

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET BOMBARDS VARNA

BULGARIAN PORT ON BLACK SEA ATTACKED FROM AIR AND SEA BY RUSSIANS

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 29.—The following official statement was given out by the Russian war office tonight:

"In the region of Riga the situation is unchanged. South of Lake Babite there have been several engagements in the wooded region which, however, have not affected the general situation. South of Ikskul there has been artillery fighting.

"On the Dvinsk front the enemy attacked to the northeast of Garbinovka, and at first succeeded in occupying some of our trenches but he was soon dislodged by our vigorous counter-attacks. The fighting was accompanied by an artillery duel which still continues. During one of the fiercest attacks the Germans suffered severe losses. This attack was undertaken by the Germans only under threat of being fired upon by their own artillery in the rear.

"On the front of Lakes Demmen and Drevlaty and further south, as far as the Pripel, the artillery fighting continues.

"On the left of the Styr the enemy attempted to advance eastward in the region of the village of Ezerzy, north-west of Lake Bielek, but suffered heavy losses through our fire, and was obliged to fall back.

"During the night of the 27th the enemy twice attacked us in the region of the village of Aamenovka, west of Czartorysk, but was every-where repulsed. The village of Budki, west of Czartorysk, remained in our possession after fierce fighting.

"On the remainder of the front, towards the south and in Galicia, there has been artillery fire at many points, but the general situation is unchanged. "Conditions on the Caucasus front also are unchanged.

"In the Baltic Sea our submarine Alligator captured a German steamer near the Aland Islands. She was brought in to one of our ports.

"In the Black Sea, on the 25th our fleet bombarded the batteries and harbor works of Varna, while at the same time our aviators dropped bombs on the port. Enemy submarines attacked our

ships, but without success."

Petrograd, Oct. 28, via London, Oct. 28.—An official communication issued this evening goes more extensively into the bombardment of Varna by Russian warships and the attack by German submarines against the Russian squadron than the communication issued by the war office. The communication says:

"Our Black Sea fleet bombarded Varna with heavy guns for about an hour, while hydroplanes dropped bombs. The harbor works, sheds and coast batteries were damaged but the town itself was not hit.

"During the bombardment the Russian fleet was attacked by German submarines which were driven off without our suffering any loss. During the day our wireless station recorded a telegram from a German station at Constantine asserting that a German submarine attack had resulted in seriously damaging a Russian battleship of the Panthelemon type.

"This statement is one of the usual German lies which is proved by the fact that our fleet returned to Sebastopol without sustaining the least damage or loss of life. The driving off of the submarines failed to interfere with the bombardment, because the submarine attack was repulsed by smaller guns while the main armament continued to fire on the town.

"After the bombardment the fleet steamed across the bay in front of the town and then headed for Sebastopol. Our aviators dropped 21 bombs in the vicinity of the harbor. They were subjected to a terrific fire but none of them was hit and all returned safely."

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 29.—A despatch received here from Sofia says that after long and sanguinary fighting the Bulgarians captured the fortress of Ezerzy.

The despatch adds that some civilians were killed in the Russian bombardment of Varna, but that little material damage was done.

GERMAN OFFICERS MAKING ESCAPE ON YACHT ARE CAPTURED AND VESSEL SUNK



MISSING OFFICERS OF THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM, LIEUTENANT HOFFMAN (3), POSTREIDER (2), BIERMANN (3), SUDEBESCHER (2), AND FISHER (5). PHOTO BY G. H. HARRIS, WASHINGTON.

New York, Oct. 28.—The six officers of the interned German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, who escaped from Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10, in the yacht Eclipse, were captured at sea by a British warship, according to information in a letter received here today. The letter was sent to William Wolf, a New York manufacturer, by his mother-in-law, who was a passenger on the

steamer Bermudian, which left New York for Hamilton, Bermuda, last Wednesday.

