

PAINFUL MONOTONY OF OPERATIONS STILL FEATURE OF SITUATION

Allies Claim That City of Lille is in Their Possession—The Question of Turkey is the Dominant One—Egypt is Sphere of Interest.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
LONDON, Nov. 2.—War has not yet been formally declared on Turkey, but the withdrawal from Constantinople of ambassadors of the Triple Entente powers is regarded in London as being equivalent to a signal for hostilities, which Turkey has anticipated by a naval raid in the Black Sea, and by a reported land expedition which is said to have penetrated into Egypt.

Evidence accumulates that Turkey intends to proclaim a holy war. Ample measures, however, it is asserted, have been taken by Great Britain and Russia against this possibility, and it is evident that the first trouble is expected to arise in Egypt, where, it is said, the khedive intends to ask Great Britain for an explanation of her attitude towards Turkey.

Berlin claims that Turkey was forced to throw in her lot with Germany because the port recognized that an entente victory would mean the disruption of the Turkish empire, with Constantinople, Armenia and Turkestan going to Russia; Arabia to England and Syria to France. On the other hand in the event of the defeat of the Triple Entente nations, Turkey was to be guaranteed territorially, to be given aid in reconquering the Caucasus and Egypt, and be given perhaps something more.

The usual charges and denials are being made as to the responsibility for the first attack in the Black Sea, but these are issued chiefly for consumption by the neutral countries, since the inevitability of the conflict was recognized by both sides. The principal actors are not greatly concerned which nation fired the opening shot.

The battles on the sand dunes along the Belgian coast still are dragging on with painful monotony. Advances by either side are only for short distances and are made at fearful cost. Further east the allies claim to have penetrated to the north and to the east of Lille, which is believed to have been recaptured by the allied troops.

Other reports claim that the allies daily are coming nearer to Ostend, which even now hardly can be said to be occupied in a military sense; but as long as the Germans hold the river the town does not need any considerable force to retain it.

Another unconfirmed special report also states that a large German force was cut off from the main army when a Belgian bicycle corps blew up a bridge and that many thousands of the invaders surrendered.

In Russian Poland little is learned regarding the operations, but it is now becoming clear that the superiority of the German transport service has enabled the retreating forces to distance the Russian pursuit. It is hardly likely that fighting will be resumed along this front until the Germans make a stand or resume the offensive.

The Austrians still are holding out with great stubbornness on the extreme Russian left, and it is considered hardly possible that the Russians will assume a full offensive until all danger of their being turned back has been prevented by the hurrying back of the Austrians along the River San.

A SAD EPISODE AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.



THE EAST TOKENS OF ESTEEM TO THE FALLEN—A SCENE NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BARCY, FRANCE.

This drawing is from an original by Paul Thiriat, special correspondent and artist in France for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, and shows a scene on the battle field near the village of Barcy, in France. "Two Frenchwomen," writes Mr. Thiriat, "are laying a 'tomb'—flowers to those who have fallen from the ranks of the army of civilization."

INVASION OF CANADA SAID TO BE PLANNED BY THE U.S. GERMANS

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—The stories that the Germans of the United States are contemplating a raid on Canada, have been given emphasis by a letter received by William Galbraith, former mayor of Westmount on Saturday. The letter, which came from the vice president of one of the biggest railroads in the Western States, said:

"I overheard a conversation last night on a steamboat going from Norfolk to Richmond. It was between Germans, and to the effect that all the German singing societies, which are 500,000 strong are carrying on a propaganda of secret arming and other arrangements to the purpose of attacking Canada from this side. It will pay Canada to be on her guard against anything like this. The Germans here are bitter partisans, and will attempt anything to beat the British, and involve this country in the conflict."

EVERY HOPE IS HELD FOR REAL SUCCESS

Balance of Gains Made Admittedly in Favor of the Allies.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
PARIS, Nov. 2, 6.50 a.m.—The allied troops, according to official information here, are still determinedly meeting the latest vigorous offensive movement of the Germans in Belgium and in France. To date the French and English assert that the balance of gains is in their favor and they look to see the failure of the German offensive in this section, indicated, soon by a general and definite withdrawal of the enemy upon the right bank of the Yser.

