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The Toronto World

MONDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 6 1916 —FOURTEEN PAGES

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PROBS—Fair and cool today on Tuesday.

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Reading Room 111-112-113 House of Commons HOUSE COMMONS P O

FRENCH TROOPS AT KATERINA TO AVERT CONFLICT

Confidence Felt That Battalion Will Prevent Further Bloodshed. DU FOURNET REBUFFED Greeks Refuse to Co-operate in Guarding Against Submarines.

London, Nov. 5.—Arrival of a fresh battalion at Katerina, following an engagement between Greek Government forces and Venizelist revolutionists will, it is believed, do much to clear up the situation.

A despatch from Athens, dated Friday, and received last night, stated that the Greek army had arrived outside Katerina from which the Venizelists expelled the royalists several days ago and that an engagement had begun, but a cable from Katerina, received tonight, says: "A French battalion arrived here today to occupy the town. It is believed that the Greek and Venizelist troops will depart immediately, and that this will solve the embarrassing situation which has arisen as a result of the conflict between the Royalists and Venizelists."

Cabinet's Refusal. Vice Admiral Du Fournet, commander of the entire fleet in the Mediterranean, has demanded that the Greek Government consent to the use of a light flotilla carrying the French flag and French crew as a protection against submarines, says a despatch from Athens. The Greek cabinet held a meeting today under the presidency of King Constantine, the despatch adds, and decided that the vice-admiral's demand was unacceptable because consent to it would be equivalent to a departure from neutrality.

AUTONOMY FOR GALICIA IS RUMOR SET AFLAOT

Emperor of Austria is Said to Have Issued Instructions.

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—It is said here that Emperor Francis Joseph has written Ernest Von Koerber, stating that it is his will when the new state of Poland comes into existence to grant Galicia the right to independently manage its own internal affairs. The emperor charges Premier Von Koerber to prepare measures for the legal realizing of this command.

PERLEY'S NEW OFFICE SURPRISE TO LONDON

Canadian Cabinet Regarded as Overriding Decision of Hughes. Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, Nov. 5.—The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says Sir George Perley's appointment has aroused great interest here and has also caused some surprise, as it was thought another appointment had been made as a result of Hughes' scheme of readjustment. Apparently the Canadian cabinet has taken an independent line.

FOE GIVES POLAND FULSOME PLEDGES

Independent State to Be Established, Says Germany and Austria.

HEREDITARY MONARCHY Constitutional Government and Other Tempting Bait Held Out.

Berlin, Nov. 5, via Saville.—The manifesto issued at Warsaw and Lublin today, announcing that the German and Austrian Emperors had agreed to establish an independent state of Poland, with a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional government, reads as follows: "His Majesty the German Emperor, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Apostolic King of Hungary, inspired by firm confidence in a final victory of their arms, and prompted by a desire to lead the districts conquered by their armies under heavy sacrifices, from Russian domination, towards a happy future, have agreed to form of these districts a national state with a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional government. The exact frontiers of the Kingdom of Poland shall be outlined later."

Glittering Promises. "The new kingdom will receive the guarantees needed for the free development of its own forces by its intimate relations with both powers. The glorious traditions of the ancient Polish nation, and the memory of the brave comradeship in the great war of our days, shall revive in a national army. The organization, instruction and command of this army shall be arranged by common agreement. "The allied monarchs express the confident hope that Polish wishes for the evolution of a Polish state and for the national development of a Polish kingdom shall now be fulfilled, taking due consideration of the general political conditions prevailing in Europe, and of the welfare and the safety of their own countries and nations. "The great realm which the western neighbors of the Kingdom of Poland shall have on their eastern frontier shall be a free and happy state, enjoying its own national life, and they shall welcome with joy the birth and prosperous development of this state."

CZAR RESUMES ADVANCE INTO TRANSYLVANIA

Russians Capture Heights on Front South of Dorna Watra.

