

HUNS LOSING STEADILY IN RIGA REGION

German Attempt to Take the Offensive Against Russian Forces is a Flat Failure.

CITIES SECURE

While the Invaders Are Beginning Evacuation of Their Base, Mitau.

London Cable.—Military reports from Petrograd to-day indicate that the Russians are holding their own along their long battle line, reaching from Riga down into Galicia. The Germans in their efforts to hammer their way from Mitau to Riga have been driven back at Olai. The Czar's troops seem now to be in possession of the long disputed district about Lake Swenton, southwest of Dvinsk, for they now report finding enemy dead in the German trenches there.

The report of heavy artillery encounters about Lakes Drisvati and Roginskoe, southwest of Dvinsk, indicate that an effort is being made by the Germans to circle about the Russian stronghold on the Dvina River. Another report of the Germans being checked at Medveje, on the railway running between Kowno and Sarny to the west of the Sty river, strengthens the opinion that the numerous rivers in the Ukraine will prove to be insuperable obstacles to the invaders.

The Germans are beginning the active evacuation of Mitau, which for some weeks has been a secure base for them. It is believed that the Russians are determined to continue the thrust, until they capture Mitau and compel the winter lines of the Germans to be formed west of that city, thus effectively safeguarding Riga from annoyance. Dvinsk appears to be secure, and its occupation by the Germans is thought to be quite unlikely.

The Czar has been making an interesting tour of inspection during the last three or four days. First he journeyed from headquarters to Revel, where he pinned medals on the breasts of a British submarine crew. He descended the ladder of this submarine after witnessing a demonstration of the conning tower machinery and investigated the interior, examining the torpedo tubes, the equilibrium apparatus and the engine room. Then he went to Riga, where he was received by the Bulgarian General Radko Dimitrieff, now serving in the Russian army.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued to-day:

"On the western front generally there is no change. On the Mitau Road, southwest of Olai, the Germans passed to the offensive Tuesday night, but were repulsed by our artillery and machine gun fire.

"Large numbers of German dead have been found in the trenches which the Germans abandoned near Lake Swenton, west of Dvinsk.

"On the front of Lakes Drisvati and Roginskoe the enemy artillery developed a heavy fire at some points.

"On the left bank of the Sty, on the Kovi-Sarny railway, the enemy began an offensive Tuesday from Medveje, in the direction of Novo Podscherevitshi, but that was stopped by our fire.

"There is no change on the Caucasus front."

BABUNA PASS A COSTLY WIN

Bulgars Lost More Than Entire Defending Force.

Retiring Serbians Lost Not One Prisoner or Gun.

A London Cable says A Saloniki despatch to the Daily Chronicle under date of Nov. 17 says:

"The long and brilliant defence by the Serbs of the Babuna Pass came to an end yesterday. For something like a month a force of 5,000 of our valiant allies have been holding that position in the face of ever-increasing numbers of the enemy. Time after time the Serbs drove back the enemy, inflicting severe losses. The position was an admirable one for defence, and the Serbs made the most of its natural advantages. Even the Bulgarian attackers could not move out the heroic defenders, and success was achieved at last by an attack in front, while a cunning turning movement on the Serbian left was in progress. Owing to the frontal attack the Serbs could not detach men to meet the force attacking their left. That force had been sent across the mountains in advance by a rough goat track. Some thousands from the extreme Serbian left took up a position till the main force had defied through the narrow gorges and across swiftly running torrents that abound in that wild and difficult country. The Serbs were in no condition, nor were their numbers sufficient even to attempt to defend themselves against this movement. Though it was not until the very moment they gave up the post-

tion, which will always be associated with their heroic feat at arms.

SAVED AND TAKEN PRISONERS. During the night before last the evacuation of the line was carried out without loss and without the Bulgarians attempting to disrupt the operations.

