BRTIISH MAKE HEAVY GAINS NEAR HULLUCK

Main Trench of Great Hohenzollern Redoubt Taken, Also Others.

Sir John French Announces Use of Smoke and Gas on Huns.

London Cable—The British forces in Northern France launched a new and vigorous offensive to-day, which, according to Sir John French's report, received here to-night, was crowned with considerable success. They took the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, a strategically important hill southwest of Hulluch, which once before figured as one of the chief objectives in a battle that lasted several days and after being captured by the British was wrested from them by the Germans. The Teutons still hold two communication trenches between the redoubt and the quarries.

On several other parts of the Hulluch-Hohenzollern-Loos line was the new British drive successful. The British Commander-in-Chief reports the capture of trenches behind the Vermelles-Hulluch road, and others around the quarries which abound in that region.

Sir John French reports for the first time that a British attack was made "under cover of gas," which proves that he has fololwed the German example of employing asphyxiating fumes in storming positions. The path for the infantry advance was blazed by the British heavy guns. Southwest of Hulluch a thousand yards of a trench were gained, but had to be given up under the rain of the big German shells.

THE OFFICIAL STORY.

The British official statement issued to-night, telling of the latest offensive by the British troops between La Bassee and Arras, reads as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment, we attacked the enemy's trenches under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas from a point about 600 yards southwest of Hulluch to the Hohenzollern redoubt. We gained about 1,000 yards of trenches just south and west of Hulluch, but were unable to maintain our positions there owing to the enemy's shell fire.

"Southwest of St. Elie we captured and held the enemy's trench behind the Vermelles-Hulluch road and the southwestern edge of the quarries, both inclusive. We also captured a trench on the northwest face of the forest. We captured the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but the enemy is still in two communicating trenches between the redoubt and the quarries."

LYING BERLIN STORIES.

The Berlin official statements have become as untruthful as those of the Turks. To-day's official statement announced that 'the British began an attack behind clouds of smoke and gas over almost the entire front between Ypres and Loos. This attack failed completely."

This official report is absolutely untrue. In this connection the British Press Bureau issued the following:

"With regard to the statement in the German communication of Oct. 14 that we attacked over almost the whole front between Ypres and Loos, no attacks whatever were made other than these described in an earlier message."

British monitors have again been bombarding the German positions along the Belgian coast.

There has been a particularly violent artillery engagement in the Artois district, northwest of Hill No. 140, in which both sides took part, according to the statement given out this afternoon by the French War Office. There has been also active trench fighting in the vicinity of Lihons. In the Champagne district the Germans have been throwing asphyiating bombs on the French rear lines. A German attack to the west of Tahure has been repulsed by the French fire. In the Lorraine district the cannonading between the antagonists has been almost continuous.

A Zeppelin flew over Chateau Thierry (on the right bank of the Marne) last night and dropped five bombs, all of which fell outside the town. No one was injured and there was no property damage. The airship then turned back to its own lines.

GUN BARRELS RED HOT.

Regarding the recent fighting in the Artois region in France, the war correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says:

"The exertions of the French were particularly directed toward conquering the town of Lens. The attack on Monday forenoon upon this objective was preceded by artillery fire of unparalleled fury. The enemy, with desperate impetuosity, charged, especially against a salient height between Vimy and Souchez, south of Givenchy-en-Gobelle, the possession of which was to secure them command of the plain of Lens."

The correspondent claims that the attacks were a failure, and he declares that the Germans fought with almost superhuman bravery.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that the artillery battle was so furious that the glowing hot gun barrels could only be served through thick, protecting gloves.

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"Artillery duels have occurred in Artois, in the valley of the Souchez and the Givenchy woods. There has been cannonading on both sides, also on the Aisne front in the environs of Rheims and in Champagne near Auberive and the Navarin farm. Quite violent engagements with bombs and torpedoes have taken place on the heights of the Meuse, in the sectors of Calonne and Troyon. In Lorraine the enemy directed against our positions in the region of Reillon a bombardment, to which we replied effectively.

