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TURKS DRIVEN BACK 7 MILES IN PALESTINE

Gen. Allenby's Forces Score Decisively—Closing On Jerusalem.

SUNK BY U-BOAT

Destroyer and Monitor Torpedoed While Co-operating There.

London cable: The British forces in Palestine yesterday attacked the new Turkish positions and drove back the enemy a distance of seven miles, it was announced to-day by Major-General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office.

The Turkish force confronting General Allenby, the British commander, has now lost half its entire effectives, General Maurice continued. He said the number of prisoners and the booty taken in yesterday's attack had not yet been reported, but that one cavalry division, which was only a small part of the force engaged, took 1,100 prisoners, two guns and 14 machine-guns.

General Maurice said the British front in Palestine now ran along the Wadi Surar. This position immediately covers Jaffa and the railway junction on the route to Jerusalem.

Wadi Surar was the Biblical brook Kedron, which Jesus went over with his disciples into the garden he was wont to frequent, and whither he was followed by Judas and betrayed.

"The keynote of our operations in the eastern theatre," said General Maurice, "is the defeat of Von Falkenhayn's preparations for the recapture of Bagdad. General Maude's latest move up the Tigris succeeded in destroying the Turkish stores of ammunition piled up for this enterprise."

Having accomplished this, Maude has now fallen back on his old position, as there is no point in prolonging communications to no purpose.

Meanwhile, General Allenby has been striking a powerful blow on the Palestine front. The forces opposing Allenby have been very roughly handled. They have lost half their effectives and must be reinforced from the army which von Falkenhayn has been preparing at Aleppo for the Baddad attack.

A British destroyer and a small monitor which were operating in conjunction with the British army in Palestine have been sunk, it was officially announced this evening. A total of 33 men from the two vessels are missing. The text of the statement announcing the losses reads: "One of His Majesty's destroyers and a small monitor have been sunk by an enemy submarine while co-operating with the army in Palestine. Seven men are missing from the destroyer, and 26 from the monitor."

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official statement on the operations in Palestine says: "Gen. Allenby reported at 11 p.m. yesterday that after stiff fighting on the 12th with Turkish forces which had attempted to take new positions on the Wadi Sukereir, 12 miles north of Ascalon, the enemy were driven on the 13th, by a combined attack of our mounted troops and infantry, from this position and forced to retire a distance of five miles to the Wadi-Surar, eight miles south of Jaffa. Our troops captured the enemy's strongly entrenches posts at Mesmiyeh, Katrah and Mughar, with magnificent dash, and now hold the line from El Tineh, on the east, through Katrah and Yebnah to the sea.

"Full details of the captures are not yet available, but one mounted division alone reports having taken 7,100 prisoners, 14 machine guns and two guns."

KERENSKY NOW IN POWER AGAIN

Such is Latest News of Russian Muddle.

Copenhagen cable: The Berlingske Tibendes Haparanda correspondent in a despatch received here says:

"Officers at Tornea, Finland, say that Siberia has declared its independence and proclaimed former Emperor Nicholas as Emperor.

"Cossacks have occupied Kiev."

London cable says: While only scanty despatches, and these of doubtful reliability, were received yesterday dealing with what is going on in Russia, all the advices reaching here agreed that the party of Kerensky is getting the upper hand of the Bolsheviki in Petrograd, and has the rest of the country behind it.

A conflict is believed to be raging in the Capital. In Moscow, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Berlingske Tidende, a Copenhagen newspaper, General Korniloff's loyalist troops have captured the famous fortress, the Kremlin, after severe fighting. Despatches from a Swedish correspondent at Haparanda, on the Russian border; from Stockholm, quoting the Russian Embasy there, and from the Finnish News Bureau's Stockholm correspondent, yesterday, agreed that Premier Kerensky had entered Petrograd, after defeating the Bolsheviki, but doubt was cast on the freshness of the news in these telegrams by the following despatch from Stockholm:

"Telegraphic communication with Petrograd has been interrupted since Tuesday afternoon. The cable station at Nystad, Finland, reports that no response could be obtained from Petrograd to its signals. It is presumed that the Petrograd station is occupied by military forces.