According to the letter the Bermudian was stopped a short distance from its destination by a British cruiser which engaged the passenger vessel in wireless conversation. The substance of the talk, as told by the wireless operator of the Bermudian, was

that the cruiser, the identity of which is not given, had overtaken the missing Eclipse at sea, made prisoners of the German officers and sunk the yacht. The letter gives no other details.

Reports have been current in shipping circles here for several days that the yacht had been captured by a British cruiser, believed to have been H. M. S. Melbourne.

A VERITABLE INFERNO AS ITALIAN ARTILLERY CLEARED WAY FOR INFANTRY CHARGE

Enemy Deprived of His Observation Points, His Artillery Useless—Took Six Months to Learn Austrian Tricks—The Story of the Great Offensive on Isonzo Front.

Udine, Italy, via Paris, Oct. 28.—News of the great Italian offensive all along the Isonzo front is being brought down by the wounded, and the men of the convoys, who are escorting Austrian prisoners, have passed through Udine, which gives some idea of the magnitude of the operations.

All the soldiers agree that the artillery preparations preceding the offensive, lasting three days, was appalling.

"If it was an inferno for us," said a wounded gunner, "how much worse was it for those yonder, where the shells burst!"

The Italian soldiers assert, with pride, that they are now reaping the benefit of a systematic destruction of the Austrian observation points on the mountain peaks, mastered after fierce struggles during the past months and the lack of which, they say, has greatly decreased the accuracy of the aim of the Austrians. The men say that six months of warfare has enabled them to understand the tricks of their opponents.

When the Italian artillery prepared the way for an infantry attack on the entrenchments, the soldiers declare, the Austrians would retire. When

the artillery ceased firing, with the purpose of allowing infantry to cover the ground between the opposing positions the Austrians would re-occupy their entrenchments with double force. When finally the Italians discovered these tactics they adopted a ruse to catch the Austrians.

After the artillery had ceased firing, the Italians, according to the soldiers, permitted an interval of time to elapse, sufficient for the Austrians to return to their trenches. Then they re-opened fire with their artillery, and later charged, and when the infantry reached the trenches they were literally filled with the bodies of dead Austrians.

"We are now solidly in possession of trenches and positions like Cim Fredda, the hinge of the formidable triangular defense of Tolmino, which the enemy seemed determined to hold at any cost," said an officer today.

"In the fierce struggle in the neighborhood of Gorizia, where the Austrians had concentrated large reinforcements, the Austrians were finally repulsed. As they retreated the Austrians set fire to a large tract of country, making a wall of fire to protect them from the pursuing Italians."

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF U.S. WHITE BOOK

Contains Additional Diplomatic Correspondence with the Belligerent Governments.

CARRYING SUPPLIES TO BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS.

U. S. Held Responsible for Damage to British Shipping Caused by Vessels Armed at American Ports.

Washington, Oct. 28.—A second installment of what has come to be popularly known as the United States government's white book was issued tonight by the state department. It gives the text of important diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent governments of Europe since the publication of the first installment last May.

One of the most interesting features of the new edition is the publication for the first time, of a memorandum of the German foreign office referred to in a colloquy between Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative Barthold of Missouri, at the hearing on the bills proposing an embargo on arms. Mr. Flood quoted the memorandum as a justification of his argument that the German government did not hold shipments of munitions to the Allies as illegal.

The memorandum says:

"Under the general principles of international law no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through their territory. If, however, a state avails itself of that liberty in favor of her enemies, then it must, in addition to a rule generally accepted in international law, place no obstacle to the German military force ordering contraband from or through its territory. In spite thereof, various American port authorities have denied clearance from American ports to vessels of the merchant ma-

rine which would carry needy supplies or fuel to German warships either on the high seas or in neutral ports. According to the principles of international law, a neutral state need not prevent furnishing supplies of this character, nor can it, after allowing the adversary to be furnished with contraband, either detain or in any way disable a merchant ship carrying such a cargo. Only when contraband trade would turn the ports into bases of German military operations would the unilateral stoppage of the trade of those vessels become a duty.

