emper.

althy

MY

Eye-Witness Tells of Conditions and Incidents in the Great Struggle

A Nova Scotian Hero---Another, Disgraced, Wins Back His Rank.

Otagwa despatch: The following | not only for the skill and courage of communique from the Canadian War Records Office has been received:

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, Oct. 19.—It is impossible for those who are not actively participating in this great battle and who must still entertain a concontion of warfare based on former wars to understand the extraordinary revolution which has gradually taken place in our methods of attack. And the Somme offensive is being conducted upon new principles drawn from the study and experience of the last two years. It is at the same time the most colossal and the most meticulous form of warfare which has ever been evolved. Its novelty, its character of change and invention, its bold departure from military precedents, is well exemplified by the famous tanks. Its gigantic scale is illustrated by the casualties returns, which represent, however, but a small fraction of the troops employed. Its infinite detail may be seen from a study of the trench maps, where the lacing and interlacing of innumerable lines form a most intricate pattern and show the slow labor and nature of the advance. Objectives of attack must be defined with the exactitude of a city plot. They must be approached by the construction of parallel jumping-off trenches and communication trenches, so as to reduce as much as possible the period of infantry exposure and also control the direction of the assault. Aeroplane photographe must be obtained of the area objective to show the precise location of the enemy's lines and the results of the artillery preparation there. Photographs are clear and searching, and some taken during the assault even show the advancing figures of the infantry. Every detail, every secret of the German defence is laid bare. Soon after the aeroplane observer, sweeping low over the enemy's lines has taken the photographs, the prints have been distribut-

ed to all the staff concerned.

LLIES DOMINATE AIR. In this respect the British and French domination is almost absolute. Here all day long we watch our planes circling above our heads. Closely they come and go with the speed and alertness of engines; far off they seem to hang suspended in the sky. Occasionally a flight of five or more planes intent upon some special mission go ever high up and disappears into the distant mist. So rarely do the German machines appear that some men have been here daily for a month and have not seen a single one.

The Canadian corps is only a unit in the great drama. Its movements depend not upon its own volitility. but upon the intricate web of the greater scheme of battle. Let any essential portion be checked in its allo:ted task and a rearrangement of the whole fabric must be made. Yet the ultimate aim is never lost sight of. The mesh may be rewoven again and again, but the same grim intention remains. There is an inexorable purpose apparent in all this complication of movement. To the casual eye there may perhaps seem confusion in the forward areas where so many units come along the road, where bare rolling plains and vaileys are alive grain of surface remains undisturbed. Which had been stopped. On multitude and where from innumerable unexpected emplacements there rodern artillery or the thoroughness tion is unchanged. is a constant flash and din of artiilery fire. Yet in reality everything ward. Ruins appear not only in the the situation is unchanged. smallest degree; every movment is ordained and co-ordinated. Behind it all lies the directing control of the military organization and behind that

again the will of a great people. In this mighty organism the Canadian army is playing its part. It has taken and given its share of blows. This battle has nowhere a counterpart for the slow, small grinding of the nullitary machine.

A REGION OF CONTRASTS.

Never has human agency controlled such engines of destruction nor has war ever so profoundly impressed and sometimes at night subject to the itself upon the face of nature. No plane could be more ruthless, no natural blight more devastating. This one occasion did the enemy attempt is a region of contrast even for the heavy-footed infantry, who must vice. march from one place to another. One At 2.30 p.m. on the afternoon of Oct. swept out of the Guir across this coast day they may billet in a snug French 11th she opened a heavy fire on our yesterday, causing two deaths and village with its shady trees and its front-line trenches. Shortly after- preporest and marine loss. Although gardens bright with roses; the next wards about 100 Germans attempted to the wind attained a greater velocity they will plod along the straight white leave their trenches, but our signals than that which accompanied the roads marked by the regular rows of were promptly replied to by our artil- storm of last July, both Mobile and poplars on either side. Stretching as lery, and so effective a barage placed Pensacola, the chief cites in the hurfar as the eye can follow are the upon their lines that they were driven ricane's path, suffered far less damundulating plains, all as carefully back with considerable loss. As they age. The total loss in the two cities

of the furrows. There are no fences, wise the normal artillery duel con- er wires. Train service from Pensagroves, no idle clumps of trees, no half-cleared land. Every inch of earth does its patient, happy labor: five shells to the enemy's one. Aero- this harbor and at the Florida port. do not wander aimlessly; they are pegged in a field of rich fodder and each may only eat its allotted circle. This ordered thrift appears mechanical or smoothly self-supporting, unless the farmer's life is known-his long. untiring day, the faithful service of his brave women, the healthful labor