While it is admitted that the allies have not gained all the lost ground in the valley of the Yser, the French and English assert that the balance of gains is in their favor and they look to see the failure of the German offensive in this section, indicated, soon by a general and definite withdrawal of the enemy upon the right bank of the Yser.

Referring to the development on the line from Dixmude to Ypres, the Belgian statement is precise in its announcement that Poelcapelle has been surrounded by the allies. Poelcapelle is an important point, as it is the centre of the network of communication routes and railroads between Dixmude, Ypres, Roulers and Thourout. The French assert that there is more significance in the announcement that in one week 7,683 German prisoners have been taken than appears on its face. They assert that when such a number can be gathered in it indicates that the German troops are becoming worn out and suffering from moral depression.

Sanitary measures to avoid a possible epidemic are being taken on a large scale by the French league. Six thousand communists in France, which are seeing the ravages of war, will be visited sooner or later. Of this number there are eleven hundred where hygienic measures will be immediately taken.

Lieut.-Col Rousset, the military critic, in reviewing the recent operations, declares it is impossible to say how long the war will last, or whether Germany still can find enough men to prolong the contest. He believes he is able to affirm, however, that they have already made their strongest efforts.

EFFECTS OF WINTER ARE NOW FELT AT BERLIN IN THE BIG CONFLICT OF NATIONS

North Sea Tremendously Rough—German Capital Gets Little News Except From Outside Sources—Work by the Aeroplanes.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
BERLIN, Nov. 1, via London, Nov. 2.—The effects of the approaching winter on the campaign already are evident. Heavy frosts are reported in East Prussia and the campaign in Poland has been waged for some time under most disagreeable conditions caused by rain and snow storms.

A severe storm is now raging on the North Sea, making life uncomfortable for the naval outposts because of the rolling and plunging of the torpedo boats and submarines. German life savers yesterday rescued the crews of three German commercial steamers which were wrecked off Heligoland.

A letter received in Bremerhaven from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha speaks of the frightful weather prevailing at the front. The trenches are filled with water and the men of his regiment, who for fourteen days were on duty at the front, stood day and night in water breast high. The enemy's searchlights played constantly on the German positions, and it was impossible for one to show his head above the embankment even at night without drawing their rifles.

Only the scantiest news from the German side is being published here. For their descriptive stories the newspapers rely largely on despatches telegraphed from abroad which they are permitted to print fairly freely. Information concerning the comparatively definite location of the battle line is derived almost entirely from such sources.

There are indications that both sides have greatly improved the effectiveness of their anti-aeroplane defence. The Germans have installed anti-aeroplane cannon extensively and have converted a large number of captured French machine guns for use against the flyers, thereby hampering air attacks on the batteries and trenches, such as described

in the following letter from an artillery officer:

"We were bivouacked in a little wood. Suddenly we sighted three aeroplanes. Two, evidently French, flew directly toward our battery. Rifle fire against these dare-devils was absolutely useless. We crouched like flocks of hens under a hawk as an aviator circled overhead. A bomb whizzed down, but luckily the wind carried it to the edge of the wood, wounding only one man, while the flyer was circling to regain his position above us.

"The third machine, which appeared to be a German and bore the iron cross, the German recognition mark, on both wings, crossed our position flying fairly low. We expected him to attack the other machine, but instead was again that ominous whizz and a bomb landed in our lines, killing four men and wounding others. The tragedy, however, was not ended. The first flyer returned dropping another bomb squarely upon our battery, killing ten men and wounding four men. The two aviators one of whom surely was British then flew off to join their third comrade.

"Now we are protected by halloons. Yesterday our outposts brought down a British machine. The observer was killed and the aviator wounded by shell fragments. The machine, curiously enough, was little damaged."

SURVIVORS OF SHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Batavia, Java, states that an officer, ten petty officers, twenty three marines and thirteen wounded survivors of the French Destroyer Mosquet, which was sunk in the harbor of Penang by the German Cruiser Emden, have arrived at Sabang on the Island of Wai, on the Steamer Newburn. The officer, Mosquet, who was also wounded, died soon after his arrival in the hospital at Sabang.

