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The Daily Mail

Maritime — Moderate winds, fine and a little warmer.

ALLIED ARMIES MAKING IMPORTANT GAINS

News From the Battle Front is of a More Encouraging Nature---Turkey and Portugal Likely to Become Involved in the Titanic Struggle

Germans Will be Allowed to Take Ostend, But They Will be Met With a Stubborn Resistance Should They Attempt to Extend Their Left Wing Through Northern France---The Exact Position of the Bulk of the Allied Armies is Being Kept Secret---A Big Clash Expected in the Near Future---Austrians Suffering Heavy Losses in an Attack Upon the Servians---British Troops Drove Back the Enemy

WAR SUMMARY

- Exact position of the Allied armies are being kept secret.
- Decisive result in long drawn out battle is soon expected.
- German fleet in the Baltic is showing activity.
- Turkey and Portugal likely to be drawn into the war.
- General Botha sends a force to deal with Colonel Maritz and the rebels under his command.
- The Czars forces reported to be in splendid fighting shape.
- Canadian Expeditionary force landed at Plymouth, England today. Previous report of landing was incorrect.
- Servians inflict heavy losses on the Austrians.
- British troops in sharp clash with enemy on the left of line.
- Belgians announce that they will keep up the fight although troops are in rags.
- Belgian troops have abandoned Ostend to the enemy

Paris, Oct. 15—The exact positions of the bulk of the allied armies are being kept strictly secret, but it is believed that the forces in France and Belgium have joined hands since the fall of Antwerp.

The German cavalry around Hazebrouck, France, which masked a movement of the infantry, had already suffered a rude check from the Allies before the battle at Ypres, because the Germans were unable to operate freely in masses, owing to the nature of the ground, where they were virtually at the mercy of the allied infantry and artillery.

Some lively street fighting occurred in Hazebrouck, on which place the Germans had made a daring raid, while at Arras the town hall was burned to the ground during a bombardment.

A portion of the line where the encounters have been the severest has suddenly changed from Roye to Lassigny, where the Germans had tried to make a breach through the Allies. The battle, however, is still progressing there, and Roye has been taken and retaken at least twelve times.

ABANDON OSTEND.

London, Oct. 14—While it is fully expected that the Germans will reach Ostend and other ports in the north-west of Belgium, if they have not done so already, they will be met with a very stubborn resistance in their attempt to extend the right wing of their main army through Pas De Calais to the French northern ports. They have, in fact, fallen back in this region in the face of the Allies' offensive.

A few days ago the German cavalry were fighting as far west as Hazebrouck and Cassel, but today, according to the French official communication, issued this afternoon, the front of this battle extends from La Bassée through Estaires to Bailul on the Belgian frontier, while across the border the Allies have occupied Ypres. This is a very distinct gain for the Allies, and shows that the German

attempt to work around their left has failed, the German right being sent back toward Lille and Courtrai, both of which places the invaders hold with strong forces.

It is here that the heavy blows, that both sides hope will bring about a decisive result in the long drawn-out battle, will be struck, and it is for this reason that the Germans will be able to make their way to Ostend, although even there some allied troops have been left to inflict what damage they can before joining the larger body further south.

The censorship has prohibited any mention of the operations to the north of Arras, which is probably responsible for the belief that the Allies have prepared what one military critic declares "a smashing blow, which the longer it is delayed, will be the more crushing in its effect."

Of the recent fighting elsewhere, the French communication simply says that the operations are proceeding normally on the left wing, as far as the Oise; that the Allies progress in the Berry-Au-Bac region is confirmed, and that on the right wing there is nothing new.

CAVALRY DIVISIONS INTACT.

For the first time, however, the French general staff takes notice of, and denies some claims put forth by the Germans. It is denied that two French cavalry divisions have been destroyed, and it is asserted, on the other hand, that the aviators with the French cavalry inflicted heavy losses on the German cavalry. It is also declared that the Germans have not come into touch with the fortress of Verdun, and that attempts to do so have failed, while in their effort to traverse the Meuse at St. Mihiel they were outflanked. German reports coming through Rome say that the real struggle is only just beginning, and that, if necessary, five million men can be called upon for compulsory service, while many volunteers are also available.

Venna makes the claim that the

Russians have evacuated Lemberg, while the Russians yesterday denied a similar report that they had given up the siege of Przemysl. It would not surprise military men if the Russians withdrew from Galicia, to concentrate all their forces for the supreme struggle, which, with the advance of the Austro-German armies into Poland, is now upon them along the Vistula River, from south of Warsaw to their southern boundary.

