL FIXED**  
More Than \$3,000,000 for Saddlery Alone—British War Office Agent in Ottawa Looking Over the Ground—Many Other Articles for the Armies to Be Made in Dominion.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Contracts for the supply of 80,000 military saddles for Canada, Great Britain, France and Russia have been placed with Canadian saddlery firms from the Atlantic to the Pacific, according to a statement made by Hon. Robert Rogers, war minister, today. The representative of the British War Office, who is in Ottawa looking over the ground, will cover an order for 15,000 saddles from France, an order for 10,000 from Britain, an order for 20,000 from Russia, and the requirements for Canadian saddles, aggregating from 5,000 to 6,000 saddles.

It is stated by Mr. Rogers, who is head of the contract sub-committee of the cabinet, that not a single saddle firm in the Dominion has been overlooked in the letting of the contracts for this formidable order. "The representative of the British War Office," said Mr. Rogers, "when the Russian order of 20,000 saddles came in, I held a conference with the representatives of the Canadian saddlery firms, and it was up to them to supply the order, and they one and all declared that it would be done."

When the value of the contract for Canadian saddlery concerns is not definitely given, it is computed that in saddles alone the contract will aggregate over \$2,000,000. The contract will include bridles, etc. Some estimate of the price paid for each outfit may be gathered from the fact that the French saddle, owing to additional fittings such as webbing, bags, rifle buckets, etc., will cost from \$12 to \$16 more than the British saddle.

In addition to the orders placed for these outfits, large orders are being placed with Canadian firms for artillery harness, single harness, etc., and these also it is stated will be divided among the various companies in the Dominion.

"It is not a matter of any one man pulling for a contract," said Mr. Rogers, "it is a matter which must be decided by the firms themselves as to how many they can supply. The price and specifications are set, and they decide as to how much of the order they can fill."

There is no demand for Canadian boots either in France or England, as both countries are in a position to supply the demand. The Canadian military boot, it is stated, is much more expensive and of a higher standard than any used by the allies. Though no orders have been placed by the countries, however, substantial contracts have been let to Canadian firms for the Canadian troops.

W. Stobart, purchasing agent for the imperial government, who is now in Ottawa, has instructions to place orders with Canadian firms for sweaters, shirts, socks, gloves, and other miscellaneous articles, and to ascertain further what articles, in addition, may be economically supplied by Canada. He was in conference with officials of the government today and will also visit the United States in the near future.

It is stated that the war authority, that the appointment of Mr. Stobart was an indirect result of representations made to the imperial government to the effect that many articles which had been ordered by the British from the United States could be supplied as economically and in as good quality from Canada.

The range of articles which may be very much extended when Mr. Stobart has had an opportunity to investigate conditions.

It is believed here that as a result of war contracts which will be placed in Canada from the other side of the Atlantic, many "imports" industries throughout the Dominion will be in a position to keep their men in steady employment during the coming winter.

**THE DUGAL REPORT.**  
When asked Monday as to when the report of the royal commission on the Dugal charges would be made public, Lieut.-Governor Wood said the report was still in the hands of the attorney general and would not be given out for some time.

**A "Defensive War."**  
(Montreal Free Press.)  
On July 30 the Russian Ambassador at Berlin presented to the representatives of all the Powers the following:  
"If Austria declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the points which are an infringement of the sovereignty of Serbia, Russia undertakes to cease her military preparations." (No. 60 yellow paper.)

In July 31 Germany declared war on Russia.  
Yet German calls upon the world to support her in her "defensive" war against "aggressive" Russia.

Stetley Neutral.  
(From a letter to the Editor of the New York Tribune.)  
Isn't it glorious for our country that while we are sending gifts to the orphanages of Germany and Austria we are sending their enemies enough war material to kill a million more fathers? Isn't this in keeping with all our "peace prayers"? Not only mercy and murder, but blasphemy, I call it!

**Saddling, But Not Weasling.**  
(Brooklyn Eagle.)  
England expects just such tragedies as the loss of all but fifty men on the Hawke. Any nation going to war expects them. They are saddling, but not weasling to national spirit. The men even make recruiting easier by stirring the public to fuller realization of the national crisis.

**Why?**  
(Montreal News.)  
F. Hopkinson Smith, the American engineer and author, says he believes Germany is preparing an air fleet to destroy London. "Should Germany try anything like that, Uncle Sam would most likely join in this war in spite of fate."

Montreal, Oct. 20.—Employees of the Intercolonial, the Canadian government railway, have subscribed \$20,100 towards the Patriotic Fund according to the announcement of F. P. Guelin, general manager of the system, in this city last night.

### BRITISH FLEET SHELLS GERMAN TRENCHES

London, Oct. 22.—12.15 a. m.—The admiralty announces that the monitors Severn, Commander Eric Fullerton; Humber, Commander Arthur Snagge, and Mersey, Lt. Commander Robert Wilson, which recently were purchased from Brazil, have been engaged in the operations on the Belgian coast, firing on the right flank of the German army.

Owing to their light draught they have been able to contribute materially to the success of the operations in this district and they have already abundantly justified their acquisition on the outbreak of the war.

In addition, detachments with machine guns have been landed from these vessels to assist in the defence of Newport where they have performed meritorious service.

London, Oct. 21.—10.10 p. m.—A despatch from Berlin received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company says: "It is reported that Ostend is being bombarded by the British fleet."

**FLEET AND SHORE BATTERIES ON CATTAHO.**  
London, Oct. 21.—8 p. m.—A despatch from Cattinje, forwarded by the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that the mines forts about the Bay of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, are being constantly hit by shells from the new French guns, which have been placed on Mount Lovcen, and are gradually being destroyed. Only one fort attempted to reply.

The Anglo-French fleet continues a successful bombardment of the other fortifications.

**NAVAL GUNS CAUSE 1,600 CASUALTIES.**  
London, Oct. 21.—4.45 p. m.—A newspaper correspondent at Dover has sent to London some details of the recent operations of British warships off the coast of Belgium. He says that last Saturday night the ships watched a force of Germans digging trenches along the coast under a flare of lights. This enabled the English boats to get the exact range, and at daylight they shelled the enemy's positions heavily.