WILL AID ROUMANIA

New Movement Threatens to Take Austro-Germans in Rear.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

London, Nov. 5.—Resuming their delayed march southward into Transylvania, the Russians made an advance in the region south of Dorna Watra, capturing in the process a series of heights between Mount Muntelu and the Village of Esolo, and southeast of Putna. From the Austro-Germans and concealing the newly won positions. The scene of this operation is the region where the boundaries of Roumania, Bukovina and Transylvania join, and the news that Russians are resuming their forward movement is received here as an indication that they are proceeding with the invasion of Transylvania as a move to assist the Roumanians and to force the Germans and Austrians to divert troops from the south to the north to prevent themselves being taken in the rear and destroyed. On the Moldavian front, southeast of this point, the situation is unchanged, the Roumanians being able to hold the Teutons at bay. In the wooded Carpathians, Capul Mount district, the Russian artillery fire compelled an Austrian battery to abandon its position. It is expected that an advance will shortly be begun here also.

The Germans report that they captured Moschiki, east of Goduzshiki, and took 60 Russian prisoners and several machine guns and mine throwers. Concerning this operation, the Russians say that the Germans violently bombarded this village, which they call Movelki, with chemical shells, and they pushed the Russian detachments out of it. The Russian artillery opened a fire on this place, compelling the Teutons to evacuate it, and recaptured it. The Germans have also launched gas attacks north of Postavy.

The First Toronto Recruit For the Maclean Kilties.



Dear Doc Macdonald: Soon's I heard yuh got me in Billy's Own I put on th' quilted petticoats an' th' criss-cross socks an' began doin' th' exercises. Find herewith my fir' tin-type took today. Yuh th' same I don't like wearin' Billy's juncos; but if they drop Sam Hugheses name off th' quilted regiment an' put Sam in th' coop I'll give the Donlanders to save Ontario from bein' overrun by Bour-asses. Wee Hockin' couldn't look much in quilts. John Maclean R.

MOTOR GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS

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ITALIANS DRIVE TEUTONS BACK STILL FURTHER

Capture More Strategic Points Along Roads Leading to Trieste.

BADLY PUNISHES FOE

Ally Takes Nearly Eight Thousand Prisoners in Battle.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

London, Nov. 5.—In fighting of the past four days the Italians have captured the whole of a strong line of Austrian positions on the Carso plateau, and southeast of Gorizia they are consolidating their positions and they are proceeding by regular steps towards the reduction of the next line. The total number of prisoners taken in the past four days of fighting on this front is 8992, including 270 officers. Since the offensive began on Aug. 8 the Italians have taken in all 40,955 prisoners, including 1093 officers.

The operations in the past two days have brought the Italian lines forward for a considerable distance to a line drawn a little east of San Grato and along the Oppacchiasella-Castagnievizza road to a point 200 odd yards west of Castagnievizza. From this point run two roads, one east to Terriccia, Lupa and Skerbinia and the other southeast to Ivanograd, and it is the immediate object of the Italians to seize these highways. The Italians followed up this advance by extending their lines in minor attacks in the sector south of the road to Castagnievizza, taking 200 prisoners. They took 253 other prisoners in the operations north of the road. They also captured a battery of 4-inch howitzers with more than 1000 rounds of ammunition for each gun.

The Italian success has attracted to this front a great number of Austrian batteries, and they have opened an intensive bombardment on the front down to the sea with shells of all calibres. A whole transport column with large quantities of materials of all kinds, fell into the hands of the victors. The Italians are now within long range artillery fire of the defences of Trieste and it is expected that they will open a bombardment of these as soon as they are in a position to aeroplane. The results of their fire by aeroplane. It is believed here that they are on the point of striking the Austrians a heavier blow than any yet inflicted. Latest advices confirm the previous reports of the heavy losses sustained by the enemy.

GERMAN SUB TO START FOR HOME NEXT FRIDAY

At Least Such is Statement Made by Capt. Koenig.