Very deep and very sincers is the was a stretcher-bearer, and while men are really as bad as the girls try

the French army, but for the brave, silent industry of the women, the old men and the children of the French

The transition from this scene of beauty, peace and ancient prosperity is infinitely distressing. Fields are given over to the trampling rows of tethered horses and are disfigured by variety of encampments, from crdered white tents to huts of rusted biscuit tins and low discolored bivvies. There is a certain inevitable litter of material, salvage heaps and smoking incinerators; there is an obsession of a loitering military. The houses are all occupied by uniforms more or less | Sept. 3rd is now 42 officers and 2,052 cleanly, a few civilians are engaged in other ranks. selling eggs, candies or embroidered picture cards and other odds and ends. The roads block and jam with a ceaseless procession of army vehicles or marching units. Either the dust rises in a choking cloud or the mud spreads and splatters everything.

WHEN SCENE CHANGES. This area of active occupation gradually thins and abuts a region of more sinister appearance. Here trees Latest Report Shows Teuton have broken bodies, and the houses seem in pain, for their roofs are rent. their windows gone, their walls scarred and pierced, grass-grown trenches appear ringed with depths of rusted Ally Force Wins at Dangerbarbed wire entanglements and shell heles, fresh or old, become more and more frequent. But the full view of the land of war is not dulled in effect by its gradual coming over beyond the bleak, greasy slopes east of Albert, with their chalk scars cut by the long

lines of trenches. The view suddenly sweeps into the valley. Before La Boisselle there were the original German and British lines on July 1st. This was the outer wall, the stoutly-resisting shell of the deence through which the indomitable English had fought their way, and so permitted those who followed, other English, Australian, South Africans, and Canadians, to come and deal their

Of La Boiselle there is more upon shattered trunks, here and there a splintered beam, perhaps a cornerstone or two, some cellars roofed with wreckage. Otherwise only the upheaval of tortured earth, mine craters, old wire, cans and human rubbish re- pris mountain to Agas, in the Trotus like babies. They are all the happi-

land, but the silence of the desert is capturing some machine guns. explosion of the enemy's shells.

There are no bricks or beams which tillery fighting is under way. could be used in restoration. As a "The situation is unchanged at Bra-

These are in the midst of the ground which has most suffered.

hole. Nowhere now is the power of the remainder of the front the situaof preparation better exemplified. We devastated earth and the crushed houses, but also in the sadder waste of human life. This is all ground sacred to the memory of our dead; also in the scarcely defined trenches of the enemy the German corpses lie

thickly. Already the scenes of our earlier attacks are losing the clearness of their detail. The memory of this ground is short; the immediate interest of the front line is all-absorbing. During the past week our advance has not been the result of infantry assault, but of hard labor, under artillery fire, sweep of machine gun fire or the bullets of the enemy snipers. Only upon

by counter attack to check the adcultivated as the best kept kitchen retreated northwards along the Pys probably will not exceed \$100,000. and east Miramount roads our field Fields are only distinguished by the artillery discovered them with shrap- road sheds and terminals, and to teldifference of the crop or the direction nel and scattered the survivors. Other- ephones, telegraph, and light and powtinued without cessation.