The artillery and all the equipment of the Serbian army was saved and not a single man was taken prisoner. It is estimated that the losses of the Bulgarians from first to last in the attack on Babuna Pass amounted to over 5,000 killed and wounded more than the total Serbian force opposed to them. Abandonment of the position also meant the evacuation of Prelep, the little Turkish town from which most of the inhabitants had already fled. Two regiments of the enemy's cavalry entered the town towards nightfall. The advance of the Bulgarians entered the town towards nightfall. This advance by the Bulgarians drove large numbers of the population of the district into Monastir, and into that town a wild panic broke out, not on account of the people expecting the immediate arrival of the Bulgarians, but through fear of the Comitatists, already in waiting in the town, would rise as a result of their compatriots' success.

MONASTIR DOOMED.

The station all day long yesterday was crowded with people having with them great bundles of baggage. Several trains in addition to the morning train, which for some time has been the only one during the day, were run, and towards night the greater part of those who desired to leave had gone. Numbers, however, had to take the road leading to the Greek frontier, about twelve miles away. The Comitatists of France, Russia and Italy returned here this morning, and it is expected the British Consul will leave town to-day or early to-morrow morning. The Serbian force from Babuna Pass will doubtless put up another fight between Prelep and Monastir, but it is not anticipated its small numbers will be able to prevent the fall of the town, which it is thought will be in the hands of the Bulgarians before the end of the week.

C. P. R. CONTROL TO PASS TO N. Y.?

German Banker in New York Says That is Possible.

In Explaining to Monetary Times the Conditions.

Toronto Report.—Last week the Monetary Times commented upon the suggestion of the New York Post that the foreign selling of Canadian Pacific railway stock is indirectly for Berlin holders. It was pointed out that the selling of the Canadian Pacific stock from Berlin can hardly be of any volume, because in August last, Germany held only 5.33 per cent. of Canadian Pacific common stock, and it is unlikely that any further holdings have been secured since then. In January, 1911, and June, 1913, French and German holdings together were 15 per cent. The German holdings could safely be averaged at 7.50 per cent. for those years. This figure was reduced last August to 5.33 per cent. Between January, 1911, and the outbreak of war, the Monetary Times has excellent reason for believing that German holdings had risen as high as 40 per cent. Three days after the war broke out, it was stated here that this figure had dropped to 5 per cent. That was subsequently confirmed by the figures which Sir Thomas Shaughnessy sent to the Monetary Times.

A German banker, with considerable interests in Canada, and well posted on international stock and finance, writes the Monetary Times from New York as follows:

"Your reply to the New York Post is correct, as far as facts are concerned. However, the reasons are not given, and I believe that I know them.

"The stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, listed in Berlin, and traded in there, appears as a fixed amount on the shareholder-book of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Any additional stock held in Berlin must be transferred to there by the transfer company, and its increase would naturally be reported to Montreal. Consequently, I do not believe that, even had there been an inclination to transfer stock held by Germans, it could have been transferred on account of the orders in Council in existence during the war.

"I know, however, that Germans in Germany speculated, or invested, extensively in Canadian Pacific Railway stock on the London Stock Exchange, leaving the certificates in London, in order to avoid transfer and other charges, and for the purpose of selling them there, in a larger market. All this stock has been locked up by the British Government during the war, and can be disposed of, consequently, the stock coming from Amsterdam is belonging to Dutch citizens only.

"Paris used to trade the little of Canadian Pacific Railway stock it traded in, only in London, because of the facilities described above.

"Experience you will know that the Dutch are the most careful traders in the market. If they sell, they have a strong reason for it. And the reason seems to be, that whenever Canadian Pacific Railway stock goes up a few points, large blocks of it are sold from London. The report that the British Government is continuously buying Canadian Pacific Railway stock in London and selling it in New York, in order to influence the exchange, is feasible. It is done with other international stocks, like the best United States railways and United States Steel, as you can notice easily.

