

RECENT FIGHTING HAS CHANGED WHOLE ASPECT OF THE WAR

They Have Brought Eventual Victory for the Allies
Within the Region of Calculable Certainty

The London Chronicle's military correspondent writes under date of October 1: "These last five days have changed the whole aspect of the war. They have brought eventual victory within the region of absolute and calculable certainty. They have shown that mastery in the west now belongs definitely to the allies in such a degree that whenever and at whatever point the hammer stroke is now delivered it will go crashing through the serried lines of fortifications upon which the enemy has spent twelve months of anxious attention and scientific ingenuity and upon the security of which all his hopes, not of victory, but of an honorable peace, as he calls it, are entirely based. Each new stroke will bring the inevitable end nearer. After a time it will cease to be a matter of chipping deeply at the surface. Suddenly a vital spot will be touched. This may happen any day, and then will come a sudden shrinking of the German line and the abandonment of a large part, perhaps all, of

the occupied territory. Such a point for example, is the railway junction near Grand Pere, north of the Argonne, upon which the French are directing their efforts from Massiges. The moment that railway is reached the position of the Crown Prince in the Argonne woods will become threatened and the long and costly German effort to turn the Meuse heights from the rear will have been brought to nothing. The abandonment of the Argonne would mean in the long run a general German retirement along the whole line, probably to the line of the Sambre and the Meuse. Similarly, the British capture of La Bassee and Lens would be followed by a shrinkage of the whole German line before Lille. The tale of the booty, gratifying as it is, is nothing like so enheartening as the clear and unquestionable proof that not merely the clearing of France and Belgium, but the definite defeat of the enemy, is within our power. That is the lesson of the last five days' offensive."

FRENCH GAIN MORE GROUND

Everywhere in Champagne the Great
Offensive Movement Con-
tinues.

A despatch from Paris says: More ground has been gained by the French, and everywhere in Artois and in Champagne the great offensive continues.

The booty captured in the first rush of the forward movement is growing rapidly as the work of counting is completed, so that now the seriousness of the German losses is much more clearly understood than was the case immediately after the first onslaught. The number of heavy field pieces taken in Champagne alone now totals 121.

A bombardment of unusual intensity of the newly won positions in Artois has failed completely to dislodge the French troops or even to shake the security of their hold. The latest entrenchments taken in this sector, on the heights between Souchez and Vimy, are being planted with heavy batteries.

At several points the French troops have gained a footing in the second line, and some of them even went right through, but encountering German reserves, were unable to maintain their progress. According to the German account these latter troops were captured. The Germans, however, admit the loss of Hill 191, to the north of Massiges, where the French are not far from the railway triangle, the possession of which has been of the greatest advantage to the Germans, as one of the lines has been used for supplying the Argonne army.

*French Wounded in Paris.

The wounded French soldiers now in Paris say that the system of wire entanglements built by the Germans was more intricate than anything they had dreamed of. Even after the big guns had literally churned up the earth many of the stakes and entanglements remained as a serious impediment to rapid advance.

It would seem that in Champagne particularly it was the cavalry that completed the rout of the Germans from their first positions. The charge of the horsemen, say the wounded,

made a fine spectacle, and was the last thing needed to turn the Germans to flight.

Many of the men are wounded in the legs. It was the machine gun fire playing on them as they advanced that made the most wounds. A great many, too, are suffering from bayonet wounds.

Already large reinforcements for the Germans are arriving on the western front, and their presence has already had the effect of slackening somewhat the allies' offensive. But there is a possibility of the offensive breaking out on some other section of this front. In fact, the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at German headquarters announces that an attack was made east of Auberville, which he says was repulsed.

PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES NOW OVER 1,900,000

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The Prussian casualty lists Number 330 to Number 339, covering the period from September 17 to September 28, give the names of 63,468 men killed, wounded and missing, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, of Rotterdam. The Courant says that these figures increase the total Prussian casualties to 1,916,148.