Kaledines, the Cossack leader, is said to be dictator of southern Russia. The orders of the Provisional Government are signed by M. Kerensky, General Kaledines and General Korniloff.

MARLBOROUGHS RECONCILED.

London, Cable.—The Daily Graphic prints the following: "The Duke of Marlborough is 46 to-day. Both he and his Duchess are at Blenheim Palace."

In view of the fact that the Duke and Duchess, who was formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, have been separeted for a number of years, the children spending part of the time with their mother and part with their father, this announcement is causing great interest in social circles.

CHILD HIT BY AUTO.

Chatham, Report.—Oliva Robert, eight-year-old daughter of D. H. Robert, Dover Township, fell in front of an automobile last night and was so badly injured about the head that she is confined to St. Joseph's Hospital. The exact extent of her injuries have not been ascertained. Physicians fear that the skull may have been fractured.

TEUTONIC BLUFF ON FOOD SUPPLY

Suffering Hardships to Send Supplies to Neutrals.

But Occupied Territories Are Paying the Price.

London cable says: Much comment has appeared on Germany's action in supplying certain foodstuffs to neutrals, which is taken as evidence of much better food conditions throughout the central empires than in previous years. Facts show that this is untrue. Germany has been able to send food to the neutrals only by reducing, with truly Teutonic methods, all rations allowed the inhabitants of occupied territory. Such supplies as now are reaching Holland and Sweden are taken from the mouths of the Belgians, French and the Poles, while the Germans themselves continue suffering great hardships.

Just a few facts are sufficient to picture conditions. The most significant are the unending reports of children walking miles daily to get scraps from the prison camps where the British are confined. Prisoners sell soap at five france a cake. The potato ration is four pounds less a week than at this time last year. Hundreds of newly drafted men are being sent to neutral countries for feeding just prior to being sent into the line.

Besides such evidence, masses of press statements show that various diseases are prevalent all over the country and are traceable to malnutrition. Night blindness recently has become much more common.

Cholera exists in many vicinities, but it is believed Germany's remarkable ability to prevent the spread of contagion eventually will overcome both cholera and typhus. German periodicals, discussing the effects of malnutrition, candidly admit that while suffering severely, the mass of the people will survive, and that only the weakest portion will die off.

HUN TREACHERY FOOLED ITALY

False News Circulated in Cadorna's Army.

Disguised Bulgars Gave Retirement Orders.

Washington despatch: While only thrown upon hitherto unexplained references to German intrigue in the ranks of the Italian army by an official despatch received here to-day from Rome

"An investigation," says the despatch, "has brought to light the most treacherous ruse resorted to by the enemy in order to undermine the morale of our soldiers immediately before the inauguration of the present offensive. On the 20th of October the enemy succeeded in smuggling through our lines and caused to be distributed in specified sectors thousands of copies of Il Giornale Italia and Il Corriere Della Dera, in which were reported tumults and rebellions in Naples, Florence, Sicily and Puglie, with hundreds of people killed in Tuscany by English soldiers firing upon women and children, and also describing French soldiers riding over the bodies of agitaters, etc.

"It also was established that in certain sections Bulgarians and Croates, wearing Italian uniforms, penetrated among our troops, favored by a thick mist, and the ability of speaking Italian perfectly, having studied at the Turin Military Academy, and ordered our soldiers, through telephone communications, to abandon important defensive positions and thereby causing great confusion and anxiety."

Accounts of the Italian retreat before the Austro-German drive have told of the failure of the Italians at crucial points to make a show of fight against the invaders.

"What's wheat worth?" "That's not the question," replied Farmer Corntossel. "When you can get $2 and more a bushel for wheat you've got too much business on your mind to permit you to indulge in abstract theories as to its actual value."—Washington Star.