All Treated Alike

The secretary of state, in his reply, held that: "The essential idea of neutral territory becoming the base for naval operations by belligerents is, in the opinion of this government, repeated departure from such territory of merchant vessels laden with fuel or other supplies for belligerent warships at sea, in order to supply German vessels which are thus operating, the government has been obliged to investigate certain cases in order that it might determine whether there have been, or are about to be, violations of such acts, but in all respect equality of treatment has been observed toward all merchant vessels suspected of carrying supplies to belligerent vessels."

The correspondence shows that the state department received also a complaint from the British ambassador stating that the "systematic way in which neutral ships in the left American ports, in order to supply German cruisers, and have been allowed to operate freely in the ports of the United States, in spite of the warnings which have been given in the matter, causes grave anxiety to His Majesty's government."

Mr. Lansing replied that after investigation, "the government of the United States feels obliged to decline to accept any suggestions intimating that its vigilance in the maintenance of its neutral duties, under international law, has been relaxed."

On another occasion the German ambassador complained to the state department that the British cruiser Essex was being supplied by tugs from New York. Mr. Lansing answered that with the statement that the government of the United States had investigated the matter thoroughly, and was not able to find sufficient evidence to show that tugs did supply British warships.

Arming of Merchantmen For Defensive Purposes

A series of communications passed between the British embassy and the state department on defensive arming of merchantmen, and the right of belligerent merchant ships to arm. The British embassy stated that with reference to the fitting out on American territory of vessels intended for warlike purposes, Great Britain would "hold the United States government responsible for any damages to British trade or shipping, or injury to British interests generally, which may be caused by such vessels having been equipped at, or departing from, United States ports."

The ruling of the state department that it was permissible for merchant ships to arm for defensive purposes, drew forth a note from the British embassy, on instructions from the foreign office, giving "the fullest assurances that British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack, that they are merely traders, armed only for defense; that they will never be used for purposes of attack, that they will never, under any circumstances, attack any vessel."

The German government, taking exception to this view, Mr. Lansing replied, "that the United States held that to permit vessels of small armament to enjoy the hospitality of American ports as merchant vessels was not a violation of neutrality."

BRITAIN TAKING NO PART IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Agreement with Her Allies Not to Make Separate Peace Will be Religiously Adhered to.

London, Oct. 27.—An emphatic denial that Great Britain was engaged in any peace negotiations, direct or indirect, was made by David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions, in reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

Lloyd George spoke for Premier Asquith, when the question of which Annan Bryce had given notice came up. The query was as to whether official exchanges of views had been carried on between Berlin and London with the possible object of the conclusion of an early peace, and whether inquiries of similar nature had been made by official representatives of any neutral power.

"Certainly not," was the reply of the minister of munitions.

"The words of the Prime Minister still holds good," he added, referring not only to the question of peace negotiations but to the query as to whether the premier still adhered to the declaration in his Guild Hall speech that Great Britain should not sheath her sword until "the freedom of Europe was secured."

Mr. Lloyd George continued: "We shall not think of entering any peace negotiations except in agreement with the Allies, and in accordance with the decision made in September, 1914."

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, said in the House of Commons today that the American government had the right to demand the suspension of an international tribunal of the British prize courts.

Sir Edward made this admission on being pressed as to the power given to the American government in this regard in the British note of July 31 last.

"If a dispute arose with the United States," he said, "after all legal remedies had been exhausted I think undoubtedly we should refer it to arbitration."

The secretary added that this was the usual procedure adopted by the British government "when ordinary negotiations have failed and is to be preferred to settlement by war."

The secretary for foreign affairs, this from, United States ports."

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HYDRO-AEROPLANE TRIP FROM ALBANY TO CAPE HATTERAS ABANDONED

Ocean City, Md., Oct. 28.—Bryl H. Kendrick, who left Albany, N. Y., at 8:30 o'clock this morning in a hydro-aeroplane in an attempt to fly to Cape Hatteras, N. C. lost his way in a dense fog after passing Seaside Park, N. J., and when overtaken by darkness was obliged to land in Assawoman Bay, near here. The trip to Hatteras will be abandoned, and Kendrick, with his machine will leave tomorrow for New York.