Our supply of ammunition is abun- ed for a week. dant, and we fired a proportion of over plane photographs showed the destruc- Two small vessels here sank, while tiveness and accuracy of our fire. En- four others were driven ashore. In emy batteries were engaged and sev- addition a number of small craft were

eral emplacements destroyed. No more beautiful act of heroic self- went down, another is missing, with sacrifice can be mentioned than that the fate of the crew undetermined. of Pte. Camille Shoule. of a Nova Scotia Battalion. During the great advance on Courcelette of Sept. 15th he regular devil. Cynicus—Oh, few young

of the positions was himself severely wounded in the shoulder. His wounds were dressed, but he refused to be evacuated, and immediately continued his work of ministration for the remainder of the day and during the night. In the morning he was again wounded, this time through the leg but he still refused to leave. Finally. about noon, while he was actually dressing the wounds of another man. this gallant, gentle soldier was snot through the heart and killed. His general has said of him, "greater devotion to duty I have never seen."

The whole Canadian army has learned with sympathy and delight of the reinstatement of Lieut O. B. Jones to his commissioned rank. Deprived by court-martial of his commission because of an act of intemperance while on duty, Lieut. Jones immediately enlisted as a private in a wellknown Montreal Battalion. He showed not only strict devotion to duty. but conspicuous gallantry on several him he was perpetually out killing Germans. His conduct was such as to recommend him for further reward. Later he was so severely wounded that it is improbable he will be able again to serve his country as a soldier, but he is now reinstated as an officer, and he had won back his

honor. The total number of prisoners captured by the Canadian troops since

Menace Waning.

ous Point.

London cable says: The news from front where the gravest danger menaced the Roumanians, the Predeal Pass sector, the Teutons have been Germans to retire, and took 600 prisoners and 12 cannon. Another detachment attacking from Goicasa, in the Trotus area, surprised the Teuton fering from all kinds of wounds. Of The Southern States Were a map than on the ground. A few troops and took 300 prisoners and course shrapnel wounds predominate. some machine guns.

heaps of rotting white sandbags, half- tions at Tulghes and Bicaz. One of our around like babies. I have also cases choked trenches and a dreary litter of detachments, passing by way of Lam- of armless men, who have to be fed On the left is the twin city of deso- bayonet and destroyed 12 of his canlation, Orvilliers, La Boiselle, and be- non and limbers. It forced the enemy tween the two the white road runs be- to retire and captured 600 prisoners. yond and mounts to the level of Po- Another detachment, attacking from ziezes. All the way to a vista of utter Goicasa, in the Trotus area, surprised ruin and desolation. This is a desert the enemy, making 300 prisoners and

not there. Night and day the silence "In the Uzal valley we repelled is shattered by the never-ceasing fire enemy attacks. In the Oitus valley of our own guns or by the crashing fighting continues with extreme violence. Minor engagements took place Pozieres shares the fate of La Boilin the region of Vrancea. On the fronselle. No hand could trace the out- tier at Table Butzi there were light lines of a single house or garden plot. engagements. In the Bezeu valley ar-

village Pozieres has disappeared. | tocea and Predelus. At Predeal we Just beyond Pozieres and still below drove back beyond the frontier small the summit runs the line of trenches enemy units, which were advancing first occupied by the Canadians, toward Chabucepul and Taurului, We gained ground in the Bran defile. "The indications from Drago-Sla-Here is the acme of destruction. No vele is that small enemy columns

> "On the southern and southwestern front (Dobrudja and the Danube line)

The Berlin War Office reports: "At the entrance to the passes over the Roumanian frontier successful engagements are in progress. There were no events of special importance as regards the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen (in Dobrudja).

THE STORM'S TOLL.

Gulf Hurricane Killed Two, Did Great Damage.

Mobile, Ala., despatch: Southern Alabama and western Florida were recovering to-day from the hurricane which

cola to Jacksonville will be suspend-

destroyed. At Pensacola one steamer

admiration of the Canadian soldler, binding the wounded after the capture to make them think they are.

LIMBLESS, BUT THEYR'E HAPPY

Picture of Soldiers in a Canadian Hospital.

Dr. Roberts Receives an Interesting Letter.