"A squadron of twenty aeroplanes to-day bombarded the station at Bazancourt, behind the Champagne front. One of our aeroplanes struck down a German captive balloon, which dropped to the south of Monthois. An enemy aeroplane was brought down by one of our machines to the north of the Aisne. It fell within the German lines to the north of Bucey-le-Long."

The Belgian official communication reads: "Quiet prevails on our front."

GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Cable.——The official announcement regarding operations on the western front follows:

"While enemy monitors were shelling the coast near Westende (Belgium) and the artillery of the enemy was shelling our positions to the north of Ypres without success, the British began an attack behind clouds of smoke and gas over almost the entire front between Ypres and Loos. This attack failed completely. At several places the smoke clouds floated into the trenches of the enemy. Only at some small points to the northeast and east of Vermelles were the British able to obtain a footing in our first line of trenches. They have since been driven out, for the most part, with hand grenades.

Five attacks of the enemy, made without the use of smoke clouds, but with strong forces, against the positions west of Hulluch, were repulsed with severe losses to the attackers. South of Angres two machine guns were taken from the enemy in a counter-attack. After the evacuation of the position known as Kleinen Ncger, which the French had retained on the heights east of Souchez, 400 prisoners remained in our hands.

"In the Champagne the French continued their attack on both sides of Tahure, with the most extreme bitterness. Five attacks to the south and two attacks to the north of the Tahure-Souain road broke down with a severe loss to the attackers. Attempts at night attacks were quelled at the very outset by our artillery fire. On Combres height a trench of the enemy 120 metres long was blown up by a mine.

"In the Vosges the French attempted to recapture the positions which they lost on the Schratzmannele. Their attack broke down in front of our entanglements."

75,000 MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Canada Has That Number at Front and in England,

With 58,000 Men in Dominion Being Trained.

Ottawa Report—The total number of men on active service enlisted in Canada since the outbreak of the war was at the end of September 160,698. By the present time this number is probably up to 164,000, which would mean the enlistment of the full number so far authorized for the Canadian expeditionary forces.

In the total above given 12,831 are classed as being on service in Canada as guards, etc., while the permanent force in Canada is estimated at 2,574. Eliminating these, as being employed practically for home defence in Canada, there are left about 150,000 men for expeditionary purposes. There have been already sent overseas approximately 85,000 men, while in the West Indies there are now another 1,000 at Bermuda and at St. Lucia. The number of troops now in training in Canada and available either for a third Canadian division at the front or for reinforcement purposes, totals approximately 58,000.

The figures given are based on telegrams from the several officers commanding the various divisions and districts and the Camp Commandant at Valcartier, as sent to the Militia Department on September 30. Up to the present, therefore, Canada has enlisted just about 2 per cent. of the total population for active service. It is believed that another 50,000 can easily be raised as soon as the War Office intimates the need of any Provision has been made for providing the men with rifles, uniforms and other equipment.

In detail the number of men in training in Canada on September 30 included: 4,426 of all ranks at the London camp, 12,634 at the Niagara camp, 3,246 at Barriefield, 1,814 at Ottawa, 872 at Montreal, 6,365 at Valcartier, 2,985 in the Maritime Provinces, 7,148 at Camp Hughes (Sewell, Man.), 1,116 at Port Arthur, 747 at Brandon, 801 at Winnipeg, 337 at Saskatoon, 112 at Prince Albert, 4,480 at Vernon Camp, 1,979 at Vancouver and Victoria, 6,646 at Calgary and 1,586 en route overseas. The first contingent and reinforcements total 36,195, and the second contingent and reinforcements, 49,495.

The total number of troops in camp in Canada at the end of the month is given as 50,639, while the total number of trops in cities or other training centres was 7,395. The figures given above for the first and second contingents include, of course, the 12,000 odd men whose names have appeared in the casualty lists as wounded, dead or prisoners. Of these about 2,500 are in the dead or missing list. About one-third of the remainder have already returned to the firing line.

