

THE LAST POSITION

Only 150 Serbians With Rifles Held Back Oncoming Germans.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, Nov. 5.—"There Monsieur, with that you can go and see how Serbia is going to die," exclaimed Jovanovitch, minister of the interior, handing a letter of recommendation to the general staff of Albert Londres, special correspondent of The Petit Journal.

Armed with this letter, M. Londres made his way far beyond Palanka, through retreating ox wagons and endless herds of sheep plodding through the mud of the Morava valley without panic, escaping from the Teutons, whose voices were heard in the distance.

"At a cross road," writes M. Londres, "a Serbian captain, who was waiting for me said: 'I was asked by Col. Terzitch, commanding our division to take you to our last position. We walked side by side in silence and then came on a plateau. That is our last position, monsieur,' said the Serbian officer. 'We are on Ossietz plateau. The two others you see are a hundred yards away over there are the plateaus Vaboratz and Michavolatz, which were just taken from us.' 'I saw no soldiers and asked: 'Where is your line,' replied the officer. 'I saw debouching from a little wood one by one, the 150 men who, on this great plateau, Serbia had opposed to embattled Germany.'

"On retreating from Vaboratz an hour ago," said the captain, "those 150 hid in the wood. Now they are coming out to face the enemy. The lieutenant in command took a few steps into a corn field and shouted a command to his men. They lay down on the edge of a field without a word or a sidelong glance and deliberately raised their rifles. 'Look now, monsieur,' exclaimed the captain, 'these are the mountains of Hungary. Behind that pass is the village of Verscatte before which is Von Mackensgen. Do you see that blue line a little further on? That is the Danube. For sixteen days with their three, five, six and ten inches and the rest, the Germans had been blazing away on this front. They never found on this line a larger number of men than those 150 brave fellows before our eyes, but they had not yet succeeded in preventing the Serbians from seeing the blue line of their Danube when they raised their heads. 'Two days ago it was quite different,' my guide told me. 'So many shells have fallen upon it that its form is completely changed. Do you see the movement below Vaboratz? Those are the advancing Germans. There are about two hundred of them. That is not many, but it is the van guard of invasion.' 'I watched those 150 Serbians who had not moved for half an hour, but who were gazing steadily at the iron curtain creeping up to them, with nothing to pierce it but their rifles. No, I am wrong. They had also a proud consciousness of their heroism. They despise these Germans who fight only from behind ramparts.'

TORONTO IS TO HAVE ANOTHER GREAT PARADE Next Tuesday Late King's Birthday Thus to be Honored in Queen City. Toronto, Nov. 5.—The great rout-march of overseas troops through the streets of the city last Spring is to be repeated on a larger scale on Tuesday next, the anniversary of the late King Edward's birthday, when the entire Toronto garrison of active service troops comprising six battalions of infantry, three batteries of artillery, and the divisional cyclists, with other details will engage in a march through the downtown streets. The parade is being arranged by the military authorities as part of the great (Continued on Page 4)



A STRIKING SNAPSHOT OF FRENCH SOLDIERS LEAVING A COMMUNICATING TRENCH TO STORM THE ENEMY POSITION

FIRST PICTURE OF THE RECENT ALLIES' DRIVE

TAKEN SOMEWHERE SOUTH OF ARRAS SEPTEMBER 28TH 1915

WOULD BE AT SOFIA

If Greece Had Taken the Field Early Bulgarians Would Have Lost.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Athens, Nov. 4, vit London, Nov. 5.—One of the statements of M. Venizelos, which attracted especial attention was that Great Britain's offer to cede the Island of Cyprus to Greece was independent of the result of the war while other promises of concessions were conditional on the success of the allies, Greece, he said, was to acquire part of the Vilayet of Brusa and Bulgarian Thrace, while Bulgaria was to be shorn of the territory she gained as a result of the Balkan war. All this, he declared, would be obtained by Greece at a small cost since the proposals of the entente powers required only the assistance of smaller units of the Greece fleet.

Referring to the allegation that Serbia had failed to send against the Bulgarians 150,000 men in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of alliance, Venizelos said she actually had 300,000 troops opposed to the Bulgars. If Greece had taken the field the former premier asserted, her army would have been within a short distance of Sofia and Serbia would have devoted her energies to hold back the Austro-Germans whose numbers were less than had been reported.

EXPERT'S OPINION. Paris, Nov. 5.—While agreeing that the Greek crisis is serious, opinion here is divided as to the probable consequences. Jean Herbet, whose judgment on international politics usually is sound, points out that the 147 deputies who turned out the government and thus voted for intervention represent a majority of the Greek people, for among those who supported the cabinet there was more than one deputy of uncertain nationality from newly acquired provinces. "That majority knows," says M. Herbet, "that if Greece does not intend suicide she must attack Bulgaria as soon as possible. We must consider that there can be only an interventionist government or a constitutional one in Greece. Evidently our obligations towards Greece will differ according to whether the government is chosen to respect the cause of right or to violate it."

