

RENEWAL OF OPERATIONS WITH IMPORTANT GAINS FOR BRITISH FORCES FOLLOW EARL KITCHENER'S ARRIVAL AT GALLIPOLI

SITUATION FOR SERBS IN NORTH GROWING WORSE

FALL OF PRILEP IS REPORTED IMMINENT AND ARMY IN BABUNA PASS IN DANGER OF BEING ENVELOPED — UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED, HOWEVER, THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH HAVE SCORED IMPORTANT SUCCESSES IN SOUTHERN SERBIA.

Paris, Nov. 18. — Telegraphing from Athens under date of Nov. 17, the correspondent of the Havas News Agency says: "The situation for the Serbians is becoming worse. The fall of Prilep is imminent. The Serbs have begun to retreat towards Ochrida. "The danger of the Serbians defending Babuna Pass being enveloped by the Bulgarians from west caused the abandonment of the pass. "Desperate fighting is expected round Prilep and south of that city. The Bulgarians are advancing towards Krushevo, with the object of cutting off the Serbian retreat towards Albania. "The Serbians are fighting with the utmost tenacity along the northern front, disputing the advance of the invaders foot by foot. "The Havas correspondent at Athens adds that the foregoing news is considered correct by the Serbian legation at Athens."

Allies Will Present Their Ultimatum to Greece This Week.

London, Nov. 18.—The attitude of from which country they are endeavoring to get a definite guarantee for the safety of the French, British and Serbian troops, and the whole military policy in the near east, including the Dardanelles, will, it is expected, be made clear before the end of the present week. The council at Paris, in which British and French cabinet ministers took part, came to an important decision, and Earl Kitchener, looking over the ground both in Gallipoli and the Balkans, is to report on the best means of dealing with the situation arising out of the Austro-German and Bulgarian successes in Serbia and Greece's leanings towards the Central Powers. It transpired today during the course of the debate in the House of Lords that General Sir Charles Monro, the recently appointed commander-in-chief in the Dardanelles has already given his opinion as to what should be the future policy with regard to the Gallipoli campaign, and Lord Ribblesdale, who introduced the subject said that he understood that the report of the general favored withdrawal. The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that the report and the evidence accompanying it was not considered sufficient to enable the government to come to a conclusion. The statement had hardly been made when the war office issued an account of a successful British attack on the Turkish trenches on either side of the Krithia Nullah, which led to the belief that Lord Kitchener, who is on the peninsula, and who went out after General Monro's report had been received, had decided to persist in the operations. Andrew Bonar Law, the colonial secretary, assured the House of Commons that the decision would be left to the military experts, and the question of the loss of prestige would have no weight. As to Greece, it is reported in despatches from Rome that immediate action will be taken, and no delay will be tolerated. It is said that Italy will take an important part in the forthcoming developments. The action will naturally depend upon the attitude which King Constantine and his ministers assume towards the Entente Powers.

Line of Retreat Uncertain.

Meanwhile, the situation in Serbia grows more serious. The Austro-German armies, with the Bulgarians on their left, are pushing southward driving the Serbian forces before them while in the south the Bulgarians, reinforced by men and guns, from Von Gallwitz's army, are pressing on to

they are said to be only a few hours march. There is some uncertainty as to the Serbians line of retreat. Some despatches say they are falling back on Monastir, where there are British reinforcements; others that they are retreating on Ochrida, on the southern Albanian frontier.

The French have inflicted a serious defeat on the Bulgarians on the Vardar river, and it is unofficially reported that the British have had a success on the Vukovod front. The big guns are continuing their lively bombardment in the west, while in the east there has been no change.

Enemy Offensive Stopped by Russians

Petrograd, Nov. 18 via London.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today: "On the western front generally there is no change. On the Mifan 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 Sventen west of Dvinsk. "On the front of Lakes Druvity and Bogeskolie the enemy artillery developed a heavy fire at some points. "On the left bank of the Styr, on the Kovel-Sarny railway, the enemy began an offensive Tuesday night, in the direction of Novo Podolchivichi, but that was stopped by our fire. There is no change on the Caucasus front."

War News for Home Consumption.