Nothing has come through concerning the battle on the East Prussian frontier, but the activity of the German fleet in the Baltic and Gulf of Finland may presage the arrival of German reinforcements, which it was reported some days ago were being embarked at German Baltic ports. A German squadron, the flagship of which is flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia, has been cruising in the vicinity of Aland Island, and only a day or two ago the Russian cruiser Pajlada was torpedoed by German submarines, two of which were sunk. The presence of the German ships would probably prevent the Russian warships from coming out to interfere with transports, should there be any about.

TURKEY AND PORTUGAL.

There was every indication today that Turkey and Portugal would be drawn into the war. Portugal has not declared war on Germany, as was reported earlier in the day, but a partial mobilization of her forces will be ordered tomorrow, and martial law has been declared in Portuguese Congo.

Portugal has an alliance with Great Britain, but this is purely a defensive one, and was negotiated for the protection of Portugal, and not with the idea that Portugal should ever be called upon to come to the assistance of Great Britain. However, the sympathy of that country is known to be with the Allies, and she had some small difficulties with the Germans in Africa. A short time ago a German officer, suspecting that the Portuguese were instigating unrest among the German natives of East Africa, crossed into Portuguese Nyasaland and killed a Portuguese sergeant and four natives.

The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which sought refuge in Turkish waters, when driven out of the Mediterranean by the British and French warships, may be responsible for the involvement of Turkey. Although these ships were ostensibly sold to Turkey, they are still officered and manned by Germans, and have been cruising off the Roumanian and Bulgarian coasts of the Black Sea, where the Russian Black Sea fleet has been for some days, and should the Russian warships sight the Goeben and Breslau an engagement would be possible.

General Botha, the premier of the Union of South Africa, has sent a force to deal with Colonel Maritz and the rebels under his command. According to an official telegram from the South African government, the rebellion is not so serious as was feared. It is said that the men under Maritz do not exceed five hundred, including Germans, and that, as the Dutch farmers are flocking to General Botha's standard, Maritz is not likely to receive any large acquisitions.

RUSSIANS HURL GERMANS BACK

Petrograd, Oct. 14—(Despatch to London Morning Post)—I hear that the German attack has been beaten off by the Russians in the neighborhood of Warsaw. The German line is now defined officially as reaching from the neighborhood of Warsaw, that is of course, well to the west of the capital, parallel to the course of the rivers Vistula and San to Przemysl and still further south to the Dinster.

The distance in a straight line is about 220 miles, but the real line of frontier occupied is nearly three hundred miles. It therefore is the German left which is operating west of Warsaw and has been beaten back. The commander-in-chief announces that the battle is developing throughout this enormous extent. We may therefore expect to hear all kinds of news during the next few weeks, for on a front of such extent successes and reverses alternate freely without offering much of a clue to the real progress of the conflict. In a modern battle success or defeat on a large or small scale can be appreciated only by those who are in the secret of the strategic scheme.

The Germans are now about one hundred miles inside the Russian frontier and that or more from their nearest base. The Russians have been drawn back toward their base. In fact their general scheme bears a strong resemblance to that followed by General Joffre, but the Russians have other armies posted usefully elsewhere which General Joffre is war, but never have I seen troops without.

WILL NOT ATTEMPT DEFENCE OF OSTEND

Belgian Army Was Withdrawn on Tuesday---The Fate of the City Still Hangs in the Balance---Thousands of Refugees Crowd About the Docks Looking for a Chance to Escape---Practically no Government of any Sort Remains

Ostend, Oct. 14, via London, Oct. 15—Ostend's fate hangs in the balance. The government has left; King Albert and the main military headquarters left Tuesday, and sixty thousand panic-stricken people await the action of the Germans who are known to have a large force within twenty miles of the city.

The inhabitants are fleeing as fast as ships can be provided to carry them to England; hospitals were emptied today and the docks were lined with injured soldiers. Hundreds were carried on litters, while those less severely wounded hobbled on canes and crutches, supported by Red Cross nurses, doctors, nuns and priests.

The wounded were given preference on the transports provided for the beleaguered city, while twenty-five thousand struggling people were massed upon the docks and terminals in an effort to find a place on the refugee ships.

AEROPLANES OVER DOCKS.

