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RUSS TROOPS NOW DRIVING AGAINST HUNS

Counter-Offensive From Dvinsk, On the Styr in Volhynia, and in Galicia.

AUSTRIAN LOSS

Heavy Fighting Around Czartorysh Ended in Disastrous Defeat to the Enemy.

London Cable.—Having checked the German offensive along the whole eastern front except directly west of Riga, where the nature of the ground makes an advance difficult, the Russians have started a counter-offensive at three points—west of Dvinsk, on the Styr in Volhynia, and on the Stripa in Galicia.

In the fighting on the Styr it is stated that the whole area of a forest in the region of Czartorysk, into which the Teutons had succeeded in penetrating deeply, was covered with enemy dead at the conclusion of a counter-attack. Here the Russians are said to have saved a very desperate situation only "by united efforts of all grades of the forces." Eight officers and 400 men were taken prisoner out of an army corps made up, according to to-night's Austrian official statement, of mixed units of the Teutonic allies. The Austrians, on their side claim a large number of prisoners in the same fighting.

Vienna contradicts Petrograd as to the situation in the Stripa River, both sides claiming success. An Austrian counter-attack near the village of Sienikowce, recently captured by the Russians, is said in the Petrograd report to have resulted in the storming parties being driven back to their trenches. The Vienna report asserts that most of the village was regained in this action.

The Russians are advancing on the Dvinsk front, and have reached the outskirts of Illoukst, a place which has changed hands several times lately. Below Dvinsk, on the Dvina, the Germans failed in an attempt to cross the river. Further south, in the Lake Sventon region, the Germans claim to have regained some of the ground they lost a couple of days ago. This is denied by Petrograd, which says the Russian advance continues with enormous losses to the enemy.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd, Nov. 4.—The official communication issued to-day says:

"In the region of Shlok, near Raggatzem, we repulsed an offensive of the enemy, who was beginning to entrench himself west of Raggatzem. To the south of Lake Babit our detachments have made progress. Toward the southwest and south of Auchane the enemy is making stubborn resistance.

"Near Glaudan, on the Dvina below Dvinsk, the Germans unsuccessfully tried to cross the Dvina. In the region of Dvinsk we have advanced southeast as far as the outskirts of Illoukst. Near the village of Platonovka, south of Lake Sventon, the Germans repeatedly launched counter-attacks without success. We captured five officers and 531 men and four machine guns. The German losses on this sector were enormous. We continue our advance.

"In the region of Podgacie, west of Czartorysk, the enemy succeeding in penetrating deeply into the forest, where he commenced to extend himself. The situation became very desperate, but by united efforts of all grades of our forces we succeeded in saving the situation. The whole region of the fighting was covered with enemy dead. We took as prisoners eight officers and about 400 Austro-German soldiers, and captured two machine guns. The Germans replied with a tremendous artillery fire, and then launched a new attack. This also was repelled. The artillery fire has been renewed to the north of Komarow. This attack was repulsed with great enemy losses.

"The enemy has dropped two bombs on the railway station at Klevan, northwest of Rovno. The German attack southwest of Volytza, north of Novo Alexieniec, has been repulsed. The fighting continues. A counter-attack near the village of Sienikowce failed. We drove the storming parties back to their trenches. The fighting became less violent toward the evening of the 3rd.

"On the Caucasus front there have been only advance guard encounters."

TWO KILLED

Strange Second Fatality Follows First at Cornwall.

Cornwall Des.—Last night a fatal accident occurred at the St. Lawrence brewery, when Louis Chevalier lost his life. Chevalier went into the brewery some time during the evening and proceeded to the mill room. He was alone then. Shortly after 9.30 the night-watchman, while on his rounds, found the body of Chevalier lying near the electric switch, his thumbs being badly burned. Coroner Hamilton decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Chevalier was about 31 years of age. He is survived by his mother and two brothers in Montreal.

This evening as Omer Latour, who is in the bottling works at the brewery, was explaining how the accident to Chevalier happened, he also received a shock which resulted in his instantaneous death.

TO AID SOLDIERS

Broad Moratorium is Suggested in British Parliament.

London Cable.—The suggestion was made in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Alfred Mond that legislation be enacted to suspend during the war payment of rent, insurance premiums, interest on mortgages and similar fixed obligations of men who join the army. Sir Alfred, whose suggestion was received with favor, said that these charges were like millstones around the necks of many men who, except for them, would be glad to enlist.

Premier Asquith said the Government fully recognized the importance of the problem, and promised to consider the suggestion carefully.

DEATH BATTLE OF HERO SERBS

Pathetic Story Told by Eye-Witness of Their Bravery.

