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French and Italians Gain Important Success

French Score Success in Regaining Fort Vaux Which the Germans Had Taken From Them—The Italians Gain Brilliant Success in Lonzia and Carso Sectors—In Volhynia the Germans Storm Russian Positions and Take 1330 Prisoners—Austro-Germans Continue the Advance in Transylvania South of Rothernthum Pass—Roumanians in Gut Valley are Keeping up Their Pursuit of the Enemy

LONDON, November 3rd.—On the fighting fronts important successes have been obtained by the French in regaining Fort Vaux, north-east of Verdun; by the Italians, in a further push forward in Gorizia and Carso sectors through which they are trying to reach Trieste; by the Germans in Volhynia near Witouzi, where the Russian positions were stormed and captured and 22 officers and 1,308 men made prisoners.

The Transylvanian theatre is witnessing a continuation of the advance of the Austro-Germans, south of the Rothernthum Pass, while in the Jull Valley the Roumanians are keeping up their pursuit of the Teutons. There is still no news concerning operations in Dobruja except the statement that the Russo-Roumanian advance guards are reconnoitering and that Constantza has been shelled from the sea, but without success.

In Macedonia, fighting continues in the bend of the Cerna River region with small successes for the Serbs. On the rest of this front bombardments are in progress.

Although the Berlin War Office has officially announced that the Germans have evacuated Fort Vaux, thus placing this important strategic point once more in the hands of the French, the Paris War Office as yet has made no mention of this fact. To the north of the Somme the French have made additional gains between Les Boeuifs and Sully Saillesel. They have also taken two hundred German prisoners, making the total of men captured on Wednesday and Thursday in this region 736.

East of Gorizia, and on the Carso Plateau, near Vallone, the Italians, violent artillery preparation, attacked the Austrian line and despite the resistance of the Austrians captured a former sector on the eastern slopes of Tivli and San Marco Heights. East of Sober, on the Carso Plateau, several wooded hills were taken and an advance of two-thirds of a mile was made east of Segiti. During the fighting 4,731 Austrians were captured, with 6 guns, numerous machine guns, and other war material.

U-53 HAD VERY STORMY TRIP

Passage Home Was Anything but Pleasant—High Seas Swept her During the Run—Crew Had Trying Time—Round Trip Occupied Exactly Forty One and a Half Days

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Capt. Hans Rose of the German submarine U-53, whose safe return to a German port after its visit to Newport and subsequent operations off the American coast was announced yesterday, reports he had a stormy return passage. The seas were so high the crew of the submarine were at no time able to get exercise on deck, and had to take air in little groups on the conning tower. Even this was impossible during one period off the Newfoundland Bank and again north of Scotland, when the submarine submerged entirely to escape unbearable buffeting by the tempest. The voyage, including the brief stay on the American side, lasted exactly forty-one and a half days, of which seventeen were consumed by the westward journey.

Italian Offensive Open New

ROME, Nov. 2.—A new offensive was opened yesterday against the Austrians by the Italian forces, the war office announced to-day. Advances were scored at some points and so far 4,731 prisoners have been captured.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH.
LONDON, Nov. 2.—A heavy rain fell during the night, says to-day's British official report from the French front. There is nothing special to report.

ROUMANIAN.
BUCHAREST, Nov. 2.—The Roumanian forces continue to pursue the retreating Austro-German troops west of Jul Valley, in Transylvania, according to the Roumanian official report, issued to-day. Teuton attacks, the statement adds, were repulsed after continued fighting in Prabhova valley and in the region of Dragoslavel. East of the river Alt the battle is still in progress.

FRENCH.
PARIS, Nov. 3, (official).—North of the Somme a new operation carried out by us this afternoon between Los Boeuifs and Sully Saillesel enabled us to gain an appreciable amount of ground and 200 prisoners. Since yesterday the total number of prisoners we have taken in this sector amounts to 736, including 20 officers. We have also taken about a dozen machine guns.

DEUTSCHLAND IS INSPECTED BY NEW L. FOLK

Major Rogers and Committee of New London Chamber of Commerce Inspect Merchant Submarine—Captain Koenig Accepts Invitation to Dinner—Deutschland is Leaking a Little in Anchor Bulkhead

NEW LONDON, Nov. 3.—Bags of mail brought across the seas by the German undersea merchantman Deutschland, which arrived yesterday, were brought ashore to-day. During the forenoon little work was done upon the cargo. Shortly before noon Mayor Rogers, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and fifty members constituting a committee waited upon Capt. Koenig. There was a conference on the pier. The Captain accepted an invitation to dinner to be given by the Chamber, the time to be fixed later. The party then divided into knots of five, and each went aboard the submarine and looked it over. Later those favored with this chance for inspection stated what they saw was mostly machinery. A diver sent down alongside the Deutschland reported there were fourteen small holes in the anchor bulkhead. These were probably made when the anchor dented the shell of the craft. The holes caused some leakage during the trip over.

