

# DEADLY WORK BY ITALIANS

## Graphic Story of Recent Success On the Carso.

### Powerful Works Taken by Direct Assault.

Paris Cable.—The following description of the recent Italian success on the Carso has been telegraphed to the Petit Parisien by its war correspondent on the Italian front:

"Our artillery began to concentrate its fire on the morning of the 8th on the zone between Vertobizza and the sea, favored by the sun. All calibers engaged in a grand concert, and their fire swept into Austrian positions yard by yard, gradually growing more intense.

"On the next day, the 9th, the bombardment continued unabated. Patrols were sent out to reconnoitre, reported splendid results, particularly where the Austrians were established in the spaces between Oppaccinella and Hill 77, east of Montafalcone. Here the Austrian line was the strongest. They used the walls of gardens, copings of wells, and natural caverns of Carso rock. The line between Hill 205 to the north as far as a mile east to the road from Oppaccinella to Jamiano. The enemy had several series of trenches, facing in every direction, which made the defense of the position easy. Two of the most important positions were the triangular redoubt and another position called Fortino, which were furnished with machine guns and protected by formidable artillery. It was against this part of the front that the Italian artillery was directed yesterday with magnificent results.

"I followed the battle yesterday morning from a central point between Novavas and Villanova. It was a fantastic sight. The Austrian trenches were converted into heaps of rubbish by the explosions of the high shells, which sent columns of smoke and dust three hundred feet into the air. At 10:30 reports came that, though the trenches and barbed wire entanglements had been wiped out, the enemy were hidden in caves awaiting the infantry attack. The artillery opened fresh on the second and third Austrian lines, the bombardment reaching its climax at 1:30. A colleague, who was present in several wars, declared he had never seen such a spectacle of destruction.

"The infantry attacked at 2:30 with splendid dash and the triangular redoubt and Fortino fell after a desperate struggle. The enemy went down everywhere before the Italians, notwithstanding a stubborn resistance. "After a few hours' fighting at Novavas a few thousand prisoners were taken, among whom all Austrian nationalities were represented. We obtained proof that, far from withdrawing troops, the Austrians had sent several fresh battalions to reinforce the defenders of the Carso."

# OPEN NEW DRIVE UPON THE SOMME

## Have Gained Toward Bapaume-Peronne Road.

### Winter Will Not Stop Allies in the West.

London cable: The British forces have launched a new drive for the possession of the low heights which intervene between Gen. Haig's front and the Bapaume-Peronne road. The British have already secured successes and captured a number of prisoners during the course of the fighting, which still continues.

"That the British have gained some additional ground north of Thiepval, south of the Ancre River, in France, and on the Sars-Guidecourt line, is indicated in the Berlin official communication, which says British attacks have failed "for the most part" before the German curtain of fire. West of Sully-Safflisse the French have made a further advance.

South of the Somme violent artillery duels are in progress, especially between Gennevilliers and Chaunies. In the town of Ablaincourt the Germans and French are engaged in hand-to-hand fighting.

The artillery bombarded an apothecary gas factory near Muelhausen, causing a great fire. By advancing west of Sully-Safflisse General Foch's troops have repeated against that position the "wrecking movement" that brought about the fall of Comber and other places. This success has also opened the way for a joint operation south of Transloy for the purpose of driving the Germans out of their positions on the two-mile stretch of the Bethune road lying south of Transloy.

The French also moved forward from their north line east of Verdun and penetrated further into the village of Ablaincourt, two miles northeast of Chaunies. If the French win the whole of Ablaincourt the drive against Chaunies can be prosecuted from the north as well as the west, and it, too, will fall into a pocket. Home-to-home fighting of the most desperate character is still raging in Ablaincourt, with the battle favoring the French.

**THIEPVAL HARDEST FIGHT.**  
Winter will not stop the Allied drive in the west. This is the opinion expressed to-day by Major-General F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations.

"Fighting merely will be restricted according to the shortage of daylight," he said. "Don't forget that

the French and Germans in 1871 fought a battle at Bapaume in January.

"Momentarily the advantage of ground on the western front has passed to the Germans," he continued. "This explains apparently the lull on the western front, although local activities by Haig and Joffre still keep the Germans on the jump.

"Our hardest task was the capture of Thiepval ridge," said the General. "This taken, we drove back the Germans until finally they were obliged to take up positions along the low ridge before Bapaume. We are fighting in the valley until we succeed in gaining these heights overlooking Bapaume."

General Maurice again emphasized the fact that the present fighting constitutes a space between German trench-digging capacity and Allied power of advance. Pointing to one of the wonderful maps which the British staff is all the time producing, he compared the great maze of trenches around Thiepval with the narrow line representing German fortifications behind Bapaume.