150 Men, On Bare Plateau, Fronting Hun Invaders.

Paris Cable.—"There, Monsieur, with that you can go and see how Serbia is going to die," exclaimed Ljouba Jovanovitch, Minister of the Interior, handing a letter of recommendation to the general staff of to Albert Londres, special correspondent of the Petit Journal.

Armed with this letter M. Landres made his way far beyond Palanka, through long lines of retreating ox wagons and endless herds of sheep ploughing through the mud of the Morava valley, without panic, escaping from the Teutons, whose voices were heard in the distance.

"At a cross road, writes M. Londres, 'a Serbian captain, who was waiting for me, said, "I was asked by Col. Torzitch, commanding our division, to take you to our last position.' We walked side by side in silence and then came out on a plateau.

"'This is our last position, Monsieur,' said the Serbian officer. 'We are on Ossietz plateau. The two others you see a hundred yards away over there are the plateaus Vaboratz and Michavolatz, which were just taken from us.'

"I saw no soldiers, and asked, 'Where is your line?'

"'There it comes,' replied the officer.

"I saw debouching from a little wood, one by one, with a dignity that brought tears to my eyes, the 150 men who, on this grand plateau, Serbia had opposed to embattled Germany.

"'On retiring from Vaporatz an hour ago,' said the captain, 'those 150 hid in the wood. Now they are coming out to face the enemy.'

"The lieutenant in command took a few steps into a corn field and shouted a command to his men. They lay down on the edge of a field without a word or a sidelong glance, and deliberately raised their rifles.

"'Look, monsieur,' exclaimed the captain. 'There are the mountains of Hungary. Behind that pass is the village of Verscatte, before which is Von Mackensen. Do you see that blue line a little further on? That is the Danube.'

"For sixteen days, with their three, five, six and ten-inch guns the Germans had been blazing away on this front. They never found on this line a larger number of men than those 150 brave fellows before our eyes, but they had not yet succeeded in preventing the Serbians from seeing the blue line of their Danube when they raised their heads.

"'Two days ago it was quite different,' my guide informed us. 'So many shells have fallen upon it that its form is completely changed. Do you see the movement below Vaboratz? Those are the advancing Germans. There are about two hundred of them. That is not many, but it is the vanguard of invasion.'

"I watched those 150 Serbians, who had not moved for half an hour, but who were gazing steadfastly at the iron curtain creeping up to them with nothing to pierce it but their rifles. No, I am wrong. They also had a proud consciousness of their heroism. They despise these Germans, who fight only from behind ramparts."

JAP. CORONATION

Island Empire is Moving En Masse to Kioto.

Tokio Cable.—Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihitoto to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikshas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feasts is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

British Forces Have Taken Two More Towns From the Germans in the Kamerun.

CRIPPLED SUB. U-8

1,349 Private Factories Making Other Than War Material Under Lloyd-George.

Two new public schols were opened in London, the Tecumseh avenue and Boyle Memorial.

Arthur Forbes, of Clinton, was run over by a train backing out of the station, and instantly killed.

The German submarine towed into Terschelling, Holland, is the U-8. She had stranded at Noordergrond.

At a meeting of managers of Knox Church, Galt, it was decided to engage J. L. Nicol, of Campbellford, Ont., as organist.

Kingston is to get a supply of electrical energy fromp Kingston Mills, by agreement with J. M. Campbell, on favorable terms.

Sir Sam Hughes has asked Sir Chas. Davidson to investigate the charges made by Mr. J. A. Westman, Conservative candidate for Regina.

The Swedish steamer Wally, bound for Finland with a cargo of rubber, has been captured by a German cruiser and taken to Memel.

The private factories controlled by the British Minister of Munitions for the making of munitions other than war material now number 1,349.

Major W. J. Brown, general staff officer 3rd divisional area, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Regiment, of Belleville.

William McFadden, Wolfe Island, is dead, aged 95. He was a resident of the island for 70 years, having come from Ireland. He lived in the same house all that time.

Ex Premier Georges Clemenceau, of France, has been elected President of the Senate Committee on the Army, in place of Charles de Freycinet, who is Vice-President of the Briand Cabinet.

Ivan Morosovity, a Serbian, of Point Anne, where local option is in force, was by Magistrate Mason, Belleville, fined $200 had costs for selling liquor without a license.

Ben Bridges, of North Bay, is the first victim of the hunting season in the north country. He was brought in from Tomiko with a bullet in his heel which had entered his hip and he is now in the hospital.