GERMANS STILL BEING HELD BY ITALIANS ON THE PIAVE

London cable says: Everywhere along the battle-front, from Lake Garda eastward, and thence southward along the Piave River to the Adriatic Sea, the Italians are holding the enemy in check, except in the hilly regions in the vicinity of the Asiago Plateau, where additional gains have been made by the invaders. The new advances by the Teutonic allies, as observed in the war maps, do not indicate that points of extremely great strategic value have been won, but rather that the Italians on various sectors have given ground before superior numbers and at the same time have straightened out and lessened the length of their front.

In the hills north of the Venetian Plains General Diaz, the new commander-in-chief of the Italians, has withdrawn his advanced posts south of Montetomatico. On the Asiago Plateau, and thence eastward to where the battle-front meets the upper reaches of the Piave River the German and Austro-Hungarian forces are adding strength to their attacks, doubtless hoping to drive through the highland country to the plains of Venetia before the expected arrival of British and French reinforcements becomes a fact.

NORTHERN LINE REINFORCED.

Notwithstanding the arduous retreat north of the Isonzo westward, the Italians evidently have been able to reinforce their northern line sufficiently to give battle to the enemy in such strength as to prevent a precipitate invasion of the lowlands, where undoubtedly it is the ambition of the enemy to turn the flank of the defenders and force a withdrawal of their line still farther westward.

Along the Piave from the region of Feltre to the Adriatic the invaders at numerous points have endeavored to make new crossings of the river, but everywhere they have been thwarted.

Those of them who already are on the west bank of the river are being hard held to their original positions, the artillery and rifle-fire of the Italians keeping them in check. Near Zenson the positions of the enemy gradually are being encroached upon, while near the mouth of the river at Grisolera the invaders in the swampy lowlands constantly are under a vigorous shell and rifle-fire.

The Italian lines were holding well at all points and everything indicated the thoroughness of the concentration that had been effected by the army along the new lines.

In the new trenches along the river bank and among the columns advancing along the roads the men displayed the best of spirits and evidenced their determination in the desperate struggle for the holding of this Piave line, which is now reaching its climax.

General Fayolle will command the French army now being sent to Italy. From Nice comes a report that trainloads of French and British troops are rolling constantly through that place on their way from France into Italy and are greeted with great popular enthusiasm.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Italian War Office announcement follows:

"The enemy has intensified has action of our mountainous front from the Asiago zone to the Piave valley. On Tuesday night he attacked the Monte Sisemol-Moletta d'Avanti sector, and was resisted effectively. The action was continued successfully by us yesterday with the object of driving back with local counter-attacks, enemy parties which, having reached some advanced elements of our positions, attempted to remain there.

"Yesterday morning the enemy made an attack more to the north, along the front of Meletta d'Avanti-Monte Flor-Monte Castelgoberto, and was repulsed. He repeated his attempt during the evening with larger forces and greater violence, but was again repulsed."

"Columns which were advancing in fan-like formation towards the front between Frisoni and the confluence of the Brenta and Cismon Rivers were caught under the fire of our artillery and stopped. Large forces engaged our advanced line between the Cismon and Piave Rivers. At Monte Roncon the enemy was repulsed. At Monte Tomatico our advanced posts withdrew, after offering efective ersistance to positions previously decided upon. In the direction of the Quero pass an enemy attack was paralyzed.

"On the plain the struggle continued. Fresh attempts on the part of the enemy to cross the Piave River have been frustrated. The units which had previously passed the river are being shut in more closely at the Zenson loop and withheld in the marshy sector between the Piave and Vecchia-Piave, where they have been counter-attacked and are being shelled by our batteries with the aid of the royal navy artillery.

"Yesterday our aerodromes effectively bombarded bridges on the Livenza and Monticano Rivers. Flying at a height of a few hundred metres, they attacked with machine-gun fire troops and columns on the march along roads in the plain."

ITALIANS ARE UNITED.

