

RUSSIANS HARASSING ENEMY IN GALICIA; KRUSEVAC, IMPORTANT SERBIAN TOWN, FALLS

FOUR BRITISH STEAMERS TOLL OF SUBMARINES

German Undersea Craft Have Renewed Their Activity.

ARMED MERCHANTMAN SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

Steamer Tara Attacked by Two Submarines and Thirty-four of Crew Reported Missing.

London, Nov. 8.—The British steamers Bursk, of 2,278 tons, and Glenmore, of 1,656 tons, have been sunk. The crews were landed.

Crews Landed at Goffe, Sweden. Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 8.—The steamer Birgit has been sunk by a German submarine which landed her crew near Goffe, Sweden. The captain of the Birgit says the submarine carried a crew of 35 men.

Shipping records give three steamers of the name of Birgit, all of them small vessels. One of them is a Norwegian and the others Swedish.

Thirty-four of Steamer Tara's Crew Missing.

London, Nov. 8.—The British merchantman Tara was attacked and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean sea by two German submarines on Friday last, according to an official announcement made this afternoon by the official press bureau.

The text of the statement follows: "On the fifth instant His Majesty's armed boarding steamer Tara, Captain Rupert Gwatkin Williams, was attacked by two enemy submarines in the eastern Mediterranean and sunk. Thirty-four of the crew are reported missing."

The steamship Tara, prior to receiving a commission in the British navy, was in the service of the British India Navigation Company, Limited, of Glasgow. The vessel was of 6,223 tons gross and was built in 1902. She was 446 feet long, 52 feet beam and was 29 feet deep.

WHITE STAR LINE WON'T CARRY EMIGRANTS OF MILITARY AGE

London, Nov. 8.—Following the example of the Cunard Steamship Company, the White Star Line announced today that no further bookings on its steamships of emigrants of military age would be permitted.

At Liverpool today a mass meeting was held to protest against continuance of "scandalous attempts to escape enlistment." The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the government to issue orders, under Defense of the Realm Act, that "The British subjects of military age would not be permitted to leave the United Kingdom during the present crisis, without the special permission of the home office."

NO DATE SET FOR HEARING OF CASE AGAINST AMERICAN STR. HOCKING

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 8.—Though it was reported that the preliminary hearing in the case of the Dutch steamer of Hamburg, recently held up off New York and brought into Halifax by a British naval prize crew, would be held in the Admiralty court today there was no sitting of the court and no announcement has yet been made as to the date of sitting. In the case of the American steamer Hocking, which was also seized off New York and brought to this port, no appearance has been stated, and it is expected that it will be some time before action is taken in this case.

AUSTRIANS MASSING AN ARMY OF 20,000 FOR AN INVASION OF MONTENEGRO

TEUTONS CROSS MORAVIA RIVER IN SERBIA AND CAPTURE KRUSEVAC—AMERICAN NOTE OVERSHADOWS WAR NEWS—BERLIN ADMITS STRONG RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE NEAR RIGA.

Berlin, Nov. 8, via London.—A determined offensive movement by the Russians near Riga and down along the line of the Drina river to Drinsk is reported in today's official statement by the war office. It is declared that the attacks of the Russians, however, were repulsed with heavy losses to the attacking forces in some sectors.

The text of the statement follows: "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: South and southeast of Riga and also west of Jacobstadt and before Drinsk the Russians, after extensive artillery preparations attacked with strong forces. The attacks were repulsed and in places the enemy suffered severe losses."

"Army group of Prince Leopold: There is nothing to report. "Army group of Gen. Von Linsingen: Russian attacks northwest of Czartorysk were unsuccessful. Three officers and 371 men fell into our hands."

The statement dealing with operations in the Balkans is as follows: "Austro-Hungarian troops reached Ivanica (twenty-seven miles southwest of Kraljevo) and Ijonec, seven kilometers northeast of Ivanica. German troops are attacking on the heights south of Kraljevo. Between Kraljevo and Krusevac the western Morava had been crossed at several points."

"Krusevac was occupied during the night of November 6-7. More than 2,000 unarmoured Serbians were made prisoners. More than 1,500 wounded were found in the hospitals. The booty so far as ascertained consists of ten cannon, large quantities of munitions and war material and important medical supplies."

"In the valley of the Southern Morava we have passed through Prakovice. "Krusevac Taken by Bulgarians. Berlin, Nov. 8, via London.—The Serbians, on the railway about fifty miles northwest of Nish, has been occupied by German troops, according to today's official statement given out by army headquarters staff.

London, Nov. 8.—The press and public were largely occupied today with an American note, which has been the subject of more discussion than any diplomatic question for many months. The Foreign Office has already given it very careful consideration, but it has not yet been before the cabinet, and probably it will be a fortnight or more before a reply can be prepared.