An official communication issued Thursday night in London concerning the operations in the Kamerun region of German South-west Africa says the towns of Bamenda and Banyo have been occupied by the British, whose casualties were small.

The names of the officers recommended for the Queen's University heavy battery are: Capt. L. W. Gill officer commanding; subalterns, W. L. Williams, C. R. Hageym and R. W. Elmer. The battery strength will be 200 men, of whom 70 will be drivers and the remainder gunners.

CHANGES IN THE OTTAWA STAFF

Colonel H. M. Elliott to be Master of Ordnance.

Gen. Benson Will Take Command in Nova Scotia.

Ottawa Report.—Important changes in the military headquarters staff are pending. Col. H. M. Elliot, who latterly has been in charge of the Sewell Camp, in Manitoba, will, it is stated, come to Ottawa and take the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, succeeding Brigadier-General Thomas Benson, who is slated to take command of the 6th military district in Nova Scotia. General R. W. Rutherford, the present officer commanding the 6th district, will retire.

The branch of the Master-General of the Ordnance at Ottawa is one of the most important in the department. It has jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to arms and ammunition. The Standing Small Arms Committee and the Shell Committee are in this branch. The Master-General of the Ordnance is a member of the Militia Council.

Colonel Elliott was an officer of the Royal Artillery before coming to Canada seven years ago, and is thoroughly posted in ordnance matters, holding a first class certificate in the long course of gunnery. He is an expert in garrison gunnery, was connected with the artillery here and went from here to Toronto, where he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of administration.

Colonel Elliott served with distinction in South Africa and in China.

General Benson, who will be succeeded by Colonel Elliot, is a brother of Major-General Sir F. W. Benson, and was born in St. Catharines. He graduated at the Royal Military College, and for a time was in charge of the School of Artillery at Quebec and inspector for artillery for Canada. Before his appointment as Master-General of the Ordnance he was in command of the Eastern Ontario Military division.

General Rutherford, who retires, was formerly director of artillery. He has had a long career in the militia.

BULGARS LIED

Few Civilians Died When the Allies Shelled Dedeaghatch.

Paris Cable.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Saloniki, dated last Saturday and delayed in transmission, says:

"Two inhabitants of the Bulgarian Port of Dedeaghatch, who have arrived here, declare that contrary to Bulgarian reports, the residential quarters of Dedeaghatch were not damaged by the recent bombardment by the warships of the Entente powers and that the number of civilians killed was insignificant. They estimate, however, that eight hundred soldiers in the barracks were killed or wounded.

"The Bulgarians, fearing a landing from the warships, constructed defences along the shore, but they were not sufficiently strong to withstand the guns of the fleet and the Bulgarians were quickly shelled out of them."

HUN OFFICIALS SICK OF STRIFE

Made Start On Secret Negotiations for Peace in Holland.

But They Have Totally Failed to Move Allies.

Amsterdam Cable.—Germany's secret negotiations for peace have fallen flat in Holland, even the most pro-German Dutchmen considering the terms preposterous. It is believed that the man behind the plot is Dr. Solf, German Colonial Secretary. Dr. Solf recently visited Holland, preserving great secrecy about his identity, but his presence in the country became known to the Dutch newspapers. It was officially announced in Germany that he was merely travelling to Brussels and had stopped in Holland to visit the picture galleries. Dr. Solf stayed three days at The Hague and paid visits to the Dutch Foreign Secretary and Dutch politicians who are known to be friendly to Germany. Other Germans of note were in Holland at the same time, including, it is said, Count von Radowitz, of the German Foreign Office. Before Dr. Solf left Berlin he had interviews with the Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. Those who saw him at The Hague gathered the impression that even in official circles the Germans are war sick and in a hurry to finish the conflict before Christmas.

WHY HE FIGHTS

Air Raids Call Canadian Official at John Hopkins.

Baltimore, Md., Report.—Dr. Karl H. VanNorman, who since November 13th has been first assistant superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and who was generally expected shortly to be placed in charge of the institution, has given up his position and left Baltimore for his home in Toronto, where he will join the Canadian Army Medical Corps for service at the front during the period of the war.

Dr. VanNorman had been in London his vacation, and while there he witnessed one of the Zeppelin raids over London, and it was this act of the enemy of his country that led him to offer his services.

A native of Canada, Dr. Van Norman is a graduate of the University of Toronto, who began his career as a physician in the Toronto General Hospital, and then went to be resident physician of the Sanitorium of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburg. In 1912 he came to the Johns Hopkins Hospital as chief admitting physician, and in 1914 succeeded the late Dr. Rupert Norton as first assistant superintendent.

DESERTERS

Canadian Patriotic Fund Executive Wants Them Punished.