NEW CREDITS FOR BRITAIN IN AMERICA

Negotiations on This Matter Between London and New York Bankers

By Special Wire to the Courier. New York, Nov. 5.—It was reported in financial circles to-day that negotiations between bankers in London and New York for the establishment of new commercial credits in the United States, practically have been closed. Announcement of the formation of a group of bankers to handle the matter in this country, according to reports, is expected shortly. It is understood that Sir Edward Holden, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, had obtained from bankers in London acquiescence in the terms proposed by American bankers.

On a large New York institution yesterday advanced \$200,000 on three months bills, to a large English bank. Other English banks, it is understood, are obtaining funds in this country in a similar manner. The form of the new credits has not been definitely settled, according to reports, but indications were that they would be arranged partly through straight bank loans and partly through acceptances on London banks. Hugo Benheim, New York jeweler, got a year in jail for concealing \$40,000 worth of diamonds to defraud creditors. For seven hundred sites to be thrown open for homesteads in Dakota next May, 30,861 persons registered.

ENEMY BOMBARDING NISH; TEUTONIC ADVANCE IS PROCEEDING VERY SLOWLY

Montenegrins Check Enemy — Ten Thousand Shells Rained on Malakresna — City of Monastir Still Held by Serbs.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, Nov. 5.—Bulgarian artillery violently bombarded advanced forts of Nish on the Nishava River on Wednesday, says a Saloniki despatch to The Matin filed yesterday. They captured Nish-Kavola, a small town, two hours march northeast of Nish. OFFICIAL STATEMENT. Paris, Nov. 5.—An official statement issued November 2 by the Montenegrin general staff and made public by the consular general here follows: "Fighting continued actively around Visegrad, where the Montenegrins continued on the Drina on the Cogul-Vouschido front. The Montenegrins checked the enemy at the frontier in spite of violent attacks. PROCEEDING SLOWLY. Saloniki, Nov. 2, via Paris 5 (developed in transmission)—French headquarters admits that Austro-German cavalry has effected a junction with the Bulgars in the Delijovan region near Negotin, but asserts that difficult it is doubtful whether the union of forces will serve any practical end. Negotin is on the Danube at a point where only the river separates Roumanian territory from the frontiers of Bulgaria and Serbia. An officer of the Serbian general staff discussing the situation to-day said: "The main Austro-German effort to get in touch with the Bulgars is proceeding very slowly and with exceedingly heavy losses up the Morava valley through which the Turks invaded Hungary. General Terzitch's division, composed of natives of the Morava valley, is offering a desperate resistance. Four attacks were required to take Semendria, which had to be stormed with street fighting. Every house became a fortress. Zabrezko cost three successive charges which ended in hand-to-hand struggles. "After thirteen days the Austro-Germans arrived before Malakresna on which they rained ten thousand shells and stormed only after joining Serbian masked batteries which covered it. Seeking to retire, the invaders were charged by cavalry and fled four miles before they could reorganize their shattered ranks to resume the attack on Malakresna. "On the 10th the Austro-German advance up the Morava valley had reached only the Lubejo bridge on the Poschavavata line. The next day the line extended as far as Azania. Palanka fell on the 12th. The total advance in this section in four weeks was fifteen miles, scarcely a third of the distance to Paracin, where a junction with the Bulgarians must be effected by way of the Urna Valley. Meanwhile the Bulgarians in this section advanced only as far as the line of the Zajecar-Negotin railway. The Serbian situation is serious, but we have no other intention than to fight until the last."

MONASTIR SAFE. Paris, Nov. 5.—Reports from the Serbian front indicate that determined resistance is still being offered to the Bulgarian forces which invaded the southern part of the country. The Havas correspondent at Saloniki telegraphing under yesterday's date, says the Serbians are holding out firmly in the Babuna Pass, and that the Bulgarians are suffering serious losses in the fighting there. The Serbian city of Monastir in the southwest corner of the country near the Greek border, is said by the correspondent to be safe for the present, as it lies 25 miles northeast of Monastir. The Bulgarians bombarded the French positions at Krivolak on Wednesday, but without tangible results. Telegraphic communication is still being maintained for the exchange of official messages between Saloniki and Monastir and Saloniki and Nish.

King George Recovering. London, Nov. 5.—King George is recovering slowly from the effects of the fall from his horse in France last week. The following official bulletin was issued to-day: "The King had a somewhat better night, his appetite is improving, but he still has some pain, especially on attempting any movement."

