

NINE VILLAGES TAKEN BY SERBS IN A FEW HOURS

Heavy Gains Over German-Bulgars in Macedonia Continue.

SARRAIL TO STRIKE

Main Saloniki Army Believed About to Launch a Big Drive.

London, Cable.—Nine towns and villages on the Macedonian front have fallen within the last 24 hours to the Franco-Serbian forces, who have advanced to within four miles of Monastir. The important town of Kenall, where the Bulgarian German forces had established their principal line of original defence, is now in the possession of the Serbs. On both banks of the Cerna River, the pursuit of the enemy was alike successful.

Supported by fresh troops, the Bulgars yesterday made a strong stand on the line of Iven-Yarashok, on the Cerna's left bank, which had long since been fortified. After determined fighting the Serbians succeeded in breaking seriously into this line at several points. The villages of Chetel, Baldentel, Negochani and Yarashok Monastery were wrested from the enemy.

On the right bank of the Cerna the Bulgars were compelled to abandon their principal line of organized defence and retire in the direction of Monastir. They were driven from the villages of Bukri, Gorn-Jegri, Sredno-Jegri and Don-Jegri, as well as from the town of Kenall. Five hundred Bulgarians and Germans were taken prisoner and several machine guns and other war material was captured.

MAIN ARMY PREPARING.

On the eastern end of the Macedonian line British troops have again assumed the offensive, defeating the Bulgarians in the region of the River Struma and capturing the village of Karakaska. The activity of patrols in this district leads to the belief that the main Saloniki army is about ready to launch a drive up the Varda and Struma.

Telegraphing from the headquarters of the French army at Saloniki under date of Nov. 15, the correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company says:

"Yesterday the French, Russian and Italian forces operating to the west of the River Cerna, attacked the enemy's lines during a rainstorm. Despite strenuous opposition, the French captured the whole system of defence around Kenall, which also fell into French hands."

"Fighting at some places was very desperate, the men being up to their necks in water and mud."

"During the night the enemy counter-attacked, recovering a portion of the trenches, but early this morning he abandoned the whole of his front line, retiring upon the Bistrica River."

FOUR MILES FROM MONASTIR.

The French War Office reports on Macedonian operations:

"On the Struma front British forces have captured, after a brilliant engagement, the village of Karakaska, on the eastern side of Lake Tahnioe. The Bulgarians are withdrawing on the left bank of the brook of Nihor."

On the Cerna front, in spite of rain and snow, our offensive has continued victoriously in the bend of the river. Here the fighting was of extreme severity. The violent counter-attacks of the German-Bulgarian troops, delivered during the night of November 14-15, did not succeed at any point in penetrating our advance, and they resulted in very heavy losses for the enemy. Four hundred German prisoners are now in our hands.

"Franco-Serbian troops continuing their success to the north of Tepavst, have made progress in the direction of Yarashok."

"To the west of the Cerna the enemy, under the influence of our artillery fire and the energetic pressure exerted upon them by our infantry, abandoned last night their principal positions which they have been fortifying for a period of two months."

"Franco-Russian forces, pursuing the enemy in the plain to the north of Kenall, have reached the right bank of the River Viro, six kilometers (four miles) to the south of Monastir. We have occupied the villages of Jabvano, Porofin and Velushina (near the Viro, south of Monastir)."

Berlin and Sofia official reports both admit withdrawals.

EVERY MALE HUN

Must Aid in Carrying On War to the End.

Berlin, Cable.—The Bundesrath discussed today the Government bill for organizing a so-called "home army," that is, enlistment in the Government service of such persons as are unemployed or are doing work which can readily be dispensed with during the war. The plan contemplates the utilization of the entire available population for the purpose of fighting war to a successful issue, with out disturbing the work in any necessary industry.

It is contemplated in the first instance to ask for volunteers for the home army, and not to resort to compulsory steps at present, although this may be done later in the case of persons who are unable to show that they are engaged in some useful occupation.

In order to obtain a trustworthy basis for the home army the Government has ordered a census of the entire home population on Dec. 1, with questions. From the list the organizers of the new compulsory army will be able to select persons available as workers.

\$250,000,000 Raised in British Empire for War Charities.

London, Cable.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Estimates completed for the first two years of the war show that the enormous sum of \$250,000,000 has been raised in the British Empire for charities growing out of the world conflict.