A Zeppelin aeroplane was brought down, and later a Zeppelin and it is declared that the guns of the British vessels accounted for 1,600 Germans in killed and wounded, in addition to putting six batteries of artillery out of action. In the meantime German submarines tried in vain to sink the British ships.

This despatch is not confirmed by the official press bureau.

**EMDEN ADDS BRITISH STEAMERS TO HER TOLL.**  
London, Oct. 21.—4.55 p. m.—The German cruiser Emden has again been sinking British steamers, this time at a point 150 miles southwest of Coochin, British India, according to a report received by the admiralty from Colombo, Ceylon. She has sent to the bottom the British steamers Chikana, Triton, Benarid and Ganganai, and the drifter Poursable, bound for Tasman.

The British steamer Emden was captured by the Emden on board the steamer St. Egbert, which also was captured by the Emden.

**THE CORMORANT, OF COEK, MINE VICTIM.**  
London, Oct. 21, 9.55 p. m.—A despatch to Lloyd's Agency from Harwich says: "The steamer Brussels reports that she saw the steamer Cormorant, of Coek, sink in the North Sea. It is supposed she struck a mine. Her crew probably were saved by a torpedo boat which was seen to leave her."

**GERMAN STEAMER SUNK WITH FIRE IN BUNKERS.**  
Rio Janeiro, Oct. 21.—The German steamer Santa Catharina, from New York, Rio Janeiro, etc., before reported as a prize, is now reported sunk off Parcel Dos Abrolhos, a reef about 475 miles northeast of this port, having fire in her bunkers.

**ORTEGA TURNS UP SAFELY.**  
London, Oct. 21, 5 p. m.—The British steamer Ortega, of the Pacific line, which had been reported sunk in southern waters by the German cruiser Leipzig, has arrived safely at Liverpool. The Ortega was fired upon September 19 by the Leipzig, but sustained no damage. She left Valparaiso September 17.

**DUTCH STEAMER DIVERTED TO PALMOUTH.**  
London, Oct. 21.—The Royal Dutch West Indian mail steamer Prins Der Nederlanden, which sailed from New York September 4 for Havre and Amsterdam, by way of West Indian and Venezuelan ports, arrived at Plovermouth today. Plovermouth not being the destination of the Prins Der Nederlanden, it is probable that she was diverted to that port by the British naval authorities.

**DANISH SUBMARINE ATTACKED BY MISTAKE.**  
London, Oct. 21, 10.02 p. m.—"A foreign submarine boat of unknown nationality," says a Central News despatch from Copenhagen, "discharged two torpedoes yesterday afternoon at a Danish submarine which was lying in international waters at the northern end of the sound. Both torpedoes missed their mark, but one of them drifted ashore this morning and exploded.

The Danish government has asked the belligerent powers to exercise greater care in the future."

**FIRST LORD IN 4,400 P. M.—RIGHT HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL.**  
The first lord of the admiralty who accompanied the British naval brigade and ladies to Antwerp, was, according to one of the letters, with them in the trenches practically all the time and just before the order was given to retire, urged the men to hold out twenty-four hours longer when the big guns would arrive.

**JAPANESE FLEET CAPTURES GERMAN ISLANDS.**  
Tokio, Oct. 21.—The navy department has announced the occupation, for military purposes, of strategically important islands in the Marianne (or Ladrones), Marshall, East Caroline and West Caroline archipelagos.

Jaluit, in the Marshall group, was occupied, Oct. 14, by a division of the Japanese fleet. Jaluit, it is explained, was the base of the enemy's maritime operations in the Maritime, Marshall and Eastern and Western Caroline archipelagos. The Japanese found two German vessels there. One sent herself to the bottom and the other was captured with her crew. These, presumably, were the vessels mentioned in the Rome despatch above as auxiliary cruisers. No damage was suffered by the Japanese fleet.

**FORMER FREDERICTON MAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER IN EDMONTON.**  
Edmonton, Alb., Oct. 21.—The trial of Thomas G. Cook, a prominent young business man of Walworth, and former resident of Fredericton, N. B., charged with the murder of William H. Crawford, another Walworth business man on May 14, was opened yesterday and promises to be sensational.

It is expected to last until the middle of next week. The father and mother of the accused have arrived from Fredericton.

An enterprising London fruiterer has found the following an alluring advertisement: "English plums require practically no sugar; German plums require a lot."

The fashion of high hairdressing has been fashionable many beautiful combs and brushes.

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### ROLL UP!

(TUNE—"THE BRITISH GRENADIERS")  
By W. M. L. Hutchinson, in Pall Mall Gazette.  
"Roll up the map of Europe!"  
The German Kaiser cried,  
"For I'm the new Napoleon,  
An' England's 'ands are tied."  
But another sort o' rollin' up  
Is comin' into play—  
"Roll up! Roll up!" sez Kitchener,  
An' we've rollin' up all day.

"E thought, did Kaiser William,  
That England would stand by,  
While 'e an' 'is five million  
Were crushin' 'er ally."  
"For they 'aven't got the man," 'e said,  
"To fight across the seas."  
"Roll up! Roll up!" sez Kitchener,  
"New Army, forward, please!"

Yes, 'e wants a Second Army—  
'E's goin' to get it, too;  
For we know the man that calls us,  
An' we trust 'im thro' and thro',  
We're steppin' up from everywhere,  
In the tune of the old tow-er-er,  
"Roll up! Roll up!" sez Kitchener,  
"It's King and Country now."

An' while we do our part 'ere,  
We'll think with love an' pride  
Of our comrades now a-rallyin'  
Across the oceans wide,  
For East an' West an' furthest South  
They hear K's call resound—  
"Roll up! Roll up for England!"  
An' they're rollin' up all round!

### "Poor Belgium, Only Edge of Nation," Is Looking For Work

London, Oct. 20.—3.25 p. m.—The plight of the Belgian people both at home and in Holland, England and France, is arousing the sympathy of all who consider their situation to secure food for these in Belgium and food and shelter for the unfortunate abroad. The problem is stirring the hearts and minds of men even in countries already distraught by the horror of war.

Figures are necessarily vague, but a conservative estimate is that 1,500,000 Belgians out of a population of 7,000,000 have been expatriated. Lord Gladstone's committee says that, seventy thousand arrived in London during the past week, and the Women's Relief Committee, which London during the past week, reports that in eight Netherlands cities, the refugee number nearly 500,000.