For the moment the note has even overshadowed the near eastern situation, and Earl Kitchener's proposed visit to that theatre of operations. Beyond the fact that Lord Kitchener has departed for his destination there is little news from the allied side respecting Balkan affairs.

The Austro-Germans have succeeded in crossing the Morava river in Serbia, and Gen. Von Gallwitz has occupied Krusevac, one of Serbia's largest towns, about thirty miles due north-west of Nish. The fall of Krusevac means that the branch railway line to Ushitze, near the Bosnian frontier, has been broken by the invaders close to the point where it leaves the main Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki line. A large number of prisoners, ten guns and a lot of war material fell into German hands.

The Bulgarians also are advancing from the east, but in the west the Montenegrins claim to have inflicted another defeat on the Austrians. The Austrians are said to be concentrating a force of 120,000 men in Herzegovina for an invasion of Montenegro.

The Russians continue their attacks in Courland, Volynia and Galicia, and while they report some successes they are apparently not making any attempt to advance. According to Petrograd correspondents, there is no intention of such an attempt, the present object of the attacks being to harass the Austro-Germans and prevent them from preparing positions for the winter.

The Italians captured the Col Di Lana, and after a charge through the snow hoisted the Italian flag on the summit. The Austrian war office admits that the Col Di Lana was taken by the Italians but declares that counterattacks by the Austrians resulted in its recapture.

There has been no action of importance on the western front. Submarines are becoming more ac-

GREECE OBSERVES 3RD ANNIVERSARY OF FALL OF SALONIKI

Nothing in First Meeting of the New Cabinet to Indicate Government Intends to Change Policy.

Athens, Nov. 8, via London, Nov. 9.—The third anniversary of the fall of Saloniki was celebrated today by a Te Deum on the manoeuvre grounds. In the presence of King Constantine and the members of the royal family the ceremony was followed by a review at which the King was acclaimed. M. Michellidakis, the Cretan opponent of M. Venizelos, who at first refused the portfolio of education and public works, previously held by M. Theotokis, but finally accepted. The first meeting of the cabinet was held today. No change in policy is expected.

SENATOR MACKAY OF NOVA SCOTIA DIED YESTERDAY

Elected to N. S. Legislature in 1886—Called to Senate in 1912—One of Framers of the N. S. Health Act.

Sydney, N. S., Nov. 8.—Senator Wm. Mackay, M. D., died at his home at Reserve at one fifteen o'clock today. He had been ill for one week. On Sunday last he was stricken by a weakness of the heart while on his way to perform a critical operation at the Gage Bay hospital.

He was born at Earleton, Colchester County, on September 11, 1847. His early education was obtained in the Truro schools and he graduated in medicine from Belleville Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1873. His practice opened with his brother, D. G. Mackay, M.D., Glace Bay, in the same year, and he has since practised in this county. He was twice elected president of the N. S. Medical Society and was one of the framers of, and introduced in the House, the first public health act of Nova Scotia. In 1875 he instituted a system of local boards of health at the collieries which was afterwards adopted by the municipality and applied to all the districts in the county.

Dr. Mackay entered politics in 1886 when he was elected to the House of Assembly. Later he was chosen leader of the Conservative party in the House and served in the capacity of representative of the county until 1897 with the exception of the terms from 1898-1899. He was defeated in 1897 for the Local House and in 1904 for the Federal House. He was called to the Senate in 1912.

Mrs. Mackay was formerly Miss Katherine Campbell Sutherland of the Falls, Earleton, and three children survive him, one of whom is a doctor. Dan Mackay, M. D., who is now serving with one of the Winnipeg regiments at the front.

DRY VOTE LOSES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Returns Now Show Majority of 303 Votes in Entire Poll Against Prohibition.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 8.—The prohibition vote in the Bonaville district was completed this afternoon. It was: For, 2,805; against, 46. The district gave a majority of 153 above the quota for carrying the measure. On the other hand St. George's district with the poll declared tonight voted only 549 for prohibition and 836 against. As this district required 1,169 for its quota, prohibition loses by 620 votes, and as the total of the previous figures showed only 817 above the number required to carry prohibition in all the districts, then, the result tonight is that there is now an adverse majority of 303 votes on the entire poll so far.

INDECISION AND DELAY BESETTING SIN OF GOV'T, VISCOUNT MILNER SAYS

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED IN HOUSE OF LORDS FOR DILATORY POLICY IN REGARD TO SERBIA—PRESS CENSORSHIP ARRANGED BY LORD MILNER WHO DECLARES NEWS HAS BEEN DOCTORED.

London, Nov. 8.—The debate on the conduct of the war and the censorship resumed in the House of Lords this afternoon. Earl Loreburn, former high chancellor, brought up the subject. He spoke of what he termed "the misadventures" of the Antwerp expedition, the loss of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock's squadron, the Dardanelles operations, and the Balkan expedition.

