

# ROMANIAN PEOPLE URGE KING AND CABINET TO INTERVENE ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES

### With Enemy Closing in on All Sides Brave Little Army of Serbia is Fighting Desperately to Save Country From the Invader and is Taking a Heavy Toll for Every Foot of Ground Bulgarian Hosts Have Won.

## VON MACKENSEN FORCED TO CALL FOR HELP TO BREAK DOWN SERBIAN RESISTANCE

London, Nov. 1.—The Germans have occupied Kraguyevatz, the arsenal of Serbia, while their Bulgarian allies are pushing their way through the mountains to Nish, Serbia's war capital.

From all sides the Germans, Austrians and Bulgarians are slowly closing in on the Serbian armies, the position of which grows graver daily. They are fighting fiercely, however, to save their country and have inflicted such losses on Field Marshal Von Mackensen's force that he has been compelled to send for reinforcements and leave the more serious work of invading the eastern and southern part of the country to the Bulgarians, who have had more experience in mountain warfare, such as the Serbians are waging.

From the junction of the Danube and the Timok rivers, in the north-east, to Ukup, in the south, the Bulgarians are moving westward, driving the Serbians out of the towns into the mountains, but from Ukup southward they have been checked, as the Serbians in that territory have been reinforced by the French and British with modern guns and with gunners who gained valuable experience in France and Gallipoli.

Beyond the forces landed at Saloniki, which German estimates place at 70,000 men, there is no news of their assistance being sent by the Allies to Serbia.

Russian transports have been reported off Varna, but the report lacks confirmation. There is, however, evidence in despatches from Bulgaria that the people of Roumania at least desire intervention and that pressure is being brought on the King and cabinet to induce them to join the Allies and permit a Russian force to pass through Roumanian territory to attack Bulgaria from the east. Greece continues her friendly neutrality.

The Germans, having failed in two months of almost incessant attacks, to reach Riga and Divink, by various routes, are now trying along the railway which skirts the shores of the Gulf of Riga from Tukum and have, according to their reports, reached a point west of Schlok. This is a very slight advance and such low ground over which it is difficult to move, lies between them and their objective.

In the Divink sector, both to the west and southwest of that city, the Russians have begun an offensive, apparently in anticipation of renewed attacks by the Germans, and they are also on the move in the lake district east of the Divink-Vilna railway, and in Volhynia and Galicia. The results of these various battles has not been disclosed, if, indeed, they are concluded. Those at the southern end of the line are doubtless designed to prevent the Germans and Austrians from sending reinforcements to Serbia.

Fall of Kraguyevatz Severe Loss to Serbians.

Berlin, Nov. 1. (via Amsterdam)—The Serbian town of Kraguyevatz, at which is located the great Serbian arsenal, has been taken by the Germans.

Berlin, Nov. 1, via wireless to Saville.—The capture of Kraguyevatz was announced officially today. The war office also said that the German troops which captured Milanovac, were containing their advance and had occupied the heights south of the town. Trivanovo mountain was taken and several hundred Serbians were captured.

The Bulgarians are still advancing, Italian Report.

The following official communication from general headquarters issued today reads as follows:

"Upon the Upper Cordevole our offensive made further progress in the valley and on the hill north-west of the Di Lana. In the Patsarego zone we repulsed an enemy attack on the Little Lazasul.

"On Podora Height the enemy yesterday renewed his attacks to arrest our approach but failed. On the Carso nothing of importance has occurred.

"Our aviators continue their daring raids with success, yesterday they bombarded numerous points of military importance, including the railroad stations at Dulno and Nabresina and trains in the latter locality."

## BRITISH PEOPLE LOOK TO ASQUITH TO EXPLAIN MATTERS

### Premier's Speech in Commons Today Expected to be Most Momentous of His Career in Parliament — Many Vital Questions to be Explained to Satisfaction of the Nation.

London, Nov. 1.—There has been a notable decrease in the political discussions and the attacks on the government in the past few days. Equally noticeable has been the growth of optimism regarding the success of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme.

Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons tomorrow, unless expectations are disappointed, will be one of the most important events relating to Great Britain's conduct of the war. Some of the newspapers go so far as to say that the premier's political future depends on how he acquits himself at this eventful moment.

The principal matters which the country has been discussing, and on which requests for a revelation of the government's policy have been put forth by the press and by numerous members, including some of the premier's friends, are the general Balkan position, the government's policy regarding help for Serbia; the attitude of Greece and Roumania; conscription, the censorship, reduction in the size of the cabinet, and the appointment of a general staff to have supreme direction of military operations. These subjects are on the question paper of the house, and will be dealt with.

