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FRENCH AND BRITISH SWEEP WAY CLEAR FOR NEW OFFENSIVE; ITALIANS SHAKE WHOLE AUSTRIAN FRONT; RUSSIANS VICTORS

BULGARIAN MOVEMENT PIERCING SERBIA NOT FAR FROM TEUTON ARMY

(Continued from page 1)

southerly direction, out of their strongly fortified positions south and east of Ripanj. Our advance guards have reached the Stepojevac-Leskovac-Baba line. West of the Morava German troops are pushing forward by way of Selevac.

"Bulgarian troops are fighting at Negotin. Further south they have reached the Zajecar-Knazevac high-road."

Negotin is in northeastern Serbia. The Bulgarian drive to this point and the simultaneous Austro-German advance to the Stepojevac-Leskovac-Baba line shows that vigorous efforts are being made to effect a junction between Bulgarian and Teutonic forces.

Negotin is only about 25 miles from the Austro-German line.

Bulgarian Progress.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Tuesday, Oct. 19, via London, Oct. 21—(Delayed in transmission)—The official communication issued by the war office today says:

"Our troops, advancing step by step in the Timok Valley, are now before Negotin, from which the Serbians, after they were defeated, fled in panic, leaving in our hands one officer and fifty men prisoners. One officer and 150 men were killed.

"Near Pirot our troops, after a stubborn battle, took possession of Vidlic Planina of the Kolivabe towers, which are very important strategical points.

"Round about Vranya our troops are strongly established, having cleared the valley of the Morava for a distance of 21 kilometres (about 18 miles) to the north and northeast. Our booty at Vranya has not yet been determined, but it is known to comprise 2,000,000 cartridges for Berdan rifles and 1,000,000 francs ($200,000) worth of tobacco. In the station of Bojanowitz we found about 1,000,000 kilograms of hay (a kilogram is 2.20 pounds.)

"Our troops, advancing by way of Egri Palanka, attacked a strong Serbian position and repulsed the enemy, who is being rapidly pursued toward Kumanovo.

"In the valley of the Bregalnitza river our offensive is progressing with lightning-like rapidity. The whole of this valley and the plateau of Outsche Polje is in our hands, as well as the towns of Kotchana, Raduievatz, Tipkilissee and Nikratovo.

"Our cavalry overtook the retreating Serbians near Kisseli and completely dispersed them. About 2,000 were captured and the others were only able to escape through the darkness.

"The troops are being received with indescribable enthusiasm in the liberated regions."

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS.

New York, Oct. 21—Arlington (Va.) talked by telephone with Paris, France, today. Honolulu, 8,700 miles from Paris, also heard the operator talking from Arlington.

Lady Ames Taken Ill in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 21—Lady Ames, the wife of Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., of Montreal, has been stricken in this city, and is dangerously ill at the Hotel Vendome. Her husband has been notified, and is supposed to be at present on his way to Boston.

ELECTION CARD.

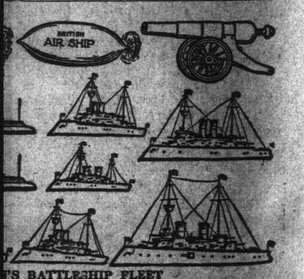
Millstream, Kings Co.,
October 18, 1915.

To the Electors of the Parish of Studholm, in Kings County:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

At the request of a large number of voters of the Parish, I will again be a candidate for the office of Councillor. Your excellent vote against heavy odds at a former election warrants me in concluding that my candidature meets with the approval of the majority of the Parish. As I will not have time to personally interview you all, I earnestly solicit your votes and support at the coming election. Promising you that if elected I will do my best to faithfully represent all the interests of Studholm,

I remain, sincerely yours,
NOAH E. HICKS.



'S BATTLESHIP FLEET
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you'll soon devise all kinds of great games with them. Just write to us to-day, boys, and 50c. postage paid, a free sample of "Fairy Berries," the delightful new Cream Candy Coated Breath Perfume, together with just 25 big handsome package to introduce among your friends at 10c. each. Open your sample package and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They'll be so delighted with them that everyone will buy a package or two at once. No trouble at all to sell delicious "Fairy Berries." Everybody just loves them.