Kendrick followed the Hudson river from Albany to New York city and then flew down the New Jersey coast. Several stops were made during the day for gasoline and to adjust machinery, the last one being the Atlantic ocean, 18 miles southeast of Cape Henlopen. Sighting a fishing smack off shore the aviator alighted nearby and replenished his supply of fuel from the fisherman. Other stops were made at Poughkeepsie, Dobbs Ferry and Atlantic Highlands.

Kendrick made the flight in competition for the Cuttiss Marine Flying trophy and a cash prize. He was accompanied by Frank Mills.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEN IN THE CASUALTIES.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 28.—The late casualties in the Newfoundland Regiment are:

Lance Corporal Alonso Gallispaw, St. John's, dangerously wounded.

Michael Boland, St. John's, dangerously ill.

John Thomas Viscount, Dunville, Placentia Bay, dangerously wounded.

PERSONAL.

I. C. R. Policeman Roberts and Mrs. Roberts returned home yesterday after a holiday trip in Boston and vicinity.

To Grate Horse Radish

If horsehairs is to be grated the simplest way is to put it through the meat chopper.

ARGUES FOR IMPERIAL WAR GOVERNMENT

If Dominions Represented in British Cabinet Gallipoli Situation Might be Different.

London, Oct. 28.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—Nonconformists are very dissatisfied with the action of the war office in its treatment of their chief chaplain. When the British expeditionary force went abroad, the chief chaplain was the Rev. Dr. Simms, a Presbyterian, but trouble arose with the High Church faction, whereupon the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gwynne, Bishop of Khartoum, was appointed chief of the Church of England chaplains, who were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of Dr. Simms. The latter was styling as a British General, but the Bishop, who had previously been a fourth class chaplain, was made a Major-General. The British Weekly and the Church Times agreed that Dr. Simms has been badly treated. The British Weekly declares that non-conformists, Catholics, and members of the United Free Church have been deeply aggrieved by this slight, and further assert that one is struck dumb with amazement at the obstinate folly which prevents immediate redress of the grievance. The war office only recently removed the grievance of the Salvation Army, whose representatives had been refused recognition as ministers.

The marriage of Miss Grace Hanson of Montreal to Captain John Patterson of the Royal Garrison Artillery was celebrated on Saturday last at Marylebone Presbyterian church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Hanson, father of the bride.

Lieut. Col. Casgrain of Windsor, Ont., in charge until recently of No. 3 Stationary Hospital, who has been seriously ill at Alexandria, is now on his way back to England. News of his condition just before sailing was most reassuring.

Major McComb of Montreal, late officer commanding the Monksforten Convalescent Hospital, has been appointed inspector of Canadian convalescent hospitals.

Contributing to the correspondence in the Morning Post on the consolidation of the Empire, De Vere Stapole says Sir Henry Craik's suggestion of fetching men from overseas to form an imperial war government is a matter of right, rather than merely wisdom. He pictures Canadians defending the western front against the gun cotton we have allowed to go through. If Sir Robert Borden had been a member of the cabinet which permitted this, and had been seized with the same cabinet madness, the Canadians would be at liberty to deal with him; as it is, they have no recourse. Similarly he thinks if there had been representatives from Australia in the cabinet the Gallipoli situation would have been different.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN ELECTS OFFICERS

Toronto, Oct. 28.—The National Council of Women closed its annual meeting this afternoon.

The elections resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. F. H. Torrington, Toronto, re-elected unanimously; recording secretary, Mrs. Plumtree, re-elected unanimously; treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Watt, re-elected unanimously; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummins; vice-presidents, Lady Taylor, Lady Laurier, Mrs. W. E. Sanford, Prof. Berch, Mrs. W. F. Frost, Lady Borden, all re-elected, and Lady Gibson.