The prime minister is master of the art, when he so desires, of putting in to firm and momentarily inspiring words a statement of the government's principles and policies which contains a minimum of specific information. What his critics and some of his friends are now asking, is more definite details of the government's plans and freedom to discuss these in parliament.

The House of Lords, of late, has been the arena for a free discussion of the events and policies of the war than the House of Commons. The Marquis of Lansdowne's speech on

the Balkan situation was far more illuminating than Sir Edward Grey's brief and formal statement, which, in reality, told the members of the House of Commons nothing the whole country had not already learned from the newspapers. Other members of the House of Lords debated the situation without hesitation, while the members of the lower house were asked, in the national interest to refrain from debate.

Predict New War Council

Two prominent Liberal papers, the Daily Chronicle and the Daily News, predict the formation of a new general staff, which probably will be a small body. The old war council, which enjoyed considerable power when Lord Haldane administered the war office, has gradually fallen into disuse, and during this war Earl Kitchener has virtually held supreme authority over all the military plans.

The same papers say that an announcement of an inner war council of the cabinet, with greater powers than the war committee has exercised, may be made.

The Earl of Derby's proposal that munition workers and men physically unfit for military service and recruited on the waiting list shall wear khaki armbands appears to be popular, and there is a probability that millions of British men will appear soon thus decorated. The position of able-bodied young men in England without uniform is an uncomfortable one these days. Young women offer them white feathers; people in the tram cars make sarcastic remarks and recruiting bands yell at them in the streets.

The distinguishing mark of the khaki band will show the public that they are doing their duty, or are willing to do it, and relieve them of humiliating attentions.

## EIGHTY P. C. OF GERMAN ARMY WIPED OUT IN ATTACK ON FRENCH

### Enemy Captured Butte De Thure at Enormous Cost Field Marshal Sir John French Reports—French Troops which Landed at Saloniki Were Brought from Gallipoli.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—By wireless to Tuckerton—The French troops which have arrived in Saloniki from Gallipoli peninsula, according to a despatch from Sofia to the Overseas News Agency. The French contingent, the message adds, was composed exclusively of French chasseurs D'Afrique and the foreign legion.

This unconfirmed despatch gives the first intimation that Allied forces are being withdrawn from Gallipoli peninsula for the Serbian campaign. Such a move has been discussed, however, in both England and France. The British government has declined to commit itself concerning the future operations on the peninsula.

London, Nov. 1.—In France the battle for the Butte De Thure, which the Germans recaptured from the French is still in progress, without change in the positions of the two armies. There has been some fighting at other points of the strength of these battalions."

in the west. What the attacks on this front have cost is shown by a report issued by Field Marshal Sir John French tonight. He says that the published lists of the German casualties disclose that seven German battalions which took part in the Loos fighting—presumably a German counter-attack—lost eighty per cent of their strength.

Sir John French's Report.

Field Marshal Sir John French, reporting from the front, says:

"On October 29 the enemy heavily bombarded the area east of Ypres. With this exception, owing to the wet and misty weather, the artillery on both sides, during the last four days, has been less active. Mining activity continues on both sides.

"The returns of casualties for seven German battalions which took part in the Loos fighting, as published, show that the losses averaged 80 per cent, all recently purchased.

## NO POLITICS IN CABINET

### Bonar Law Says no Political Issue of Any Kind Raised in Cabinet in Past Four Months

London, Nov. 1.—Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader who now holds the portfolio of minister of the colonies, writes to the agent general of Tasmania in London, who sought from him a statement refuting the reports published in the dominions that the political warfare in England was endangering imperial solidarity:

"I have now been a member of the present cabinet for more than four months, and can say, with absolute confidence, that during the whole of that time, no political issue of any kind has ever been raised. This is true of the government, and, so far as I can judge, it is true also of the country.

"The whole nation is absolutely united in its determination to carry this war to a successful termination. The only difference of opinion among us is as to whether the strength which ought to come from this material unity is being most effectively used in the prosecution of the war."

## SAYS GERMANS HAVE NO INTERESTS IN STR. HOCKING

### Protest Against Seizure of Steamer Now at Halifax as War Prize Filed with Secretary Lansing.

New York, Nov. 1.—A protest against the seizure of the American steamer Hocking by a British man-of-war, which carried her with a prize crew aboard, into Halifax, was lodged today with Secretary of State Lansing, by Richard G. Wagner, president of the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, the Hocking's owners.

"Just advised that our steamer Hocking, when en route to Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., to load coal for the Argentine, under charter to Wm. R. Grace & Company was captured by a British cruiser and is now in Halifax," reads the telegram to Secretary Lansing. "We know of no cause for this seizure, and ask that you file protest and request the alleged reason for the seizure."