"Every move we make we find the obstacles opposed to us less severe, while our rate of progress becomes correspondingly quicker," he continued. "But I wish to emphasize the point that we are not anticipating any sudden collapse or break of the German line. We are aiming at a slow, deliberate pushing movement which all the time is increasing the length of the German line, making the problem of defense more difficult. Moreover, the time must soon arrive when the enemies' trenches will be three or four thousand yards apart; then the opportunity will come to use our cavalry."

The general emphasized as one of the principal purposes already gained, that "the British push into the German line has extended the fighting front by a length of 20,000 yards, so that if stationary trench fighting were resumed the Germans would have that much increased frontage to defend."

## BRITISH REPORT.

London cable: The British official communication, issued Thursday night, says: "This afternoon we delivered an attack on the low heights which intervene between our front and the Bapaume-Peronne road. We have already secured successes and captured a number of prisoners during the course of the fighting, which still continues.

"During the day the enemy shelled heavily our trenches northeast of Le Sars and north of Contrevalle. "Though the weather is unfavorable for aircraft, there has been bombing activity during the past two days by our aeroplanes against enemy lines of communication, aerodromes and infantry on the march. One of our machines has not returned."

## FRENCH REPORT.

Paris cable says: Thursday night's War Office report reads: "North of the Somme we have made some progress west of Sully-Safflisse. South of the Somme there was great activity by the artillery on both sides, but no infantry action.

"In the Vosges we executed a coup de main in which we brought back seven German prisoners. Our artillery bombarded an apothecary gas factory near Muelhausen, causing a great fire."

"South of the Somme and in the Weevre there was reciprocal artillery activity. On the rest of the front the night passed comparatively quiet. "One of our air squadrons last night bombarded the railway station at Vignucelles with observable results."

# GREEK NAVY HANDED OVER

## Ultimatum of Entente Powers Acceded To

### To Ensure Safety of the Allied Fleet.

London Cable.—Vice-Admiral Dartige du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, has presented an ultimatum to Greece, demanding that Greece hand over the entire Greek fleet, except the armored cruiser Averoff and the battleships Lemnos and Mikle, to the Entente Allies by 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, according to Reuters' Athens correspondent. Demand is also made for the control of the Piraeus-Larissa railway.

"The Minister of Marine," the correspondent continues, "says Vice-Admiral Dartige's demands will be complied with, and that the fleet will be handed over before the prescribed time.

"The demands were made as a precautionary measure to ensure the safety of the allies' fleet."

It is explained that the despatch of artillery and ammunition to the interior, the movements of Greek ships and the continued activity of the regular service leagues have aroused fears of disturbance of order at points where allies' war vessels are anchored, which also endanger the security of the allied troops on the Balkan front.

Vice-Admiral Dartige demands the disarming of the Mikle, Lemnos and Averoff, and the dismantling of the forts on the sea coast, while the two forts commanding the fleets' moorings are to be made over to the admirals. Control of certain points must also be placed in the hands of the Anglo-French authorities.

In addition to the dismantling of the warships named, their crews are to be reduced to one-third the regular complement.

The Milwaukee Sentinel observes that nothing we've seen lately confirms the rumor that ermine is coming back. No, and we've seen a good deal.—Los Angeles Courier-Journal.

# HEAVY GAINS OVER BULGARS

## Five More Villages Captured by the Allies

### In Their Drive On Struma Front.

Paris Cable.—Five more villages have been occupied by the allied troops operating east of the Struma River. Pressing the advance previously won, they have advanced against weakening opposition and have established themselves in Caviarmah, Ormanli, and Haznatar, Kalendra and Homondos. The Bulgars, according to an official statement, have fallen back to the hills north-west of Serec.

The French and Serbians at the west of the Macedonian front also advanced, making progress. General Sarraji reports the advance is proceeding in the face of stubborn opposition.

"On the Struma the enemy has evacuated Caviarmah, Ormanli and Haznatar after encounters with our patrolling and some activity by our artillery.

"On the left wing our offensive was pursued with success. Particularly lively actions took place at the bend of the Cerna between the Serbians and the Bulgarians. In the course of these actions 86 prisoners were taken.

"Monastir and Priepe were bombarded by our aviators."

The German War Office statement says: "The enemy continued his attacks against the Bulgarian troops in the Cerna salient east of the Monastir-Balkan railway. Near Skochivir, he achieved small results. Otherwise he was repulsed everywhere."

