

ANOTHER
IN BALTIC;
FINE STEAMER

lam correspondent of the Ex-
hat a German submarine which
interned, with its crew, by the

BALTIC.
graaf's Delft correspondent re-
Hamburg, has been captured in
no, Finland.

ALGIERS.
p.m.—The steamship Sidi Ferruch
this port by a German submarine,
red today at Algiers.
passengers.

TAR.
Japanese steamer Yasakuni Maru,
German submarine near Gibraltar
w reached shore safely.

ntly the victim of one of the Ger-
safely through the Strait of Gib-
to undertake a campaign against
s, and already have sunk several

m New York October 6 for Oran,
October 23.

n steamer Alastair, 366 gross tons,
and the crew were saved.

The sinking of the Ionio was reported
from London last night. The Dahn,
2,127 tons, gross, sailed from port Tal-
bot, Wales, on October 7 for Tunis. The
Calvados is not mentioned in maritime
records.

German submarines have penetrated
the Straits of Gibraltar previously
during the war. This was first accom-
plished successfully when Captain Herring
made his now famous trip with the U-51
from Germany to the Dardanelles last
spring. In September some merchant-
men and transports were sunk in the
Mediterranean by submarines, but recent-
ly little has been heard of their activi-
ties.

TO FRENCH;
NISH REPORTED

my descending into Serbia to invade
pe, was defeated at Irvit, at the entrance
ing several days, according to announce-
Athens and transmitted to Reuters.
British cavalry took part in the strag-
gians captured Irvit, and Gradska,
id to have been decimated, are retreating
east of the right bank of Vardar River,
theast of Perlepe. This announcement of
allies apparently in direct contradic-
erman war office yesterday that French
a point northeast of Perlepe. Part of
been routed and the others made pris-

COMPULSION IN BRITAIN, IF NECESSARY, AFTER NOVEMBER 30; MORE BRITISH THROWN INTO THE FIGHTING LINE IN BALKANS

NO REPLY TO CRITICS ON CONDUCT OF WAR

Balfour and Asquith Say
Cabinet Has Nothing
To Be Ashamed of

EXTENSIVE PLANS
FOR AIR DEFENCE

First Lord of Admiralty Out-
lines Plan for Great Air Fleet

—Grey's Hearty Tribute to
Haldane—Kitchener Had No
Thought of Resignation—His
Trip to East a Sudden Move.

London, Nov. 11.—During the course
of debate in the house of commons to-
day, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the ad-
miralty, laid down the principle that he
would not reply to criticisms on the
conduct of the war on the grounds that
"all criticism of the conduct of the war
must, until after the war is over, and
indeed long after, be a matter almost
impossible to deal with because the facts
are not and cannot be known."

To make the matter quite clear,
Premier Asquith also stated in the house
tonight that Field Marshal Earl Kitch-
ener, secretary of state for war, had
never tendered his resignation to either
King George or to the premier.

Kickers At It Again.

Resuming the debate in the house of
commons, which was adjourned last
night, owing to absence of members of
the cabinet, William Johnson-Hicks,
member for the Bassetford district of
Middlesex, drew attention to the con-
dition of the Royal Flying Corps and the
naval air service. He said there was
great dissatisfaction connected with the
naval air service in regard to the orga-
nization and the appointment of a chief
who knew nothing about air craft above
the heads of those who in fact, had built
up the fabric of the service. It was im-
portant, added the member, that Eng-
land should have large new aeroplanes
for the offensive next spring in order
to meet the new airships and new aero-
planes which the Germans were build-
ing. He asked why work on an English
Zeppelin had been stopped in January,
and whether the admiralty had dropped
the policy of attacking Zeppelins by
aeroplanes.

Arthur Lynch As War Critic.

Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member for
West Clare, made a strong attack
against Lord Kitchener, who, he said,
had lundered in not moving to the de-
fence of Limerick, again on the question
of munitions, and once again in Serbia.
"The blunder in the Dardanelles," he
added, "was at least a blunder of a man
who meant to do something."
He contended that the war was being
conducted with signal incompetence, and
that unless there was a change, the
country was moving straight to disaster.
He would sweep away seventy per cent.
of the higher British command, begin-
ning with Field Marshal French, who
had been in command fifteen months,
"and had made no progress."
In the last offensive, continued Mr.
Lynch, the Allies broke through the Ger-
man lines, but in the superior command
decision was wanting to take full ad-
vantage of the moral victory. The gov-
ernment, he declared, had no plan of
campaign. The idea of a successful war
of attrition was absurd. The war must
be won in the field. The men were good,
and munitions were there. It was lead-
ership and direction which were lack-
ing.

No Time Being Lost.