In an announcement made late today, Mr. Wagner asserted that the officers and shareholders of the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company were all native Americans, and that he knew of no reason whatever for the vessel's seizure.

"The Hocking was bought last June by the company of which I am president," he said, "from Albert Jensen, a coal merchant of Copenhagen. Mr. Jensen had bought the vessel in March, 1915, from W. Ryan & Son, of Rotterdam, who in turn had bought the steamer from the British company by which she was built in England. When Mr. Jensen bought the ship he named her the Cronland. What her name was before that, I do not know. I do know, however, that she was never owned by a German firm or German shareholders.

"We had considerable difficulty in obtaining American registry, due to the belief that the vessel was largely owned by foreigners. We succeeded only after appealing the case to Secretary of State Lansing, who said there was no reason why registry could not be granted and, accordingly, the Hocking was admitted to American registry on August 10."

The American Trans-Atlantic Company is capitalized at \$2,500,000, all of which is said to be paid in. W. J. Berger is vice-president, and J. P. Wagner, secretary. It owns ten steamships, all recently purchased.

## SIR CHAS. TUPPER AT WORK ALMOST TO VERY END

### Kept in Touch with Friends and Worked on Diaries.

### FUNERAL LIKELY BE HELD IN HALIFAX.

### Remains Will Probably be Interred Beside Those of Lady Tupper.

London, Nov. 1.—(Gazette Cable)—Although arrangements are not yet decided, it is stated that the funeral of Sir Charles Tupper will take place at Halifax. Possibly the Metagama will carry the remains, which will be laid beside those of Lady Tupper.

Although three acute heart attacks had caused serious apprehension, his wonderful vitality had supervened on the one of three weeks ago, and an enquiry made two days before his death dismissed the idea of immediate danger. Up to five weeks ago, Sir Charles was moving about the house, and journeyed to London a trip of twelve miles, to see his grandson, who had returned wounded from the front. The latter called for Canada on the 13th of October.

Like Lord Strathcona, Sir Charles Tupper had kept up his correspondence, diaries and other work to the last, and dictated in his bedroom. For the past four years he had lived in absolute retirement at Bexley Heath, a small Kentish town, and enjoyed peace by the absence of a telephone in his house.

As announced a year ago by the Montreal Gazette, Sir Charles Tupper had acceded to the request of his Montreal friends, including Sir William VanHorne, to sit for a sculptured bust, a north London artist, Frederick Lessore, producing a pleasing model, which was exhibited at the academy this year. Lessore said that the study of his features showed him to be alive with mental acumen and energy which was most wonderful in so aged a man.

It was in keeping with his life work that his last public utterance in London was at a meeting of the British Empire Club, on November 13th, 1911, when he gave a 35 minute address on an imperial topic. The penalty was a severe chill, which caused a cessation of such activities.

"What impressed my mind about him," said Sir George Perley today, "was his immense energy and boundless vitality, which he brought to bear upon the building up of the dominion, his strong, ardent belief in Canada, which enabled him to play so important a part in her destinies."

Sheets of cables and telegrams, piled up on a desk, bore silent testimony as to how the news had reached a wide circuit. The Duke of Connaught's message was addressed to the new heir, who is supposed to be at Winnipeg. One from Mr. E. W. Villeneuve, of Montreal, on behalf of the Cartier Centenary Committee, was a reminder of the postponed scheme by which Sir Charles Tupper was to have unveiled the statue by pressure of an electric button at his residence.

While the London press published long obituaries, there was no editorial comment, probably owing to the late receipt of the news. Several were in error regarding the heir, having overlooked the fact of James Stewart Tupper's death some months ago.

## DENIED BY AUSTRIA

### Not True Vienna Ready to Make Territorial Concessions to Italy.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—By wireless to Tuckerton—A despatch under a Vienna date, given out today by the Overseas News Agency, says:

"Competent authorities deny as absolutely mendacious rumors spread about to the effect that Austria-Hungary is ready to make territorial concessions to Italy, to take effect now or later."

## SIR JOHN FRENCH PRAISES CANADIAN 2nd DIVISION

### Convinced They Will Acquit Themselves as Well as First Division, Field Marshal Says in Report—Germans Learned at Loos and Hulluch what British Nation Can Do.

London, Nov. 1.—How the British strengthened their artillery by the introduction of new weapons and the skillful handling of the old along the front in Flanders, where the Germans were driven back in the great offensive of Sept. 25, is the chief disclosure of popular interest in a long official despatch from Field Marshal Sir John French to Earl Kitchener, which is published tonight under date of general headquarters in France, October 15.