How the severity of the fighting recently has increased, continues the paper, is indicated by the following figures:

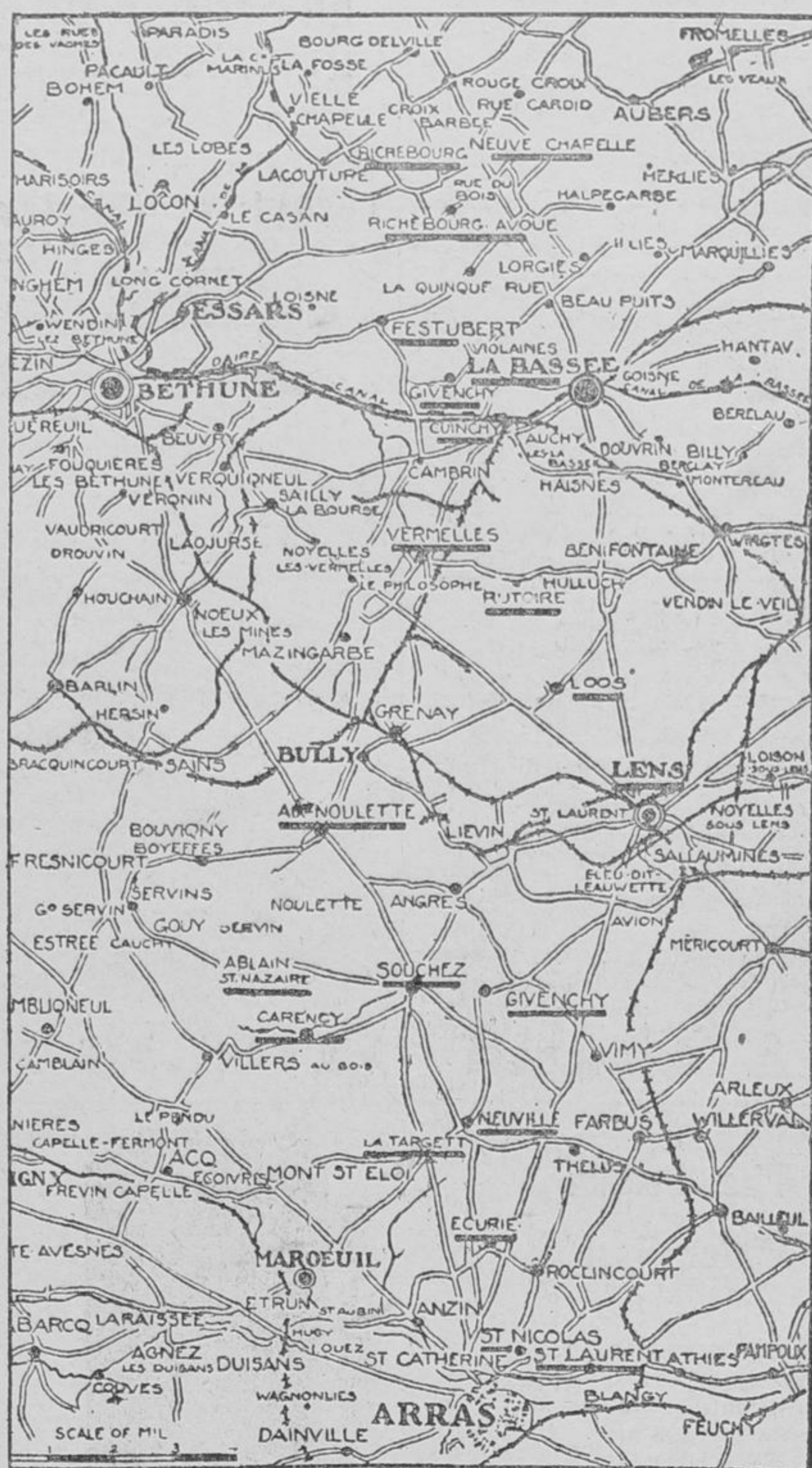
The lists from Number 300 to Number 309 announced 49,705 casualties; the lists from Number 310 to Number 319 contained 53,396 names; the lists from Number 320 to Number 329 gave 58,445 names, and the remaining lists as above.