In other words, they are more numerous than the native population. The Folkstone committee alone has the names of 16,000 refugees on its lists, some among them having little money, and only a few having winter clothing. Folkstone already has established a maternity home and two hospitals, which are well filled.

There are many gentle folk among these fugitive Belgians, who are not used to labor, and who accept charity reluctantly.

The London committee has twenty-seven sub-committees in different cities in England, Scotland and Wales, and these organizations are placing refugees in homes as rapidly as possible. The problem is being solved at the central office buildings all are being utilized. Lady McDowell and Lady Emmott, head committees for the collecting of warm clothing, which work is done by Boy Scouts.

Belgian wounded are scattered in British hospitals. Their whereabouts have been registered, and this information is available at the Grand Hotel in London.

**THOSE AT HOME WORSE SUFFERERS.**  
The penniless refugees here are suffering less than those in Holland and elsewhere, who are without money. Many of them say that the poor, the sick and the aged at home are in a condition more pitiable than their own.

A prosperous Belgian glass manufacturer of Charleroi, an employer of several hundred people, may be taken as typical of the way most of these people look to America for help.

This man requested the publication in the United States of an open letter addressed to President Wilson, craving help for the poor in Belgium. "My money soon will be gone," this manufacturer said today, "and the pay-rolls are discontinued. Food is scarce. My people must either starve, or move where they can find help."

The editor of the Independent Belge, Brussels, is now in London. His paper has been published successively in Ghent and Ostend, and it will shortly appear in London. "I am speaking today of the Belgian exodus," said "There are perhaps today 2,000,000 Belgians outside the borders of their country. It is doubtful which are the better off, those outside or those inside. Millions more would have gone had they not been too poor, or too optimistic, to leave their homes. They include many who have received expensive education and who are unable to find work in their own country. They are a family of four persons. All our baggage was in two handbags and we had a little money. I have a city home in Brussels, and a country home outside. I do not care to see them while the Germans are there."

The tremendous responsibility of caring for these Belgian refugees presents problems which are being discussed at length in the English newspapers. These suggestions include colonization in Ireland and the establishment of new factories and other industries. The fact that British unemployment has been increased by the war is another factor. One London newspaper has collected more than \$155,000 for the refugees. This same paper has published an interview with King Albert, who expresses his gratitude for what has been done on behalf of "poor Belgium, now nearly the edge of a nation." Continuing, the king urges that the Belgians be given work, and not supported by charity.

The contributions to the various relief funds are almost impossible to describe. They include cash gifts from ladies who have received expensive education and who are unable to find work in their own country. They are a family of four persons. All our baggage was in two handbags and we had a little money. I have a city home in Brussels, and a country home outside. I do not care to see them while the Germans are there."

**ACCEPTABLE HOMES, WARM CLOTHING AND SHOES.**  
Lord Gladstone said today: "WE STILL WANT ACCEPTABLE HOMES, WARM WINTER CLOTHING AND SHOES FOR MANY OF THESE REFUGEES. ARRIVE IN FAMILIES, AND THEY DISLIKE TO BE SEPARATED. THE PRINCIPAL PROBLEM IS TO SECURE WORK FOR THEM. GLASGOW SMALL VILLAGE HAS TAKEN ONE FROM THE COMMITTEE AND ONE NEGOTIATING CONCERNING THE SHIPMENT OF FOOD SUPPLIES. BRUSSELS ORGANIZATION AND SYMPATHETIC GENEROSITY SHOULD COMBINE TO MITIGATE THE PHYSICAL SUFFERING WHICH COMES FROM THE WAR AND WHICH WILL INCREASE WITH THE COMING OF WINTER. THE QUESTION OF THE REPARATION OF THESE REFUGEES IS TOO INVOLVED IN THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR FOR THE MAKING OF DEFINITE PLANS AT THE PRESENT TIME."

**VANCOUVER OFFICIAL SHOT DOWN BY HINDU.**  
Vancouver, Oct. 21.—William C. Hopkinson, chief assistant to the immigration inspector here, was shot and instantly killed by the Court House on Georgia street this forenoon by a Hindu. The alleged assassin was immediately arrested by the police. Hopkinson was standing in the party of Hindu of the court house when a party of Hindu passed by. A man named Mewa Singh is charged with having done the shooting.

Hopkinson was threatened at the line of the Komagata Maru's visit to Vancouver, but the reason of his assassination, which this morning probably arises out of a trial now pending at the assize. He was to have been a witness today in the case of Bela Singh, which was to have been taken up by the grand jury this morning. Ram Singh, another Hindu, was acquitted on a charge of murder yesterday. Hopkinson gave testimony favorable to Ram Singh, who was an enemy of Mewa Singh.

The police intend to proceed immediately with the charge against Mewa Singh, so that the matter may be disposed of at the present assize.

It is stated that after the departure of the steamship Komagata Maru a vendetta was declared against all those white or Hindu, who were acting in preventing the landing of the ship's passengers, and in having them dispatched back to India.

### Has Charge Of Submarines Of British Navy



COMMODORE J. B. KEYES, in charge of the submarine service of the British navy.

### FRENCH MARINES USE STEEL WITH DEADLY EFFECT

From The Battlefront, via Paris, Oct. 20, 10 p. m.—The German invaders, in their effort to shorten their lines, and set their right wing further southwest, are meeting with a vigorous offensive by the Allies. A good part of the fighting is being done in the obscurity of fog.

French marines yesterday put forth a fine effort against the Germans. The troops of Emperor William had tried a surprise attack on the marines Sunday, but they had held the field works against superior numbers. The fight lasted all day and then the Germans contented themselves with cannonading the position of the marines.

A thick fog covered the entire region Monday, and the marines, accustomed to such weather conditions, kept to the German trenches. "No shooting," was the order; "use the bayonet."

The marines got within thirty feet of the trenches before they were seen. It was too late for the defenders, who were bayoneted in the trenches and beyond the trenches, as they ran. 400 German prisoners were taken.

One of the places where the French had been most harassed is near the elbow of the western line. The important position there had been taken and taken frequently during the last three weeks. Every time the Germans had been obliged to abandon the position they returned in greater force and pushed back the French by weight of numbers.

