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48th Day of the War

Latest From the Front.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

OFFICIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Governor, Newfoundland, reports that the General French reports only artillery activity, mining and air encounters.

In Lorraine an enemy trench has been captured after stubborn fighting.

Later in Champagne a very important work forming a salient beyond the enemy's second line, has been captured. The enemy's losses were serious, and two hundred prisoners were taken.

Russian forces have landed on the Orland coast at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga.

The Germans have captured the village of Repe, near Riga, and 11,000 near Dvinsk.

The Italian offensive continues, and about three thousand prisoners have been captured on the Carso front.

The Bulgarians claim to have captured Dukub.

RECRUITING ACTIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

It is unofficially stated that on Saturday recruiting was three hundred per cent better than on any previous Saturday since the war began, following an extraordinary successful work. It appears that after all there may be a chance of avoiding conscription.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

French troops gained a brilliant success by effecting a junction with the Serbs at Krivolak, says a despatch to the Petite Parisian from Athens.

The despatch which was dated Sunday, says the Bulgarian forces were attacking in three columns when our troops by a daring manoeuvre turned the Bulgarian's right flank, while the Serbs launched an energetic attack along the front. At the end of the day the Bulgarians beat a retreat in the direction of Strumitza pursued by French troops and Serbian cavalry. The Bulgarian operations against Pirot were fruitless, therefore they seem to intend to concentrate their efforts on Vraya and try to break through to the coast.

FRENCH CAPTURE IMPORTANT POSITION.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

In the Champagne district our troops yesterday won an important success. The enemy occupied, in front of their second position, a salient which they had previously attacked. In their resistance they made known their southwestern part, in the northern slopes of Hill No. 196, at a point one and a quarter miles to the north of Meziul les Hurles, this salient included a very important position called Un LaCourtine, which we have captured after heavy fighting. LaCourtine extended for a distance of twelve hundred yards.

CANADIAN LOSSES.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.

An official computation of Canadian losses in the war up to Oct. 15, issued by the casualty office today, show the total number of casualties to be 15,187, made up of 677 officers and 14,510 men. Of these, death from all causes claimed 127 officers and 2,490 men, to which much of a heavy list of missing must be added.

FEW OF CREW SAVED.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

Only a small part of the crew of the German cruiser Prinz Adalbert, sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic, were rescued. This was made known in an official statement today. A telegram from the naval general staff, dated Oct. 23, said the cruiser Prinz Adalbert was sunk by two shots from an enemy submarine off Libau, and only a small portion of the crew could be rescued. The complement of the Prinz Adalbert was 557 men. The official announcement from Petrograd which stated she had been sunk, said the cruiser formed part of a squadron which probably had been charged with a special mission.

PROTEST BY BULGARIA.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.

German newspapers print the text of a note sent by Premier Radolovoff, of Bulgaria, to Bulgarian Ministers abroad, protesting against the bombardment of what he styles the open towns of Dedeaghat and Porto Lagos, where he declares considerable damage was inflicted. Dedeaghat, says the Premier, was exposed on Oct. 21st to bombardment by eight large warships of the Allies, while Porto Lagos was bombarded by twelve ships. It is not necessary to point out, he adds, that the fire of the Allied fleet was not answered, since these open places possess no means of resistance.

WANTS DECISION FROM GREECE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

A News Agency despatch from Paris says that all the Entente Powers have joined in a new demand that Greece make a definite decision on at once as to whether it shall support

an attack en masse on the fortifications and positions occupied by the Serbs at Viena.

GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

An important success by French troops in the Champagne district is reported by the French War Office this afternoon. In spite of fierce resistance, French troops, following a preparatory artillery fire, occupied an important position known as La Courtine. The losses of the Germans described as serious and the French took 200 prisoners.

BULGARIAN ATTEMPT DEFEATED.

GRADECK, Serbia, Oct. 25.

A double attempt by the Bulgarians to cut the railway at Veles, and in the Velandovo sector has been completely defeated. Yesterday, Friday, the attack on Veles was given up and the entire available Bulgarian strength was directed southward from Isip along the Gradeskar River spreading out over a five mile front and comprising the villages of Rabecovo, Velandovo, Pirude, Vesezel Halkova and Hodova, with its objective. The short stretch where the railway running along the east bank of the Vardar River between two bridges is most pregnable at Strulitza Station. The attack although furious, immediately developed the inferiority of the Bulgarians when in contact with the experienced troops of France and England. Heavy losses of Bulgarians are reported along the line and the Bulgarians are withdrawing up the Gradeskar Valley leaving the French in victorious possession of the railway from Salonika to Negoin beyond which point the line is threatened. The French losses were slight. General Serrail, the French Commander-in-Chief, in a statement to the Associated Press, charging the Bulgarians reports that their advance is fantastic. Nowhere, he says, have they advanced beyond a few undefended points of no military value. An offensive movement of the Allies seems imminent. The Greeks seem to be profoundly impressed by the rapidity and success of the French movements. Our army lives in expectation of a general offensive and looks with full confidence to the armies of its Allies. It will march boldly and cheerfully forward conscious that in doing so it is defending the interests of our country and the interests of our Allies. A stirring struggle with the forces of nature has schooled the Russians to hardships and engrained in them the instinct to hasten to the succor and relief of their brothers in need, hence an appeal from our allies will always find a warm response from the Russian army.