SEEN BEHIND FRENCH FIRING LINE



"I was much struck," writes an eye-witness of this little scene, "with the kindly way in which the group of French peasants and soldiers were regarding this German prisoner. There was no vituperation of a defeated man. Fragmentary questions were put to him, asked and answered chiefly in pantomime. There was nothing of the spirit of the 'Hymns of Hate' visible in any one of this little group."

OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS" And 2 Vaudeville Acts Popular Prices | Matinee Tomorrow

IMPERIAL'S PICTURES SUPREME

Jesse L. Lasky Presents the Romantic Star EDGAR SELWYN in MASTERPIECE Picturesque "THE ARAB" - A Dashing Captivating - Love Story

How a Noble Young Sheikh Saves an American Girl from a Massacre of Christians in Syria ALVIN & KENNY - Comedy Acrobats Kitty and Rolfeaux Together Again "THE BROKEN COIN" A Rip-Roaring Chapter - No. 9 MON. - Geraldine Farrar Prima Donna "CARMEN"

RUSSIA

FRENCH COUNCIL RESIGNS, BRYAN FOR MINISTER

Viviani Ministry Goes Out - Take Portfolio of Justice Minister and Gen. Gallieni as Minister of War, and M. Briand as Minister of Finance.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Viviani ministry has been asked to form a new government was made by Mr. Briand: "Premier Viviani took steps to resigning them in my turn, but I have no ministerial crisis. Accordingly, the various political leaders have been explaining that it is in a position to say: Perhaps I may be in a position to say: It is understood that Viviani will resign. The cabinet in its readiness to appear before parliament the president of the chamber, will move an information indicates that M. Briand as well as premier, with Jules Caillaux Germany at the outbreak of the war.

In addition to M. Viviani, probably Gen. General J. S. Gallieni, military marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze; minister of agriculture, M. L. Klotz, former minister of Joseph Thierry, under secretary in the instruction, Emile Combes, former present cabinet, according to this present positions.

The Paris Journal states that there without portfolios, of whom four will be also said the under secretaries of the minister of war, in which department continued in office, in charge of the other portfolios.

According to a list issued by the names of the members of the cabinet be provisionally constituted, Charles de Broqueville, minister of public instruction and fine arts; Jules Méline, a former premier while either Rene Renoult or Gabriel Lohor.

As ministers without portfolio the Premier Emile Combes and Leon Bourgeois and Jules Guesde, who are now in out portfolio.

The chamber of deputies held a announcement was made concerning a resignation was taken until tomorrow. Since the resignation of Theophilus statesman, a foreign minister, on Oct. 28, there would be further changes, such a sweeping re-organization. Delcoursé to a disagreement regarding the French cabinet has been resigning of the war. The Viviani ministry last year and a coalition cabinet was ing at its head.

M. Briand has held several cabinets January 21 to March 18 of 1913. He is now in cabinet.

FIRST CALL FOR FUNDS FROM THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

Banks holding funds requested to deposit with City Bank, New York, 15 p. c. of the loan.

New York, Oct. 28.—The first call for funds available from the Anglo-French \$500,000,000 credit loan was made today by Basil B. Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French Commission, and Octave Homberg, one of the French members who remained in this country to adjust matters in connection with the loan. Lord Reading, chairman of the commission, and the two other British members have reached Great Britain.

The call requests banks throughout the country where the funds have been deposited to remit by Nov. 15 fifteen per cent. of the proceeds to the National City Bank here, the institution designated as the depository of the proceeds as called for. Letters to this effect went out today, bearing the signatures of Messrs. Blackett and Homberg, and others will go forward to other banks tomorrow and Saturday.

It is expected that the call will place at the disposal of the British and French governments between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000—fifteen per cent. of the amount paid in—by Nov. 15. This will be placed in the National City Bank to the credit of the British and French government central joint account.

The sum will be checked out by Messrs. Blackett and Homberg as needed, and when exhausted another call will be made.

About \$300,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 bond issue, it was authoritatively stated today, have been withdrawn