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in the market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a large prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Italy is Preparing for an Attack On Gorizia With a Force of 500,000 Men.

CREATORE WEDS

Power Was Turned On at Eugenia Falls Hydro-Electric Plant Thursday.

The American schooner Helen W. Martin has struck a mine. She is now at anchor.

A. C. Hardy has given \$500 to the Leeds County Patriotic League and Red Cross Society.

Power was turned on Thursday afternoon at the Eugenia Falls plant of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario.

Incomplete returns indicate that the losses from last season will exceed \$1,000,000.

Giuseppe Creatore, the famous bandmaster, was married to Miss Rosina De Marini, aged 18, of New York, at Providence, R. I.

The Greek steamer Athamas has been taken into Oze Deep. In the Thames Estuary. The crew of the Ulrika say she fouled a mine.

John Armstrong, aged about 25 years, was shot and instantly killed at Forest Glen, about ten miles from Petticoat, N. B., while hunting.

While shopping in the J. A. Duggan department store, Stratford, Mrs. Lewis Hinchliffe fell to the floor and expired within three minutes, without speaking.

With her seams leaking and her boilers in bad condition, the steamer Pawnee with two barges in tow arrived at Alpena, Mich., after a stormy trip across the Georgian Bay.

Burglars forced an entrance into the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, blew open the safe with nitro-glycerine and got away with cash which it is understood totals \$2,400.

The Italians are preparing for a formidable attack on Gorizia, according to the Milan correspondent of the Zurich Gazette. Five hundred thousand men are to be employed.

Mr. C. C. Hele, Secretary to Hon. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, has been appointed Secretary of the department in place of Mr. E. S. Williamson, deceased.

The total attendance at the Panama Pacific Exposition reached 17,000,000 by Friday noon, and the grand total before the close of the Exposition on December 4 will be more than 18,000,000, according to estimates.

Owing to war time reductions, the work under the colonization roads branch of the Ontario Public Works Department was cut by about half, compared with 1914. According to the report of Mr. M. P. Doherty, the approximate total expenditure for 1915 was \$239,000.

P. C. George Thompson was fined \$20 and his resignation was accepted by the Berlin, Ont., Police Commission. He was charged with joy riding. He admitted taking out an automobile from P. K. Weber's barn and with two companions going to Elmira on a joy ride while on duty.

The Donald McMillan exploring party may be lost in the north seas, beyond hope of rescue for this winter at least, according to a telegram received by Common Pleas Judge Carroll Spriggs, Dayton, Ohio, from the Danish explorer, Knude Rasmussen.

The former Secretary of the Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Public school board, W. H. Forde, appearing on a charge of padding the pay rolls of the school board and of obtaining money by altering cheques issued by the board in order to pay his personal accounts, pleaded guilty to three charges preferred against him.

ALLIES GAIN ON GALLIOLI

New Offensive Took Nearly 300 Yards of Turk Trenches.

Enemy Loss Heavy, Allies' Almost Nothing.

London Cable.—Simultaneously with the arrival of Lord Kitchener at the Dardanelles comes an official report of the resumption of the offensive on Gallipoli by the allies, nearly 300 yards of the enemy's trenches being captured.

The text of the statement follows: "In the Dardanelles the 52nd division carried out a very successful attack on the Turkish trenches on the 15th inst., for which careful preparation had been in progress for a considerable time.

"Three mines were exploded successfully under the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of the Kiritik Nullah at 3 p.m., and the infantry pushed forward immediately after, ward captured about 150 yards of trenches on the east of the nullah and 120 yards on its west. The captured trenches were at once consolidated and bombing parties pushed on up to the communication trenches and erected barbed wire.

"Simultaneously with the assault

our artillery opened on the enemy's reserve support trenches, two 14-inch monitors and H.M.S. Edgar (cruiser) co-operating, and maintained their fire until the position was reported consolidated about 6 p.m.