Berlin, Nov. 18, via wireless to Tukerton.—The official report of the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters dated Nov. 18, says: "Only now can our triumph at Carstorsk be duly appreciated. The Russians suffered the heaviest of losses. Up to the present 2,500 Russian have been buried. Four hundred new graves have been found. Several thousand rifles and plenty of ammunition were taken. "The Russians had on the western bank of the Styr river four positions, one behind the other, strongly fortified, and also large barracks, block-houses and stables, which proves that the Russians intended to pass the winter there. "On the Italian front there have been only feeble attacks against Gorizia, the north slope of Monte San Michele, and southwest of San Martino, all of which failed. Gorizia has again been shelled. "Austro-Hungarian aircraft bombarded the barracks of Belluno. "In the Balkan theatre the Austro-Hungarian troops are approaching the Uvack river district, north of Nova Varos. Javor has been occupied. The Austro-Hungarians are approaching, south of Ivanjica, the passages of the Golya Planina."

Left Vessel Without Having Passport

Liverpool, Nov. 18.—Twelve Americans, members of the crew of the American line steamer New York, which arrived here Monday from New York, were today, sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment at hard labor for leaving their vessel when they were unprovided with passports, and after permission to land had been refused them. Another American, who had previously been before the court for violation of the alien regulations, was sentenced to twenty-eight days' imprisonment at hard labor.

With Armies in the West.

Paris, Nov. 18.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "Our artillery concentrated a very effective bombardment on the enemy organizations to the south of the Somme, in the sector of Anchedy, L'Échelle Saint Aurin and Coustier. A German post was entirely destroyed, and the opposing batteries were silenced. "To the east of the Argonne the work of our miners has again given

Fifty-Second Division in Brilliant Charge Near Tip of Peninsula Capture 280 Yards of Turkish Trenches

Infantry Follows Up Artillery and Bomb Attack and Drive Enemy from Positions — Cruiser in Straits Shell the Turks While British Consolidate Ground Won.

London, Nov. 18.—The British army at the Dardanelles has resumed the offensive and captured 280 yards of Turkish trenches. Official announcement was made that the fifty-second division had successfully attacked the Turks in the Krithia Nullah, near the tip of the peninsula. It captured 160 yards of trenches to the east of the defile and 120 yards to the west. The text of the statement follows: "In the Dardanelles the Fifty-Second Division carried out a very successful attack on the Turkish trenches on the 16th instant, for which careful plans had been made. "Three mines were exploded successfully under the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of the Krithia Nullah at 3 p. m., and the infantry pushed forward immediately afterwards until about 160 yards of trenches on the east and 120 yards on the west. The captured trenches were at once consolidated, and bombing parties pushed on up to the communication trenches and secured them. "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 at about six p. m. "The enemy's batteries replied heavily, but very erratically, and did little damage. The Turks in the neighborhood of the trenches, who fired heavily, were caught by machine gun and rifle fire and bombs, and suffered considerably, their fire becoming very wild. "No attempt at a counter-attack was made until the night of November 16-17, when it was easily repulsed. Our casualties were under fifty killed and wounded. Over seventy dead were seen in the captured position, and a wounded prisoner reports that over thirty were buried by the explosion of one mine. "The units employed were portions of the Fourth and Seventh Royal Scots, the Seventh and Eighth Scottish Rifles, and the Ayreshire Yeomanry, all of the one hundred and fifty-sixth brigade."

London, Nov. 18.—A report received from Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief in France, and made public tonight, says: "The hostile artillery continues active northeast of Ypres. "A successful enterprise was carried out by a small party of our troops the night of Nov. 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 trenches, after bayonetting thirty of the occupants. The party returned with the loss of one man killed and one slightly wounded, and bringing with them twelve 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 armies engaged a German aeroplane at close quarters and forced it to land heavily in a ploughed field behind the German lines. Our aviator, 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 five hundred 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."

very good results. In the region of Vaquois and the Malincourt wood an enemy work was destroyed by one of our mines. A camouflaged (small mine) shattered subterranean works in which the Germans were working.

THE GREAT MASS OF PEOPLE IN INDIA LOYAL TO BRITAIN

What Troubles there Have Been Were Minor Affairs, Originating in Movements Outside Country and Fostered by Agents Unfriendly to England — False Reports Spread Broadcast.