Mr. Balfour, replying to the remarks
of Mr. Johnson-Hicks said he did not
think it ought to be assumed that the
Germans had taken the lead in air-craft
construction.

It was the desire of the admiralty and
the office to improve the construction
of aeroff-instrength, power and speed
for the aerial defence of London. It
would, of course, be an enormous ad-
vantage to have overwhelming forces of
aeroplanes of the latest design, which
could be hurled against the invader and
become invaders themselves, and the
government was doing its best to in-
crease the number of aviators and ma-
chines for their use.

(Continued on page 8.)

Greece May Join Allies; Elections Called Dec. 19



M. SKOULOUDIS, new premier of Greece, who has given the Entente
Allies assurances of his friendliness against German propaganda in
Athens is the cause of some anxiety to the Allies.

New York, Nov. 11.—A news agency despatch from London published here
today says:
Greece, may, after all, go to Serbia's aid against the Bulgarians, according
to a delayed message received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from
Athens today.

GREEK ELECTIONS, DECEMBER 19?

London, Nov. 12, 5 a.m.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company
from Athens says a decree has been issued dissolving the chamber of deputies
and that the new elections have been fixed for December 19.

FIFTY-FIVE AUSTRIAN PAPERS
SUPPRESSED IN MONTH
FOR FOOD COMPLAINTS

London, Nov. 11.—A despatch to the
Exchange Telegraph Company from Am-
sterdam, says:
"A Vienna despatch received here as-
serts that the Neue Wiener Journal has
been suppressed for one week for criti-
cizing the censorship. Fifty-five Austrian
provincial papers have been suppressed
within a month for discussing food con-
ditions."

REPORT THAT BRUSSELS
GOING UNDER MARTIAL LAW

London, Nov. 11.—A message re-
ceived here from Rotterdam reports
that travelers arriving there from Bel-
gium say the German authorities
have decided to place Brussels under
martial law, thereby depriving the Bel-
gian civil authorities of their control,"
says the Exchange Telegraph's Amster-
dam correspondent.

BRITISH REINFORCE ARMY IN CONTACT WITH BULGARIA

Enemy Granted Two Hours'
Time to Bury Dead and
Collect Wounded

GERMANS RETIRE
IN RIGA REGION

Flooding of Country Into Swamp
Given as Reason for Retreat—Mines
Break Up Hun Trenches in West.

London, Nov. 11.—"According to in-
formation received from a Greek fron-
tier station," says Reuters Saloniki cor-
respondent, "fighting on a large scale
has been proceeding since yesterday be-
tween Gradsko and Vele. The Bulgari-
ans asked for a suspension of hostilities
for five hours, for the purpose of bury-
ing the dead and collecting the wound-
ed, but only two hours was granted."
Further British reinforcements have
been sent forward to strengthen the right
wing of the Entente Allies here. No re-
liable news of the operations in northern
Serbia is available here.

Serbsians Lose and Win.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Serbian legation
today received the following official de-
spatch dated November 8:
"The enemy has succeeded in crossing
the Morava of the west, near Kraljevo,
and the Morava of the south, in the di-
rection of Djunis, and Leskovac."
The enemy's attack was repulsed. The
bank of the Leskovitsa river, and upon
the left bank of the Morava Binatchka
river, east of Gollane, has resulted in
our success. Enemy attacks towards the
surges of Gollane were repulsed.

Mining Activity in West.

Paris, Nov. 11, 10:45 p.m.—The official
communication, issued by the war office
tonight reads as follows:
"The enemy has been particularly
intense on both sides in the sector of
Loos, in the region of the Lafosse
Colonne and Souchez. In several regions
the work of our miners obtained excel-
lent results."
"To the south of the Somme, near
Faye, the explosion of one of our series
of mines shattered the galleries and blew
up a German post in front of Beuvraige-
sais. A cannon shot destroyed an enemy
mine chamber which was being charged."
"In the Argonne two of our mines
greatly damaged the enemy works on
the Haute Chevauchées and at Hill 286.
At Les Eparges another mine likewise
destroyed a German trench. We im-
mediately occupied the excavation de-
spite the resistance of the enemy."

Between the Meuse and the Moselle
to the north of Flirey, our bomb-throw-
ers concentrated a very effective fire on
the opposing fortifications."
The Belgian official communication
reads:
"There has been an intermittent bom-
bardment on diverse parts of our front,
especially on the point known as Le
Fornet, Vullin, Houdspoor, La Maison
de Burge, Saligny, Jacques Capelle, Ro-
singhe and the Ferryman's House."
Germans Retreat in East.