Canada has at the front and in England, therefore, at the present time, about 75,000 men in active service, with 58,000 men in training in Canada and ready to be called upon.

TO RAISE FUND OF $7,500,000

Patriotic Campaign in Canada in November for That Sum.

Ontario Requires Total of About $2,400,000.

Ottawa Despatch—A Campagn for $7,500,000 is to be instituted by the Canadian Patriotic Fund on November 1st, it was announced by Sir Herbert Ames here to-day. During the year ending Sept. 1st the Patriotic Fund succeeded in raising $5,350,000. Some 20,000 families are now being assisted by the fund, and by next year it is anticipated this number will be increased to 25,000. As a result of the greater number of calls now beng made the expenditure is now exceeding the revenue.

Figures were issued to-day showing the per capita and total contributions of the different provinces. The average was 70 cents per head, while Manitoba contributed $1.42 per capita. The lowest rate was in the Maritime Provinces, which contributed 36 cents per capita, Quebec was above the average with 80 cents, while Ontario was below with 63 cents per head.

REQUIREMENTS FROM PROVINCES

The amounts raised by provinces were as follows: Quebec, $1,675,000; Ontario, $1,750,000; Maritime Provinces, $325,000; Manitoba, $750,000; Saskatchewan, $240,000; Alberta, $228,000; British Columbia, $370,000. The estimated requirements for the year, commencing Sept. 1st, based on enlistment by Provinces, are as follows: Quebec, $1,250,000; Ontario, $2,400,000; Maritime Provinces, $550,000; Manitoba, $1,000,000; Saskatchewan, $600,000; Alberta, $1,000,000; British Columbia, $650,000. Head office, etc., $50,000. The total is $7,500,000.

The figures show that Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces need less than $1 per capita on a basis of enlistment, while Alberta, which has per population enlisted more soldiers than any other province, will require about $2 per head. However, each province will not be called upon to raise its own needs, although such a plan hah been advocated, but the funds will be pooled.

Some Ontario counties have done well. Halton County raised $25,000 by special tax, and with it met the demands of all soldiers' families within its limits for the period of a year, while in addition $37,000 was raised for the Patriotic Fund. The German-Canadian County of Waterloo has contributed no less than $120,000 to date, the best showing of any county. Other counties promise to do as well, and it is not expected there will be great difficuty in raising even the large sum of $7,500,000 required through the response of Canadians to the patriotic appeal to be made to them.

TO AID BELGUIM

German Army Head in Agreement With U. S. Relief Board.

The Hague Cable—The chief of the German army staff in the East and West Flanders zone of operations announces that an arrangement for the provisioning of about two million Belgian civilians in that district has been concluded with Herbert C. Hoover, Oscar T. Crosby and Julius A. Van Hee, Vice-Consul at Ghent, representing the American Relief Commission.

The German authorities have requisitioned at fixed prices the cereal and root crops over a stated allowance for the family and animals of each grower. The whole of these crops, except oats and rye, will be handed over to the commission for distribution. In the place of oats and rye the Germans will furnish the commission with wheat. In exchange, the commission undertakes to import wheat sufficient to make up the deficit, together with the usual ration of bacon, lard, rice and fodder.

It is reported that an arrangement of the same co-operative character has been effected between the German general staff and the commission, providing for taking over of the crops of 2,500,000 French civilians in the occupied portion of France. The commission is now importing into these districts about $10,000,000 worth of wheat monthly. Half of this comes from the United States and the remainder from Argentina, India, and other places.

LACHINE GOES "DRY."