CHILE WILL GET 5 SUBMARINES

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3.—The British Government, it is announced, will turn over to Chile five American built submarines as compensation on account of delay in the delivery of Dreadnoughts, which were contracted for in England by Chile and taken over by the British Government on account of the war. A number of subs, which had been constructed in the States for Great Britain, were refused delivery by the American Government until after the end of the war. These subs, have been guarded by American naval officers, that the possibility of their removal from America to the possession of a belligerent during the present war might be eliminated.

Polish Relief

ROME, Nov. 2.—Pope Benedict's appeal to the Bishops throughout the world to help in the relief of Poland, has brought to the Vatican a sum of 4,000,000 francs, which will be sent to the Polish committee in Switzerland for the relief of suffering.

VENIZELIST AND ROYALIST FORGES CLASH

Venizelos Forces Seize and Occupy Katerina After Short Fight With Royalists—Extraordinary Situation is Created by Officers of Larissa Railway—Revolution Breaks out South East of Saloniki

LONDON, Nov. 3.—According to special despatches from Athens, ex-Premier Venizelos, general of the Defence Army, has seized and occupied Katerina, a few miles south-west of Salonika, after a short fight with Greek Royalist troops. The despatch to the Daily Mail from Athens says:

"An extraordinary situation has been created by the action of officers of the Larissa railway which is controlled by the Entente Allies in allowing Royalist military officers to send reinforcements to oppose the advance of the Venizelists. That the Entente should permit the landing and assistance of military measures against their own Allies, namely the Venizelist troops, is considered incoherent and naturally surprises the Venizelists. The Venizelist army now numbers 30,000."

LONDON, Nov. 3.—After months of strife between adherents of former Premier Venizelos and staunch adherents of King Constantine over the question of Greece's stand in the war, a revolution of considerable proportions has broken out in the regions south-east of Saloniki. Only meagre details are at hand, but these show that 600 insurgents, probably followers of Venizelos, forced 150 Royalist troops to evacuate Katerina, near the Gulf of Saloniki and retreat upon Larissa, 48 miles south-west of Thessaly, where they are expected to receive reinforcements. The troops have received orders from the King to prevent at all costs the advance of the revolutionists.

Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Lloyds report the British steamer Brerly Hill sunk. The Brerly Hill, formerly the Nautia, was registered as 1,115 tons.

1820 SHIPS SUNK SINCE WAR BEGAN

New York Journal of Commerce Publishes Statistics Showing That 3,328,584 Tons Gross of Shipping Have Been Sunk by Belligerents During the 27 Months of War Ending Nov. 1

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—One thousand eight hundred and twenty ships with an aggregate gross tonnage of approximately 3,328,584 have been sunk by belligerent nations during the twenty-seven months of war, ending November 1st, according to figures compiled from cable despatches and mail advices published here to-day by the Journal of Commerce.

ITALIAN VICTORY A BIG ONE

London Times Sees Where General Cadorna Has Hit the Foe Hard by a Shrewd Successful Blow—Influence of New Italian Success on the Austrians Will be Considerable

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Times commenting upon the Italian victory near Gorizia says: "General Cadorna has struck a shrewd and successful blow. The same master hand that secretly transferred a large army and ninety-three batteries from the Trentino to the Isonzo front in one week evidently controlled subsequent operations. The influence of the new Italian success upon the Austrians will be considerable. For the fourth time since the beginning of August General Cadorna has hit his foe hard. His prisoners already outnumber a complete Austrian army corps."

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Fine weather has returned to the Italian front where the battle has been resumed with violent artillery actions, says a wireless Press despatch from Rome.

SENSATIONAL ARREST MADE NOW AT ATHENS

German Officer is Arrested While Bound for Bulgarian Line—Carried Important Messages and Compromising Letters From Greek King and Queen for German Emperor—Also Had Plans of Suez Canal Defenses

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Special despatches from Athens, printed in this morning's papers, give sensational details of an alleged arrest at Larissa of a German Officer who was proceeding in a motor car with German legation mail pouch, bound for the Bulgarian line. It is said the pouch contained important messages to military attaches at Sofia and Constantinople, and also a detailed plan of the Suez Canal defenses. In addition the despatches say it contained compromising letters from the Greek King and Queen, to the German Emperor.