London, Nov. 18.—In northern India, where concerted attempts have been made by members of an anti-British association, having its headquarters in the United States, to disturb the peace of the country, to tamper with the troops and to upset the government, the active loyalty of the people of the province was shown by the resistance they voluntarily offered and by the aid they gave the civil power, was in part the answer of J. Amrita Chamberlain, secretary for India, to a request made in the House of Commons today by Sir Edwin Corwall for information concerning unfavorable reports regarding the loyalty of the Indian people. "As regards the general condition of India," Mr. Chamberlain added, "my information is that it is substantially satisfactory. Such difficulties have arisen had their origin in movements outside of India, or in an effort of a small group of extremists, who do not reflect the sentiment of the great mass of the people, and of whom many are fugitives from justice. The government of India has seven officers to service for life by a government commission at Lahore and described activities against the British government among certain elements in the Indian population more extensive than has been officially admitted. "According to the reports, the Lahore affair was only one of several others that have been recently brought to an issue in India, with similar results, all the prosecutions being based upon charges of anarchy, mutiny and insubordination. The native press, while speaking of the loyalty with which India responded to the call by the British government upon the natives for military service, also has referred in terms of condemnation to the activities of the disaffected elements in the population, which in some quarters are ascribed to German machinations. "The general tendency, however, is to credit the mutinous agitation to the work of a band of conspirators alleged to have been located on the Pacific slope of America for several years, and actively engaged in a secret propaganda. These conspirators are declared to have despatched emissaries to India who have been stirring up antagonism to the British rule there. "The most disgusting feature of the situation, according to the reports, is the uncertainty of the extent to which the native troops have been tampered with. In the Punjab, and in Bengal, between the middle of June and the middle of September, seventeen Indian cavalrymen were sentenced to death for mutiny, making bombs and cutting telegraph wires and seventy-one others were convicted of other offenses. "A feature of the morning session was the refusal of George Dean, head of the Dean Bread Company, which has had the bread contract for the battalion, to give evidence. Dean had been accused by several witnesses of making short deliveries of bread to the camp, and Lance Corporal Pore, of the quartermaster's stores department, swore that Dean had given him \$60 "hush money," in connection therewith. Pore also admitted that all along he had known that Dean had been defrauding the battalion by making short deliveries.

BULGARIA AND GREECE FORM ALLIANCE?

Berlin Claims Arrangement About to be Concluded to Keep Greece from Joining Allies and Has Germany's Approval.

Berlin, Nov. 18, via London, Nov. 19.—An agreement between Greece and Bulgaria concerning their future relations and sphere of interest and annexation is learned from authoritative sources here, is considered highly probable. Although so far as can be ascertained, no such agreement as yet been formally concluded, negotiations to that end, it is declared, would have the active help of the German government. From the German point of view, as expressed in Berlin, an agreement of this nature would relieve Greece of any apprehensions of an attack by Bulgaria, and assure her of a growth which would enable Greece to retain her place in the Balkan balance of power. It is understood here that Greece, as the result of an informal interchange of views with Bulgaria, is already quite confident that she will not suffer from Bulgarian aggression, and undergo any diminution of influence as a result of the present Balkan campaign, nor is any German resentment evident because Greece allowed her territory to be used as a base of operations for the Anglo-French expedition, the Berlin statement realizing that she yielded in this matter to a strong force, and should not be punished therefore.

OFFICER SAYS HE WAS PAID "HUSH MONEY"

Knew there was Shortage in Deliveries of Bread to the Battalion.

London, Ont., Nov. 18.—The militia department's inquiry into alleged wholesale graft in connection with the administration of the 33rd Battalion, C. E. F., in training here, was concluded this morning, and the evidence of the witnesses examined was despatched to Ottawa by Brig-Gen. Smith who had charge of the probe. A feature of the morning session was the refusal of George Dean, head of the Dean Bread Company, which has had the bread contract for the battalion, to give evidence. Dean had been accused by several witnesses of making short deliveries of bread to the camp, and Lance Corporal Pore, of the quartermaster's stores department, swore that Dean had given him \$60 "hush money," in connection therewith. Pore also admitted that all along he had known that Dean had been defrauding the battalion by making short deliveries.

GREEK STEAMER IS SEIZED

London, Nov. 18.—The Greek steamer Athamas has been taken into Ouse Dep, in the Thames estuary. The steamer Athamas, which left Galveston October 15, and Norfolk October 24 for Rotterdam, was reported to have passed the Lizard Nov. 14.

EVERY MAN MUST DO HIS SHARE FOR VICTORY

Sir George E. Foster Calls on Men of Canada to Give Themselves in the Cause of Freedom.

Sir George E. Foster brought to the people of St. John a message which all should take to heart and apply to their own cases. Sir George, with his unsurpassable eloquence and great fund of knowledge, set forth the position of the Empire in this greatest of world wars and plainly showed the duty of every citizen in this hour of peril. His speech had a ring of optimism that was especially encouraging, but he clearly pointed out the need of further gigantic effort.



SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER.

His words will not soon depart from the minds of his hearers and there can be no doubt that the men and women of the Loyalist city will take up their particular duty in the struggle for universal peace and the smashing of militarism for all time.