Ottawa Report.—A resolution was passed by the executive committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund this morning recommended that the Government be requested to take more drastic action in respect to the punishment of deserters, and that the officers commanding regiments and units now being mobilized be held responsible for the accuracy of casualty returns.

This action followed a communication from the Montreal branch of the Patriotic Fund as to the way in which that fund was being drawn upon for the assistance of families where the soldier did not go to the front.

The national executive further passed a resolution advising all branches throughout Canada to refuse to render assistance to the dependents of soldiers when they should learn that these men had previously belonged to a regiment, from which they had deserted or had been dismissed for cause other than unavoidable illness.

RUSS GENERAL PUNISHED.

Mascow, Cable—The Russky Slovo states that General Grigorief, who was in command of Kovno fortress, has been court-martialed and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for surrendering the fortress to the enemy, although he had supplies of munitions and provisions sufficient to last for considerable time.

OUTER FORTS OF NISH WERE UNDER HOT FIRE

Bulgar Artillery Violently Bombarded Defences of Serbia's War Capital Wednesday.

HEROIC DEFENCE

King Peter's Forces Still Fighting Desperately—Their Army Safe, Say French Staff.

Paris Cable — Bulgarian artillery violently bombarded advanced forts of Nish, on the Nishava River, Wednesday, says a Saloniki despatch to the Matin filed yesterday. They captured Nish-Kavola, a small town two hours march northeast of Nish.

INVADERS' ADVANCE IS SLOW.

Saloniki Cable via Paris Cable—(Delayed in transmission)—French headquarters admits that Austro-German cavalry has effected a junction with the Bulgars in the Deli-Jovan region, near Negotin, but asserts the country in this district is so difficult it is doubtful whether the union of forces will serve any practical end. Negotin is on the Danube, at a point where only the river separates Roumanian territory from the frontiers of Bulgaria and Serbia.

An officer of the Serbian general staff, discussing the situation, said to-day:

"The main Austro-German effort to get in touch with the Bulgars is proceeding very slowly, and with exceedingly heavy losses, up the Morava valley, through which the Turks invaded Hungary. General Terzitch's division, composed of natives of Morava valley, is offering a desperate resistance. Four attacks were required to take Semendria, which had to be stormed with street fighting, every house being a fortress. Zabrezge cost three successive charges, which ended in hand-to-hand scruggles.

"After thirteen days the Austro-Germans arrived before Malakresna, on which they rained ten thousand shells, and stormed only after locating Serbian masked batteries, which covered it. Starting to retire, the invaders were charged by cavalry, and fed four miles before they could reorganize their shattered ranks to resume the attack on Malakresna.

"On the 19th the Austro-German advance up the Morava valley had reached only the Lubejo bridge, on the Poschavevata line. The next day the line extended as far as Azanja. Palanka fell on the 31st. The total advance in this section in four weeks was fifteen miles, scarcely a third of the distance to Paracin, where a junction with the Bulgarians must be effected by way of the Urna valley. Meanwhile the Bulgarians in this section advanced only as far as the line of the Zajecar-Negotin Railway. The Serbians' situation is serious, but we have no other intention that to fight until the last."

DESPERATE SERBIAN RESISTANCE.

Saloniki Cable via Paris Cable—(Delayed in transmission)—Serbian resistance to the Austro-German drive is of the most heroic character, according to travellers who have arrived here from the front. While the forces under Field Marshal von Mackensen number 150,000, they are supplied with such a tremendous weight of artillery, that they are able to batter the very hills into shapeless masses with shells from their 12-inch mortars, and keep up a constant cloudburst of shrapnel, under which the Serbs are forced to retire slowly, without even seeing their antagonists. The native troops, experts in mountain fighting, take advantage of every natural position of strength, however, forcing the Austro-Germans to dislodge them, and giving no ground until compelled to do so. Their spirit is courageous but desperate.

The journey from Nish to Salonika, the only practicable outlet to the sea, requires nine days. Every means of transportation must be employed over the route to Pristina and Prisrend, through Albania to Debra and Monastir. At Monastir firing can be heard, and in the sky are reflected the flashes of the guns engaged in the battle near Pirot.

French headquarters confirms the Serbian evacuation of Katchanik pass, and Pirot, and that the Bulgarian offensive south from Veles is directed against Pirot, between which points, at Tetovo, the Serbs thus far have repulsed the invaders, inflicting heavy losses.