The French took the position for the twelfth time and held it for ten hours. Then came a shock of the human battering ram and the French gradually gave way. The Germans began fortifying the place, but while they were engaged in this task, the earth heaved and a movement toward Lille is explained by the fact that they were occupying an unfinished canal extending as far as Roulel. The Germans found in the deep, broad cutting canal, magnificent entrenchments, which they had only to install batteries of artillery.

Officers of the Allies say that they have noted that only about forty percent of the ammunition used during the explosion of the fire from them apparently has been depleted. The German ammunition, as the intensity of the fire lately has diminished.

The French artillerymen are so careful in getting their ranges that they waste few shells. In an artillery duel near Antwerp the Germans fired for half a day into thickets that had been abandoned some time before. When the French three-inch guns finally got the range twelve shells from them silenced the German battery.

The leading feature in fall warfare is the button boot, with whole-quarter or gaiter effects.

**Small Deposits Welcome**  
If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1.

It is our aim to have customers who come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

**The Bank of Nova Scotia**  
Capital \$5,000,000  
Total Reserves \$1,000,000

SEARCHES OF THIS BANK in every Canadian Province, and in Newfoundland, West India, Boston, Chicago and New York.

**Perpetual Prohibition Rules in Russia; Bank Deposits Increase**

Paris, Oct. 20, 7.15 p. m.—A Petrograd despatch to the Havas Agency says that the Russian press is enthusiastic over the declaration by the Russian emperor that the sale of alcohol by the government is forever forbidden in Russia.

The Novoe Vremya cites as a happy effect of the suppression of the sale of liquor, an increase in saving bank deposits during September of \$11,500,000 over the same month last year, in spite of the war,

### ALLIES GAIN GROUND AND RUSSIANS ROUT GERMANS

London, Oct. 21, 9.30 p. m.—Although the allies and the Germans have been delivering attacks and counter-attacks, and fighting of a fierce character has been almost continuous for a week, no decision has yet been reached in either of the battles—in West Flanders, Northern France or in East Prussia, Poland and Galicia, with the possible exception of Poland, where the Russians claim an important victory.

This is clearly evident from the reports issued officially at the various headquarters, which today content themselves with recounting the fact that violent attacks have been made. The French, however, claim that the allies have repulsed German offensive movements at various points in the west.

According to the French communication, the Germans made attacks against the allied line at Nieuport, Dixmude and La Basse, while the German general staff says fighting continues on the Yser Canal and that the Germans, taking the offensive, west of Lille, have repulsed the French at several points.

These reports seem to dispose of the very optimistic accounts appearing in the English newspapers from correspondents who claimed they were in West Flanders, and who stated that the Germans had been driven back.

The Germans, however, are believed here to be fighting against disadvantages, especially along the coast, as the British ships, which have been assisting the allies' land forces, have long-range guns that would be capable of making things uncomfortable for the ammunition trains and supply convoys which must remain in the immediate rear of the troops, and also for the men in the trenches and the German gunners.

**BELIEVED THREE MONITORS BRING USED.**  
While no official information is available as to the ships which are being used for this purpose, it is probable that they are the three monitors which were being completed in England for the Brazilian government when the war broke out and which were bought by the admiralty.

These monitors, which have been renamed Mersey, Humber and Severn, draw less than nine feet of water, and could take up positions not far from shore from which their six-inch guns and 4.7-inch howitzers, of which each vessel ranges being given them by struts.

The vessels assisting the allies have not been allowed to carry out their practice in peace, for the crews of German submarines have followed them down the coast and while they have been shelling German positions, made attacks on them. These attacks, however, were made futile by the presence of British destroyers. One account says the submarines suffered losses, but this statement has not been confirmed.

It has been remarked that the submarines and aeroplanes, which in times of peace have proved themselves most dangerous arms of the two services, have suffered little loss since the war commenced and have been doing splendid work, travelling thousands of miles. The battles on land are being contested with a ferocious and stubbornness which would indicate that strategic importance is placed on the positions held by the opposing armies. When a town is reached, the fighting generally develops, such as that which took place at Ypres last week. First one side gains an advantage, only to lose it when the other side brings up reinforcements.

Thus far the allies have been able to hold Ypres, which is considered an important point, as it supports the allied force thrown out toward Roulers and seemingly endangers the rear of the German army advancing toward Dixmude and the coast.

The Germans, on their side, are striking hard at the French line in the vicinity of La Basse, and have made counter-attacks against the force which for many days has been endeavoring to relieve Lille.

Along the rest of the line from west to east, the French communication says there is no notable change, while the German staff figures that part of his main effort is in its statement. These reports doubtless mean that neither side has made any considerable advance. It is not believed here that there has been a cessation in the fighting on the Meuse, where the French are trying to drive the Germans away from Bois Millet and Camp Des Romains, or at Belfort, which the Germans are attacking.

**VICTORY WITHIN GRASP OF RUSSIANS.**  
Of the fighting in Russia the German official report today says no decision has yet been arrived at, but the Russians make a claim of victory which if not a decisive one comes very near being decisive.

An official report received from Petrograd says the German troops which were advancing toward Warsaw in the region north of the Pilzta river have been repulsed and are now in full retreat. They left their wounded on the field. The Russians, according to the report, have assumed the offensive, but the Germans are assisting on the left bank of the Vistula, south of the Pilzta region as far as Sandomir.

The report continues to show that the Germans have concentrated a strong force of artillery in front of Koczin, which is just across the river from the important fortress of Inragrod. It adds that the Russians are holding this district under most unfavorable conditions as far as locality is concerned, but in the next sentence declares that the Russians' position on the left bank of the Vistula is now secure.

Of the progress of the battle in Galicia the Russian and Austrian reports are again contradictory. The Russians say the Austrians have failed to cross the San river, and that the Russians are taking the offensive, while near Przemysl the Russians repulsed numerous bodies of Austrians.

The Austrians, on the other hand, claim that their attacks are progressing, and that the Russians have been driven back out of several places. It is thought possible here that the Austrian report refers to a battle that is taking place further to the south of Przemysl, but that it must be part of the whole operation to get the Russian force of Galicia and threaten their flank.

In East Prussia the situation seems to be at a standstill.

The Serbians again report successes for their arms over the Austrians in the sphere of operations in the south.