Of this amount more than \$100,000,000 has been contributed for the relief of distress and the re-establishment of men returning to civil life. The Prince of Wales Fund is perhaps the greatest of the public charities dealing with distress. About \$60,000,000, however, has been raised in factories, banks, offices, and various business establishments through weekly contributions for the assistance of families and dependents of employees who have gone to the front. Part of such funds is, of course, being reserved for relief work after the war.

For sick and wounded soldiers and sailors the contributions are estimated at \$30,000,000, most of which has been raised and administered by the British Red Cross. Another \$30,000,000 has been spent for soldiers' "comforts," such as tobacco, mufflers, pipes, socks, mittens, gloves, sweaters, safety razors, insect powder, needles and thread, writing materials, chocolates and sweets.

It is estimated that fully \$50,000,000, contributed in the Empire, has gone for relief work among the Allies. The largest amount going to Belgium. Relief among the Belgian refugees in Great Britain also has called for large expenditures.

STRICTLY OBEY LAWS OF WAR

Stiff Claim by German Under-Secretary.

Blame, of Course, is All With Britain.

New York Report.—The New York Times this morning publishes the following despatch from a staff correspondent:

Berlin, Cable.—(Via Sayville)—Five weeks ago Secretary von Jagow told me unequivocally, in a private conversation, that "no new orders have been issued to submarine commanders," answering my explicit question whether Germany was keeping and purposed further to keep faith with America on the submarine pledges.

"To-day I have been able to obtain from Under-Secretary of States Zimmermann a further statement, in which he says:

"The German naval forces are not sinking neutral merchant ships per se. They are sinking as a defensive measure ammunition transports, and other contraband shipments to our enemies, that are calculated to lengthen the war. It is not strictly correct, therefore, to speak of 'submarine warfare' in this connection. We are conducting cruiser warfare, waged by means of submarines, acting in punctilious compliance with the rules of international law applying to cruiser warfare."

Continuing, Zimmermann says:

"As the armament of several British ships has been used for attack contrary to the English declaration, and it has, therefore, endangered the lives of crew and passengers, of these armed ships cannot be considered as peaceful trade vessels. England, which has from the very first consistently violated neutral commerce and reduced it to a state of bondage, making the freedom of the seas an empty phrase in violation of international law, extending the contraband list by all means in its power, including economic pressure, and seeking to encourage and in some cases to compel the carrying of contraband to our enemies, and then crying when its own illegal measures react like a boomerang and strike home at a vulnerable and vital spot."

"England has not only blockaded neutral countries, but by means of blacklists, by the compulsory chartering of neutral tonnage, by the extension of the contraband list, by the adoption of neutral fishing fleets and other high-handed, illegal methods, it has more and more succeeded in compelling neutral trade and commerce to comply with its will. In contravention to England, Germany does not seek to throttle legitimate commerce. We are merely seeking to put an end to contraband shipments to our enemies in self-defence, and I am glad to be in a position to say that our submarines are able to keep up the war and prevent contraband shipments from reaching our enemies, and to do so in a manner irreproachable in the sight of international law. It is perhaps a work of supererogation to point out that neutrals have an effective remedy against further loss of ships in their own hands by simply re-labelling England's illegal economic pressure and discontinuing the carrying of contraband."

ROWANMORE'S COSTLY CARGO.

Berlin, Cable.—The Overseas News-Agency in its summary of the details published by the German press regarding the sinking of the British steamer Rowanmore points out that the cargo included 1,000 tons of copper, 10,000 tons of cotton, 1,000 tons of oil, together with acids, explosives and steel, and in addition, 3,000 tons of wheat, the whole valued at approximately 1,000,000 marks. The ship was sunk by the submarine after an examination of her cargo had disclosed that she carried contraband in the hold.

The men have no kick coming. About 967,554,221,000 women could point their cheeks for what it costs one man to paint his nose.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OUTLOOK FOR ROUMANIA IS NOW VASTLY BETTER

Petrograd Estimates Russ Forces Have Ended the Crisis in That War Zone

Falkenhayn Halted Definitely, and Big Armies Before Mackensen.

Petrograd, Cable.—Intermittent activity still continues on the three main sectors of the Russian southern front—the region of the Stokhod, the Halez-Brezany front, and the thickly-wooded county of the Carpathians, where the Austro-Germans have recently concentrated forces in an attempt to drive a wedge between the Russian and Rumanian armies.