French staff officers do not seem to regard the position of the Serbian army as critical. They declare that the retreat which is now being conducted gives the defending army greater liberty of action without imperilling it. In principle, they contend, the loss or gain of one town or another is unimportant, unless the ground involved happens to contain indispensable material resources. They maintain that the all-important thing is for the Serbs to continue their fight undismayed, while the allies are increasing their forces, extending their lines and limiting the field of Bulgarian action.

MONTENEGRIN REPORT.

Paris Cable—An official statement, issued Nov. 2 by the Montenegrin general staff, and made public by the Consul-General here, follows:

"Fighting continued actively around Vishegrad where the Montenegrins took sixty prisoners.

"The artillery duel continued on the Drina on the Coglav-Vouschido front. The Montenegrins checked the enemy at the frontier in spite of violent attacks."

BIG NEW CREDITS

London and New York Bankers Agreed On Terms.

New York, Report.—It was reported in financial circles to-day that negotiations between bankers in London and New York for the establishment of important new commercial credits in the United States practically have been closed. An announcement of the formation to reports, is expected shortly. It is understood that Sir Edward Headon, chairman of the London City & Midland Bank, had obtained from bankers in London acquiescence in the terms proposed by American bankers.

One large New York institution yesterday advanced $20,000,000 on three-month bills to a large English bank. Other English banks, it is understood, are obtaining funds in this country in a similar manner.

The form of the new credits has not been definitely settled, according to reports, but indications were that they would be arranged partly through straight bank loans and partly through acceptances on London banks.

COURT MARTIAL OF RYAN CLEAR

Sad Story of Why Canadian Colonel Was Dismissed.

Loss of Mother Broke His Heart and He Disobeyed.

One of the most tragic stories of the war is revealed in the publication in the Official London Gazette of the order dismissing from the service Lieut.-Col. R. H. Ryan, of the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Lieut.-Col. Ryan was the holder of several war medals and was formerly an officer in the United States army. He had spent nine months in the trenches, and was wounded three times. He obtained a short leave of absence to see his mother, who had journed to come from Canada determined to see her only son before he was wounded again, since she believed that a fourth wound would prove fatal.

The mother sailed from New York, and the Lieut.-Colonel left the trenches in France and came to England to greet her. He prepared a royal welcome for his mother, whom he worshipped, and reserved apartments for her at the Savoy. The mother died aboard the steamer a day before it reached Liverpool and Lieut.-Col. Dyan, who met the vessel at Liverpool, received her body.

After he had made arrangements for the burial of the body, Ryan, already a nervous wreck as a result of his harrowing expediences in the trenches, was completely demoralized by the new tragedy in his life. He came to London unmindful of everything and disregarded the order for his return to the front. The sequel came in the Gazette's announcement that he had been dismissed by court martial.

GAINS CLAIMED BY THE GERMANS

Berlin Cable—(via wireless to Sayville)—Recapture of a trench northeast of LeMesnil, in the Champagne district, which the French had held since Oct. 24, was officially announced by German army headquarters to-day. A counter-attack by the French against positions captured by the Germans to the north of Massiges failed, with heavy losses to the attacking forces.

Advances all along the line by the Teutonic forces invading Serbia are announced. The capture of 2,700 Serbians is reported.

The Russians are still on the offensive in the region southwest of Dvinsk, but their attacks against the German lines have been futile and they have suffered heavy losses.

NEW BATTALIONS

Offers Are Coming in From All Over the Dominion.

Ottawa Report.—Canadian members of Parliament are coming to the fore in the raising under the new recruiting system recently established by the Minister of Militia, of new units for overseas serice. A number of new offers of this kind has recently been received.

Mr. Donald Sutherland, M.P., has promised to take charge of the organization of a new regiment which is to be raised in Oxford County, Ontario. A full battalion has been assured from Perth County, Ontario, by Mr. H. B. Morphy, M. P., of Stratford. Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, has informed the Minister of Militia of his intention to raise a company in the town of Sudbury. Through Mr. F. R. Lalor, M.P., Col. Baxter, of the 37th Regiment, of Haldimand, Ontario, has offered a battalion from that county.

St. Catharines district has undertaken to raise half of the new Welland battalion. A second battalion is to be enlisted by the Irish Fusiliers, of Vancouver. A complete army service corps is to be raised by W. H. Laird, of Regina. It will be fully trained. The 48th Regiment of British Columbia has chosen to go as a pioneer corps.

MONEY ORDERS LIMITED.

London, Cable—The Money Order Department of the Postoffice has issued a circular advising the public that hereafter no individual or firm will be permitted to send more than £100 ($500) weekly to any one person or firm in the United States.

The circular says that many persons and firms have been despatching several thousand pounds weekly to the United States in the form of postal money orders.