Besides the Prussian lists, there have been published 224 Bavarian, 199 Saxon, 274 Wurttemberg, 49 naval and four lists of Prussian officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish service.

DUTCH AGAIN COMPLAIN OF ZEPPELIN VISITS

A despatch from The Hague says: The Dutch Government has made a serious protest to Germany concerning the passage of German airships over Dutch territory. Holland declares it expects Germany to take adequate measures to avoid violation of Dutch territory in the future.

SCENE OF BRITISH VICTORY



The map shows Hulluch and Loos, and Hill 70, just below Loos, where the British aided in the great victory, and Souchez, which the French recaptured.

GERMAN DEAD PILED FOUR DEEP

Capture of Loos One of the Most
Glorious Exploits of the
British Army.

A despatch from London says: A correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following despatch from British headquarters describing the fighting in the great offensive of the allies on the western front:

"The first charge made by our men from the Vermelles trenches in the grey light of morning, which carried them right through the village of Loos and to the summit of Hill 70 and beyond this, will rank as one of the most glorious exploits of the British army.

"Nothing could stop them. Two German trenches defending the village fell first; then a race across some open country and they were in the streets of Loos. Some hand-to-hand fighting with bombs and bayonets, and then out of the village to the slope of Hill 70, about half a mile to the east. The last desperate rush took them to the summit, some going even beyond until checked by a strong earthwork defence with numerous machine guns.

"The enemy's batteries had by this time begun to concentrate on the slopes of the hill, and therefore our men were ordered to dig in about a hundred yards from the summit.

"Fierce fighting continued around the hill on Sunday and Monday. The new army battalions played an important part in the attack; men who had no experience in real fighting sprang forward to the sound of the officers' whistles with a dash and gallantry which nothing could stop. Paying no heed to the terrible fire poured on them from the hidden guns, they pressed forward at a steady pace, making their way through the barbed wire entanglements, forcing the enemy's trenches and bayoneting the Germans in them.

"Germans caught hiding in cellars, from which they kept up a steady fire on the men dashing through the streets of the village, were hauled forth; machine guns firing through holes in the walls of cottages were charged and captured.

Hope may bud when it is cloudy, but it blooms only in sunshine.

The Sahara Desert has an area of about three and a half million square miles.

The war lance of the Middle Ages was about sixteen feet long. The present day lance rarely exceeds eleven feet.

DARKNESS IN LONDON IS NEARLY COMPLETE

A despatch from London says: The new regulations under which storekeepers and others must greatly reduce their illumination under pain of severe penalties became operative Friday night and brought London to the darkest stage the city has yet reached. The darkening of the street lamps following the last Zeppelin raid already had reduced the thoroughfares to a gloom which the curtaining of windows in houses and stores Friday night deepened to a shade which was the limit of safety. The insufficient screenings of the lights in saloons and small shops in certain districts drew warnings from the police which are not likely to be disobeyed in the future.

It is difficult to believe that future aerial raiders will get any guidance from the lights of London.

FRENCH HERO FAINTS IN RECEIVING MEDAL

A despatch from Paris says: The ceremony of decorating a large number of officers and soldiers assembled at the Hotel Des Invalides was marked by several incidents. Second Lieutenant Praquins, who had been badly wounded in the head, fainted in the arms of his nurses as General Cousin pinned the war cross on Praquins' breast.

Another soldier whose leg had been amputated and who was carried by comrades received the military medal, the bestowal of the medal being greeted with applause by the numerous spectators.