A German Taube flew over the harbor and struck terror to those below, many of whom had made their way to the aeroplanes in the hope that they might attempt to drop here from Antwerp, in the fear that bombs on the docks and the great glass sheds which cover the joint terminals of the railways and steamers.

The Belgian soldiers guarding the docks opened fire on the aeroplane, and continued the fusillade for ten minutes. This created still greater consternation among the thousands who had sat for three days on the cement floor of the great terminal sheds, their nerves at the breaking point. Escape is cut off from all sides by land, and thousands were still gathered miser-

ably on the docks at night, because of the danger from mines. Still the crowds remained on the piers, where they will pass another anxious night awaiting the dawn and more ships.

Even the refugees who managed to find deck space on the crowded transports, were not all relieved of the have been laboring, for the watchful terrible strains under which they Taube flew over the steamers, carefully observing their movements, as they sailed out of the harbor.

The aeroplanes did not drop bombs, however, as one of them had on previous days, when both civil and military hospitals were so narrowly missed by exploding shells that the Belgians charged that the Germans were aiming at the hospitals.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

Last night was a horrible nightmare to the residents of Ostend, and the thousands of refugees fleeing before the German invasion. Wounded soldiers were brought here by the score from Ghent. It is reported that they were engaged Monday near Ghent in a serious battle with the Germans. The Allies are said to have had a small force against a large German force, and were obliged to withdraw toward the west. Consequently there is virtually no obstacle to the German advance on Ostend.

Firing in the direction of Ghent was heard plainly in Ostend on Monday and Tuesday. The terrified refugees who were at the siege of Antwerp blanched as they listened to the bombardment, and increased the fear among the residents of Ostend by describing the horrors of the fall of the fortress.

(Continued On Page 4.)

Canadian Expeditionary Force Landed at Plymouth, England, Today

PLYMOUTH, via LONDON, OCT. 15—TO PLYMOUTH WITH ITS WONDERFUL HISTORY HAS FALLEN THE HONOR OF WELCOMING THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

AS SOON AS IT WAS KNOWN ON WEDNESDAY MORNING THAT THE TRANSPORTS WERE ARRIVING GREAT CROWDS HURRIED TO ALL PORTS OVERLOOKING PLYMOUTH SOUND, AND GREETED THE MEN SWARMING THE DECKS WITH ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERS, TO WHICH THE CANADIANS HEARTILY RESPONDED.

THE VESSELS ANCHORED OFF DAVENPORT THE BANDS ABOARD PLAYED LIVELY TUNES, AND SCUNDS OF MERRIMENT CAME ACROSS THE WATER ALL DAY LONG AS THE SUCCEEDING SHIPS CAME TO ANCHOR. THE LAST OF THE TRANSPORTS ARRIVED AT 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT, ONLY A FEW OF THE CANADIAN SOLDIERS HAVE YET BEEN LANDED.

OTTAWA, OCT. 14.—A BRIEF CABLE WAS RECEIVED TODAY BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM HON. GEORGE H. PERLEY, ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON, ANNOUNCING

THE SAFE ARRIVAL TODAY AT PLYMOUTH OF THE CANADIAN TROOPS. NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN IN THE CABLE, BUT THE FACT OF THE LANDING AT PLYMOUTH IS TAKEN HERE TO MEAN THAT THE CANADIANS WILL MARCH STRAIGHT TO THE TRAINING CAMPS AT SALISBURY PLAINS. PREVIOUS DETAILED ANNOUNCEMENTS AS TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN TROOPS AT SOUTHAMPTON WERE UNAUTHORIZED, AND AS EVENTS HAVE SHOWN DECIDEDLY IMAGINATIVE.

THE TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC HAS TAKEN PRACTICALLY TWO WEEKS, WHICH IS ABOUT THE TIME EXPECTED BY THE OFFICIALS HERE WHEN THE TRANSPORTS STARTED. THE LANDING OF 32,000 CANADIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND TAKES PLACE WITHIN TWO MONTHS FROM THE TIME THE MOBILIZATION ORDERS WENT OUT FROM OTTAWA AND UNDER ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE ORGANIZING, EQUIPPING, TRAINING AND TRANSPORTING OF SUCH A BODY SELECTED TROOPS WITHIN SO SHORT A TIME IS A FEAT OF WHICH THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT AND THE CITIZENS OF CANADA MAY WELL BE PROUD.