Return our money, only $2.50, when the breath's are sold and you'll promptly receive the complete set of twelve model battleships, two cannons and two airships, exactly as represented. We pay all delivery charges. Hustle, boys. Don't miss this great opportunity. Address

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each. There are six delicious odors—White Rose, Wood Violet, French Carnation, Lily of the Valley, etc. Most ladies buy three or four of these fine bottles at once. They go just like hot cakes. It's no trouble at all.

Return our $2.50 when the perfume is sold and we will promptly send you this beautiful Princess Mary Toilet Set complete just as represented, and the lovely bracelet watch you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your beautiful premiums to your friends and getting only four of them to sell our goods as you did.

Write to-day—NOW—don't miss this great opportunity. We pay all charges on these lovely presents.

G CO. Dept. T 22 TORONTO, ONT. 20

CREW LOST WITH GERMAN CRUISER

Berlin Admits Loss of Prinz Adalbert with Practically Entire Crew of 557 Men

Air Raids on Venice with Damage to Famous Scalzi Church and Tiepolo's Frescoes—British Submarine Campaign Doubles Swedish War Risks.

Berlin, Oct. 25, via London—Only a small part of the crew of the German cruiser Prinz Adelabert, sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic, was rescued. This was made known in the following official statement today:

"A telegram from the Naval General Staff, dated Oct. 23, states that the cruiser Prinz Adelbert was sunk by two shots from an enemy submarine off Libau. Unfortunately only a small portion of the crew could be rescued."

The complement of the Prinz Adelbert was 557 men. An official announcement from Petrograd stated that she had been sunk. It was said the cruiser formed part of a squadron which probably had been charged with a special mission.

SWEDISH WAR INSURANCE RATE DOUBLED.

London, Oct. 25—As the result of the activity of British submarines in the Baltic, the rate of Swedish war insurance on ships bound for German ports has been doubled, a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states.

GERMANIC BOMBS ON HISTORIC VENICE.

Rome, Oct. 25—Teutonic aeroplanes last night made two separate attacks with incendiary bombs on the city of Venice, according to an official announcement given out here today. The text of the statement follows:

"Enemy aeroplanes made two attacks, separated by a short interval, upon Venice last night, throwing many bombs, some of which were incendiary. The first attack was at about 10 p. m.

"One bomb fell on the roof of the church Deglie Scalzi. It crushed the ceiling, which was ornamented with beautiful sculptures of Tiepolo. An incendiary bomb fell upon the Piazzetta of the Cathedral of St. Mark, in front of the Ducal Palace, without doing any damage. Five other bombs fell either in canals or upon places in the city where only slight damage was produced.

"The aeroplanes returned at about 11 p. m. One bomb fell in the court of an alms house and set fire to piles of wood. Two other bombs exploded without doing any damage. No one was hurt."

THREE INJURED IN SECOND RAID.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 25, 11 p. m.—Another air raid on Venice occurred at 8.40 o'clock this morning. Three Austrian aeroplanes dropped several bombs on the city. Three persons were slightly injured. The damage was insignificant.

The Rome newspapers express great indignation at the bombardment of the famous Scalzi church in Venice and the destruction of Tiepolo Frescoes. The news of the bomb attack on Venice has stirred the people of Rome to an extraordinary degree.

The Giornale D'Italia, in announcing the partial destruction of the edifice, concludes with the hope that "the pious emperor and his faithful archdukes may be happy that the weight of their wrath has fallen upon the church."

Bulgaria's Protest.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 25—German newspapers print the text of a note sent by Premier Radoslavoff, of Bulgaria to Bulgarian ministers abroad protesting against the bombardment of what he styles the "open towns" of Dedeaghatch and Porto Lagos where he declares "considerable damage" was inflicted.

Dedeaghatch, says the premier, was exposed on Oct. 21 to a bombardment by eight large warships of the Allies, while Porto Lagos was bombarded by twelve ships.

"It is not necessary to say," he adds, "that the fire of the Allied fleet was not answered, since these open places possess no means of resistance."