Russian attention is now directed mainly toward the Rumanian theatre where most of the Russian military experts believe the crisis is past. The recent arrival of Russian forces on the Transylvanian front is thought to have eased the situation in that quarter, and removed the danger of a further advance by Von Falkenhayn.

NOT SO ALARMING.

Meantime the news from the Rumanian theatre is less alarming than during the past week. Petrograd officials announce that Von Mackensen's army continues to retreat in Dobruja, burning villages in its retrograde movement.

Gen. Sakharoff is within striking distance of Tchernavoda and its great bridge across the Danube. His troops are night face Von Mackensen's main line protecting the bridge and the Constanza-Tchernavoda railroad.

Berlin denies to-day that Boasie, on the Danube, only nine miles north of Tchernavoda, has been taken by the advancing Russians and Rumanians, but they are undoubtedly preparing to retake it, on which rests the last segment of the line on which Von Mackensen stakes the success of his Dobruja position.

Thus Tchernavoda and the bridge are more seriously menaced than at any time since the Russians and Rumanians reorganized and under better leadership started to retrieve their defeat. The second Russo-Rumanian army, which advanced on the bridge across the Danube marshes from the west, is firmly established just over the river from Tchernavoda. The two armies, coming from north and west, are almost in position for a concerted blow on the whole Teuton-Bulgarian Turkish position.

EXTENT OF THE RECOVERY.

In little more than ten days the Russians and Rumanians, previously in retreat, have come back 50 miles. Von Mackensen's main position, which this army now faces, is a strong one, resting upon a series of heights extending across the Dobruja from the Danube to the Black Sea at a distance from five to fifteen miles north of the Constanza-Tchernavoda line.

MOTORWOMEN.

Paris Street Railways Soon Will Have Them.

Paris, Cable.—Motorwomen on the Paris street railways will soon be a reality. Prefect of Police Laurent has issued an order authorizing the employment of women. They will first undergo training and then be placed on lines in the city where traffic is lightest.

This is only one of a number of steps necessitated by the war for the employment of woman labor. Women are now also replacing baggage men at some of the railroad stations, notably the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean stations. Although the luggage of the travelers they are compelled to carry is sometimes exceedingly heavy the women are fulfilling their duties uncomplainingly.

HUGHES IS CHEERY.

Calls at Department and Greets His Substitute.

Ottawa Report.—Among the callers at the Militia Department today was General Sir Sam Hughes. He was not in uniform, and arrived on foot at the place to which he has rolled in a military motor for the past two years.

Though shorn of war chariot and war gear, Gen. Hughes seemed as cheerful as a cricket. He is certainly taking his situation like a good sport. His call as a humble civilian this morning at the department over which he yesterday ruled as chief shows that he has neither false pride nor sulkiness in the face of events.

Gen. Hughes first called upon one of his former secretaries, and after obtaining some personal information he dropped in upon his temporary successor, Mr. F. B. McCurdy.

Gen. Hughes had a pleasant few minutes with the Parliamentary Military Under-Secretary, and expressed the hope that Mr. McCurdy might have the good fortune to be advanced to full Cabinet rank and given permanent charge of the department. In leaving the department Gen. Hughes expressed great satisfaction with private life.

The Government and political critics are still wondering who the next Minister of Militia will be. They say that only Premier Borden knows, and most of them add that even he does not know. No appointment will be made in any event until Sir Robert Borden's return from New York next week.

THE BRITISH SAILORS' RELIEF FUND.

The British Sailors' Relief Fund has received nearly \$100,000 in Toronto. Hamilton Township Council voted a grant of \$1,000 to the British Red Cross.

Seven thousand more recruits are wanted from the Toronto military district.

A suit for \$91,300, arising out of the British blacklist, was again in New York.

William A. King, an early pioneer of Wallace Township, died in Palmerston, aged 82.

An investigation is to be held to fix the blame for the bombing at the Adams Bros. fire, in Toronto.

Sir Robert Borden left for New York, where he is to address the Lawyers' Club, and he will take a few days rest.

The Norwegian steamer Ullvang, of 639 tons gross, has been sunk. Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces. The crew were landed.

Mr. S. S. McDermid, a farmer and ex-reeve of Malahide township, was nominated for the Legislature by 72st Elgin Liberals.

