

REPORTED GERMAN DEMANDS DEFINITION OF ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL POWERS

GENERAL OFFENSIVE BY ALLIES ON GERMANS IN ALL THEATRES OF WAR

London, Oct. 14.—A British official statement issued tonight tells of the latest offensive by the British troops between La Bassée and Arras. It reads as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment, we attacked the enemy's trenches, under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas from a point about six hundred yards southwest of Hulluch to the Hehepollern redoubt. We gained about one thousand yards of trenches just south and west of Hulluch, but were unable to maintain our positions there, owing to the enemy's shell fire.

"Southwest of St. Elie we prepared and held the enemy's trench behind the Vermellea-Hulluch road, and the southwestern edge of the quarries, both inclusive. We also captured a trench on the northwest side of the forest. We captured the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but the enemy is still in two communicating trenches between the redoubt and the quarries."

London, Oct. 14.—Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, made a long statement in the House of Commons today on the situation in the Balkans, but as he dealt with the diplomatic side of the question, he added little to the knowledge of the public, and failed to satisfy curiosity as to the progress of the Anglo-French expedition, landed at Saloniki. He did say, however, that Russian troops would co-operate "as soon as they were available."

The French premier, M. Viviani, had more cheering news for the allied countries when, in the French Senate, he expressed the belief that "the Allies can count on Italian co-operation in the Balkans."

There is naturally much speculation as to how Italian and Russian assistance will be afforded. Italy has a large number of troops available, and the means of moving them to the desired spot, but Russia is handicapped in this respect, and there is an inclination here to believe a report from Rome that Petrograd has asked Roumania to allow Russian troops to pass through her territory on the way to Bulgaria.

To grant such a request would be construed by Germany as tantamount to a definite alliance with the Entente, and would doubtless result in Austro-German troops attacking Roumania. This, it is thought, might happen anyway, as Germany has already shown her displeasure with Roumania's refusal to allow munitions to pass through to Turkey, and now it is reported that Germany has suspended the postal service and is holding up all foodstuffs consigned to Roumania over German railways until Bucharest more clearly defines its attitude toward the Central Powers.

Advance on Serbia a Failure Thus Far. These diplomatic questions are not delaying the military operations. The Austro-German and Bulgarian attacks on Serbia are still proceeding. They are, however, meeting with stern resistance, and although under constant attack since October 6th, the Serbians are giving ground only foot by foot. The extent of the Bulgarian invasion up to the present, according to a despatch from Nish, consists of an advance over the frontier at one point of a mile. With this exception, says the report, the fighting line remains intact, and the railways have not yet been reached.

It is reported also that the Allies have begun an offensive in the Dardanelles, to keep the Turks busy. The Russians are continuing their attacks in Galicia, in an effort to clear the Austrians from the Rumanian frontier and prevent them from sending any further reinforcements against Serbia.

In fact, there appears to be a general attack on all the German fronts. The British and French, Berlin reports, have attacked in Flanders and Champagne, where the German official report of the campaign in Russia is a record of counter-attacks against the Russians, who are endeavoring to remain the initiative.

Even the Belgian coast is not exempted. British monitors again have bombarded the German positions along the coast. British submarines in the Baltic, so far, have sunk ten German ore-carrying steamers and have completely paralyzed the ore trade between Sweden and Germany. This has caused some dissatisfaction in Sweden, and it is charged that two steamers were sunk within Swedish territorial waters. But the British assert that they have been studiously observing international laws, and have been sinking only German steamers.

Lens Objective of French Attack. Amsterdam, Oct. 14, via London.—Regarding the recent fighting in the Artois region in France, the war correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin says:

"The exertions of the French were particularly directed towards conquering the town of Lens. The attack on

tacks west and southwest of Dvinsk were repelled.

"Army groups of Prince Leopold and General Von Linsingen: There is nothing to report."

"The troops under Gen. Count Von Bothmer captured Halvorka, south of Burkanow (in Eastern Galicia), and drove the Russians back over the Stripa."

The official report concerning the Serbian campaign follows:

"Our troops continue to advance south of Belgrade. The works on the west, northeast and southeast fronts of Pozarevac, which are of a fortified character, have been taken."

Pulling Wool Over Eyes of The German People

Berlin, via Tuckerton, N. J., Oct. 14.—The Tagblatt publishes a report that the Italians have occupied twelve islands in the eastern Mediterranean, in connection with the new developments in the Balkan.

This report was forwarded from Budapest to the Tagblatt. The dispatch stated that Greece had protested against the occupation of these islands.