Berlin, Nov. 11, by wireless to Say-
ville.—German troops have systematically
evacuated the district to the west and
southwest of Shlok, which, on account
of the rains, it has been transformed into
swamps by the rains, says the official
announcement made today. The
text of the official statement given out
today by army headquarters reads:
"In the western theater:
"At several points on this front there
have been artillery duels and vigorous
hand-to-hand-grenade action. An Eng-
lish aeroplane was obliged to land north-
west of Bapaume. The occupants of the
machine were taken prisoner."
"In the eastern theater:
"Army group of Field Marshal Von
Hindenburg. Near Kemmen, west of
Digne, three attacks made yesterday by
the Russians supported by fire from
ships guns, were repulsed."
"During the night our troops, undis-
turbed by the enemy, have withdrawn
from the wooded land to the west and
southwest of Shlok, which, on account
of the rains of the past few days, has
been a swamp."
"Near Borsemen, southeast of Riga,
an enemy attack could not be carried
out. In a small counter-attack we took
more than 100 Russian prisoners."
"Army group of Prince Leopold of
Bavaria. The situation is unchanged."
"Army group of General Von Linshain.
Supported by German artillery
Austro-Hungarian troops drove the Rus-
sians out of Koseushovka, north of the
Kovel-Serny railway lines, and out of
their adjoining positions to the south
thereof. We took seven officers and more
than 200 men prisoner and captured
eight machine guns. To the south of the
railway Russian attacks failed."
"In the Balkans. Pursuit of the Ser-
bians in the mountains along the south
and western Morava is making good
progress. More than 4,000 Serbians have
been taken prisoner."

Russians Add to Captives.

Petrograd, Nov. 11, via London, Nov.
12.—The following official communica-
tion from general headquarters was is-
sued today:
"On the 16th instant a state of siege
will be declared in some of the com-
munes of North Holland, and also in
some parts of Amsterdam, especially be-
tween Zaandam and the North Sea canal,
and in the communes of Muiden, Muis-
war, Amstel and Ouder, Amstel. The
decree will apply to a portion of Delft,
where there are three important works."

YOUNG, UNMARRIED MEN COMPELLED TO SERVE

BRITISH FLEET ONLY AVENGER OF ANCONA

London Papers Point This Out
to President Wilson in
Discussing Case

NO OFFICIAL REPORT

Until This Available, Secretary Lan-
sing Refrains from Opinion—Italian
Public Regard Incident as Identical
With Lusitania.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Official reports
describing exactly how the Italian liner
Ancona was destroyed, still were not
available today and in consequence
Secretary of State Lansing refrained
from expressing any opinion as to the
attitude of the United States.

Loss Covered by Insurance.

Naples, Nov. 11, via Paris.—The offices
of the steamship company to which the
Ancona belonged remained crowded with
people for the most part women and
children, anxiously enquiring for pas-
sengers who are missing and giving
many signs of distress and concern
over the sinking of the vessel.

The loss to the company through the
toppling of the Ancona is fully cov-
ered by insurance, even the loss of wages
being provided for in the policies taken
out on the vessel, which amounted to \$1,
000,000. The public sympathy with
the keenest interest the developments of
America's attitude regarding the Ancona
is here as is regarded here as identical
with that of the Lusitania.

The Rights of Humanity.

London, Nov. 11.—President Wilson's
phrase regarding the "rights of humani-
ty" as something for which the United
States was contending figures promi-
nently in the comment of the evening news-
papers on the Ancona tragedy.

"The fact that America's policy will
depend upon the point whether Ameri-
can lives have been lost is a singular
comment upon the claim of President
Wilson that America is contending for
nothing less high and sacred than the
rights of humanity," says the Evening
Standard, which continues:
"We would frankly ask the American
people whether this last addition to the
record of murder on the high seas does
not convince them that there is only one
means by which the pirates can be
brought to book—namely, increasing
vigilance by the Allied fleet. The British
and Allied navies must avenge the
sacred rights of humanity and in that
task surely we have a right to expect
their sympathy of the American govern-
ment as well as of the friendship of the
American people. Our cruisers which
stop German imports and exports, are
executing piracy just as much as torpedo
boats which sink pirate submarines. Sea
power in one and indivisible, and by de-
manding that we relax our sea grip on
the enemy the American government is
demanding that pirates be not punished.
We are that we are. We must realize
that the interests of humanity are
at stake."