Reprisals in Belgium.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 25—General Von Bissing, the German governor general of Belgium, has issued a proclamation, according to a Brussels despatch to the Telegraaf, accusing the inhabitants of that city of notifying the enemy forces of the location of buildings in which German troops are housed, thus causing many air raids. If the raids continue, says the proclamation, the troops will be quartered in the homes of the civilians, contrary to the agreement heretofore made.

Similar steps will be taken if hereafter arms and ammunition are found in the possession of the residents of Brussels.

Handling American Efforts.

Washington, Oct. 25—British authorities have let it be known that the newly established American Overseas Corporation will receive the recognition and approval of the British government as soon as it is shown by the character of the men back of the organization and its European connections that it can be guaranteed that goods expected under the corporations rules will not reach the enemies of the Entente Allies.

At present the British embassy is kept busy arranging requests for information from would-be American exporters and much of this work will be obviated if the association undertakes to look after the exports.

Secretary Redfield's endorsement of the project has been accepted as practically removing any doubt as to its legality under American anti-trust laws.

No Americans Need Apply.

Washington, Oct. 25—So many adventurous young Americans have been work-

(Continued on page 8.)

ARMENIAN MURDERS DELIBERATE PLAN OF TURKISH MINISTRY

Viscount Bryce Says Government Came to Decision Immediately After War Started—Protests of No Use Now.

London, Oct. 26, 3.04 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Odessa says:

"The Turks have massacred the entire Armenian population of Kerasund, on the Black Sea."

London, Oct. 25—Viscount Bryce, the former British ambassador at Washington, speaking at Manchester today in condemnation of the Armenian massacres, said:

"The Turkish government made up its mind immediately after the war started to destroy the whole Armenian populace. It was avowed by some members of the Turkish government that their motive was to insure that there should be no element throughout the country which was not Mohammedan. Fanaticism has nothing to do with it. The Turkish government feared to begin its sanguinary work until April, when the course of the war convinced them that they could embark upon their bloody work secure from interference."

No other incident connected with the war, declared Viscount Bryce, could compare in magnitude with the horrors of the Armenian massacres. But protests now accomplish nothing. All the English people could do was to send all the help possible to the Armenian refugees.

ALLIES ON FOUR FRONTS WORRY AUSTRO-GERMANS

A good idea of the nature of the work which this mobile corps is expected to do can be gained from the above picture, which shows two of the Bersaglieri carrying their cycles on their backs while traversing rought and hilly ground.

Smashing Italian Offensive Threatens Heart of Austria, While French and British Victorious in West Clear Way for Great Advance—Russians Doing Attacking in Riga Region and Entente Force in Serbia Threatens Flank of Bulgarians.

London, Oct. 25—While the Austro-German and Bulgarian campaigns in northern and eastern Serbia are being carried out according to the plan, despite fierce Serbian resistance, and the Bulgarians, who crossed the Timok and hold the town of Prahovo, are separated from the Germans who crossed the Danube near Orsova by only a few miles in the south, things are not going so well for the invaders. In the latter region, the French troops have joined hands with the Serbs, and, according to French accounts, have inflicted a severe defeat on the Bulgarians at Krivolak, 40 miles north of the point where the Saloniki-Nish railway crosses the Serbo-Greek frontier.

This success places the Bulgarians who reached Istip, Veles and Uskup, in rather an awkward position, for a further advance of the Allied army would seriously threaten their flank. In fact, unofficial reports state that the advance of the French, who are being closely followed by the British, has already caused the retirement of the Bulgarians toward Strumitza.

The first desire of the Germans, however, is to open a route through northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey, and this is on the eve of being accomplished.

SERBIAN RESISTANCE CAN LAST FOR WEEKS.

On the other hand, military writers here do not believe that the position of Serbia is so desperate as has been painted. It is serious, of course, but they point out that the Serbians have many natural defensive positions in the mountains, in which they can hold out for weeks; that, with the British, French and other members of the Quadruple Powers carrying out their determination to help Serbia by rushing reinforcements to Saloniki and other points, the Bulgars will have an extremely warm reception, and that the Germans and Turks being fully occupied elsewhere, will not be able to send them much help.