# TEUTONS CROSS TO ROUMANIA

## Bavarians Have Entered Balkan Ally's Land

### But Enemy Has Been Checked Elsewhere.

London Cable.—In Transylvania the forces of the Teutonic Allies are continuing their drive of the Roumanians along almost all of the front. Bavarian troops, which captured the Rothenburg pass, have now crossed the border into Roumania. According to Bucharest, which admits the retirement of the Roumanians around Kronstadt, fierce Teutonic attacks were repulsed south of Haemantstadt, with heavy casualties to the attackers.

The Bucharest official report reads: "Western front: The enemy is attacking on the whole front. We repulsed with sanguinary losses an enemy attack at Calmen Pass and on the heights east and west of this locality there were artillery duels. We made some progress in the heights east of the Jul valley. To the west of Jul valley we stopped an enemy attack coming from the flank on the camp Neagui. On the Orsova front there were artillery duels. We easily repulsed an enemy attack at Oasny in the Temoc valley. Our troops are holding the positions north of Creulest, at Moecia and northeast of Gualvale.

"In the Kallman (Kelemen) Mountains there were artillery actions. Our troops are retiring towards the right bank of the Maros and on the left bank of the Alt.

"In the Buzeni (Buxeu) valley after lively combats, our troops retreated towards the custom station at Craud in the Tarlang valley.

"Southern front: Our artillery bombarded Vidin (on the Danube in western Bulgaria) causing serious fires. On the remainder of the Danube front there were artillery duels. "In Dobrudja there was nothing new.

"During air attacks by enemy aviators bombs were dropped on Constantza and on towns on the banks of the Danube."

# DROP CHOLERA IN CONSTANZA

## Petrograde Cable via London Cable—The following official announcement was made here to-day:

"In Dobrudja an enemy air squadron dropped bombs on Constanza (the principal Roumanian Black Sea port) and also poisoned cholera and garlic infected with cholera bacilli."

## PUDDINGS FOR CANADIANS.

Ottawa Report.—A sum of \$2,246 has been sent by the Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, to the Canadian Red Cross in England to be used in sending comforts to the prisoners of war. Of this amount, \$5,000 will be devoted this year to sending turkey, plum puddings and Christmas comforts to the Canadian prisoners of war in Germany with her Royal Highness' approval. Her Royal Highness has now closed her subscription to a fund for the Canadian Prisoners of War as a farewell gift to the Duchess of Connaught on her departure from the Dominion.

# TANKS WILL DO EVEN BETTER

## Lloyd George Says Their Efficacy Will Increase.

### Again Gives the Credit to Winston Churchill.

London cable: The British public has displayed unabated interest in the doings of the "tanks" at the front, and curiosity regarding their history. The subject was raised in the House of Commons to-night, when the War Secretary again gave primary credit to Col. Walter "Spencer" Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, whose energy and enthusiasm, he said, was mainly responsible for bringing the idea into practical operation when he was head of the Admiralty by making the necessary experiments and appointing a committee to carry out suggestions.

Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped that with further experience the efficacy of the "tanks" would become even greater. Among the Admiralty experts he mentioned were Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the War Committee, and Colonel Swinton and Stern, who had previously been named in this connection.

"Nevertheless," he said, "the suggestion would never have been fruitful but for Col. Churchill's enthusiasm."

# ITALIANS ARE BUT TEN MILES FROM TRIESTE

## Additional Important Successes Won in New Offensive in Carso.

### TWO PEAKS TAKEN

#### 40,381 Austrians Captured Since Aug. 5 On This Front Alone.

Rome cable: The Italian armies of General Cadorna, driving home with heavy blows their new offensive against the great Austrian commercial port of Trieste, have won extensive successes. The War Office announces gains on the slopes of the two important heights, Hills No. 443 and 144, the entire Carso, and the capture on the 20th of the mountain side of the entire Carso, making a total of 40,381 prisoners, making a total of 40,381 prisoners, making a total of 40,381 prisoners.

The most extensive gains so far registered have been in the Gorizia district. Here under a constant tornado of shells from their mountain side driven back from their mountain side positions. Desperate counter-attacks launched by the Austro-Hungarian commander in an effort to regain the line lost east of Vertobizza, on the Carso, were broken up with sanguinary losses by the Italian fire.

The drive on the Gorizia and Montafalcone sectors is being carried out with the full weight of the new Italian artillery. Despatches from the front assert that the gunfire in the last 24 hours has been no whit less furious than that of the Anglo-French in Picardy.

The Italians to-night are fighting within ten miles of Trieste. The road to their objective is broken by a series of lofty peaks which the Austrians have converted into veritable strongholds. These crests are being taken in turn under the Italian fire. Tons of granite are being blown from the aged old Alpine summits, and the noise of their avalanches into the canons and chasms vies with the thunder of the guns.