New London, Nov. 5.—Capt. Paul Koenig of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland, which arrived here last Wednesday, indicated today that he would make his homeward dash next Friday—probably late in the afternoon. While the captain would not make a definite statement, there was plenty of evidence tending to show that preparations were being made for an early start back to Bremen. There was a fresh crop of rumors today of the presence of a number of cruisers of the entente powers outside the three mile limit, but confirmation was lacking.

BRITISH GAIN FRESH SUCCESS IN AFRICA

Strong German Force Routed by Gen. Northey's Troops.

London, Nov. 5.—The following official communication was given out today: "Advices from East Africa report the overthrow at dawn Oct. 30 by Brigadier-General Northey's troops to the east of Lupembe of a strong enemy force entrenched west of the Ruhudje River and the capture of 82 prisoners, an undamaged field gun, three machine guns and a quantity of material. Fighting continues in this area."

BRITISH AND FRENCH TAKE MORE GROUND

High Ground Near Warlencourt, Village of Saillisel, and Part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood Taken in Series of Simultaneous Attacks Against Best German Troops, Who Could Not Withstand Tremendous Artillery and Hand-to-Hand Fighting—French Advance From Verdun and Take Damloup Village.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

London, Nov. 5.—Resuming the battle of the Somme in stormy weather today in the form of many isolated local actions, the British and the French made appreciable advances at many points on their front and captured much valuable ground, including the high ground in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt, the Village of Saillisel, and a great part of the strongly defended St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

These positions had been strongly fortified by the Germans with trenches constructed of the French pattern at Verdun. These types of defences had proved practically unassailable to the Germans, and when the advance of the allies along the Somme became really formidable the foe remodeled his new defences on the pattern of those which had resisted so long at Verdun. But to the allied high command, these new German positions have proved no mystery to overcome. The day was opened by the British with a burst of artillery activity, and the French batteries soon joined in the bombardment. Then the soldiers leaped from their trenches, armed with the deadly bombs, and went for the Germans. Before these missiles the Teutons fled away, but temptation of the allied soldiers to pursue the flying enemies over far was promptly checked by the officers.

The British simultaneously, but their chief object was to secure the high ground near the Butte de Warlencourt in order to surround this hill and capture it. This objective, once in their hands, the British will be able to enfilade the German batteries in the upper valley of the stream.

On a Wide Front.

The advance made by the British centre upon the Butte de Warlencourt was on a front of 1600 yards. In addition they cleared a pocket of Germans on their extreme right and this enabled their line to advance with the French, who had become active on the front between Les Boeufs and Saillisel.

On this front of Les Boeufs-Saillisel the French made excellent progress over the sodden ground. The advance made here measured several hundred yards by nightfall and it brings them close to the pocket of Le Transloy, which somewhat resembles the trench which retarded the allied progress in August.

East of Saillisel and the Bethune road, just across the way from the scene of the foregoing fighting, the French instead of driving north along the Bethune road, drove eastward. They captured the greater portion of Saillisel Village, from which they are still engaged in clearing the Germans, who are lodged in the last houses.

The fighting in Saillisel was pretty lively. The French bombers did tremendous destruction among the ruins of the houses with their explosives, and they fought the Germans as they attempted to emerge from their dug-outs. Next the French turned their arms against the strongly fortified St. Pierre Vaast Wood. There the Germans had dug deeply and constructed an almost unbelievable maze of trenches. But French bombs again

and the work they were constructed for. The French infantry massed on three sides of this wood and they drove into it with great effect. The Germans had entrusted its defence to some of their very best troops and these put up a bitter opposition. The French would not be stayed, but driving forward from the north and west they carried three lines of trenches, and driving in to it from the southwestern outskirts they overcame the whole line of the German positions. Seeing their best troops give way before the French onslaughts, the Germans sent forward troops to counter-attack the French. These were caught in a curtain of fire and were punished severely. They came on in great force and the

French soldiers met them with the bayonets. The result was that the Germans went down to defeat. So far these actions have brought the French 523 prisoners and the British an unstated number. As a great many of the Germans were still in their dugouts by nightfall and had not emerged, it is believed that the allies will triple the number of prisoners already recorded.