Rome cable says: Great enthusiasm and patriotic feeling marked yesterday's sitting of the Italian Chamber. Prof. Vittorio Orlando, in his first speech as Premier, struck the keynote of his policy, namely, that the situation called for acts rather than for words. The Premier spoke feelingly of the assistance being rendered by the Entent allies in Italy, and a passage in which he expressed the cordial gratitude of Italy to the "great American Republic" for her willing and powerful aid, aroused tremendous cheering.

Referring to the creation of an inter-allied supreme council and a military council, Prof. Orlando announced that they would include representatives of the United States.

Ex-Premier Giolitti, who made his first public appearance since Italy entered the war, re-echoed Premier Orlando's words, saying the whole nation would follow the Government's lead, but there must be no hesitation or half-measures.

ITALIANS STILL HOLDING MOST OF THE NEW LINE

London cable says: While the Italians continue to hold tenaciously to most of the new line along the Piave River, from the Adriatic Sea to the region of Feltre, and through the northern hills westward from Feltre to Lake Garda, they again have been compelled to give ground in both sectors to the Teutonic allied armies.

Upon the shoulders of the Italians alone for several days must rest the security of the Piave line, and of historic Venice, for the information has been vouchsafed by Major-General Maurice, chief dictator of military operation at the British War Office, that it will be "some days yet" before British and French fighting forces can be placed in the field to reinforce the Italians.

Meanwhile the enemy is striving energetically to force passages of the Piave at various points and again has been successful on southern reaches in crossing the stream at Grisolere, four miles distant from its mouth and some twenty miles northeast of Venice. Here, however, in the swampy regions the Teutons are being held by the defending forces from further gains.

To the north around Zansen, where the stream was negotiated by the Austro-Germans Tuesday, fighting is still in progress, with the Italians holding the upper hand, but not having been able to drive back the invaders to the eastern bank of the stream. Still fortiher north attempts to gain a foothold on the western bank of the Piave between Quero and Fenere were repulsed with heavy casualties.

In the hilly region from Tezze, on the Trentino front eastward to Feltre, a distance of twelve miles, the Italians have fallen back before the enemy, who also has gained additional vantage points on the Asiago plateau and the Setti Communi.

The War Office announces: "Some misapprehensions appears to have arisen with regard to the statement which recently appeared in the press that the Franco-British forces now in Italy are under the supreme command of Gen. Foyolle. The British forces will operate under their own commanders."

THE ITALIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Italian War Office report said: "After a short but intense artillery action at dawn yesterday the enemy attempted a violent surprise attack against our positions from Lake Ledro to Lake Garda. Thanks to the effective resistance offered by our troops, the attack failed completely, and the enemy was compelled to retire.

"On Monday night our troops, on the Asiago plateau, which were occupying advanced positions on Monte Longara after having repulsed the fourth and most powerful attack were withdrawn to a line [illegible] further to the rear.

"During the [illegible] the enemy starting from [illegible] of Gallio, [illegible] Monte Sisemol. He [illegible] In the region of [illegible] to the Sugana Valley our advanced positions continued lively engagements with enemy forces proceeding from the Marcesina-Monte Della Focellona-Monte Lisser front between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers. The enemy occupied the front of Tezze-Arman-Fanzaso-Arten Feltre. During the course of partial engagements our troops effectively defended themselves at Tezze and at the outer forts of the Cima di Campo and the Cima di Lano.

"Along the Piave combative activity has progressively increased. Our artillery and the enemy's developed intense actions. Enemy attempts to cross the river between Quero and Fenere, at St. Don di Piave and the Intestdura were suppressed and the enemy suffered very serious losses. Desperate fighting took place at Di Papadoli and at Zenson, where our counter-offensive continues, but it has not yet succeeded in dislodging the enemy completely. At Grisolera enemy groups succeeded in filtering through into the marshy region between the Piave and the Becchia, where, however, they are held.

"During the day we captured 121 prisoners and some machine guns."