In his clearest style, Sir George reviewed the situation at the present time. He went into details of the work being done on the different fronts where the enemies of the British Empire and the Allies are expending their every energy to bring the champions of civilization to their knees and make them subject to the Kaiser-directed overlords.

Sir George was never in better form and he held his audience enthralled during the course of his address. With his great gift of eloquence he placed an array of facts before the people in a style that made them wholly intelligible and clear to everyone in the big theatre.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Frink just after the first performance in the Imperial last night. The auditorium was filled to capacity, practically everyone in the theatre remaining in their places. It was not long before every seat was filled.

On the platform were Senator Thorne, G. W. Ganong, M.P., officers of the 52nd Battalion, local military officers and members of the recruiting committee and of patriotic societies. The members of the 52nd Battalion band were present and rendered several selections. Their playing was greatly enjoyed.

In calling the meeting to order Mayor Frink said: "The recruiting committee, which has been operating during the last few months, has endeavored to bring before the people of the city and province speakers who know of the war and the needs of the situation. "The recruiting at first was not as good as it should have been but the committee was not downhearted and their efforts have at last been crowned with success. We have had men who know of the conditions throughout the Empire and not the least of these is Sir George E. Foster, federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, who will address you tonight. He has had wide experience in financial circles and is a man of affairs. He has been in close touch with the present situation. He has the knowledge and the gift to impart it. I take great pleasure in introducing Sir George E. Foster."

"In these times people think less of personalities and more of the tremendous interests, settling down upon our lines. "No man has a right on a public platform except to discuss what would be most useful in the hours before us. "I am going to belabor you tonight to try and impress on you two facts, both of which we need to have a little more at heart, before we can come up to the standards set for us. "First, we must realize the gravity of the situation, the tremendous menace and peril of the position we are facing. "Second, we must realize our duty in the face of this crisis. "In this long progression of months in this titanic struggle, for which none looked, the personal interest and centre of importance for us, is the final outcome. "We find our minds wandering first to one then to another theatre of events, wherever the conflict for the moment wages strong. But the whole question of issue is being fought out on each and all of the various fronts. We must ask ourselves the condition of our affairs after fifteen months of this world war, a war that none thought last August would take this length of time to decide. None thought

it possible that war under present time methods of warfare, could last more than three or four months. Those who predicted that the momentous struggle would wear itself out in short space were absolutely wrong. Both sides are still engaged in hard contested struggle. After six teen months of warfare, let us measure it up with losses and gains.

A Comparison.

"We will take first the enemy, and by the enemy we mean Germany, Austria and those other nations allied against Great Britain and her allies. "Germany as the leading factor in the forces arrayed against us, has since the outbreak of war smashed through Belgium and practically obliterated that kingdom. Today she holds nine-tenths of that country, holds it firm against all comers. One-tenth of the richest section of France is under the domination of Germany and the status of the armies of both contestants entrenched along the Marne are counted by yards. On the eastern front the battle has raged constantly and the forces have been hurled back and forth, until the Russians have been driven out of Poland. "The enemy after sixteen months of war has taken one kingdom, holds one-tenth of France and is in possession of a large portion of Poland. "There is another front in the Dardanelles where the opposing armies have faced each other. The conflict has cost the allies 100,000 lives and the enemy double that number. "Italy since the inception of that campaign of the last four months has not made any considerable progress. Now we are witnessing a new drive by the Teuton armies and Bulgarians. "Serbia having passed through two conflicts and after being decimated by disease, is again caught in the net-crackers and is being squeezed out of national existence.

The Teuton Drive.

"The objective of the Teutons in the drive through Serbia is Constantinople, Egypt and the east, to deal a fatal blow at the heart of the British Empire. "The Allies landing at Saloniki are trying to assist the Serbians and prevent the drive of the enemy to Constantinople. "The enemy, up to the present time have enjoyed the inestimable advantage of conducting the war in their opponents country. "We must acknowledge then, that in the past sixteen months of war the enemy have actual possession of portions of opponents country. Have made actual gains and won actual victories over the allied forces. "I am not pessimistic but I think the facts should be faced squarely. We have met reverses but so have the enemy. We have considered their gains, let us look now at their losses.

Their Losses.

"First they have lost the commercial freedom of the seas. As the pores of the human body are the natural exits so are the ports of a country the natural exits for trade and commercial health. If half the pores of the body become closed the body only half lives. So with a nation, when the openings for trade are closed the nation is half lost. (Continued on page 2)