An inside picture of the King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, at Bushy Park. Hampton Hall, Middlesex, England, is contained in a letter just received by Hamilton's Health Officer, Dr. James Roboccasions. He became a corporal, then erts, who visited the Orient as capwon his sergeant's stripes. He was tain of the medical staff, suffering awarded a D. C. M. for his reckless typhoid at Remnos and being forced courage, and again a bar for his to return home. The communication medal. On Sept. 15th, he was in the is from H. R. Casgrain, of Windsor, thick of the fighting. It was said of brother of the Hon. T. C. Casgrain, K. C., Canada's Postmaster-General. He writes:

> My Dear Bobs,-By a singular coincidence your yetter from Quebec and Berto's from France reached me by the same mail. The reception of these from you both simultaneously brought back to my mind numerous pleasant recollections of the many times we met in the flesh since we mobilized in London, 17th February, 1915, and parted company on the now famous, but ill-fated, Lemnos.

I have just received a letter from Dr. McCullough. in which he states that he has seen you on several occasions since you returned, and that your health was improving satisfactorily, all of which I am very glad to hear. I am almost well and am most comfortably situated here with a fine command. My hospital is filled to the brim. I have already patients convalescing from wounds received on the Somme as late as three weeks ago All amputation cases are first sent to Ramsgate. When their stumps are ready for artificial limbs, they are sent to me, and from here they go to Rochampton to be fitted, and afterward remain with them until they are able to use them properly, when they are sent to Canada for discharge. Patients the Roumanian front is again excel- they are well enough are sent to Epsuffering from disease, as soon as lent. In the one region on the long som, where they are whipped into shape for further service. Rheumatic cases are sent to Buxton, where your friend Guest is O. C. All convalescent and active treatment hospitals driven across the Transylvania fron- are full at present. No. 3 Stationary tier. Ground has also been gained in is still in France, at Boulogne, and the Bran defile. In the Trotus valley under canvas. It is still undecided the Roumanians forced the Austro- where they will winter, whether somewhere in France or in England.

I have at present 328 patients under my care. Many of them are suf-I also have many cases of shell-shock. To-day's Bucharest official report There are sixty amputation cases, men with legs off above and below the "On the north and northwestern knee, and three cases where both legs fronts there have been artillery ac- are gone. They have to be wheeled valley, attacked the enemy with the est bunch one could meet, notwithstanding their infirmities. Their only complaint is that they cannot get back to the firing line. They are possessed of an unconquerable spirit, which no human horror or suffering can break. Were it not for their cheerfulness and optimism I would be morose and melancholy at the sight of so much affliction, but it is the fortune of war. What does it matter who dies, or how many are crippled, if only England lives? Who cares what happens if we can effect the ruin and destruction of that plague spot beyond the Rhine, which has risen from God's

green earth, the German Empire? Your friend Kelly is still at Teplow, and Gordon with No. 3 Stationary Connolly is in the Casualty Clearing Station in France. Brown, Macaulay and Nettletown are still with the old unit. Captain (Chaplain) Frost is in Canada, where he went to get married.

Affairs are progressing at the front with all the Allies, in France especially. Since the big push began in the latter, we have regained 130 square miles of territory, redeemed fifty villages, and captured 70,000 prisoners, besides heaps of guns and mil-Roumanians are more than holding their own and beating back the Bulgars and Austrians.

I am sorry that I cannot write you more interesting and entertaining letter. The routine is becoming monotonous. Were it not that I am helping the cause, I would become homesick and return to Canada, but, by the grees of God. I will remain here until the last dog is skinned, and until the Germans are beaten to a

Give my kindest regards to all enquiring friends, receiving a large share for yourself. I am H. R. Casgrain.

No Decisive Result of the Fighting There.

Hun Effort to Separate Allies Fails.

London cable: As 'yet no decisive result has been achieved by either the Austro-Germans or the Russians in the violent fighting that has been going on for several days in Volhynia and Galicia. The Petrograd War Office says that near Kiselin and Svin- gives himself away sometimes has juski, in Volhynia, violent attacks by to take it all back.

the Teutonic allies were repulsed. while Berlin records the capture of Russian trenches on the west bank of the Stokhod and the repulse with heavy casualties of Russian attacks near Bubnow.