Many other despatches concerning the Balkan situation appear in the Berlin newspapers, summarizing them the Overseas News Agency says:

"A member of the Bulgarian legation at Rome who reached Lugano on his way home says that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria never had been more popular than now. Bulgarians know that Germany's victory is sure. In Greece the army and the people are in sympathy with the King. There is no real conflict of interest between Bulgaria and Greece."

"Boris is not a country to be laid upon," he says. "She will not lay down her arms until after she has revealed outraged justice, consolidated forever with the fatherland the provinces ravaged by force, restored her heroic Belgium, and broken Prussian militarism, in order to be able to reconstruct, upon a foundation of right, that best second will be the Saloniki expedition."

"Constantinople reports that the autumn storms have begun and that they are unusually violent. If they continue the landing of troops on Gallipoli peninsula will be impossible."

Greece Informed Bulgaria Has Declared War on Serbia

Athens, Oct. 14, via Paris.—The Bulgarian minister at noon today notified the Greek government that Bulgaria at eight o'clock this morning declared war on Serbia as a Serbian column had attacked the Bulgarians near Kostendol (Southwest Bulgaria) killing seventy men and wounded five hundred.

Advices received in diplomatic circles here are to the effect that German skilled workmen have arrived at Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port from Constantinople to assemble submarines which have been sent there in sections.

The Austrian Prince Windisch-Graetz and his staff have arrived at Sofia.

All Trade Between Germany and Sweden Crippled by British Submarines

Washington, Oct. 14.—State Department advices today from Sweden reported five German vessels sunk in the Baltic Sea by submarines. The despatches were brief and gave no details.

News despatches have reported that a British submarine is inflicting great losses on the German mercantile fleet in the Baltic.

Manifesto Calling on Bulgarians to Join the Arm.

London, Oct. 15.—A despatch to Reuters, Telegram Company from Sofia dated last night (Thursday) says a Reuter manifesto has been issued calling upon the Bulgarian people and army to defend the national soil, "violated by a perfidious neighbor and deliver their brethren, oppressed beneath the Serbian yoke."

The manifesto, the correspondent says, refers to the great efforts made by the king and government to preserve the peace and make both groups of belligerents realize the great injustice done to Bulgaria by the division of Macedonia.

Berlin Claims Russian Advance Checked in Galicia

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The Russian army which has been advancing victoriously in Eastern Galicia, is said by the war office today to have been checked. The Russians were driven back across the Stripa river.

LONDON BANK CLEARINGS.

London, Ont., Oct. 14.—Sir Arthur Markham, who suspects the statement of Foreign Secretary Grey that "the freedom of the sea may be a proper subject of discussion and agreement between nations after the war," shows

FRANCE WILL NOT QUIT UNTIL ALLIES HAVE WON

Germany Blundered When She Thought Elements of French Nation Irreconcilable.

NOT ALL THE GLORY BELONGS TO ARMY

Nation Which Has Been Patiently and Silently Heroic in Critical Hours Deserves Great Share of the Credit.

Paris, Oct. 14.—"Since France and her allies, in spite of their attachment to peace, were obliged to enter war, they will prosecute it to the end, and their intimate union will assure the final triumph of justice and right," says Premier Viviani, in a declaration to be published in the magazine Le Cour Four Tous.

"France is not a country to be laid upon," he says. "She will not lay down her arms until after she has revealed outraged justice, consolidated forever with the fatherland the provinces ravaged by force, restored her heroic Belgium, and broken Prussian militarism, in order to be able to reconstruct, upon a foundation of right, that best second will be the Saloniki expedition."

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ROUMANIA MAY BE FORCED TO ENTER THE STRUGGLE

Germany Suspends Postal Service and Holds Up Foodstuffs Consigned to Roumania Over German Railroads Until Bucharest Gov't Definitely Declares Itself—Troops Massed Near Roumanian Frontier.

London, Oct. 14.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Sourich, Switzerland, says:

"A Bucharest telegram states that Germany has suspended the postal service and is holding up all foodstuffs consigned to Roumania over German railways until the attitude of Roumania toward the Central Powers becomes more clearly defined."

BULGARIAN AND TEUTONIC TROOPS CONCENTRATED TODAY OPPOSITE ROUMANIA.

New York, Oct. 14.—A News Agency despatch from Bucharest, via London, published here this afternoon says:

"Bulgarian cavalry and German and Austrian troops were concentrated today at Vidin, on the Bulgarian bank of the Danube opposite Roumania, apparently ready for an offensive or defensive move against Roumania, or possibly to meet Russian forces reported on their way across Roumania to help the Serbians."

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The Austro-German army which is invading Serbia has captured the fortified works to the west, northeast and southeast of Pozarevac. Announcement to this effect was made today by the war office.