ALLEGED DEFEAT

By Special Wire to the Courier. Berlin, Nov. 5, by wireless to Sayville.—It is officially reported that the Bulgarians have completely defeated a point northeast of Prip the French forces which were landed at Saloniki. Part of the French contingent was routed and others were made prisoners. The first of the French prisoners have arrived at Kustendil. Luther Huff, many times convicted of larceny and in jail at Sapulpa, Okla, has become heir to \$31,000.

OTTAWA M. P.'S. OFFERING UNITS TO COUNTRY

Messrs. Sutherland, Morphy, Lator, Hon. Frank Cochrane and Others.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Canadian members of Parliament are coming to the fore in the raising under the new recruiting system recently established by the Minister of Militia, of new units for overseas service. A number of new offers of this kind have recently been received. "On the 10th the Austro-German advance up the Morava valley had reached only the Lubejo bridge on the Poschavavata line. The next day the line extended as far as Azania. Palanka fell on the 12th. The total advance in this section in four weeks was fifteen miles, scarcely a third of the distance to Paracin, where a junction with the Bulgarians must be effected by way of the Urna Valley. Meanwhile the Bulgarians in this section advanced only as far as the line of the Zajecar-Negotin railway. The Serbian situation is serious, but we have no other intention than to fight until the last."

GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS ARE FALLING FLAT

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—Germany's secret negotiations for peace have fallen flat in Holland, even the most pro-German Dutchman considering the terms preposterous. It is believed that the man behind the plot is Dr. Solf, German Colonial Secretary. Dr. Solf recently visited Holland, preserving great secrecy about his identity, but his presence in the country became known to the Dutch newspapers. It was officially announced in Germany that he was merely travelling to Brussels and had stopped in Holland to visit the picture galleries. Dr. Solf stayed three days at The Hague and paid visits to the Dutch Foreign Secretary and Dutch politicians who are known to be friendly to Germany. Other Germans of note were in Holland at the same time, including it is said, Count von Radowitz, of the German Foreign Office. Before Dr. Solf left Berlin he had interviews with the Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. Those who saw him at The Hague gathered the impression that even in official circles the Germans are war sick and in a hurry to finish the conflict before Christmas.

WILL CONSTANTINE SELL HIS BIRTHRIGHT FOR A MESS OF SAUERKRAUT?

London Press Hails With Delight Fall of Zaimis Ministry—Venizelos Will Accept Office Only on Condition of War With Bulgaria.

By Special Wire to the Courier. New York, Nov. 5.—A cable to The Herald from London this morning says: "The fall of the Zaimis ministry is hailed with delight here, though there is an undercurrent of belief that King Constantine, in fear of the Kaiser, will, as The Daily Express bluntly puts it, continue his effort to sell his birthright of Greece for a mess of sauerkraut. It is known that Mr. Venizelos will only accept office on condition that the king, honoring the treaty with Serbia, agrees to an immediate declaration of war on Bulgaria. If the king refuses and dissolves parliament thus denying for the third time the rights of the people to constitutional government, it is not impossible that the great Cretan, who raised and successfully maintained the standard of revolt against the present king's father, may be forced by Constantine's treachery to lead an army of the people against monarchy and the generals who have dishonored the nation through fear of the Hun and as a result of bribery with German gold. Commenting on the new crisis, The Daily News says: "Greece has under arms an army which she dare not demobilize and which will run her to maintain longer in idleness. For finance and munitions she is dependent on the allies. Their help will be conditional on her support of Serbia. The military situation dictates intervention rather than neutrality. Already Bulgarian troops are operating on her frontier, and it is abundantly clear that the result of a German victory would be the joint hegemony in the Balkans of two inveterate enemies of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. "The effect of Greek intervention, reacting as it inevitably would on Roumania, needs no demonstration in the Balkans. It could not fail to decide the issue and defeat in the Balkans would be the beginning of a rapid end for Germany."

TAGEBLATT ADMITS GREECE FOR ALLIES

By Special Wire to the Courier. Berlin, Nov. 5.—Via London, noon.—The press of Berlin makes no attempt to minimize the victory of former Premier Venizelos, Greece, over Zaimis ministry, and asserts it brings a sharp crisis in the affairs of Greece. An exception is the Vossische Zeitung, which declares the Grecian cabinet crisis "is of insignificance in connection with the foreign policy." The Tageblatt devotes a column to comment on this situation, although news of the defeat of Premier Zaimis was not received until late last evening. It says a new and grave political crisis has been created by the vote of the chamber of deputies, and believes financial difficulties or "the chicanery practiced by the British may have been the cause. "But the fact cannot be denied" it continues, "that a majority of the chamber has taken the standpoint that it is better to go through thick and thin with the Entente as its true vassal and with its financial support, according to the wishes of Venizelos and then to entrust the nation's future to a daring adventurer rather than to assume the burden of temporary sacrifices and hardships which the country's persistence in its neutrality would entail." The Tageblatt points out, however, that the decision as to the nation's

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