"The enemy's batteries replied heavily, but very erratically, and did little damage. The Turks in the neighboring trenches, who fired heavily, were caught by machine gun and rifle fire and bombs and suffered considerably, their fire becoming wild.

"No attempt at a counter-attack was made until the night of Nov. 15-17, when it was easily repulsed. Our casualties were under 50 killed and wounded. Over 70 dead were seen in the captured position, and a wounded prisoner reports that over 30 were buried by the explosion of one mine.

"The units employed were portions of the 4th and 7th Royal Scots, the 7th and 8th Scottish Rifles, the 1st Ayrshire Yeomanry, all of the 136th brigade."

ROOSEVELT TO JOIN CANUCKS

Ex-President May Fight Against the Germans.

Would Undoubtedly be Given a High Command.

Ottawa Despatch.—It is reported here that there is a possibility that ex-President Theodore Roosevelt may put into practical effect his public and vigorous espousal of the cause of the allies by personally leading the way and himself volunteering for active service with the Canadian forces.

While of course no official statement could for international reasons be made as to what post Colonel Roosevelt would be given were he to offer his services, it is certain that he would be given a high command, possibly as officer in command of a whole division.

Both in public and private Colonel Roosevelt has intimated his strong conviction that national honor and national safety demanded the active participation of the United States in the war against the German attempt at world tyranny, and his personal desire to get into the fight himself.

It is stated that during his recent visit to Quebec on a hunting trip he declared that he would like to be fighting at the front in the same cause as the Canadians.

If the United States continues to remain strictly neutral it would not be surprising if Colonel Roosevelt, put his convictions into practical effect by going to the front at the head of a composite division of Canadians and men from the United States who have enlisted here.

Several thousand of the latter have joined the Canadian expeditionary forces since the war began and there is still a steady influx of recruits from across the line. Were Colonel Roosevelt to accept a command with the Canadian forces there is no doubt that many thousands of his fellow-countrymen would follow his example and ask to serve under him.

It may be noted that, according to the American citizenship laws, enlistment in the Canadian forces does not abrogate any of the rights of United States citizenship.

DARING RAID BY BRITISH

Small Force Bayoneted 30 Germans and Entered Front Trench

This Was the "Repulse" Reported by the Enemy.

London Cable.—A report received from Field Marshal Sir John French, the British Commander-in-Chief in France, and made public to-night, says:

"The hostile artillery continues active east and northeast of Ypres.

"A successful enterprise was carried out by a small party of our troops the night of November 16-17, with a loss of one man killed and one wounded. Just north of the River Douve, southwest of Messines. They forced an entrance into the enemy's front trench after bayoneting 30 of the occupants. The party returned with the loss of one man killed and one slightly wounded and bringing with them 2 German prisoners. This is the incident which the enemy reports as the repulse of a surprise attack on the Messines-Armentieres road.

"Recently, when carrying out a patrol, one of our airmen engaged a German aeroplane at close quarters and forced it to land heavily in a plowed field behind the German lines. Our airman, diving to within five hundred feet of the ground, opened a heavy fire on the pilot and observer, who had left the aeroplane and were making across country. He also dropped an incendiary bomb on the German aeroplane, which, when last seen, was enveloped in smoke.

"Our machine, damaged by the enemy's fire, was forced to land 500 yards behind our trenches, where it was heavily shelled by the enemy, but not again struck. The pilot replaced his tank during the night and succeeded in bringing his machine safely home at dawn."

GLASS WORKS FIRE.

Rochester, N. Y., Despatch.—The greater part of the glass works of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company was destroyed by fire early this morning, which is still burning. Materials needed by the company, shut off by the European war, were manufactured in it. The origin of the fire is unknown.

GERMANS FIND A MARE'S NEST

Publish Admiralty Orders Governing Use of Neutral Flags.

And Directions for Escaping From Submarines.