Rome hangs with breathless interest on every word from the War Office of the new stroke which is designed to make Italy mistress of the Adriatic. The attack has been going on without intermission for almost a week. Only in the last few days, however, have results in the capture of territory been attained, the early days having been devoted to a tremendous bombardment.

## ITALIAN REPORT.

Rome cable says: Thursday's War Office report reads: "In the valley of the Adige our batteries directed an effective fire against military depots at Rovereto and against the railway station at Cailiano. An attempt of the enemy to attack our positions in the Carso valley was frustrated immediately. Fresh enemy counter-attacks on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio were repulsed immediately by our troops.

"The enemy suffered enormous losses and left in our hands one cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

"On the Asiago plateau a few Italian detachments penetrated enemy trenches in the Casera Zeebio region, wrecked the positions and returned to their own lines. In the direction of the Casera Zeebio, on Tuesday evening, after intense artillery preparation, the enemy launched four successive attacks of ever-increasing violence against our new positions on Busa Alta (Dolomites), Bersaglieri and Alpine troops, rivaling each other in courage, each time were inspired by the impetuosity of the enemy and counter-attacked them at the point of the bayonet, compelling them to flee, and capturing 37 prisoners.

"On the front of the Julian Alps there were artillery duels, which were

hindered during the morning by the density of the fog. The enemy with fresh troops launched a series of attacks upon the most important points in the line which we had captured east of Vertobizza, on the Carso. Attacked by the fire of our artillery, they were repulsed each time, incurring very serious losses.

"During the afternoon our infantry, by new and vigorous assaults, enlarged and completed the conquest of the previous day, especially in the zone of Sober, Gorizia, and on the slopes of Hills 343 and 144, to the east of the village of Novavilla. On the Carso we have taken an additional 1,771 prisoners, including 35 officers.

"In all we captured on the front of the Julian Alps from Aug. 6 to the present time a total of 30,811 prisoners, of whom 726 were officers.

"Enemy aviators dropped bombs on Asiago plateau without causing damage. One of our enemy squadrons repeated the bombardment of the enemy's position on Col Santo and returned undamaged."

# ALLIES WILL SAVE ROUMANIA

## Lloyd George Says Entente is Determined

### To Prevent Teutons Overrunning the Country.

London cable: In the House of Commons to-day John Dillon complained that Premier Asquith in his speech yesterday had given no assurances that the utmost resources would be employed to help Roumania in the hour of her trial to save her from the fate of Belgium and Serbia.

"If we allow Roumania to be overrun," said Mr. Dillon, "maybe we will never beat Germany. There have been sinister rumors that the British Government regards the Saloniki expedition with an evil eye."

He expressed the belief that the war would be decided in the Balkans, and asked for a plain assurance from the War Secretary that the Allies would strain every nerve to assist Roumania by the strong counter-offensive in Macedonia.

Mr. Lloyd George said that obviously he could not enter into details, but he could assure Mr. Dillon that the Allies were doing their utmost to support the brave Roumanian armies against Teutonic attacks.

"We have not the least doubt," said the Minister, "that Germany is concentrating her strength in order to crush Roumania, not merely in her own interest but in a spirit of vengeance, because a brave people dared challenge her power."

# BOTTLE CARRIER

## Fined by Toronto Magistrate Under New Act.

Toronto Report.—A wide interpretation of the section of the Ontario Temperance Act prohibiting any person from having liquor in a place other than the private dwelling, where no restock, was given by Judge Denison. The magistrate stated that the word "place" did not merely mean a building or part of a building, but might include a street or lot of one, but he held that the word "place" was a place where bottles of liquor were kept in a satchel when arrested and John Campbell, who was found in a lane with two bottles on his person, to pay fines of \$20 and costs or to spend three months in confinement. Relying on Mr. Frank Callahan, section's counsel, Col. Denison maintained that the act applied to the case.

# FLYING SCHOOL TO BE STARTED

## Government Will Organize an Aviation Institution.

### Factory Also to Turn Out Complete Aeroplanes.

Ottawa despatch: Canada is to go in for the manufacture of aeroplanes. The Government has for some time had under consideration the establishment of a flying school, and that school has become so important a branch of war preparation that a decision has been reached to establish a school and also a factory which will turn out complete aeroplanes, that is to say, complete with the motors, which heretofore have not been built in this country.

The aviation school will be under the direction of the imperial authorities, who have agreed to provide a staff of experts for the school and the factory will be established under the direction of the Imperial Munitions Board, the Imperial Government having assured orders which will take care of the output of the factory while the war lasts. No information is available at present as to the probable location of either the school or the factory.