**NAVAL OPERATIONS COME IN FOR ATTENTION.**  
Naval activities continue in different parts of the world. The German cruiser Emden again has been busy in Far Eastern waters, despite the capture last week of her supply ships, and has sunk four British steamers and a drifter and captured two others, the steamers Barford and Saint Egbert. The latter was allowed to proceed to Coochin, British India, with the passengers and crew of the vessels the Emden sank. The report of the operations of the Emden does not say how the Barford, which flies the British flag and was bound from Yokohama for New York, was disposed of.

In the Adriatic, where the Allies' fleets are attacking Cattaro, there has been fighting between the French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau and Austrian submarines and torpedo boat destroyers. According to the Austrian account of the fight the warships "safely escaped."

Austrian submarines also have raided Antivari, Montenegro, and destroyed some magazines.

In the Baltic it is reported there has been an engagement between torpedo boat destroyers and submarines. No details of this fighting have been received here.

Italy has decided to remain out of the war, but she has notified the powers that she may find it necessary to occupy Avlona, Albania, owing to the chaotic condition prevailing in that country.

A revolutionary outbreak occurred in Portugal today, but was promptly suppressed.

It was stated today from an authoritative Portuguese source in London that the Portuguese government had been in close communication with Great Britain, and was prepared to employ all her available forces, whenever and wherever necessary, by the side of the Allies. The Portuguese congress meets tomorrow, and it is expected here some action will be taken on this matter.

The Belgian refugees are beginning to return from Holland to their own country, especially to Antwerp. The German military authorities, it is said, have ordered all German civilians to leave Brussels owing, it is believed, to the shortness of provisions there.

# "REMEMBER LOUVAIN AND TERMONDE" NOW BELGIAN BATTLE CRY

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

On the French Coast, Wednesday.—Last night under the cold gleam of the stars, with the channel searchlights flinging Olympian swords of flame athwart the heaven, and the huge lights on the Dover Cliff blazing behind, our navy joined in the tremendous battle that is still going on in the northwest corner of France.

The picture of the lights leaping across the dead, black sea was enthralling, mysterious, wonderful. For some seconds the watcher was struck blind, just as after a vivid lightning flash, then the sabre gleam would come again and again, searching the sea and sky. In one of these magic lantern peeps the Calais boat lumbering on late for the English coast, was picked out. Every detail of her leapt into vision.

Behind, England with myriad coast lights and wide-eyed sentinels, behind further still, London, all dark and gloomy, here on this mere coast across on the narrow strip of sea, the battering and rumblings of war untrifling, sleepless, interminable. Only a few miles away landwards the real thing was happening, and great fighting was going on all in secret as the grave. This shrouding of everything beyond the few eager lines of the official communique, only emphasizes the immense importance of it all.

## BELGIAN REFUGEES IN NEVER-ENDING STREAM.

The city is in occupation of Belgian refugees, an apparently never-ending stream claiming the town, wandering at will anywhere and anyhow, sleeping under the stars, amid stable litter, in byways, in filthy back streets, on steamboats, in the basin, in the fishing boats in the harbor, in the last anchorage, where hundreds and hundreds of fishing boats from all along the coast lie thick as their own packed fish after a great hauling, there is a living population almost equal to the population of the town at a normal time, whole families herding together in intolerable atmosphere.

Families in rags and tatters, all their cherished household goods clustering and clattering around them; families well to do, fat and well fed, with furs to warm them, jewels to decorate, are living hobnob with the very dregs of humanity. A strange, extraordinary, most unbelievable sight, they are waiting for something to happen, what, they don't exactly know. They are just living in a maze of a dream, and cannot believe that what is going on is really true. Every day, hundreds of them are marshalled off to the quay where they wait in long dreary, patient lines, rain or shine, tempest or torrent, for the English bound boats to carry them to that hospitable land where there is room to spare for all, food and sympathy, and no demon dance of war whirling at their heels.

## NOTHING LIKE IT IN HISTORY OF WORLD.

And yet, by heaven, we all take this as a matter of course after living with it and among it for a few days, nothing like it in the whole history of the world has been seen before. There never will be anything like it again. The wandering of the children of Israel is a small thing in comparison to this. There were miracles in those days to ease the situation, when adversity became stretched to the utmost limits, and this is neither the age nor the hour for miracles. We are murdering one another as hard as we can, and in the wake of it all comes this pitiable, heart-breaking stream of innocent suffering, couching submissively to the last. Surely the angels in heaven are weeping at the sight.

The patience of the women and the endurance of them is astonishing, incredible; children cannot understand it. There is weeping and laughter among them, just as the weather turns and rain falls, or the sun shines—kisses them when the clouds open for a spell now and again, to show that heaven still above us is serene and fair. After all this is an adventure of topsy turvy things, the tiny ones toddle along from one to another not quite sure whether this is dreamland, fairyland or bogeyland. Never mind, my dears, tomorrow it will be alright, and you will be warm and snug and comfy once again. But tomorrow, like Tipperary, is a long, long way away. What history are these like the historians weaving unconsciously in their tumultuous travels? There go the guns again.

## GERMANS WIN AND LOSE DIXMUEDE.

In Northern France, Tuesday.—(By Martin H. Donohoe.)—The German army advancing along the coast made another desperate attempt to break through Dunkirk to Calais and the Straits of Dover. Yesterday's fighting on the Belgian coast was exceptionally severe. The Germans, I learn, who are in great strength, attacked with impetuosity. The German infantry flung themselves against two points, Nieuport and Dixmude. The attacking column which sought to force its way past Nieuport in the hope of gaining Furnes and the French frontier, despite heavy losses, sustained in the first assault, returned to the attack three times.

The engagement lasted the greater part of the day, ultimately the enemy being driven back along the whole line. The Germans at first carried everything before them. The column which was attacking Dixmude succeeded in overwhelming the force posted here, and of gaining possession of the town itself, but their triumph was short lived. A force swept the enemy with the bayonet to the battle cry of "Remember Louvain and Termonde." Desperate hand to hand fighting took place. The Germans stood to the oncoming line of levelled bayonets, but their resistance soon crumbled up and they speedily yielded the ground. They won earlier in the fight. Once they began to retire, bayonets accounted for larger numbers of the enemy, and the artillery, when pursuing the infantry, had halted from sheer fatigue, joined in and completed the work of demoralization which the much dreaded cold steel had begun. The enemy in retreat abandoned thousands of dead and wounded. Our troops, who had born the brunt of the fighting, also had a large number of casualties. Owing to rain and the opening of darkness, many injured remained where they had fallen for over fifteen hours, and bore their suffering heroically. Over fifty who were but slightly wounded succumbed to the effects of exposure. Two train loads of more seriously wounded arrived tonight.