Berlin, via London, Cable.—What purport to be the frequently mentioned, but never published, British Admiralty instructions to the masters of merchant ships regarding the use of neutral flags to escape the submarine menace are printed by Captain Kuehlter in the Lokal Anzeiger. The German Admiralty referred to these instructions at the outset of the submarine campaign, and in the diplomatic correspondence regarding the sinking of the Lusitania.

The first of the regulations, as printed by the Lokal Anzeiger, is undated, but apparently was issued at the beginning of the submarine campaign. It takes the form of a telegram from the British Admiralty communicable to all ships, and is given as follows:

"British shipping is instructed to maintain a sharp watch for submarines and show either the flag of a neutral country or none at all, so long as the ship is in the vicinity of the British Isles. The British flag must be shown on meeting British or Allied warships. House flags must not be carried, and marks such as name and home port must be effaced.

"Flags which should be used according to the above are the following: American, Italian, Scandinavian and Holland."

The second document is a decree of the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, dated March 15, which reads:

"Carrying neutral flag; use of false names.

"Neutral flags: Ships upon long voyages and upon regular voyages about the United Kingdom shall be equipped with neutral flags and shall be carried according to route as follows:

"Route Bristol Channel and southern part of the Irish Channel, Norwegian, Greek or Italian flag.

"Route, Liverpool, Glasgow and northern part of Irish Channel, Spanish or Norwegian flag.

"Route eastern coasts of the Kingdom, some Scandinavian flag, or south of Hartlepool the flag of Holland or Spain.

"Crossing the Channel no flag shall be shown."

Other documents explaining the international propriety of using neutral flags or otherwise disguising ships and using the shelter of the neutral three-mile zone bear less directly upon the subject, except a paragraph of so-called confidential instructions from the British Admiralty also issued in March, 1915, directing British ships to make every effort to escape because they would be sunk in any case and the crew, even if the vessel were torpedoed, would have time to take to the boats under most circumstances. These instructions are reported to contain this order:

"If a submarine comes to the surface ahead and in the vicinity with openly hostile intentions, steer directly at it, with the highest speed, and keep changing the course so that the submarine always is dead ahead."

No man named Devonport is mentioned in the British navy list. It is possible the person referred to as "Commander-in-Chief Devonport" may be Lord Devonport, chairman of the port of London authority.

COASTAL STORM

Atlantic Seaboard is Swept by Very Severe Gales.

New York Report.—High gales, accompanied by rains, swept over New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States to-day, seriously interfering with telegraphic communication in many places, and endangering shipping along the coast.

The conditions in these states, termed "the most unusual in many years" by the weather bureau, were created by a heavy storm moving in a north-westerly direction up the coast, and another storm of almost equal intensity moving east and slightly north from the Ohio valley. The weather bureau thought the two storms would meet over the New England States or the Great Lakes.

Heavy gales raged over the Atlantic from Jacksonville, Florida, to Eastport, Me., but storm warnings have been displayed since late yesterday, and with the exception of the Norwegian bark Killena, which was driven aground near Brunswick, Ga., it was thought coastwise shipping had taken refuge before the storm reached its maximum. One or two westbound trans Atlantic liners were reported to have encountered the gales off the coast.

Virtually all shipping in New York is at a standstill. Ferry boats between New York and New Jersey were unable to run on regular schedules. The high winds which drove through many cross town streets bowled over a number of wagons and trucks. Several persons were injured, one probably fatally.

A squad of police was detailed to assist persons wishing to go between the Brooklyn bridge, the municipal building and the subway kiosks, as the wind was so strong in that district that a number of pedestrians were knocked down, in some cases sustaining minor injuries.

The silent organ loudest chants the master's requiem.—Emerson.

NOT VIA GERMAN

Paris Dressmakers Make Trouble Over Mrs. Galt's Trousseau.