Advance at Verdun.

While the fighting was proceeding on the front of the Somme with great desperation, the French also pressed forward from the region of Fort Vaux at Verdun, and they captured the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4).

GERMANS RETIRE FAR TO REAR OF FORT VAUX

Foe Found Artillery Positions Untenable After Silencing of Ninety of His Batteries.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.

With the French army at the front, Nov. 5, 7 p.m.—French patrols have penetrated far beyond Fort Vaux into the lines hitherto held by the Germans, but were not able to get in touch with the former defenders. It appears probable that the Germans have retired their lines considerably to the rear, their artillery positions being untenable since the French drove them out of Douaumont after silencing 90 of their batteries. Military observers point out that the Germans were forced to withdraw from Fort

Vaux within eight days after Douaumont fell, whereas the French held Fort Vaux four months after the Germans had captured Douaumont. The same observers regard the German claim that they were preparing to withdraw to stronger lines before the battle of Douaumont as untenable unless the Germans are ready to admit that their withdrawal was one of the most unsuccessful operations of the campaign, as it cost them more than 8000 prisoners and the annihilation of 22 battalions.

Signs that the Germans are preparing for a counter-stroke are entirely lacking.

NINETY-ONE LIVES LOST IN IRISH SEA COLLISION

Retriever, Coal Laden, Hurlled By Wave Into Larger Steamer Connemara—Many Killed Instantly By Boiler Explosion—Only One Survivor.

Belfast, Nov. 6.—The death list as a result of the disaster to the steamers Connemara and Retriever Thursday night is now set at 91. Eighty-two persons lost their lives on the Connemara and nine on the Retriever. Sixty-nine bodies have been recovered. The collision occurred at 8:30 o'clock in the evening a mile off the coast. The sole survivor, one of the crew of the Retriever, James Boyle, was in the water half an hour clinging to an overturned boat which was washed ashore. The disaster was due directly to a storm. The incoming Retriever and the outgoing Connemara were steering the proper courses to pass each other in the narrow channel of Greenore harbor. The vessels were nearly abreast when a huge wave struck the

Retriever, laden with coal, altering her course. Before she could recover her bow was driven amidships into the Connemara, which immediately began to settle, turning over five minutes later. The Retriever was so badly damaged that she sank in 15 minutes.

Explosion Killed Many. The collision was seen from the shore, but the sea was too rough to permit any assistance being sent to the ill-fated craft. Scores of rockets were sent up from the shore in the hope of drawing any ships in the neighborhood to the rescue, but apparently none was near as there was no response to the signals. The boilers of both steamers exploded after the collision killing a great number of those on board, as was made evident by the mutilated bodies washed ashore.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED BOTH the British and the French on the Somme front fought several successful local actions yesterday, and as a result they considerably improved their positions. The British centre progressed on a front of over one thousand yards, and captured the much sought-for high ground in the vicinity of Butte de Warlencourt. On their extreme right they cleared a pocket of Germans. The French, in several successful attacks, made a number of appreciable advances between a point south of Le Transloy and a point north of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. On the section between Les Boeufs and Saillisel they pushed their lines forward several hundred yards towards Le Transloy. East of Saillisel they captured a trench and the greater part of Saillisel Village. South of this point they attacked three sides of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, capturing three trenches defending the northern horn, and the whole line of the German positions on the southwestern outskirts. Fighting was particularly bitter. Foe counter-attacks were repulsed. The foregoing actions were fought in stormy weather, and the results achieved reflect great credit on the troops taking part. The Germans still show their inability to stand up to the assaults of the allied troops, and wherever they are caught outside of the protection of their heavy guns, the British and the French soldiers walk over them. The Germans admit a great recurrence of the allied bombardment. After they had gauged enough of the allies' plans to see that their object was not to make a break thru their front, but rather to reduce them by steady pounding, as announced several times in interviews with British generals as Sir Henry Rawlinson and Gen. Maurice, chief director of military operations, the German general staff has issued a communication, attributing other objects to