TURKS FLEE UP THE TIGRIS PERSUED BY BRITISH FORCES

Additional Details of the British Success Against
the Ottoman Forces in Mesopotamia

A despatch from London says: J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, gave out additional details of the British success against the Turks in Mesopotamia, in which the previous report said that the Ottoman forces were in full retreat toward Bagdad, and the British in hot pursuit.

The statement says the British cavalry entered Kut-el-Amarna, 90 miles south-east of Bagdad, on the Tigris River, last week. The town was found to be deserted and the Turks in flight toward Bagdad by road and river. Along the river gunboats and steam-

SUDDEN STROKE TO BE LAUNCHED

French Close Swiss Frontier and Re-
strict Other Communica-
tions.

A despatch from Paris says: The War Office announced that the German casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners are in excess of three army corps, 120,000 on the fifth day of the fighting on the western front. The amount of booty is enormous. Already 79 cannon have been dragged to the rear of the French lines with a mass of uncounted material, including rifles, machine guns, ammunition and supplies.

The battle continues without respite. In Artois the French troops pressed forward step by step until they had reached the dominating height known as Hill 140, and the extensive orchards to the south. This hill, the highest in the vicinity, commands a great expanse of country to the north, and once the French guns are placed on its summit the German communications for miles around will be imperilled.

In Champagne the struggle continues no less furiously. French troops are gradually making their way up the Tahure heights and are closing in along the approaches to the village itself. These heights, like the crest of Hill 140 in Artois, will afford the French guns a clear sweep towards the German communications at the rear, and will make it possible to so embarrass the German operations that a continued defence of that region will be very difficult.

East of Tahure and north of Man- sies, where the fighting was as bitter as at any other point on the entire front, the French made fresh gains in spite of the furious resistance being offered by the Germans. There is no doubt of the character of this resistance. The Germans are doing the stiffest fighting yet displayed by them in the west.

Perhaps the heaviest fighting since the offensive began is now going on, for the British are attacking the German third line of defence south of La Bassee Canal, and the Germans have brought up reinforcements against both the British and the French, and are making every effort to retrieve the lost ground. Belgium, despatches from Holland say, has been denuded of troops, while German detachments are even being removed from the eastern front to meet the greatest effort made in the west since the armies took up their present positions from Belgium to Switzerland.

The Germans are trying to divert the allies by a heavy artillery bombardment north and south of the Aisne, but, plans having been made by Gen. Joffre, the French are striking with all their forces at their command at the points selected. The report that the German Emperor has arrived at the western front is confirmed, and he has already dismissed some of his generals for allowing their lines to be pressed back to almost the breaking point.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED DURING MOSCOW RIOT

A despatch from Petrograd says: A proclamation issued by the prefect of Moscow exhorts the inhabitants of that city to avoid a repetition of the regrettable incidents of the last two days, when five persons were killed and a number slightly wounded as a result of unwarranted interference with the police.

The prefect also requests the people not to gather in crowds, saying that ruffians await opportunities to begin disorders wherever people assemble, however casually. The proclamation has had the desired effect.

It is universally admitted that the disorders began without the police in any wise being to blame, and also that there was no political design connected with them.

German Submarine Campaign Crushed

A despatch from Washington says: Great Britain has discovered and put into effective operation means of combatting the submarine, which, according to official reports to the United States Government, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between 50 and 70 German submarines. The reports declare that the British Admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German undersea cam-

aign. New methods of offence and defence that may revolutionize naval warfare have been adopted. Within the last three weeks confidential reports to various Government departments from representatives in European capitals of neutral as well as belligerent countries have confirmed the British Admiralty's view that an effective means of dealing with the submarine has been found.

GERMANS ADMIT 47 SUBMARINES SUNK

No News Has Been Received From Crews of This
Number for Some Weeks

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail learns from its correspondent in Copenhagen that a Berlin report states no news has been received in well-informed naval circles for

some weeks concerning the fate of 47 submarines and that they are therefore supposed to have been lost. The Admiralty hitherto admitted only the loss of seven submersibles.