# GERMANS GET SURPRISE In Sea Coast Campaign

London, Oct. 21.—The correspondents of the London newspapers in the field have succeeded today in getting through some details of the fighting along the channel coast, in Belgium. Their reports agree that the Germans have met with a reverse and it is said the Germans are retreating.

The Belgian correspondent of the Telegraph reports that British warships bombarded villages which the Germans occupied and also the country south of these places. Then the order was given for the infantry to advance, "he says, and the battle of machine guns supplemented the noise of the naval guns. The Germans were caught between two fires, and their line began to waver, and slowly gave way before the pressure of the infantry.

The strength of the attack was then increased and soon the whole German line retiring on the coast, was in full retreat.

In a despatch from Flushing, sent at one o'clock, the correspondent of the Daily Mail declares that the Germans appear to have been driven back in an engagement at Middle Kerke, six miles southwest of Ostend. He says that cannon has been placed near Ostend and adds that most of the German wounded had been removed from Bruges.

The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent under date of Tuesday night, says that according to a German message, a fierce battle is still raging between Furnes and Dunkirk. He continues:

"On the march on Dunkirk the Germans met a large and unexpected body of troops, which attacked them horse, foot and artillery, while the British warships co-ordinated with the land forces. The Germans are reported as falling back in confusion on Ostend, and troops from all over the west of Belgium have been hurried to Nieuport.

The Germans have received the greatest surprise of the war. A despatch from Ghent says that the result of this fighting has caused anxiety among the German officers, one of whom, a German general, committed suicide. Festivities announced to celebrate German successes were suddenly cancelled yesterday.

# ENGLAND'S HERO IN THE FIGHTING LINE



SNAPSHOT PICTURE OF GEN. SMITH-DORRIEN AND HIS STAFF. ARROW POINTS TO THE GENERAL. IN HIS REPORT TO THE ENGLISH WAR DEPARTMENT FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH GAVE THE ENTHUSIASTIC CREDIT TO SMITH-DORRIEN FOR HIS TENACIOUS, BULLDOG FIGHTING.

# EMPIRE WAR OR PARTY POLITICS

(Toronto Globe.)

Canada is called this year to the very serious and critical business of defending British freedom against the colossal and arrogant menace of Pan-Germanism. The struggle already is bitter. It will be exacting. It may be long. Its issue will be life or death for the British Empire. It involves on an utterly inconceivable scale the rights—free citizenship and social justice, not for Britain and all British dominions alone, but for all the world. Never since history began was there a struggle so titanic, a stake so stupendous, a crisis so crammed with peril.

In this conflict every high interest of Canada is involved. With unanimity unknown before, the parliament and people of Canada pledged all the resources of the country's wealth, all the strength of the country's manhood, all the purpose of the country's statesmanship. The voice of party strife was silenced. Party controversy in the press almost ceased. Whatever the government agreed to do, even mistakes against which its own supporters protested in private, has been allowed, almost without criticism by the Liberal and the Conservative newspapers. The most unreserved support has been given to the serious work of enlisting, training, equipping, and transporting overseas a small army of 33,000 officers and men, who are now nearing Britain. That is Canada's beginning.

But it is only the beginning. The task before the Empire and the nation—fighting for freedom is far more staggering than is indicated by anything "Canada has yet attempted or any sacrifice Canada has yet measured out. The first vote of \$50,000,000 will be exhausted, and double that amount, before the price of liberty is paid to the hungry man of war. The second contingent of Canadian troops of 22,000 officers and men now called for must be recruited, trained, equipped, and transported to the fields of action with the most urgent dispatch. Almost certainly a third will be needed before it can be got ready, and a fourth before the war is ended. What the Canadian parliament committed this country to do—its full duty the Globe urged a hundred million of dollars and a hundred thousand men. The weeks that have intervened add point and emphasis to that urgency.

For this reason the call is very impressive to every citizen in all the provinces to face as never before what this stern business means. It must mean to the pinch of suffering. It must mean, and that soon, the devotion of Canada's choicest sons, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, thousands of the best we breed, who may never come back any more.

And for this reason every citizen of Canada has the right to expect, and sternly to demand, that in the conduct of this awful enterprise all playing at party politics shall be ruthlessly renounced, all vulgar ambitions of vain and egotistical men in high places shall be mercilessly suppressed, and whatever of capacity and experience and practical wisdom the country affords shall be called into active service. Too much is at stake for the nation whose all is at stake, and by whom in the city and in the unknown backwoods whose fathers or husbands or sons are sent to the front, for personal ambitions or party trickery to be tolerated. Sir Robert Borden, as the responsible head of the government of Canada, is in the place where weakness or irresolution is a crime, and where failure to rid the country of dangerous or traitorous ministers is itself treason.

True or no true, it must now be said that to plunge the country into the party conflicts of a general election at this crisis-time for the nation and the empire would be a breach of all the decencies of public life, a betrayal of Canada's most sacred duty, for which no excuse offered by the benches of Hon. Frank Cochrane and Hon. Robert Rogers or by the prime minister himself can make even the semblance of atonement.

Let there be no mistake: neither the Liberal leaders nor the Liberal party will shrink back if the government throws down the gauntlet two years before the time. If the "loyalty" cry is raised it will be met and met, too, not of the experiences of Canada during the past two months. If efficiency is their cry, let the facts of these two months, facts against which scores of outstanding Conservatives have protested to the prime minister, be made public: why Sir William Ooster's organizing talents have not been utilized when his experience is needed so sorely; why Major-General Lessard, according to Sir John French's most capable cavalry officer, has been ignored; why the minister of militia has been allowed to transgress every maxim of military rule and every requirement of responsible civil government; and why—but the facts are abundant and significant. Let there be no mistake: the facts will not be finked if the veil must be lifted even now.