PRISONERS WILL REST ON SUNDAY.

ROME, Oct. 25.

All the belligerent powers have granted the request of Pope Benedict that Sunday be made a day of absolute repose for prisoners of war. Several of the countries in their replies said they already had been observing this rule.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL.

ATHENS, Oct. 25.

A semi-official note to the press denies categorically various reports in the Austro-Hungarian newspapers that Greece is occupying Dvinsk and Chigeti to protect Salonika or is occupying any other portion of Serbian territory.

BERNIER AFTER PEARY.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.

Capt. Bernier, recently returned from an Arctic expedition trip, who is in Ottawa today, supported the theory which he says is entertained by many men who know the Arctic, and that Peary did not really reach the North Pole. While he does not definitely hold that Peary did not accomplish what he claimed, Bernier states that the variations north on April 8, the date of the Polar discovery, were so great that only the most unsatisfactory observation could be made, and that Peary might have been anywhere from one to thirty miles off his calculations. Bernier also cites the failure of the MacMillan expedition to find land at the point where Peary reported he discovered it.

PROTEST AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A manifesto opposing conscription has been issued by a small number of members of Parliament. Among the reasons given for such opposition is that a compulsory system would so deplete the ranks of the industrial workers that Britain would be unable to meet her obligations assumed on behalf of the Allies, to supply them with stores and ammunition and give them substantial financial help. It is further declared that compulsion would arouse bitter opposition among workmen, and irretrievably destroy the national unity, which is essential to the successful prosecution of the war. The manifesto is signed by Rt. Hon. Hobbhouse, a former member of the British cabinet, chairman, Percy Alden, Liberal member for Tottenham division of Middlesex, who has written much on the question of unemployment, as vice-chairman, John Howard Whitehouse, Liberal member

for mid-Lanarkshire, also identified with labor reform, as secretary. Premier Venizelos has summoned all his supporters to Athens.

LONDON BUDGET.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

While the Austro-German and Bulgarian campaigns in northern and eastern Serbia, is being carried out according to plan, despite the fierce Serbian resistance, the Bulgars who crossed Timok and hold the town of Prahovo, and are separated from the Germans who crossed the Danube near Orsova by only a few miles 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, inflicted a severe defeat on the Bulgarians at Krivolak, forty miles north of a point where the Salonika-Belgrade railway crosses the Serbo-Greek frontier. This success places the Bulgarians, who reached Isip, Veles and Uskup, in a rather awkward position for further advance, as 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, have already caused the retirement of the Bulgars toward Strumitza. The first desire of the Germans is to open the route through northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey, and this is on the eve of being accomplished. 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, but they point out that the Serbians have many natural defensive positions in the mountains, in which they can hold out for weeks, and that with British, French and other members of the Quadruple Powers carrying out their determination to help Serbia by rushing reinforcements to Salonika and other points, the Bulgars will have a warm reception, and that the Germans and Turks are being fully occupied elsewhere and 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 reinforcements to meet the advance, and had to call on men just returned from Russia for a 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, as the Russians are keeping them fairly busy from the Baltic to the Rumanian border. The Italians, by their offensive, are compelling the Austrians to strengthen their lines. The French, the capture to-day of the strongly fortified salient north of the Mesnil in Champagne, has 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 south of La-Bassece. These are only preparatory operations, while the Italian great offensive, which has already gained for them many valuable vantage points, according to Rome despatches, may any day place them in possession of the fortress of Gorizia. The Russians are fighting pitched battles in Riga and Dvinsk regions in an effort to retake the ground won from them by Von Hindenburg last week. Russian attacks southeast of Riga have been repulsed, according to the German press, as were those undertaken north of Dvinsk. The German forces which crossed Hinkst north of the town of that name, withdrew in the face of a superior Russian army. It is also claimed by the Germans that the Russian attacks to take the district south of Levinas were repulsed, and that the Austrians have broken the Russian lines over a front of about two and a half miles west of Lomanow. The German campaign west of Lamanow is being interfered with by the British and Russian submarines, which have stopped mercantile traffic in the Baltic ports. The German cruiser which was sunk, the Prinz Adalbert, is the sixth armoured cruiser lost by Germany since the commencement of the war, the others being the Bleucher, Scharnhorst, Genisenu, York, Friedrich and Carl.

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