General French refers to the arrival in the field from Canada of a new division, which he says is composed of excellent material.

"This division will, I am convinced, acquit itself as well as the first Canadian division always has done," the field marshal says.

The despatch is mainly a technical military review of the inception, the carrying out and the aftermath of the fighting around La Bassée, Loos and Hulluch. Nevertheless it brings to the British public, for the first time, a full realization of the intensity with which the Germans launched their counter-attacks. These, General French says, were almost continuous from the day of the big British attack up to and including October 8.

"Then," the field marshal writes, "the Germans delivered an attack with some 28 battalions, in the front line, and with larger forces in support, which was preceded by a very heavy bombardment on all parts of the German front."

"At all points of the line, except two, the Germans were repulsed, with tremendous loss, and it is computed on reliable authority they left some eight or nine thousand dead in front of the British and French trenches," General French says.

### British Losses Small Considering Strong Positions Enemy Held.

Dealing with the British losses in the action of Sept. 25, the field marshal says:

"I deeply regret the heavy casualties incurred in this battle, but, in view of the great strength of the position, the stubborn defense of the enemy and the powerful artillery by which he was supported, I do not think they were excessive. I am happy to be able to add that the proportion of slightly wounded was relatively large indeed."

Field Marshal French here refers to the improvement in the artillery and the arrival of British reinforcements, saying:

"Since my last despatch the army has received strong reinforcements, and every reinforcement has had its quota of field artillery. In addition, numerous heavy guns and howitzers have been added to the strength of the heavy artillery. The arrival of these reinforcements in the field tested the capacity of the artillery as a whole to expand and meet the requirements of the army."

"Our enemy may have hoped, and not, perhaps, without reason, that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings, to build up an efficient artillery to provide for a very large expansion of the army. If he entertained such hopes, he has now good reason to know they have not been justified by results."

"The efficiency of the artillery and the new armist exceeded all expectations, and during the period under review excellent services have been rendered the territorial artillery. The repulse of the enemy attack, both in the neighborhood of Loos and Hulluch, with such heavy losses, shows the capacity of the artillery to concentrate its fire promptly and effectively at a moment's notice."

### Use Gases for First Time and With Success.

Of the use by the British forces of gas, Field Marshal French says the repeated use of gas by the Germans compelled him to resort to a similar method.

"A detachment was organized for this purpose and took part in the operations commencing Sept. 25 for the first time," says the field marshal. "Although the enemy was known to have been prepared for such reprisals our gas attack met with marked success, producing a demoralizing effect in some of the opposing units, of which ample evidence was forthcoming in captured trenches. The men under co-operation of the French forces with the British."

## BERLIN ACTS AFTER DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE

### Military Governor of Belgium, who Refused Postponement of Miss Cavell's Death, Removed from Office.

London, Nov. 1.—A despatch to the Star from Rotterdam says:

"It is understood that Gen. Saubereis, military governor of Brussels, who is generally believed to have been responsible for the final refusal to grant the American minister's request for the postponement of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, has been removed from office, and a new military governor appointed."

London, Nov. 2.—General Saubereis, the military governor of Brussels, has left that city, and his successor, whose name has not yet been learned, has been appointed, according to a Rotterdam despatch to the Daily Telegraph.

Saubereis, who is a Prussian cavalry officer, succeeded Gen. Von Krellow about a month ago. His accession, the despatch adds, introduced a new note of severity, which culminated in the execution of Edith Cavell. He signed the death sentence and kept the matter a secret, which permitted the execution before any appeal could succeed.

## EARL OF DERBY NOW CONFIDENT NO NEED OF CONSCRIPTION

London, Nov. 2.—Horatio W. Bottomley, member of parliament for the southern division of Hackney, in a lecture at Brighton yesterday claimed that he had the authority of the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, in saying that whatever the Earl had thought before, he now was convinced that the voluntary system of recruiting would be saved.

## TEN KNOWN DEAD IN BROOKLYN FIRE

New York, Nov. 1.—Ten persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the three story tenement house at sixty-six North Sixth street, Brooklyn, tonight. More bodies are believed to be in the ruins.

His last proclamation threatened severe penalties for concealment of arms.

"It is noteworthy," the correspondent further says, "that last week the Emperor made a tour of the principal towns in Belgium occupied by the Germans. His presence may be assumed to have resulted in the general Saubereis removal."

familiar duties with conspicuous gallantry and coolness, and are confident of their ability to more than hold their own, should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare."

In the concluding paragraph Field Marshal French pays tribute to the co-operation of the French forces with the British.