The speaker said he had been told two months ago that fifteen million men had been killed or disabled for life, and that multitudes had been added to this number since, and that if the conflict continued indefinitely "revolution or anarchy" might follow in Europe.

Earl Loreburn, who was one of the radical stalwarts who criticized the South African war, today, oddly enough, found himself supported by Viscount Milner, former high commissioner for South Africa, who was one of those largely responsible for the South African war. Viscount Milner, however, largely confined himself to a criticism of the censorship.

He declared that the news had been "doctored, in an optimistic sense," and also denounced the government for not doing more to assist the Serbs.

Baron Courtney, of Penwith, well known as a peace advocate, followed Viscount Milner. He said the government should show itself ready to accept any suggestions which would end the war, concluding, however, that the Germans must agree to evacuate Belgium and France, and that no indemnity should be demanded on Great Britain.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Privy Seal, who replied for the government, defended both the coalition cabinet and its Liberal predecessor. He announced that the government was considering whether arrangements could not be made for creating closer contact between the press and the fighting forces.

Earl Loreburn spoke of mistakes made by the government. He declared it was no exaggeration to say that if the war continued indefinitely revolution or anarchy might well follow.

Earl Loreburn, who formerly was High Chancellor, complained that the legitimate channels of information had been choked, and the public kept in the dark. He declared some real incapacity existed somewhere and expressed regret at the formation of the coalition government, on the ground that it had deprived the country of the services of a critical opposition. He feared the nation was again on

COL. CASGRAIN IN ENGLAND, STILL VERY ILL

Brother of Postmaster General Has Been with Hospital Unit at the Dardanelles.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Col. Casgrain, brother of Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, postmaster general who went with his hospital unit to the Dardanelles, has arrived in England but is still very ill, according to word received here today. He will not be fit to return to work for a couple of months though he is recovering as well as could be expected. A question having arisen as to the effect of the can'tens at Shorncliffe an official report shows that the Canadian troops there have for months not averaged one per cent of drunkenness.

NO DANGER OF RETALIATORY MEASURES BY U.S.

Not Likely to Use Mailed Fist While Allies' Gold Pouring Into Her Coffers.

LONDON PRESS VIEWS ON LATEST NOTE.

No Fear of a Crisis when Her Treatment of Germany is Remembered, the Evening Standard Says.

London, Nov. 8.—Commenting on the American note the Westminster Gazette contends that behind the uncertain law of former time lies broad considerations of equity. It is confident, it says, that the United States will consider the contrast between the German and the British practice, and whether Great Britain had made excessive use of her sea powers.

"President Wilson," says the Gazette, "has expressed himself with great cogency at the action of German submarines. He is still demanding reparation for American citizens done to death in the Lusitania and other ships. That is all to the good, but the ultimate lies in the proof we alone can give that these practices are disastrous."

The note, the Gazette concludes, should remind home critics of the pitfalls between which the foreign office and the admiralty must pick their way to assert the rights of the country, without offending neutrals, and of the danger of preserving an unqualified friendship with any quarter.

The Evening Standard says that the United States has been at variance with both sides of belligerents and accepted from Germany a sort of apology which bore "far less similarity to the real article than our blockade bears to a blockade which would satisfy even American diplomatists."

"When she disagrees with us in purely technical matters," adds the Standard, "are we likely to be confronted with the mailed fist? America is making her fortune out of the Allies. Remembering this, and America's treatment of Germany, we have no fear of an acute crisis or of retaliatory measures in the form of an embargo on American exports."

How Washington Regards the Matter.

Washington, Nov. 8.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing today read American and British press comment on the latest note sent by the United States to Great Britain, and awaited the effect of the document upon British treatment of neutral overseas trade.

Ambassador Page has not reported the impression made upon the British foreign office. So far as American shippers are concerned, the note marks a turning point of vast importance, for henceforth the United States is to consider the British blockade as ineffective and inoperative, and all cargoes of non-contraband goods destined for Germany or through neutral countries to the enemies of Great Britain will be viewed by this government as immune from detention.

Claims presented by Americans for detentions or seizures of such goods will be supported by the diplomatic machinery of the United States to the fullest extent. Speculation in official quarters today as to what Great Britain's course would be varied. Some officials pointed out that if Great Britain abandoned all pretence of a blockade and applied the laws of contraband, the forthcoming American note on the propriety of including various articles in the contraband list would be especially pertinent to the controversy. On the other hand, if the blockade is made legal, so far as German coasts are concerned, the American government will continue to insist that legitimate trade with neutral countries must not be interfered with.

What American officials express particular concern about in connection with the alleged illegal practice of Great Britain is the large trade they claim Great Britain herself is carrying (Continued on page 2)

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Fine Meeting Held in Specialty Theatre Last Evening at Opening of Campaign.

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