ONE CRUISER SUNK IN NAVAL BATTLE IN GULF OF FINLAND?

Stockholm, via London, Oct. 15.—The Attonbladets frontier correspondent says a naval fight has occurred near Porkkala, in the Gulf of Finland. One cruiser is reported to have been sunk and another heavily damaged.

The correspondent adds that a Zepelin has raided the Finnish coast, causing fires.

Porkkala is a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland, twenty miles southwest of Helsinki, and about two hundred miles west of Petrograd. While no mention is made in the despatch from Stockholm as to the nationality of the vessels engaged, it is presumed that if a sea battle has taken place it was between Russian and German warships.

The Gulf of Finland, off Porkkala, is the most northerly point where fighting in the world is reported to have taken place.

"Merely Loosening Sword in Its Scabbard", King of Greece Says

Hopes to Keep Nation from Becoming Involved in European Struggle at all Hazards, if that is Possible.

Athens, Greece, Oct. 13, (Wednesday), via Paris, Oct. 14.—In response to a request for a definition of the attitude of Greece, King Constantine today made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"Greece is merely loosening her sword in its scabbard. She menaces no one. But she cannot permit that events shall constitute a menace to the integrity of the nation or the freedom of the Greek people."

It is my duty to preserve my country from the danger of destruction through becoming involved in the general conflict, I hope to do this at all hazards—if it be possible."

Greece in League with Germany and Bulgaria? London, Oct. 15.—It is openly asserted in Berlin that a secret treaty exists between Greece, Germany and Bulgaria, says the Morning Post's Berlin correspondent.

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Petrograd, Oct. 14, via London.—After a short stay at Tsarkoy-Selo, the Russian Emperor left today for the front. He was accompanied by Crown Prince Alexis.

SIR EDW. GREY REVIEWS EVENTS IN BALKANS

Foreign Secretary Deals With Diplomatic Phase of the Situation.

ALLIES ALL FIGHTING FOR NATIONAL EXISTENCE

Every Means Compatible With Fairness Were Used to Keep Bulgaria From Joining Teutonic Allies.

London, Oct. 14.—The diplomatic rather than the military side of the situation was the subject of Sir Edward Grey's eagerly awaited statement relative to the Balkan situation which he delivered today to a crowded House of Commons.

"I propose to confine myself," the British Foreign Secretary said, "to a resume of our diplomatic objects since the war. At the outset we desired that the war should not spread and in common with our allies we assured Turkey that if she remained neutral Turkey and Turkey's territory should not suffer. This situation was completely changed by the entrance of Turkey into the war and all obligations on the part of the allies then ceased."

"We and our allies then concentrated upon securing an agreement among the Balkan States and we used all our influence to secure an accord. Unfortunately the feeling in the Balkans is not one of union but of diversion. It was clear nothing but a decisive preponderating advantage for the allies would have enabled us to secure a policy of union."

"We were given to understand in the course of the negotiations that except with regard to Thrace the Central Powers had offered to Bulgaria more to secure her neutrality than the allies could in fairness offer. The promises which induced Bulgaria to declare war were given by the Central Powers at the expense of her neighbors and without any corresponding advantage to them."

"We have remained throughout on friendly relations with Roumania, who favored the policy of a Balkan union. It is the policy of bringing about a Balkan war that the sovereigns and governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria—the sovereigns and the governments—have succeeded in carrying into effect. We were given to understand that in order to secure a Balkan union there were certain concessions Bulgaria would require, especially in Thrace and Macedonia."

"The allies were ready to do all in their power to secure these for Bulgaria, but to obtain the consent of Serbia and Greece it was an essential preliminary that Bulgaria take sides with the allies against Turkey. In other words, if Bulgaria was to realize her hopes and aspirations she must co-operate in a common cause in which the hopes and aspirations of other neighboring states were engaged."

Attack on Serbia Will But Make Allies More Determined to Win at Any Cost.

"It will be enough to say that these reasonable hopes and aspirations were, in the main, founded upon opportunity to peoples of the same race, the same sentiments and the same religion to join themselves to a state under a government most akin to them."

Premier Asquith in the House of Commons, declared to grant a day for debate on Sir Edward Grey's statement on the Balkan situation. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Crewe made a statement similar to that of the Foreign Secretary and concluded:

"This attack on Serbia will only make sterner and fiercer the determination of the allies to carry the war through to a definite victory at whatever cost. Nothing has occurred in any part of the world to weaken that

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WORTHY OF ATTENTION AFTER WAR

Whole Question of International Agreements and How they Can be Made to Mean More than Scrap of Paper.

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CZAR LEAVES FOR FRONT

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