Montreal, Report.—Lachine goes "dry" for two years, the Canada Temperance Act having been practically carried in the past three days' voting, although according to the laws of Quebec, the poll may be kept open several successive days if a vote is cast every half-hour during the hours of polling. The vote up to the close of the poll to-day was: For prohibition, 953; against, 581; majority for prohibition, 372. The poll is expected to close to-morrow morning, as the carrying of the Act is a foregoing conclusion.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Henry Ford, Peace Advocate, Contributes $10,000 to the Canadian Red Cross Fund.

ELECTROCUTED

Four British Steamers, Out of 1,500 Sailings, Torpedoed in One Week.

Mr. John Pugsley, a prominent Toronto man, is dead.

Simcoe county people propose to raise a county battalion.

Capt. Tebo, of Port Huron, known all over the lakes, is dead in Chicago.

Ontario Liberals will hold their annaul conference on Friday, November 26.

Col. E. W. Wilson, O. C., 4th Division, Montreal, has been promoted to a brigadier-generalship.

The manager of the Canadian Ford plant has received a cheque for $10,000 for the Canadian Red Cross Fund from Henry Ford.

William Spencer, a lineman at Niagara Falls electric light plant, was instantly killed by his foot touching a wire carrying 2,200 volts.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier called on Premier Borden at his office to reciprocate the kindly courtesy of Sir Robert during his recent illness.

Col. W. A. Logie Camp Commandant at Niagara, wrote the Ontario License Board urging suppression of the sale of liquor in bottles to soldiers.

Ottawa hotelmen, on hearing of the 8 o'clock bar-closing order took down the signs announcing that they would serve nothing stronger than beer to soldiers.

The present total enrolment in the faculty of education at Queen's University is 135. The total enrolment for last year (the largest up till that time) was 103.

A. E. Hammond, British reservist, recently returned home suffering from a wound received on the firing line committed suicide by shooting at Prince Albert, Sask.

The death occurred at his home at 140 Alfred street, of Thos. Woodyatt, aged 70 years, one of the most prominent residents of Brantford. Deceased held the office of police magistrate for 17 years.

The Cambridge Review says that 10,250 Cambridge University men have enlisted since the outbreak of the war, among whom one in seven already are numbered among the killed, wounded and missing.

The body of Kenneth Hathaway, of the Long Point life-saving crew, whose skiff was picked up off Port Dover a fortnight ago, was discovered by fishermen of Erie, Pa., identified, and brought home for interment at St. William's.

Kingston bars, which have been closing at 7 p.m. for the past two months, will come under the new order issued by the Ontario License Commission. Kingston bars will, therefore have an extra hour for dispensing drinks.

During the week ending October 13 four British steamers, of a total of 15,464 tons, were sunk, out of fifteen hundred of more than 300 tons each which entered or departed from British ports. Only two fishing vessels have been sunk during the past month.

At a meeting of citizens it was decided that Sarnia would make a contribution to the British Red Cross of at least $10,000. This will be secured by collectors, who will on the 21st of the month make a house-to-house canvass of the city.

HYDRO RATE CUT

Sir Adam Beck Foreshadows a Reduction.

Toronto Despatch—Further reductions in the price of power to consumers throughout Hydro-Electric areas in Ontario are due at the beginning of the year. The reports of the municipalities for the first half of the present year are now under review by the Provincial Commission, and, while definite action has not been taken, it is understood that Sir Adam Beck and his colleagues are satisfied that the piling up of profits by municipal systems will warrant the commission in recommending reductions.

"At such times as these it is important that the people should have power as cheaply as it can be supplied to them," stated Sir Adam yesterday. "We have not received the nine months' reports of the municipaliites yet, but the six months' reports, which include three winter and three summer months, give us a fair basis to work upon. I think it can safely be assumed that there will be reductions."

When asked whether probable reductions would be largely in the towns and rural municipalities rather than in the cities, Sir Adam asked why the people who used the bulk of the power should not benefit.

BODY FOUND IN BUSH.

Timmins, Ont., Report.—In the bush close to the border line of Timmins townsite the remains of a man were found this evening, believed to be T. F. Cheyney, missing since Monday, August 30 last. Practically all the flesh had gone from the remains and part of the clothing was missing. A revolver was found about thirty feet from the body, but the strong belief of the police is that the case is not one of suicide.

