

# THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED 10,000 IN GALICIA AND NEAR DVINSK

## Surprise Attack Demoralizes Gen. von Linsingen's Austrian Forces on the Stripa

A despatch from London says: The weather, which has turned wintry, has not interfered with the Russian offensive along the eastern front. The Russians have extended their attacks to the district west of Riga and thence to the south of Dvinsk. They are keeping the Germans on the move, and the latter admit that in the region of Lake Swenton the Russians penetrated their lines.

The capture of 8,500 Germans in the south-western theatre, on the River Stripa, as the result of a surprise attack, is reported in an official statement issued by the Russian War Office. The statement tells of violent,

but futile efforts on the part of the Germans to wrest the prisoners from the captors. Another Russian success is claimed by Petrograd in the fighting around Rafalovka, on the Kovno-Szarny. Here the Czar's forces took 22 officers and 712 men.

"In the region of Czartorysk bodies of Russian cavalry from 500 to 1,000 strong have been very active in attacking German infantry detachments in various localities east of Kovel. These operations have resulted recently in the capture of 2,000 prisoners."

The Austro-German forces on the Stripa River, in Galicia, have lost 28,000 men and 14 guns.

# BULGARS ROUTED IN SOUTH SERBIA

## Serbs, French and British Troops Took Part in the Engagement.

A despatch from London says: South of Strumitsa on the Bulgarian border there has been sharp fighting between the French and the Bulgars. The latter attacked the French positions, but were repulsed with heavy losses. According to reports the British are co-operating there with the French, but, as heretofore, these reports are unofficial and fragmentary, and it cannot be said authoritatively whether the British were in touch with their new enemy.

"Official telegrams confirmed at the Serbian and Russian Legations here announce a great Serbian victory at the Babuna Pass. The Bulgarians were completely routed at Isevor, suffering enormous losses.

"Detachments of British and French troops hastened to defeat the enemy; who was shattered, and fled in disorder towards Kupili (Veles).

"The right bank of the Vardar is now cleared of the enemy. The French also completely defeated the Bulgarians at Strumitsa, inflicting heavy losses on them and driving them, beyond Kotsarion."

A Bulgarian army has reached the line of Nish forts, according to Sofia official despatches. It is not believed here that any great effort will be put forth to prevent the occupation of the war capital by the invaders.

The Teuton army under Gen. von Galiwitz, invading Serbia on the eastern bank of the Morava, captured Paracin, on the Oriental railway. This town, taken along with two others in the immediate vicinity, lies approximately 35 miles from Nish, the Serbian war capital—the direct line is a little more than 29 miles. It is this stretch of the Orient railway between Nish and Paracin that still remains in Serbian hands.

With the fall of Nish this railroad sector, essential to definitely clear the road to the Turkish capital, will become untenable for the Serbs, military observers here agree.

Meanwhile the battle line in Southern Serbia and in the strip of Bulgarian territory invaded by the French, has taken definite shape. On this battle line there are four principal salients, and at each fighting is now in progress. They are the Babuna pass, with the City of Prilep to the south, on the Monastir-Krupili (Veles), railway; Krivolak, due west of the pass on the Salonica-Nish line; Valanovi, about 18 miles south of Krivolak, in immediate reach of the same line, and Robova, eight miles south of the Bulgarian stronghold Strumitsa.

# NO LONGER JEER AT BLOCKADE

## Food Crisis in Germany Growing to Alarming Proportions Admitted by German Press.

A despatch from London says: Although it is not true that Germany is starving, it is certain the food crisis is growing to alarming proportions. The high prices of provisions throughout the empire furnish a problem of the gravest nature. One necessity of life after another is engaging the angry attention of the nation. An entire page of the Frankfurter Zeitung is devoted to the new Imperial food laws. The decree consists of 12 paragraphs. One explains the special potato regulations. Another gives the laws concerning fish and game prices, another the restrictions on the consumption of meat and fat.