SCRAPS OF NEWS ALL INDICATE THAT BATTLE IN FLANDERS HAS BEEN WON

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
LONDON, Nov. 2.—The correspondent of the Times in Northern France, telegraphing under date of Sunday, sums the situation on the battle front by stating that the allies are daily creeping on toward Ostend, which is now hardly occupied at all in a military sense. The number of Germans holding it is so negligible, he says, that if the allies achieve a definite victory on the river, Ostend will fall unresistingly into their hands.

LILLE ABANDONED

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the allies have penetrated to the north and east of Lille, which he says, "certainly has been evacuated by the Germans, and there is good reason to believe that it has been occupied by the allies."

10,000 ROUTED

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Northeastern France, telegraphing under date of Saturday, relates how a force of 10,000 Germans was completely routed and scattered by an armored train. He says:

"The Germans had almost surrounded a British regiment, which fought on doggedly, though so vastly outnumbered. Suddenly an armored train shot up the railway line, which the British were holding. Right and left the train poured broadsides of machine gun fire, mowing down the Germans at every yard until the line on each side was covered with heaps of German dead.

The rest fled precipitately and the British pursued."

KAISER'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Despatches to the Daily Mail from various

correspondents at different points in the field of operations in Northern France, report the continuous success of the allies who have reached within four miles of Ostend, namely Leffinghe. The German attack, it is stated, is mainly in the direction of Leffinghe and Slype.

Three thousand Germans left Ostend for Zeebrugge Friday and the reports persist that the Germans have left Ostend.

It is stated that the allies have intercepted a message from Emperor William to the King of Wurttemberg, telling him it is absolutely imperative to capture Ypres, before November 1st, otherwise it will be necessary for the Germans to withdraw behind the Rhine.

MOVEMENT ABANDONED

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 2.—(via London) Nov. 2.—Advices from Belgian coast towns state that the exchange of artillery fire between the Germans and the warships has wrecked most of these towns. Westende, Westerbeke and Middelkerke are all in ruins.

There has been no resumption of the German march on Calais, and present appearances point to an abandonment of that movement.

KING ALBERT UNDER FIRE

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 2.—"The Belgian king's bearing when he is under fire is splendid," says The Tilt's Dunkirk correspondent. "While the wounded were being withdrawn on one occasion he stood calmly smoking a cigarette and superintending operations with projectiles bursting all around."

"ON-TO-CANADA" CRY OF GERMANS RESULTS IN DEFENCE MEASURES

Police Received Tip That Desjardins Canal Was to be Blown Up—Police and Detectives Rushed to the Border From Hamilton and Toronto.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 2.—Throughout the night railway detectives and local police stood guard over the railway bridges crossing the Desjardins canal, following the tip furnished the local authorities by the Dominion police of a German plot to wreck these structures, the tunnel and the Welland canal. The tunnel here has been under guard since the war broke. While Superintendent Gordon of the Grand Trunk, and other railway officials here, were inclined to place little credence in the rumored plot, it was evident from the precautions taken in sending a squad of armed men out to the canal that the authorities were taking no chances. A guard will be maintained now night and day.

There was great activity in railway and police circles, following the warning sent out from Ottawa. Railway sleuths, summoned to headquarters at Toronto, were rushed to Hamilton and other points along the line, and Chief Smith despatched constables from the city. During the night danger signal lights were kept burning on the bridge, and all traffic over the high level bridge was under strict surveillance. The information was also sent to the military authorities at St. Catharines, and to-day the guard on the canal will be doubled.

The reported German plot caused quite a stir here, following the alarmist stories of proposed raids from the border by alien enemies of Britain and the request from Fort Erie Council for more adequate protection at that point. It was only recently that Charles W. Heming, chairman of Hamilton Rifle Association, declared that in Buffalo there was a small army of German reservists, better drilled and equipped than the New York state militia. Mr. Heming says that the cry "On to Canada" is frequently heard at German meetings in American cities.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE WITH RUSSIAN FORCES WRITES OF RECENT BATTLE

British Military Expert Says That German Retreat From Warsaw Has Had Wonderful Effect on Russian Poles—Much Work to be Done.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
LONDON, Nov. 2.—Professor Bernard Pares, the British Government correspondent with the Russian army, telegraphs under date of October 30 the following account of the battle around Warsaw along the Niemen, bahr, Narw, Middle Vistula and the San.