British correspondents in France have just disclosed the fact, made known to them by the British staff, that even after the Anglo-French offensive in September, the Germans had the greatest difficulty in securing new reinforcements to meet that adventure, and had to call upon men just returned from Russia for rest to fill the gaps in the western lines. From this it is argued that the Germans cannot spare a great many men for the Balkans, especially as the Russians are keeping them fairly busy from the Baltic to the Rumanian border.

ITALIANS AND FRENCH IN IMPORTANT ATTACKS.

The Italians, by their offensive, are compelling the Austrians to strengthen their lines, and the French, by the capture today of a strongly fortified salient north of Le Mesnil, in Champagne, have shown that they have not yet finished their effort to break through. The French success is considered important, because the capture of this fortified area clears the ground for another general offensive in Champagne.

For the same reason the British are trying to force the Germans out of their redoubts, and from the slag heaps to the south of La Bassee. These, however, are only preparatory operations, while the Italians are in the midst of a great offensive which has already gained for them many valuable vantage points, and, according to Rome despatches, may any day place them in possession of the fortress of Gorizia.

The Russians are fighting pitched battles in the Riga and Dvinsk regions in an effort to retake the ground won from them by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg last week. The Russian attacks southeast of Riga have been repulsed, according to the Germans, as were those undertaken northwest of Dvinsk. The German forces, however, which crossed the Illoukst, north of the town of that name, withdrew in theface of a superior Russian army.

It is also claimed by the Germans that Russian attacks in the lake district south of Dvinsk were repulsed, and that the Austrians have broken through the Russian lines over a front of more than four kilometres (2 1-2 miles) west of Komanow.

The German campaign in Courland is being interfered with by British and Russian submarines, which have stopped mercantile traffic to the Baltic ports and one of which has sunk the Prinz Adelbert, the sixth armored cruiser lost by Germany since the commencement of the war, the others being the Bleuches, Scharnhorst, Gniesenau, Yorck, and Friedrich Karl.

(Continued on page 2)

COUNT CADORNA,
Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Armies.

KING GEORGE GOES TO FRONT TO SEE BRITISH AND ALLIES.

London, Oct. 25—King George is now in France, whither he has gone to visit the British army. He hopes also to see some of the Allied troops.

ALLOW GREECE TO DALLY NO LONGER

Report That Entente Has Asked for Definite Action Within Certain Time

Crown Prince on Way to Saloniki to Review Troops—Roumania Refuses to Transport Bulgarian Commerce—Progress by Latest Teutonic Force to Cross Danube—Opening Road Through Bulgaria to Constantinople.

New York, Oct. 25—A news agency despatch from Paris says:

"All the Entente Powers have joined in a new demand that Greece make a definite decision at once as to whether it shall support Germany or the Allies, says a despatch from Athens today. Ex-Premier Venizelos has summoned all his supporters to Athens."

CROWN PRINCE ON WAY TO SALONIKI.

Paris, Oct. 25—The departure of Crown Prince George of Greece last night for Saloniki is reported by the Havas correspondent at Paris. The prince was accompanied by a large staff. The purpose of his trip was said to be to inspect the garrison at Saloniki.

BULGARIANS PURSUED TO FRONTIER.

London, Oct. 26—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"Reliable news received concerning the last battle near Valandovo is to the effect that the French pursued the Bulgarians to the frontier. The Bulgarians have been defeated in the sector of Krupuli, to which three Serbian regiments from Strumitza proceeded and occupied the left bank of the Vardar. The Bulgarians for two days occupied a section of the railway, but owing to a lack of explosives failed to do serious damage.

"The French occupy the sector between Doiran and Gratzo."

AID FROM ALLIES IN FIVE DAYS.

London, Oct. 26—The Allies have asked the Serbian headquarters to resist the Teutons and Bulgarians for only five days more, by which time effective aid from the Allies will be forthcoming, says the Daily Telegraph's Nish correspondent, under date of Sunday.

The correspondent adds that, judging from the fine spirit the Serbian troops are displaying, they can hold out double that time.

ROAD OPEN TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, Oct. 26, 3.06 a.m.—The Bucharest, Roumania, correspondent of the Times sends the follow:

"The Serbian troops have withdrawn from the neighborhood of the Danube, and Austrians have crossed the river traversing the Island of Odekale. The Austrian forces will now obtain free passage through Bulgaria from Orsova where fifty steamers and lighters laden with munitions have assembled."