The Westminster Gazette says:
"Once more, as in the cases of the
Ancona, the Oryzalis and the Hesperian
we have a practical test of these prin-
ciples of amendment and the qualifications
thereto which Count Von Bernstorff
made to President Wilson. Once more
we see it matters not a straw to Ger-
many whether American citizens are on
board ships marked down as victims or
what pledges had been given by her
representative in Washington."
The Pall Mall Gazette has this com-
ment:
"Whether England is strictly entitled
to inflict a few weeks delay on suspected
cargoes becomes pitifully trivial along-
side the wholesale barbarity by which
our enemies have again proclaimed their
code and illustrated their zeal for the
freedom of the seas. The sinking of the
Ancona and the shelling of her lifeboats
recalls the attention of neutrals to the
fundamental realities of what the world
is fighting about."
The Standard says:
"The capture of the Ancona is a
disaster which will have to be faced by
the world of commerce. The sinking of
the Ancona and the shelling of her lifeboats
recalls the attention of neutrals to the
fundamental realities of what the world
is fighting about."
Paris, Nov. 11, 5 p.m.—A despatch to
the Havas Agency from Tunis, says:
"The captain of the Ancona, who ar-
rived here today, confirms previous re-
ports that the hostile submarine fired
upon his vessel while her boats were
filled with passengers and ready to be
lowered. Shells struck the boats, killing
or wounding many passengers, the cap-
tain said, and boats were also struck by
projectiles after they were in the water."
"The captain declared that no signal
was given by the submarine, except that
a shot was fired when the submarine
was about five miles distant. The steam-
er immediately stopped completely. The
last gunshots were fired at a distance
of about 800 yards from the steamer.
Several of the boats pulled close to the
submarine, the captain of the Ancona
said, but were warned off by insulting
cries."

Earl of Derby Announces British Gov- ernment Will Take Action After November 30

Voluntary Enlistment for Required Number
Before That Date Only Thing to Prevent
Action—160,000 in Ireland Offered for Ser-
vice, Half That Number Accepted.

London, Nov. 11.—A strong intimation of compulsion at an early
date is contained in a statement tonight by the Earl of Derby, director
of recruiting. This statement is made, Lord Derby declares, with
the authority of the prime minister. It says:
"If young men, medically fit, and not indispensable in
any business of national importance, or any business con-
ducted for the general good of the community do not come
forward voluntarily before November 30 the government
will, after that date, take the necessary steps to redeem the
pledge made on November 2."

On the date referred to, Premier Asquith announced in the
house of commons that if young men did not come forward volun-
tarily and enlist, "other and compulsory means would be taken
before married men were called upon to fill their engagements to
serve."
Lord Derby adds:
"Whether a man is indispensable or not to his business
will be decided, not by the man or his employer, but by com-
petent authorities and tribunals, which are being set up to
consider such cases."

DIRECTOR FOR "RECRUITING OF MUNITIONS."

London, Nov. 11.—The minister of munitions, it is officially an-
nounced, has appointed Lord Murray of Elibank to act temporarily
in the honorary capacity of director of recruiting for munitions
work.

The appointment is made with the purpose of giving executive
effect to the policy of the ministry of munitions with regard to
securing the most effective and economic use of munition factories
and the distribution of skilled and unskilled labor, both male and
female, among them.

RUSSIAN FORCE
SOON TO ENTER
CITY OF TEHRAN

Petrograd, Nov. 11.—According to the
latest advices received in Teheran, Per-
sia, according to a despatch from that
city, a Russian force is within 45 miles
of Teheran and the indications are that
the Germans, Austrians and Turks in
the city are preparing to leave, removal
of the archives of the German and Aus-
trian legations to the American legation,
for the accredited representative of the
Entente Allies.

At a secret session of parliament, the
despatch states, a majority of the de-
puties expressed the hope that an amicable
arrangement of the difficulties between
Russia and Persia would be reached. The
Russian cabinet had been in session for
twenty-four hours, it is added, trying to
formulate conditions which are acceptable
to Russia and Great Britain.

Much excitement is reported in the
city, according to the despatch, over the
energetic action of the Entente Allies,
and it is reported that the Shah will
refuse to sign any peace which the Per-
sian proposals are not acceptable.

WAR AT LEAST THROUGH WINTER— FREDERICK PALMER

New York, Nov. 11.—Frederick Palmer
who early in the war was designated as
the accredited representative of the Asso-
ciated Press and Canadian Press with
the British army, returned today on the
steamer St. Louis. Mr. Palmer expressed
his firm belief that the war would at
least last through the winter.

The St. Louis brought 937 passengers.
Of this number 498 were in the steerage
and it was said aboard ship that 270 of
the steerage passengers were young Irish-
men being one of the largest Irish dele-
gations to the many that have arrived
here in the past few months.

SWITZERLAND COMPLAINS
OF MAIL CENSORSHIP.

Berne, via Paris, Nov. 11.—The Swiss
government is making representations in
certain belligerent countries against in-
terference by censorship with mail from
Switzerland to neutral countries, and
particularly to the United States.

The Swiss National Bank is alleged to
have had mail addressed to its New York
correspondent containing checks and coupons,
seized in transit, in violation, as
this government holds of the interna-
tional postal treaty.