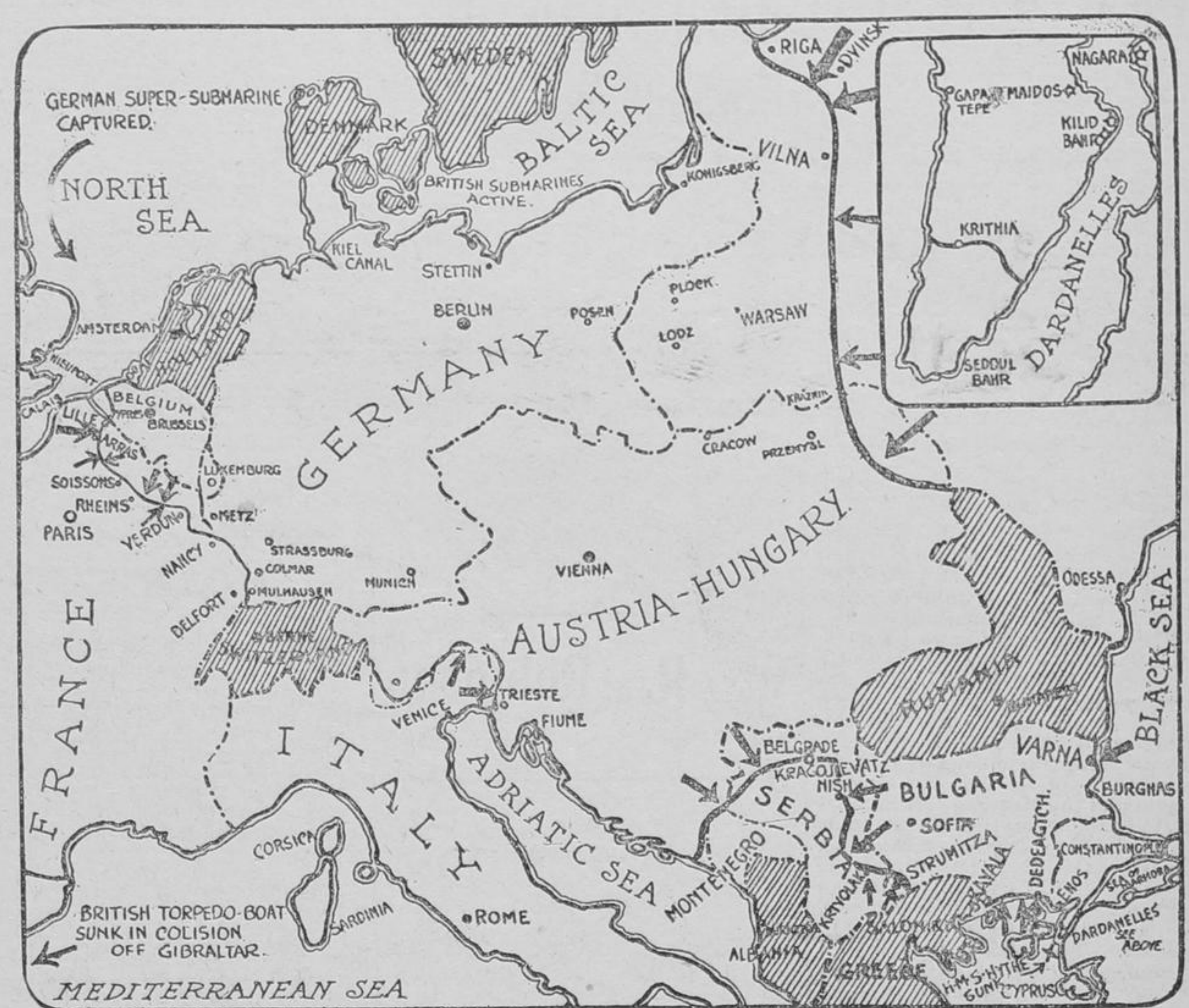
The entire German press is arming against the scarcity in the necessities of life. The printing of startlingly frank admissions is permitted. The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"While our troops are fighting like the heroes of the classic ages, want is growing acute at home, where the people are beginning to interpret the miserable existing conditions as the defeat of the empire. We jeered at the blockade, but to-day we laugh no longer. The sinister aspect of things certainly provides no food for laughter. But as our worries increase, so day by day grows our hatred against the enemy who is responsible for this misery. This hatred is so potent that it will nourish and sustain us and inspire us to hold on until finally we hack our way through, even though we have drawn the belt so tight around our bodies that the mere act of breathing becomes a trouble and weariness. Our hatred will enable us to show the world of what tenacity and endurance Germany is capable when once they are sure of their cause."

Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, says on the same subject: "Let us frankly admit that the German people are in distress."

## RUSSIANS TO USE THE DANUBE ROUTE NOW

A despatch from Rome says: The German Minister at Bucharest has formally demanded that two Russian torpedo boats moored in the Danubian port of Turnu shall be disarmed and the crews interned. The Government has refused, and notified the Minister that since the navigation of the Danube was free Roumania's neutrality was not violated. The reply is considered significant as implicitly recognizing Russia's right to send an expeditionary force to Bulgaria along the Danube. Probably troops will be embarked at Reni and landed near Silistra.



The Week's Developments in the War Areas.

Outside of the Balkans there have been no notable developments in the various war areas during the past week. On the Western front the Germans have resumed their attacks in the Champagne district, and have been prodigal of men in their attempts to break the French lines. They have been checked at almost every point, and the Western battle-line is absolutely unchanged. On other parts of the Western front there has been little activity, infantry attacks being almost completely suspended, and the fighting restricted solely to local artillery duels.

On the Isonzo front the Italians have won difficult positions from the Austrians, and their offensive continues successfully.

As a result of statements made in the British House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies, the situation in the Balkans has been made somewhat more plain. Both Great Britain and France are determined to do their utmost to save Serbia, and the landing of troops continues steadily at Saloniki. Allied troops are also reported to have been landed at Kavala.

On the Southern front in Serbia, the French and British troops have met and defeated the Bulgarians, and driven them across the frontier. Further north, however, the Bulgars have made considerable progress, and are now bombarding Nish, the capture of which is imminent. The Serbs are offering heroic resistance, even the women joining in the fight against the invader.

Austro-German forces on the northern front are making slow progress, and are waging a war of extermination. A Serbian force has been despatched to deal with the Albanians, who are also attacking. If the Serbian army can hold out for a short time yet, the Anglo-French forces are likely to join hands with them, and check the invading armies, before Serbia is entirely overrun.

The new political crisis in Greece complicates the situation in the Balkans, and the actions of both Greece and Rumania are still problematic.

A strong British force is now approaching Bagdad, while a Turkish army is reported on its way to defend that ancient city, and it will be a race between the two columns.

On the Russian front, the enemy has made no progress, while the Russians report several local successes of some importance. The Austro-German troops are being withdrawn from this front to assist in the campaign against Serbia. It is expected that the Russians will have their opportunity against the weakened line of the enemy, and that important results may be looked for on this front in the near future.

# FRENCH TAKE ENEMY POSTS

## Important Success Reported South-East of Amiens for the French Troops.

A despatch from Paris says: The sector between the Somme and the Oise south-east of Amiens figures in recent official reports as the scene of a French success. German posts before Andechy, north-west of Roye, were taken by the French troops, while to the south-east, at Beauvraignes, the Germans attempted a sortie from their trenches, but were driven back by the fire of the French artillery. Heavy artillery duels followed in this region.

The Germans attempted a hand grenade attack against the French positions east of the Butte-le-Mesnil, but were easily driven off, and in a continuation of the fighting at La Chapelotte, in the Vosges, the French field guns silenced the German mine-towers.

Heavy fighting in the Champagne and Bois Le Pretre districts was reported in Saturday's official communiques. The Germans made a new attempt to retake their old positions at La Courtine, but the attempt "resulted in a complete failure." In the Bois Le Pretre, north-west of Pont-a-Mousson, the trench-to-trench fighting was unusually severe, hand grenades and bombs being used. French mines in the region between the Argonne and the Meuse caused serious damage to certain German detachments in the sector of Malancourt.