## PRISON FOR TASK, M.P.P.

Regina, Sask. Report.—Edward H. Day, M.P.P. for Kamitino, was sentenced to-day to serve three years on each of three counts of forgery, two years on each of two counts of false pretences, and two years additional on a fourth count of false pretences, all sentences to be served in the Regina penitentiary. He also allowed the time already spent in prison by Day, seven months, to be deducted from the total sentence, to leave two years and five months to be served.

# ITALIAN AID TO AID ROUMANIA

## Cadorna Advanced Drive Two Weeks for That End.

### Northern Italy Wroth Over Allies' Course.

New York despatch: A cable to the New York Times from Milan says: "The new push on the Carso will relieve the Austro-Hungarian pressure against Roumania. Roumania's cause is dear to Italian hearts, and popular feeling in northern Italy at any rate, is waxing wroth over the seemingly excessive regard shown by the Allies for Greek susceptibilities, while there is danger of Roumania being overwhelmed."

On this account, I am informed on very trustworthy authority, that Gen. Cadorna, the Italian commander, generously anticipated his latest attack by a full fortnight. Complete details of the victorious Italian advance are not yet available, but the importance of it is indicated by the largest haul of prisoners, nearly 7,000, yet made in a single day on the Italian front.

Before the attack the Italian lines in the Gorizia valley were bounded on the east by the Vertobizza River. They ran in a southerly direction east of Sagrado and west of Lopuzza, then behind Hill 292 and behind Villanova, and northerly of Hill 208, then along the eastern slope of Hill 144, and thence forward in almost a straight line to Hill 85, directly east of the Montafalcone range, protecting Namet. Behind Hill 292 and behind Villanova, and northerly of Hill 208, there has left every one of the above named localities far in the rear. Furthermore Jamiano has passed into Italian occupation. Guino itself is placed in serious peril, and the formidable bastion of the Herminia range, protecting Namet and Trieste, is under heavy bombardment by the Italian guns. The Austrian forces in this district are estimated at 100,000 men.

Except for temporary interruptions necessitated by dense fogs and torrential rains, the preliminary bombardment, extending simultaneously from Plezzo heights all the way down to Montafalcone, lasted over nine days, and during the final phase reached such a degree of intensity that the expenditure of shells averaged 130 a minute. During this bombardment, which converted the Carso into a sea of fire, terrific explosions and vast incendiary outbreaks were visible at many spots behind the Austrian lines. Unable to make a direct reply, the Austrians gunners vented their spleen by firing sixteen-inch shells into Gorizia.

When, on the ninth day, the Italian artillery ceased, the Austrians straightaway began raining tempests of grenades on all the roads leading to the Italian front line, naturally supposing that a large column was mustered there in readiness to support an infantry assault from the forward trenches. General Cadorna had, however, outwitted them by withdrawing all his troops to the rear to avert preventable casualties. In fact, they were at the moment safe in their encampments, including in a hearty meal, so that the Austrians, in their nervous state, kept up an unprecedentedly wasteful expenditure of big shells till long after midnight.

Already hundreds of half-maddened Austrians from their front trenches had rushed terror-stricken into the Italian lines, signifying by gestures the fearful havoc wrought by the Italian guns.

When after midnight, the Italian officers and patrols penetrated to the Austrian camp, they found all the defenses wrecked, and filled with dead and dying. It is believed that the Austrian losses exceed those sustained in any earlier offensive, and that the recall of regiments from the Roumanian front has become inevitable.

# TOLERATE NO INTERFERENCE

## Lloyd George Reiterates the British Stand.

### Intervention Now Would Mean Disaster.

London Cable.—In the House of Commons to-night, Lloyd George, Minister of War, replied to criticisms of interference to the effect that the European war was to be a fight to a finish, and that Great Britain would tolerate no outside interference in the direction of peace.

Charles P. Trevelyan complained that the Government had ignored the important speech of President Wilson on international mediation.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, declared that the answer to all this was a military, rather than a diplomatic, affair. As a matter of fact, Viscount Grey had anticipated President Wilson's statement.

There was a great difference between intervention to secure an international commission after the war to enforce world peace and intervention at a moment like the present. Intervention now would be a military triumph for Germany and military disaster for Great Britain, and he claimed the right as Secretary for War to express his opinion on such a matter. He did not intend to withdraw a single syllable of what he had said. It was not merely the expression of his own opinion, he declared, but the expression of the opinion of the Cabinet, of the war committee and of the military advisers of every ally.

The North Pole and the South Pole are almost as far apart as the artistic temperament and a bank account.