"The Germans had not previously tested seriously the strength of the center of this line and the Russian reports issued had so far only spoken of a northern and southern front. Warsaw lay beyond the defensive river line. A rapid seizure of the city before it strengthened the Prussian northern front and would have endangered Russian occupation of Galicia. It would also have created a moral effect on the Poles and they might have supported any proposals to negotiate."

"The Germans advanced principally from the southwest, a region largely left in their hands. The German army corps reached a line southeast of Bionik, and at Pruzkow, they were little more than six miles from Warsaw. The cannons shook houses in the city, the German aeroplanes dropped bombs near the railway bridge, the quarters of the general staff and elsewhere, killing over one hundred persons, but not achieving their object. The people were much exasperated and some of them went out to the zone of the fighting."

"The brunt of the defence fell on two Russian corps, especially on one which included the Siberian troops. These had to oppose three German corps. Splendid work was done at Pruzkow and also by the Siberian regiment at Rakitna. Here the Germans delayed the Russian advance and placed machine guns on the roof of a church. The inhabitants say that the Siberians long refrained from returning the fire from the church. The regiment lost its colonel, many other officers and 275 men, but held good until reinforced. Several Russian corps arrived and the back in successive rear guard engagements, which lasted in all eighteen days. The country up to several miles west and south of Lowicz and Skiernewice has now been recovered."

"The Germans in these operations seized provisions and some valuables and committed minor indignities, but the country has in no way an aspect of devastation. The population is strongly for Russia and offers every service to the Russian soldiers."

"In Warsaw great enthusiasm prevails, with a very striking difference from the attitude before the Warsaw and the Grand Duke's appeal."

"The Germans in retreating, made clear work of the bridges, railways and stores. There is every sign of a deliberate and well executed retreat. Fewer prisoners were taken than in the case of the Austrians, the wounded being for the most part carried away."

"The Russian artillery worked with great precision and effect, and the Russian infantry, after artillery preparation delivered attacks throughout. There is no sign of any likelihood of further German aggression on this side before winter, but there is always a possibility of an early conflict southward, where the Russians need to secure and complete their conquest of Galicia, and the enemy has to guard his base of joint action between Germany and Austria."

HANDED HIS PASSPORTS

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, Tewfik Pacha, was handed his passports today.



Victor Emmanuel III of Italy

them to survive the sea, and the laden air. The "regals" Europeans these spots keep going, only through al doses of quinine and other drugs could demoralize a large body of men, sailors or marines. It is not to conclude that such points, while will be surely aroused for in the fighting after the peace, will not be worth while bargaining over occurring during the war. And supposing places taken by a nation at war the present protectorate power, percentage of value will be to pay and hold until the end of the struggle? No matter who is in possession at the time the treaty is made, the fog will settle future ownership will naturally drawing the line. This is the view of those who see all of the nations engaged at war elect to confine the battle to the continent of Europe and leave the division of the African tart until it is seen to eat it.

the other hand, those who believe fight will be carried into Africa tout to support their contention that could be folly for Great Britain not employ the 50,000 soldiers she has in Africa and the 250,000 troops in a making war upon her adversaries. German Southwest Africa's tier joins that of the English Union South Africa.

and then the money cost to the losers? we will be a sum haggled over, with a doubt, that will stagger mankind in its immensity. But in the of land compensation, the defeated nations will be tipped in Africa. The nines will pay for the fatherlands' greed.

that the war will bring forth in Africa ere it closes man may predict but can not now reveal. An eleventh hour expedition may change the fate the nations involved as often as it has in the past. Napoleon abdicated, went Elba, returned, deposed the Bourbon, rallied his army about him, fought Terro and at deated again, all in four dreid days.

Africa will be the spoils, but what this will be lost and won before the his are gathered no political African can tell. England rates the territory she by occupying German colonies, the Gold Coast colony. When will tattoo beat and the partition begin?