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Half the houses in Sarnia were without heat owing to failure of the natural gas supply, and munitions and other factories had to close.

Seven well-known young West Zorra farmers are charged with starting a

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Ontario Red Cross Fund Exceeds Last Year's, and Grows Rapidly.

NO SUB. IN PACIFIC

Mennonites Opening Anti-Enlistment Fight Reported.

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THREE KILLED

And One Terribly Injured When Train Hits Auto.

Thamesville, Cable.—A terrible tragedy occurred at the Grand Trunk railway crossing in the village of Thamesville, Ont., when a passenger train struck an automobile in which were traveling three persons. The automobile was struck by the international limited going west. The dead are: Nell Atkins, aged sixteen, an adopted daughter of G. H. Fysh, Howard township.

John Harris, aged sixteen, and Erna Harris, aged thirteen, son and daughter of William Harris, Howard township.

William Harris, aged eighteen, is terribly injured, and his recovery is doubtful.

John, aged seventeen, who was sitting in the front with his brother, escaped unhurt.

The boys and girls had been attending a rehearsal for the Christmas entertainment at Fysh's schoolhouse, about two miles out, and had brought the teacher, Miss Fysh, who resides in the village, to her home. The accident happened as they were returning to Howard township. The car was a wreck.

LONG LIST OF CANADIANS WIN HONORS

Many Decorations Awarded for Bravery of Our Troops in Battle.

SEVERAL BARS

Additional to Crosses and Medals, for Second Acts of Bravery.

London, Cable.—The following Canadian officers have been gazetted for the Military Cross. They are members of the infantry, except otherwise specified: Lieuts. L. J. B. Attkins (Artillery), Alexander F. C. C. Badgley (Artillery), W. F. Battersby (Machine Gun), A. B. Bowles, A. B. Campbell, H. M. Campbell (Cavalry), C. M. Carbert, W. B. Carling, H. J. Chapelle, Acting Captain R. Coleman, Lieut. W. K. Commins, Capt. K. E. Cooke (Medicals), Lieuts. S. J. Davies, A. G. Dupuis, P. Earnshaw (Engineers), A. Le N. Doye (Patricias), G. E. A. Dupuis, P. Earnshaw (Engineers), Capt. J. Edwards, Lieut. R. G. Elliott, Capt. R. L. H. Ewing, Lieuts. D. N. Ferris (Cavalry), W. K. Fraser, C. Fontaine, S. G. Freeborn (Artillery), J. E. Green (Engineers), W. G. Gidley, G. Gehl, G. L. Greenlay (Cavalry), C. Greffard, A. M. Grimmer, Captain H. J. Hall, Lieuts. J. A. Hamblin, W. Hovey, F. H. Hunter, H. Hutchinson, Capt. H. B. Jeffs (Medicals), Lieuts. R. H. Junkin (Engineers), C. J. Keller, Capt. H. D. O. Kingstons, Lieuts. A. G. D. Kitton (Artillery), J. A. Linton, C. D. Lloyd, E. R. V. Lloyds, P. Lough, Captains J. H. Lovett, W. M. Macaw, Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, Capt. D. E. MacIntyre, Lieuts. A. H. R. Mackay, J. K. Matheson, G. Matheson, S. Mathieson, W. S. McLinton, G. A. McCulloch, Rev. A. H. McMurray (Chaplain), Lieuts. W. H. McMurtry (Engineers), R. O. McMurtry (Artillery), A. U. Melkie (Artillery), J. Millington, Capt. V. H. Moorehouse (Medicals), Lieuts. W. H. Morris (Patricias), G. B. Murray, Capt. A. C. Nation, Capt. E. O'Hagan (Medicals), Lieut. A. Oliver (Artillery), Capt. K. L. Paton, Lieut. H. W. Pearson, Captain H. E. Pense, Lieut. C. S. Pote, Capt. V. H. DeB. Powell (Artillery), Lieuts. R. A. M. D. Ramsay, C. E. Reynolds, Capt. C. F. Ritchie, Lieuts. F. A. Ritchie (Engineers), G. B. Roberts, Capt. C. Robinson (Cavalry), Capt. W. T. Rogers, Lieuts. H. J. Saiton, G. H. Scott, A. G. E. Smith, C. M. Smith (Patricias), A. E. Spendlove, D. Stairs, R. L. T. Strathay (Artillery), J. C. Stuart, H. H. Sykes, Capt. A. H. Taylor (Medicals), Lieuts. D. F. J. Toole, F. M. Tordiffe, V. G. Tupper, Capt. A. L. Walker, Lieut. R. McK. Watt (Artillery), Capt. W. O. White, Capt. J. L. Whittemore (Medicals), Lieuts. B. Wilcock, R. W. H. Williams (Patricias), A. P. Wilson, Capt. B. G. Wolfmeaton, Lieut. L. B. Yule, Sergeant-Majors G. Lawson, J. S. Parke, E. B. Underwood, N. Walsh.