Paris Cable.—The Paris Dressmakers' Syndicate has blacklisted two American customers of German origin, one of them a man named Kurzmann, reputed to have been commissioned to buy gowns for Mrs. Norman Galt, who is to be the bride of President Wilson, according to Gustave Tery's newspaper, L'Oeuvre.

The newspaper avers Kurzmann has threatened to raise a diplomatic question because of the modistes' refusal to accept orders from him. L'Oeuvre declares, however, that each house from which he ordered gowns has offered to supply them, with its compliments, to Mrs. Galt, without having them pass through the hands of an intermediary.

A Paris despatch early this month said Charles Kurzmann, of New York, was there to select gowns for the wedding of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt. He was quoted as saying that, while it "would be indiscreet to talk about clothes ordered by the Wilson family before obtaining permission from the White House," he felt that "Washington can look forward to a brilliant social season after the wedding."

KEPT HER WORD

English Authoress Took Poison When She Lost Suit.

London Cable.—"My Lord, I said you were trying a woman for her life; I have taken enough poison to kill five people," was the dramatic exclamation made by the well-known novelist, Miss Ansley Kenaly, as she threw upon the floor a bottle, the contents of which she had just swallowed on heading the court pronounce judgment against her.

Miss Kenaly's suit, which has been ed, and was carried unconscious to the emergency ward of the court house. Later she was removed to the hospital, where the doctors believed she has a chance to recover.

Miss Kenaly's suit, which has been before the court for some days, was a claim for damages against a whole-sale book distributing firm for alleged false and malicious statements derogatory of her book. Two defendants refused to circulate the book, as they alleged it contained a libel on a fashionable west end dramatist, whose premises were described as a gambling den. Miss Kenaly averred that the action of the defendants deprived her of a livelihood, as publishers now refuse to accept her book.

Miss Kenaly and her sister, Anabella, are daughters of the late Edward V. H. Kenaly, who, in 1875, was the leading counsel for the claimant in the notorious "Shirborne trial."

HUN PLOTTERS

U. S. Officials Probe Further Into Gorick Charges.

Washington Report.—The Department of Justice was to-day making further inquiry into the activities of Austrian Consul-General Von Nuber and his associates. In an announcement the department said that information had been obtained which probably would lead to further indictments for passport frauds.

Von Nuber and German Ambassador Von Bernstorff were recently charged publicly by Dr. Joseph Gorick, former Austrian Consul, with having directed propaganda carried on by the Austro-Hungarian service in the United States for fomenting strikes in munition plants.

These allegations have already been formally denied by the Austrian Embassy here, and, through the Embassy, by the Austrian Foreign Minister.

The investigation is the outcome of a conference in New York on Wednesday between A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice, and Dr. Gorick.

ANCONA FINDING

Official Report of Latest Outrage by Hun Submarine.

Naples, Cable.—10.10 p.m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The official report of the investigation into the sinking of the submarine Ancona, on Nov. 17, was sent to Thomas Wilson, American Ambassador at Rome, to-night. The investigation revealed the fact that the submarine fired a shell against the wireless apparatus aboard the Ancona, without any warning.

The captain brought the vessel immediately to a halt.

The submarine having hoisted the Austrian flag, the investigators found, the Ancona was about to pass the Italian ensign, but flag reached only halfway up the mast when the submarine launched a torpedo, which struck the steamer amidships.

The captain of the Ancona, the official account says, ordered the lifeboats lowered, but while this was being done the submarine continued firing against the steamer's boats. Some of the boats were pierced by shots, oblige the survivors to use their clothes to stop up the holes. In the meanwhile, it is alleged, those on board the submarine cheered at their victims.

MURDERER MET HIS FATE.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Despatch.—Joseph Hillstrom, condemned murderer whose case attracted attention throughout the country, and prompted the intervention of President Wilson, the Swedish Minister to the U.S., and the American Federation of Labor, was put to death by a firing squad in the state prison here at 7.42 a.m. to-day. His death was instantaneous.