HELD BRIDGE 32 HOURS.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, cable: A section of Italian armored motor cars, each of which mounts three quickfirers, is just back from one of the most thrilling experiences of the war.

The orders were to "hold to the death" the bridges at Sacile, Polcenigo, Santa Lucia, and San Giovanni until the Bersaglieri and cavalry had crossed. That they succeeded is shown by the fact that all the rearguards made their ways over the bridges, that all the bridges were burned and that the section returned leaving only one damaged machine with the enemy, although 18 of the 40 cars were in such crippled condition that it was necessary to abandon them after the bridges were burned.

At the San Giovanni bridge one car took its station during the night midway across the bridge. Early in the morning it was ordered to surrender by a German car which bore the Imperial crest and carried a German captain and four lieutenants. Instead of surrendering, two Italian captains and four gunners sprang out with carbines. The German captain and one lieutenant were killed. The other lieutenant and the German car were capturdd and brought back.

At Sacile bridge the cars had orders to hold for three hours. At Santa Lucia the commander ordered one of his machines to advance against an enemy patrol which was dangerously near. The car rushed forward, sweeping the enemy from its double turrets, but when this mission was accomplished and the car was turned back it was found that the bridge was on fire. The only way was to cross the burning bridge. The car was steered straight over the smoking structure while the burning planks creaked under its huge weight. It crossed safely and is one of the cars brought back. The ammunition of another car was exhausted after it had fired 30,000 rounds.

SHIP LOSSES LOWEST YET

Only One Briton of Over 1,600 Tons Sunk.

Five Under That and One Fishing Boat.

London cable: Only one British merchant vessel of more than 1,600 tons was sunk by mine or submarine last week, according to the weekly statement of shipping losses issued this evening. This is the lowest record since Germany began her submarine campaign.

Five vessels of less than 1,600 tons and one fishing boat were sunk during the week.

Not since Germany began her intensified submarine campaign in February has the total number of British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine been as small as the above Admiralty statement shows. The previous lowest record was twelve merchantmen, eight of them of a tonnage in excess of 1,600, and four of less than 1,600 tons.

The high crest of the wave of British merchantmen sunk was during the week of April 22, when 40 ships of 1,600 tons and over and 15 of less tonnage were sunk— a total of 55. The next highest record was the following week, when 38 vessels of the larger and 13 of the smaller category were sent to the bottom.

The loss of French shipping was one vessel over 1,600 tons. Four unsuccessful attacks were made by U-boats.

Only one small sailing vessel of Italian nationality was lost during the week ended Nov. 11, it was officially announced, as the result of the operations of hostile submarines.

BIGGER SUBS., WIDER RANGE

U-Boats to Fight Shy of British Waters.

Mid-Ocean Attacks On U. S. Shipping Likely.

London cable: The lowest record [illegible] submarine destruction of any week since German ruthlessness began brings forth an explanation likely to be of the utmost concern to America. It is stated that the British measures of fighting the submarines in narrow shallow waters around the British Isles have been so perfected that Germany is preparing to adopt entirely new tactics. Anticipating the present situation the Hun [illegible] time ago began constructing an unknown number of gigantic submarines, about [illegible] tons, capable of 25 knots on the surface. They carry several four or six-inch guns, and can cruise one thousand miles, remaining at sea two or three months. It is intended to send these on long distance cruises, avoiding the British waters and necessitating entirely different methods of fighting them. Having ample sea room and avoiding dangerous shallows, such craft would be almost immune from attacks with the methods heretofore successful in combating the smaller U-boats near Britain. On the other hand, the bigger craft are slower in submerging and manoeuvring, and present a bigger target. They would encounter much greater difficulty in gaining the open sea from their base. It is positively stated that a number of such craft are nearing completion, and that the new style of submarine warfare is expected to be inaugurated shortly by a spectacular mid-ocean attack on shipping from America, possibly even the resumption of efforts to operate on the west side of the Atlantic following the example of the U-53.