Awarded bar to Cross—Lieut. J. C. Auld (Artillery), Captains J. A. Culkin (Medicals), A. P. Miller.

The following have been awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals. They are of the infantry and private except where stated otherwise: Sgt.-Majors C. A. Bullock, R. H. Burgess, Sgt. C. Burns, Corp. J. R. Casgrain, Corp. S. F. Cole, R. S. Collin (Medicals), Sgt. P. H. Crockett, J. Dawson (Royal Canadians), Sgt. J. Loubine, Sgt. F. T. Fraser, Corp. W. R. French (Paris), F. G. Frost, Sgt.-Major O. Gaultier, R. Gwynn, Corp. A. P. Hancock, Sgt.-Major C. L. Heather, Corp. J. Holloway, Sgt. C. Hulme, Sgt. J. Irwin, Sgt. T. W. Laybourne, L. B. Laboutillier, S. Macdonald, E. J. McMahon, Sergeant J. W. Munster, Corp. A. Neatby (Patricias), J. Nelson, D. O'Grady, C. A. Owsen, C. Parsons, Sgt. J. A. Proffit, P. A. Pumphrey, Sgt. C. H. Reynolds, Sgt. G. T. Riddell, Sgt. R. Roberts, Sgt.-Major C. G. Colmans, Sgt. C. E. Routley, Corp. W. R. Smith, Sgt.-Major F. V. Spencer, Sgt. W. Stanborough, R. L. Stevens, Sergeant-Major Strickland (Cavalry), Sgt. R. T. Tooley (Cavalry), A. Warner, Sgt. A. E. Warrant (Medicals).

Awarded Bar to Medal: G. F. Clark (Cavalry), Sgt. F. W. Haines, Sgt. O. B. Jones, Sgt.-Major T. Patterson.

London, Cable.—Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in an interview with the Associated Press to-day, predicted that the British gains in the Ancre valley were only the forerunner of further equally important advances which will be made on the western front during the winter months.

"Our success on the Ancre," said General Maurice, "means that we are not going to give the enemy much rest this winter. It means that whenever weather conditions permit we are going to attack and subject the enemy to increasing pressure during the coming months, so as to prevent as far as possible the Germans from establishing themselves in new positions."

"All the attempts of the enemy to minimize our success will not explain away the fact that in three days the British troops by the capture of Beaumont and St. Pierre Division and the semi-circular ridge they dominated have gained an important strategic advantage. This ridge formed a salient jutting into our lines from the north-eastern bank of the Ancre. Thus the enemy was able to direct the fire of his artillery masses behind it."

"Our troops advanced from below through a mist, while our own and a network of machine guns, which we had across the valley to the next hill. As a result we dominated the situation in this territory, and are consolidating the positions for further activities."

ANCRE DRIVE IS ONLY PRELUDE

High British Official Foretells Further Drives.

No Rest for the Germans This Coming Winter.

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400 SURRENDERED TO A CHAPLAIN

With the British Army in France, Cable.—A British chaplain, while searching the battlefield of the Ancre for wounded hidden in the shell craters during the British advance, accompanied by a few soldiers, came upon an isolated trench containing nearly 400 Germans, who promptly surrendered. The chaplain ordered the men to file out upon the ground preparatory to passing them back with an escort when the German officer, seeing the small size of the force to which he was surrendering, tried to rally his men and overpower it. He was about to kill the chaplain when a British infantryman shot him dead, whereupon the other Germans again held up their hands and exhibited their eagerness to be made prisoner.

THE RICH LIE BY ROBBING THE POOR

exclaimed the Parlor Socialist.

"Where do the poor get all the money they are robbed of?" mildly inquired the Mere Man.