Germany's effort to drive a wedge between Russians and Roumanians by advancing in the Dorna Watra region is not succeeding. It is officially announced to-day that continued attacks against the Russians in that sector were repulsed. A violent snowstorm rages in the Carpathians. RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd, Oct. 19.—Thursday's War Office report reads: "North of the village of Kiselin, the

described the state of the stat ed. In the region east of the little town of Sviniusky fierce fighting continues. Here also all attacks of the enemy were repulsed.

"North of the Kuropatnika yesterday we took prisoner one officer and 35 men and captured one bomb mortar. In the region of the village of Potutork, south of Brzezay, an enemy aeroplane fell after being hit by our fire as it struck the ground. The aviators were taken prisoner.

"In the region of Dorna Watra (near the Roumanian border), stubmorn enemy attacks were repelled. "In the Carpathians a violent snowstorm is in progress."

368,863 MEN

Total Canadian Enlistment -6,000 Per Month Now.

Ottawa despatch: Recruiting in Canada is proceeding at the rate of about 6,000 a month, compared with 30,000 a year ago. In the fortnight, ended October 15, 3,160 men were enlisted, compared with 3,046 in the previous two weeks. The aggregate enlistment from the start is 368,863.

From the 1st to the 15th of October, Montreal again led in its enlist

ment . It reported 672 recr	nita
By divisions the enlistmen	te are se
follows:	w are as
Mil. Dis. Two Wks.	G'd T'1.
London 314	30.455
Toronto 447	82,827
Kingston-Ottawa 356	38.891
Montreal 672	31,951
Quebec 138	7,344
Maritime Prov 336	33,410
Manitoba-	00,110
Saskatchewan 425	74.320
British Columbia . 296	36,157
Alberta 286	33,508
Total 3,160	368,863

QUAKE AND STORM.

Shaken, Also.

Atlanta, Ga., despatch: The south was rocked by an earthquake and swept by storm a tthe same time today. While a tropical hurricane was flaying the gulf coast, earth tremors overturned chimneys and frightened sidered objectives in the usual sense many people from their homes in of that term. The capture of these Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The cities, he said, may be expected as a earthquake did little damage, but a wind that reached a velocity of 114 miles an hour lifted roofs from hous- feature of the operation. It is planned es at Penascola, Florida, and sunk a number of vessels in the harbor. One life was lost.

The earthquake was left as far battle-front. north as Louisville, Ky., and east to Augusta, Ga. Its duration was about

LOST 40,000 MEN.

Austrian Casualties Since Cadorna's Drive Opened.

their new offensive toward Trieste. It was stopped by our barrage. was estimated to-day that the Austrians have lost 40,000 in killed, wounded and port." captured since the offensive began. The War Office reports: "On Monte lions of rounds of ammunition. The tacks and counter-attacks, all preceded and supported by extremely violent bould bardments. Yest iday morning the entered violent bould bardments and doubt on the Torth of Dambins the Corbins and doubt on the Torth of Dambins the tried vainly about 100 to the tried vainl Pasubia here were almost incessant at struggle. About 100 prisoners were table east of Sailly-Saillisel. Our curtain of en, and one gun and a howitzer. Along fire broke up their unorganized efforts the remainder of the front only artil-lery actions took place. On the Carso plateau we took some prisoners and manine guns.
"Hostile aeroplanes dropped bombs on Borgo Carizia and on our lines east of Gorizia without inflicting any damage.

STORM DELAYS LAKE TRAFFIC

Cleveland, Report .- A storm that swept Lake Erie Wednesday night and this ting in and out of Chio ports. At the head of Lake Superior the wind was blowing a gale from the north-east to-day, and a number of boats loaded and ready to sail were held in port at and ready to sun ...
Euluth.

A package freight steamer is reported ashore at Outer Island.

WORK OF U-BOATS.

Washington, Report.-Despatches to the ing of the British steamer Kennett by a brought down on Oct. 15 a German submarine and the landing of the body of her captain. The steamer Damia, presumably Norwegian, also was reported sunk by a German submarine, and the Swedish steamer Norma was reported disabled south of Drogden light vessel by her propeller becoming entangled in nets stretched by the Germans to trap submarines.

The cowboy had just been served with papers in a breach of promise suit. "Well, I guess here's where I am lass-sued," remarked the cowboy.