U. S. ADMIRAL VISITS BEATTY.

London, Cable.—Admiral Wm. S. Benson, a member of the American mission to the Inter-Allied conference, which is to meet in Paris, has returned to London from a visit to the British grand fleet, during which he conferred with Vice-Admiral Beattie, the British commander.

STILL DECLARE RUSSIA TURNS TO KERENSKY

Latest Reports Say Virtually Whole Country is With Him.

IN PETROGRAD

Of Which Only a Portion is Now Held by Bolsheviki.

Stockholm cable: Premier Kerensky has entered Petrograd, according to a despatch received from the correspondent of the Swedish News Agency at Haparanda, on the Russian border.

The majority of Maximalist troops have joined the Premier, the correspondent adds.

London cable says: The Finnish Telegram Bureau says the whole of Russia except a small part of Petrograd is now in the hands of the provisional Government.

Premier Kerensky is now in Petrograd, and has taken virtually the entire city, the announcement of the Finnish Telegram Bureau says.

The Finnish Telegram Bureau says Moscow is the headquarters of the provisional Government, and that Premier Kerensky has issued orders from Moscow which have appeared in the Petrograd, as well as the Helsingfors, newspapers, with headlines announcing that the Bolsheviki movement is nearing its downfall. General Kaledines, the Cossack leader, is said to be dictator of southern Russia. The orders of the provisional Government are signed by M. Kerensky, General Kaledines and General Korniloff.

According to these advices, which were received in a cablegram filed at Stockholm at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Premier Kerensky defeated the Bolsheviki at Tsarskoe-Selo. The Cossacks are reported to have destroyed the "Red Guard." The telegraph lines are now in M. Kerensky's hands, the Telegram Bureau reports.

Travelers arriving from Petrograd, the Finnish Telegram Bureau reports, say that when they left the capital there was fighting in the streets between the Bolsheviki and the populace. The Petrgorad garrison was reported to be deserting the Bolsheviki and the Allied embassies were said to have got into touch with Premier Kerensky. The people of Petrograd, the travelers said, were turning down the Bolsheviki proclamations and hooting their leaders on the streets.

The provisional Russian Government referred to in the foregoing is the Government of Premier Kerensky, which the Bolsheviki attempted to overthrow.

The Finnish Telegram Bureau's advices so closely parallel the despatches received on Sunday and Monday stating that Premier Kerensky had overthrown the Bolsheviki as to suggest that they may be a delayed version of the same reports, which were contradicted by the announcement received from Petrograd that the Kerensky forces had been defeated in a battle near Tsarshoe-Selo.

For the last three days reports have been coming from Scandinavian sources of the defeat of the Bolsheviki, but they have been contradicted by wireless despatches from Petrograd. This is the third time that an account has been received of a battle at Tsarkoe-Selo, a Kerensky victory having been reported twice and a Bolsheviki success on the other occasion.

CANADIANS SENT TO DO THE JOB

Gen. Currie Explains Presence at Passchendaele.

Called On for "Certain Tactical Features."

Ottawa report: General Sir Arthur Currie, commanding the Canadian corps, in a communication to Sir George Perley in London, under date of Nov. 7, wrote:

"As the press will have told you this morning, we attacked all afternoon yesterday and succeeded in taking all our objectives, and doing it on time. The village of Passchendaele is ours. This has been the goal fought for so hard all Summer. Yesterday's fight made the third successful battle we have fought since coming up here.

"Before we came the situation was that certain tactical features had to be taken. Canadians were brought to do the job, so far they have done it largely well. Our success means everything to those who have to hold the line.

"The cost has been severe yet [illegible] the results [illegible] then justify the cost. We came at a bad season, as the weather has been bad and the roads are bad, trails and other communications are bad."

MONTREAL FLIERS D.S.C.

Montreal, Report—Flight Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Johnson, who was mentioned in despatches in August, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Word to this effect was received yesterday by his father F. A. Johnson, [illegible] Tupper street, Westmount.

Time is money, but it isn't always a fair exchange.