The Marina Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Conclusive evidence as to whether Germany violated her pledges to the United States in the sinking, apparently without warning, of the British freighter Marina with the loss of 6 American lives, is not expected by the State Department before the latter part of next week.

Secretary of State Lansing, before leaving to-night for his home at Watertown, N.Y., where he will stay until after the election, said information was coming slowly to the Department, and that he would not be leaving Washington if anything final was expected immediately, and that at least a week is expected to elapse before full evidence would be at hand.

Next

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust announced from its office in Dunfermline an important scheme for the encouragement of British composers of music. The trust agrees to publish at its own expense, six original operas, concertos, and symphonies, the author to receive all royalties.

Offensive Will Continue Through Winter When Conditions are Favorable

The Effect of Allied Offensive is Accumulative Says General Maurice Who Adds When Weather Permits of its Resumption the Results Will be Greater Than Ever—Documents Found on Prisoners Show There is Great Deterioration in the Enemy's Morale and Material—Allied Strength is Constantly Growing Whilst Germany's is Constantly Declining

LONDON, Nov. 2.—During the course of an interview with an Associated Press correspondent to-day, Major-Genl. Maurice (Chief Director of the military operations of the War Office) was asked what he thought of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's statement that the Entente Allies could not break the Western front in thirty years. Genl. Maurice replied: "Our recent offensive was not designed to break through. Its purpose was to relieve the pressure on Verdun and to kill as many Germans as possible. It will not undertake to say whether it will take thirty years to get the Germans out of France, but the allied strength is constantly growing, and the German strength constantly declining. The effect of the allied offensive is accumulative. When the weather permits of its resumption the results will be greater than ever. Rains the past week have prevented actions of any great consequence. It is, no doubt, true the Germans in the recent fighting have been short of ammunition, and during the winter with its short days, limiting the use of artillery, they will replenish their stores, but despite the bad weather we have no intention of letting up on the offensive. Our offensive will continue through the winter when conditions are at all favorable. From documents found on prisoners there is no question but that there is a great deterioration in the enemy's morale and material, although they have been able to maintain the number of their divisions. This has been accomplished by the withdrawing of regiments from Field Marshal Hindenburg's old divisions to form new ones. You see, in defence in warfare, eight or nine battalions can form an effective division, whereas eleven or twelve are required for offensive work. On the defensive a still smaller number of battalions can hold a great amount of line. This is possible through machine guns, whereas on the offensive men must be individual ally armed with rifles. I am confident the actual new organizations of the German strength constantly declining. The effect of the allied offensive is accumulative. When the weather permits of its resumption the results will be greater than ever."

No Peace, But War Till Prussia is Beaten, Says Roseberry at Edinburgh

Is it Really Supposed he Asked That we are Paying \$5,000,000 Daily and Shedding our Dearest Blood by Hundreds of Thousands in Order to Lease Prussia, the Devilish Power She Has Had in the Past—Roseberry Scores Peace Rumours Which he Characterizes as "Battle of Irresponsible Parties"

LONDON, Nov. 2.—"In some irresponsible quarters," said Lord Roseberry in a speech at Edinburgh last night, "I hear some babble of immediate peace." Lord Roseberry's reference was presumably to the rumours paying over \$5,000,000 a day, and which had been current in London recently of a movement in favor of consideration of the proposals which, according to reports emanating from this, I cannot of course speak on behalf of the Dominions, that if there was a minister, and thank God, there is not, so cowardly, short-sighted and imbecile as to conclude a peace of that kind. I am afraid our Dominions and our Britons beyond the seas the military position and would only increase useless carnage. In England, according to rumours to which Lord Roseberry referred, there was a tendency to look only at the present results and forget the primal reasons for which Great Britain went to war. Reasons which Lord Grey emphasized in his recent speech to the Foreign Press. Roseberry vehemently denounced a sort of "As you were" peace which would enable the Prussians to remain much as they are, ready and prepared, with the experience they had gained and with resources not much impaired, to begin again at the earliest opportunity their diabolical antagonism against civilization. Is it really supposed, he asked, that we have shed our dearest blood by hundreds of thousands, that we have been paying over \$5,000,000 a day, and shall continue to do so as long as it is necessary, in order to leave Prussia the devilish power she has had in the past? Why I venture to say, this, I cannot of course speak on behalf of the Dominions, that if there was a minister, and thank God, there is not, so cowardly, short-sighted and imbecile as to conclude a peace of that kind. I am afraid our Dominions and our Britons beyond the seas the military position and would only increase useless carnage. 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