No money was found on the clothes, although he was known to have had money with him when last seen. Present appearances indicate that a struggle may have taken place and the revolver dropped afterwards.

TO SHIP CROPS

Dominion Government in Communication With Admiralty.

Ottawa Report.——The Dominion Government is in communication with the British Admiralty on the ocean transport situation with regard particularly to the crop movement.

The question was taken up some time ago in a conference with a delegation of representative shippers, and the chief difficulty which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee and the proposals now being taken up by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a supply of ships and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

LONDON ASKS FOR REPRISALS

Mass Meeting Wants Air Raids On German Cities.

Influential Persons Demand Vigorous Retaliation.

London Cable.—The policy of replying to German air raids by "bombarding his sleeping towns as he bombs ours received an enthusiastic endorsement at a mass meeting held to-day in the great hall of the Cannon Street Hotel, in the financial district of London.

Lord Willoughby de Broke and William Joynson-Hicks, Member of Parliament, were the principal speakers at the meeting.

"We have come here," said Lord Willoughby de Broke, "to urge upon the Government that they must take steps to stop the kind of thing that happened last night, when 55 people were killed and 114 injured by Zeppelin raiders. The only way to do is to treat them as they us. Otherwise they will continue in their policy while we sit still and suffer and become the laughing-stock of Europe."

Mr. Joynson-Hicks made a demand for reprisals, which was couched in more lurid language.

"Let the Kaiser be made to realize what it means for his own people to be subjected as we have been subjected to cold-bloded butchery in the dead of night, and there will be a demand from one end of Germany to the other to stop the butchery in England in order that they themselves may be safe," he said. "We must be prepared to send two hundred machines at the very least, circling over Cologne, Coburg and other German towns, in order that the Germans may be made to realize the destruction they wrought last night and on other nights in our midst."

The resolutions passed at the meeting call upon the Government to adopt a systematic policy of reprisal, "as the only effective method of putting a stop to Zeppelin raids on London and other towns."

DUTCH SHELL ZEP. RAIDERS

Rotterdam Cable, via London——Four Zeppelins, believed to have participated in the raid over the London area on Wednesday night, were sighted, homeward bound, over various parts of Holland early yesterday morning. In most cases they were fired on by Dutch sentinels, in accordance with the recent orders, but apparently were uninjured. At Nispen 100 shots were fired at one airship before it disappeared toward the German frontier.

One of the airships bore the number L Z-77.

TURK CLAIMS

Official Report, as Usual is All Aglow With Victory.

Constantinople Cable, via London Cable.——An official statement issued to-night at the Turkish War Office was as follows:

"Near Anafarta we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy by the use of bombs. Our fire damaged an enemy aeroplane which fell east of Tuzlagoel and finally was destroyed by our artillery.

"Our artillery destroyed an enemy machine gun position near Ari Burnu.

"Our observation detachments near Seddul Bahr inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's right wing after a surprise attack with hand grenades Tuesday night. A mine exploded before his left wing destroyed a considerable part of the enemy's trenches.

"Enemy torpedo boats and coast batteries vainly bombarded our artillery. Near Seddul Bahr our artillery forced torpedo boats, which were bombarding our left wing, to leave the Narrows."

BISONS ROUTED GERMANS.

Petrograd, Cable.—An extraordinary story reaches here of an encounter between a German company and a herd of bison near Bieloviezh. The bison and the soldiers met accidentally and regarded each other with mutual curiosity until a chance shot fired by one of the men roused the fury of the animals. They charged the soldiers, goring and trampling all in their path.

Only twenty of the soldiers escaped by flight, according to the story. On the side of the bison there were eight casualities.

LATE FIGURES OF AIR RAID

56 Killed in Zeppelin Attack On London Recently.

Demand for Reprisals Becomes More Insistent.