German Progress on Danube.

Paris, Oct. 25—The Austro-German army which crossed the Danube at Ozova, near the Rumanian frontier, is reported to have occupied Lekia, in Serbia, across the river from Orzova.

A telegram from Bucharest to the Havas News Agency under date of Saturday, which conveys this information, says that the crossing of the river was preceded by a bombardment of the Serbian positions for five hours.

After taking Tekia the invaders marched in the direction of Brza Palanka. The Serbian population sought protection by fleeing across the border into Roumania.

Dimitrieff Being Watched.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 25—Information has reached here from Sofia to the effect that the Bulgarian government is keeping a close watch on the movements of Gen. Dadko Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian general who has been fighting with the Russian army. Gen. Dimitrieff is now said to be in Roumania.

Roumania Retaliates.

Paris, Oct. 25—The transit of Bulgarian merchandise over Roumanian territory has been stopped because of objections raised by Bulgaria to the passage of goods from Saloniki for Roumania, according to a Bucharest despatch dated Oct. 20, to the Havas News Agency, the despatch having been delayed in transmission.

Bulgarians at Uskup.

Sofia, Oct. 25—An official communication issued here concerning the capture of Uskup, Serbia, by the Bulgarians, follows:

"Our troops inflicted a decisive defeat on the Serbian troops in the neighborhood of Uskup. We finally occupied the town. The enemy, with more than 500 men killed or wounded, was thrown back on the Katscharik defile. Our troops are pursuing them impetuously in that direction. On the other fronts there are no important changes."

Berlin Statement on Campaign.

Berlin, Oct. 25—(By wireless to Sayville)—Further advances for the Austro-German troops on the Serbian front, including a successful forward movement by the new force which has crossed the Danube near the Roumanian frontier, were announced today by the war office.

The Bulgarians have advanced twelve miles north of Pirot, near the centre of the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier.

German troops occupied the Tamnaba Pass, northwest of Ub. The army of Gen. Von Koevess reached the Lasarevac-Rebrovac line. The army of Gen. Von Gallwitz stormed the heights east of Baniciana, took Blwivica Seabari, and, further eastward, reached the Presdna Height, south of Petrovac. The left wing of the Austro-German forces, after crossing the Danube near Orsova, reached Sip.

The Bulgarian army of Gen. Boyadjieff captured the passage between Sprenoyaglava and Mikrovac, twenty kilometres (twelve miles) north of Pirot.

Bulgaria Threatens Greece.

London, Oct. 26—The Bulgarian newspapers are adopting a threatening attitude towards Greece, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Zurich.

The despatch says the newspapers are very much irritated over Greece's acquiescence in the landing of allied troops at Saloniki, and that the government organ, Kambana, declares that if Greece cannot expel the Allies, Bulgaria must perform the task herself.

BETTER WORK FOR MEN THAN CARRYING LETTERS, MESSAGE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL

London, Oct. 25—The post office hhas taken the lead among departments of the government in releasing men for the army. At a specially convened meeting of postal employes today, Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general, announced he had decided that every eligible man should be free to enlist, and that their places would be kept open for them.

"There is better work to do than carrying peoples' letters," he said. "It is more important to beat the Germans thn to maintain the post office at its present high state of efficiency."

Opposed to Conscription.

London, Oct. 25—A manifesto opposing conscription has been issued by a comparatively small number of members of parliament. Among the reasons given for such opposition is that the compulsory system would so deplete the ranks of the industrial workers that Great Britain would be unable to meet her obligations assumed in behalf of the Allies to supply them with stores of munitions and give them substantial financial help.

It is further declared that compulsion would arouse bitter opposition among the workmen, and irretrievably destroy national unity, which is essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

The manifesto is signed by the Right Hon. Chas. E. H. Hobhouse, a former member of the British cabinet, as chairman; Percy Alden, Liberal member for the Tottenham division of Middlesex, who has written much on the question of the unemployed, as vice-chairman, and John Howard Whitehouse, Liberal member for Mid-Lanarkshire, also identified with Labor reform, as secretary.