But it would be a crime against the nation's honor. For itself, and for the great body of Liberals and Conservatives, the Globe ventures to say that the in-sand-outs of the political parties are minor matters, and at such a time as this utterly insignificant. Two years hence those questions will have their call. But if public attention is to be turned aside from the life-struggle of all British interests a day of reckoning will come. It may be too late to save the nation from loss, but it will consign to dishonor the politicians who betrayed their trust.

## 30,000 GERMANS ENTRENCHED ON COAST.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 20.—10:30 p.m.—The Telegraph today publishes a despatch concerning the fighting on October 18 in which the correspondent says 30,000 Germans occupied the coast between Ostend and Nieuport, and dug trenches along the dykes from Middlekerke to Westende.

## MUNSTER "DIRTY SHIRTS" LOST 400 IN BEREAT.

London, Oct. 20, 8:37 p.m.—A casual list of non-commissioned officers and men, under date of Sept. 17, just issued, reports 85 wounded and 900 missing, of whom over 800 belonged to the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Another casualty list, dated Oct. 16 and Oct. 18, reports five officers killed and twelve wounded.

## WAR'S NAVAL LOSSES

German mine layer Koenigsluis.  
German cruiser Augsburg.  
German submarine U 15.  
Three Austrian cruisers.  
Austrian torpedo boat No. 19.  
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.  
German cruisers Mainz, Koeln and Ariadne and two destroyers of Heineke's Flotilla.  
German cruiser Magdeburg.  
German destroyer S 80.  
German cruiser Hela.  
Austrian torpedo boat No. 27.  
German cruiser Cap Trafalgar.  
Four German torpedo boat destroyers of Dutch coast.  
Austrian submarine.  
German torpedo boat at Tsingtau.  
Total—24.  
Losses of Allies:  
British cruiser Amphion.  
British torpedo boat Speedy.  
British cruiser Warrior, wrecked.  
British cruiser Pathfinder.  
Austrian submarine (accident).  
British cruiser Pegasus.  
British cruiser Cresay.  
British cruiser Hogue.  
British cruiser Aboukir.  
Japanese mine sweeper.  
British submarine.  
British submarine.  
Japanese cruiser at Ping Tan.  
Total—18.  
The losses of merchant vessels on each side have been far greater than the losses of war craft.

# BELGIAN ARMY GAINS GROUND IN GALLANT FIGHTING

From the Battlefront, via Paris, Oct. 21, 11:36 p.m.—The Belgian army, with the English channel on its extreme right, despite a marvelous fighting spirit, despite long and hard campaigning and the bitterness of the loss of Antwerp, and other large cities.

In the terrific open struggle which has been in progress along the frontier for several days, the Belgians, with the allied French and British have repulsed with the greatest energy incessant German attacks.

Today, like yesterday, the German heavy artillery poured a heavy bombardment on the allied positions, but the Belgians, undeterred, delivered a counter-attack and forced the invaders to retire nearly five miles.

Further down the line on the Lys, the French were closely engaged, with general success. Three French sharpshooters performed a brilliant feat in defending a bridge the possession of which was the greatest strategic importance to both armies. The Germans made a cavalry dash in an effort to seize the passage, but the Frenchmen, behind a mill 15 yards away, poured their magazine fire into the Germans until they were retired, leaving the bridge in the hands of the allies.

Around Lille, where the British are in action, there has been fierce fighting, particularly in the neighborhood of La Bassée, which threatens the German possession of Lille. Street fighting has been severe between the long lines of houses connecting the towns of Roubaix and Courmoulin. In a baker shop, one of the German troops was found in an oven, almost suffocated.

Along the centre, the artillery action continued today without great change, but several German trenches were captured.

# DRY CANTEN NO LONGER RULES IN CANADIANS' CAMP

(Montreal Gazette Cable.)

London, Oct. 21.—The fact that the Canadian expeditionary force is now under English command, and will be accorded the traditional rights and liberties of the Old Country in France, was made clear by General Alderson's promise to the troops this afternoon to abolish the dry canteen regulation which was in operation at "de la Camp." Addressing the troops after review at Buxard and West Down camps, General Alderson stated that certain difficulties had been overcome, with the result that within a few days the usual British canteen would be opened in the various camps. The prolonged cheers which greeted the announcement indicated it was a long time coming. The general was popular with a good many of the Canadian troops.

While the efforts of the Canadian minister of militia to avert troubles by adopting a drastic temperance policy have been appreciated on many sides, the fact cannot be ignored that the long period of enforced abstinence in camp at Valenciennes, followed by a tedious sea voyage, tended to a good deal of reaction when the troops arrived in England, some examples of which were painfully evident soon after landing. At present the village saloons on the outskirts of the camp are being guarded by pickets.

The chief event among today's activities in the camps at Salisbury Plain was an informal review by General Alderson of the Second and Highland Brigades. In full marching order the men marched in the afternoon from West Down camp to Buxard camp, three miles away. Although the weather was not ideal, it was gathered from British officers that General Alderson was fairly well pleased with the first march-out of the Canadians.

The troops are anxious for Canadian papers. Today a number of the men obtained three days' leave of absence. Most of the fortunate ones made for London, and saw the Strand, Trafalgar square densely crowded, owing to the decorations on the Nelson monument in honor of Trafalgar day. It is unofficially stated that on Sunday all leave of absence will be cancelled for a fortnight for certain reasons, probably in order to tune up the troops for the review by his majesty and Lord Kitchener.

The members of the Canadian force today received more evidence of English hospitality, when sixty-one residents, in private houses at Salisbury, offered the daily use of their basins for the troops.

# GERMANS REPULSED ON ENTIRE FRONT IN DESPERATE BATTLE

London, Oct. 20, 9:15 p.m.—Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in West Flanders and Northwestern France. The Belgian army, supported by the Allies, is holding on stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, despite determined German attacks and has thus far succeeded in bringing to a halt the advance of the invaders along the coast.

This is announced in the French official communication issued this evening, and is admitted in the report of German general headquarters, which says that fighting has been going on since Sunday in the vicinity of Nieuport, which stands at the crossing of the river near the sea.

A little further to the south the Allies are making an attempt to advance toward Lille for the relief of that city, which has been in German hands for some time, and also pushing on to the north and south of Arras. Their attacks of yesterday on the advance to Lille, where the Germans hold strong positions, were repulsed, according to the German reports.