You never can tell. The fellow who

CLOSING IN ON PERONNE

More Gains On the Semme Front by Both British and French.

AIDS ROUMANIA

Germans Prevented From Sending Men to Help Falkenhayn's Drive.

London cable: Operations on the Somme, directed toward the isolation of Peronne simultaneously with a frontal advance on Bapaume, made progress again to-day. Directly across the river from Peronne, where the French last night announced that the German first line had been stormed, there has been, according to this merning's French communique, a new advance by General Foch's men. In leavy fighting they have made further progress between La Maisonette and Biaches, on a front of about two miles. More than 350 prisoners were taken by the French.

North of the Somme a German attack on the French lines north and east of Sailly-Saillisel was repulsed, and the French are firmly consolidated in the ruins of the village, the last house of which was taken in the face of clouds of poison gas and sheets of liquid flame. The Germans fought desperately to retain a footing in this hillside village, overlooking Cambrai plain. At least a score of counter attacks were launched, but each mass of German infantry which swept forward was mowed down and the French continued their slow but methodical advance. The fighting then became hand to-hand, and practically the whole garrison was killed. Nearly 200 enemy machine guns were captured or de-

The British have slightly advanced their line at Butte de Warlencourt. Berlin, in admitting that both the French and British made gains, claims that they were not "commensurate to the losses sustained."

The Germans on the Somme front are being prevented from sending men to aid in the Austro-German attack against Roumania, according to Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations of the War Office, who to-day discussed with the American correspondents the objectives of the Anglo-French offensive.

This provides a temporary feature of the Entente objective in the west, as the Entente commanders feel that while the situation in Roumania cannot be considered a crisis, it is serious and that the best assistance the western armies can give is to prevent, as they have done thus far, the despatch of any reinforcements to Gen. von Falkenhayn.

General Maurice declared that Eapaume and Peronne cannot be conresult of the present offensive, but their fall could not be called a decisive to drive such a wedge into the Gerlines that attacks can be made in three directions against the expanded hostile

Ultimately it is hoped to carry these advances so far that a breaking point three minutes and there were two will result. The Germans, said Gen. Maurice, may shorten their lines before this happens, but such an outcome is always kept in view by the Entente staffs in planning future advances.

BRITISH REPORT. London cable: The bulletin from British neadquarters in France issued

Thursday night reads: "Rain fell heavily all morning. We Rome, Cable-Despite the inclement Butte de Wariencourt. An enemy have slightly advanced our line at weather the Italians continue to push counter-attack in that neighborhood "Elsewhere there is nothing to re-

FRENCH REPORTS.

Paris cable: Thursday's War Of-

"North of the Somme the Germans tried vainly about 5 o'clock in the doubt on the Tooth of Pasubia, but was afternoon to attack our lines corth-promptly driven out after a hand-to-hand east of Sailly-Saillisel. Our curtain of east of Sailly-Saillisel. Our curtain of progress between Biaches and La Maisonette. The total number of prisoners taken during yesterday's action ex-Our aviators destroyed an enemy kite bal-oon east of Comen." 10 are officers. Elsewhere on the front the day was calm."

The afternoon report read "North of the Somme our troops organized during the night the village of morning caused considerable delay, and Sailly-Saillisel and consolidated the in some cases freighters had trouble get- conquered positions around this place. Some German counter attacks were A number of boots were late, and the steamer Republic, due here last night, did not get in until this afternoon. Steamers had to wait outside at some fresh progress between La Maisonette

and Biaches. "In Lorraine an enemy surprise attack on our trenches near Bures. northeast of Luneville, was repulsed easily.

"Our machines yesterday, during operations south of the Somme, attacked with machine guns enemy State Department to-day report the sink- confirmed that Adjutant Dorne

COMMITTED FCR OLD CRIME.

Chatham, Ont.—Frank Macdonadi of Plidgetown, was committed for trial in the County Police Court this afternoon on a charge of murder in connection with the derailment of a Michigan Central train near Ridgetown on the night of May 31st, 1911. Henry Macdonald, a brother, will in all probability be committed on a similar charge. The committed of Macdonald was brought about mainly through evidence by his wife Norah.