London Cable—Fifty-six persons were killed and 114 injured in the Zeppelin raid over London last night. Fifteen of the 56 persons killed and 13 of the 114 wounded were military casualties, according to an announcement made later by the Official Press Bureau. The text of the announcement follows:

"The Press Bureau of the War Office announces that a fleet of hostile airships visited the eastern counties and a portion of the London area last night and dropped bombs.

"Anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery, attached to the central force, were in action, and an airship was seen to heel over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude. Five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went up, but owing to atmospheric conditions only one aeroplane succeeded in locating an airship. This aeroplane, however, was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog.

"Some houses were damaged and several fires were started, but no serious damage was caused to military material. All fires were soon got under control by the fire brigade. The following military casualties, in addition to the one announced last night, have been reported: Fourteen killed and thirteen wounded.

"The Home Office announces the following casualties other than the military casualties reported above:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	T'l.
Killed	27	9	5	41
Injured	64	30	7	101
	91	39	12	142

"Of these casualties, 32 killed and 95 injured were in the London area, and these figures include those announced last night."

The Globe, which has been conducting a campaign advocating reprisals for Zeppelin attacks, says today: "The public knows now that the Zeppelin, choosing its own time and circumstances for attack, is practically immune against the ordinary weapons of aerial warfare. The only way to hit the enemy is to strike at him as he strikes at us—to bomb his sleeping towns."

GERMAN OFFICIAL VERSION.

Berlin Cable says—(By wireless to Sayville.)—An official report given out to-day by the German Admiralty regarding the Zeppelin raid on London says that, in addition to dropping bombs on the English capital, the waterworks at Hampton and the town of Woolwich, where there is a great arsenal, were heavily bombarded. Great fires are reported to have followed the explosion of the Zeppelin bombs. The text of the Admiralty's statement follows:

"German airships during the night of Oct. 13-14 attacked the city of London, and nearby important establishments, as well as the batteries of Ipswich. Several attacks were made, especially on the city of London.

"The docks of London, the waterworks at Hampton, near London, and Woolwich also were heavily bombarded with incendiary bombs. At all the places attacked important explosions and great fires were observed.

"All the airships returned safely, although they were vigorously attacked on passing over the English coast."

BULGARS FLOP

Result of Careful German Exploitation of Russ Reverse.

Paris Cable.—That the Russians retreat, skillfully exploited by German agents, was the immediate cause of turning against the Allies the sentiment of the Bulgarian people, who are intensely practical, was the assertion made by A. De Panafieu, French Minister at Sofia, to the correspondent of the Journal at Piraeus.

"The event coincided," he said, "with the visit of the Duke of Mecklenburg, who found a ready tool in King Ferdinand, a blind believer in Germany's victory. The Champagne success came too late to restore the balance. The Bulgarian people understood nothing of the diplomatic calculations. They see only Macedonia to be conquered. Certainly, if the Russian flag appeared at Varna or Burgas, it might rouse memories in their inmost souls, but interest comes before sentiment.

"Russia, the great motherland, will henceforth be far away to the Bulgarian peasant. Mobilization was a sad and dreary proceeding, without songs or cheers, vastly different from the heroic frenzy of October, 1912. Hundreds of German officers are acting as instructors of the Bulgarian armies, but they do not wear German uniforms, although a few Austrian uniforms are seen. Germans in Bulgarian uniforms organized the defences of Dedeaghatch and the Black Sea ports, and fixed batteries and anti-aircraft guns at Sofia.

"It would be premature to express an opinion about the possibility of a revolution for at least a month. The Bulgarian people are embarking upon a risky adventure without joy, but it is beyond question, if they find out they have been deceived, they will seek to punish the guilty. The rupture of diplomatic relations stupified the Bulgarians. Even when we went to get our passports, no one in Sofia believed we were going. We were treated with the greatest cordiality, and our journey to Dedeaghatch was without incident."