To the southward at the bend of the line, the Germans continue to make furious but unavailing attempts to break the French line. In the east, along the Meuse, the Germans have, according to the French account, essayed in vain to repulse the French troops, who debouched along that territory in which the Camp Des Romains, now in the hands of the Germans, is situated, in an attempt to cut out that portion of the German army which is thrust towards St. Mihiel.

Generally speaking, the French claim to have made some detailed progress on various points of the front. Paris reports that the Allies have destroyed fifteen German machine guns, two of which were captured, near La Bassée, and a battery of German heavy artillery in the environs of St. Mihiel.

Both sides are bringing up reinforcements to the western front, where one of the supreme struggles of the war is on. The Germans are not bringing new troops from the east, but are throwing every available man in Belgium into the firing line. They seem to have the railroads working well, although they must have been seriously damaged during the battles of August and September. Troops are being transported over them, and Dutch sources report that train after train of wounded is being taken back to Germany.

## GERMAN GUNS CAPTURED BY ALLIES.

In the fighting in this open country, where the men have not the protection of elaborate entrenchments, such as they have on the Aisne, the losses must be very heavy, especially where endeavors have been made to carry positions by assault.

German and Russian reports agree that the situation in the east has not changed, although the armies are in close touch along the East Prussian frontier and right across Poland and Galicia. In Galicia, however, the Austrians claim to be making progress in their campaign to drive the Russian invaders out, and to have repulsed Russian attacks.

The Russians, on the other hand, say that they are making large numbers of prisoners. Heavy fighting is still going on around Przemysl, and the cupolas of the forts surrounding the town are said by an Italian correspondent to have been destroyed by the big Russian guns, while the forts have been mined and dismantled and the magazines blown up. The town itself, however, has not been damaged.

The same correspondent says that the battle on the Vistula, San and Dunajec rivers continues. There is a system of great entrenchments on the Russian side, and the whole front is furnished with powerful guns which day and night hurl thousands of projectiles into the enemy's lines. The Austrians and Germans, adds the correspondent, have been obliged to remain on the defensive, but have repulsed a great cavalry attack to the west of Warsaw.

## SARAYEVO CLOSELY BELEAGUERED BY SERBIANS.

Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, according to a report issued at Nish, is now completely enveloped by Serbians, and determined efforts are being made to take the town before the conclusion of the trial of the alleged assassins of the Austrian heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, which started the war.

In South Africa the rebellion of Colonel Maritz has been virtually broken up. Another lot of officers and men have been captured, while others have surrendered voluntarily to the African authorities.

Italy has issued an official denial of the report that she has occupied Avlona, the Adriatic port of Albania. The news from Italy shows that the Italian people are growing more antagonistic to the Austrians because of interference with the Italian fishing industry by Austrian mines, and the necessity of suspending the service of many steamships because of the danger to steamers.

Sweden has ordered all lights on her coasts extinguished, so that they cannot be of use to the belligerent powers.

The situation in Belgium, on account of the shortage of food, is growing more serious, and efforts are being made by American officials to hurry relief, especially to Brussels, where the need is greatest.

## PORTUGAL SENDS 32,000 MEN TO AFRICA.

London, Oct. 20, 9:52 p.m.—The following despatch was received here tonight from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company: "On Sept. 12, Portuguese troops left for Angola and Mozambique. Each of these forces consisted of one battalion of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battery of mounted artillery, one battery of machine guns and an ambulance staff. Each force aggregated approximately 16,000 men. Two native companies, each of 240 men, have left Mozambique for Angola."

## REPORT ALLIES IN POSSESSION OF BRUGES.

Dunkirk, via London, Oct. 21, 4:10 a.m.—The newspaper Nord Maritime says that the Allies have driven 5,000 Germans out of Bruges and that the Allies are now in possession.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The French official communication given out this afternoon says that the enemy's attacks on Nieuport, Dixmude and Labasse yesterday, all were repulsed by the allies.

The text of the communication follows: "During the day of yesterday the attacks of the enemy were particularly violent at Nieuport, Dixmude and Labasse. They all were repulsed by the allied armies with great energy. At all other points the situation is without any notable change."

## REPORT NAVAL FIGHT IN BALTI.

London, Oct. 21.—An engagement between German torpedo boats and hostile submarines in the Baltic near Rugen Island, off the Prussian coast, is reported from Stockholm, according to a Central News despatch from Copenhagen.

No details of the fight or its results are given.

## BERLIN AGREES TO IMPORT FOODSTUFFS.

Berlin, via The Hague, and London, Oct. 21.—12:1 a.m.—The American proposals for the relief of the destitute people of Belgium by the import of provisions have found a willing ear among the German authorities.

Ambassador Gerard submitted the resolutions of Secretary Bryan and presentations of Secretary Bryan and Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, to the German foreign office, and received a formal reply assenting to all the proposals.

Foodstuffs will be imported by a committee acting under the auspices of the American and Spanish ministers at Brussels, and will be reserved exclusively for Belgian civilians. Assurance had already been given to Minister Whitlock that the supplies would be respected by the Germans in Belgium, and that no part of them would be requisitioned by the German military. If the British as-

## AGENTS

RELIABLE rep... meet the... four good men... and general... taken in the... New Brunswick... opportunities for me... offer a permanent... pay to the right m... Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a bo... In New Bruns... able Agents now... district. Pay... Pelham Nursery

## MOVING PICTURES FOR SALE

Lith make, only a complete and new Apply to Queens

## BOWLING ALLEY

Ball, second cheap. Apply 30

## GUNS

SINIBALDI & King square. volvers repaired. exchange. Annual English guns.

## In Time Prepare

Business in Can... briker than ever... supply just what... must have a str... Who will be re... of the opportunit... Send, today, for... as the first step... Can enter at an



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## BIBLE STUDY

59 Alloway Ave

## DAVIDSON

on Oct. 18, to the son, a daughter.

## MARR

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## CONLON

O'CONNOR the Baptist church, the Rev. D. S. C... Conlon to Mary C... Clatter of Sara O'Conn

## DEA

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## GARD OF RE

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## CONDEN

NEWS; AND G

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George W. Morg... was killed Monday... crushed beneath a... digging for his p... was engaged in c... this heavy stone... of the earth from... suddenly toppled... the best known... trict. He leaves to... a family, besides... friends.

His... "I like the way... "Why, but he's... "Yes; but he's... don Opinion.