## INVITED KITCHENER TO FIGHT FOR EMPIRE

A despatch from London says: Secretary of War, has received one of Lord Derby's invitations which have been largely circulated to men of military age to join the army. This amazing blunder was disclosed by Lord Derby himself, who, while addressing a meeting of middle-aged recruits, said nobody should be surprised if they received an invitation, as one had been actually sent to the Minister of War.

# German Super-Submarine Caught on First Trip

A despatch from Liverpool says: The Daily Post publishes a report of the capture of one of Germany's latest super-submarines, 250 feet long and carrying, in addition to torpedo tubes, four guns of fairly large calibre. The submarine was launched at Stettin a fortnight ago.

The Post states that within a few hours after leaving her base she was caught "in one of those traps we have so skillfully laid for these craft somewhere in the German ocean."

## CANADIAN NURSE ATTENDED THE KING

A despatch from Montreal says: Miss Vivienne Tremaine, the Canadian nurse reported in despatches from London to have attended King George after his accident in France, was born in Montmorency, and received her training at Quebec Military Hospital. Her parents now reside in Westmount. She went to the front with the first Canadian contingent.

## SERB WOMEN BOMBERS CONSTERNATE THE FOE

A despatch from London says: "There are nearly 2,000 women in Serbia's army when I left and more women soldiers were being organized," said Dr. Gruitch, a Serbian army doctor in London. "The women are not in special battalions. Some of them wear the complete uniform of a soldier for the sake of comfort, while others wear skirts with a blue tunic. The younger women go with their brothers or their husbands. The women are of every class of the population, and we cannot prevent them from serving. They inspire the men, with whom they march side by side, and with whom they eat and serve shoulder to shoulder in the trenches.

"These women are not afraid. Nobody in Serbia is afraid, and the women in the ranks do not lose their nerve under fire."

## BRITISH TRIUMPH IN EAST AFRICA

A despatch from London says: The Colonial Office reports that the British Nigerian forces occupied Bamenda, in the German Kameruns, on October 22. The British captured Banyo, in German East Africa, on October 3. The Germans lost twenty-five native soldiers killed. The British losses were four natives killed and nine wounded.

# GERMANS LEAVE 1,000 DEAD AFTER ATTACK NEAR DVINSK

## Teutons Also Fail in Counter-stroke on the Styr Leaving Two Guns in Russians' Hands

A despatch from London says: German efforts to recover lost ground near Lake Swenton, in the Dvinsk region, have continued with great energy, but with little success, according to the Russian official communication issued in Petrograd. Over a thousand bodies were counted on the field by the Russians after one futile German attack.

Near the Baltic coast also the Russians report progress in the land fighting, and it is stated that a naval

squadron is bombarding the German positions west of Riga on the Gulf.

In Volhynia the conflict between the Russians and General von Linsingen's mixed Austro-German forces is proceeding with great fury. All-night fighting at one point on the Styr River ended in the driving off of Austrian troops and the capture of two cannon, 250 prisoners and a quantity of ammunition. In East Galicia, on the Stripa, the combat has resolved itself into an artillery duel.

# USED PRISONERS AS SHIELDS IN ADVANCE ON RUSSIANS

## "They at Least in Some Measure Diminish Our Losses" Reads Note Found on German Body

A despatch from Petrograd says: What purport to be extracts from two letters found on the bodies of German soldiers on the field of battle have been published by the Imperial commission of inquiry into the conduct of the war. The first reads: "In this case, when the advance becomes too hard, we take Russian prisoners and drive them before us against their fellow-countrymen. Thus

they at least in some measure diminish our losses."

The second reputed quotation follows:

"We don't know what to do with prisoners. Henceforth we shall drive every Russian who surrenders before the line of our fortifications to be shot."

The commission announces that the letters will be photographed and translated into the leading languages of the world to be sent broadcast.