Weather Forecast:
Fair and Colder

The London Advertiser

HOME EDITION

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HAIG CLEARS UP ANOTHER 1,000 YARDS

BULGARS IN DOBRUDJA FLEEING BEFORE RUMANIANS

MACKENSEN IN FULL RETREAT IS REPORT FROM BUCHAREST; BULGAR POPULATION FLEEING

Teuton Retirement in Dubrudja Continues, and Tchernavoda and Constanza Are Reported Set Afire as Preliminary To Evacuation.

[Canadian Press.]

Petrograd, Nov. 11.—Via London, 1:55 p.m.—Russian troops, advancing southward on the right bank of the Danube River yesterday, occupied the villages of Ghiedarechti and Topal. Topal is 12 miles south of Hirsova. In the Dobrudja Province, Russian detachments made a further advance to the southward.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Nov. 11—12:10 p.m.—A Bucharest dispatch, as forwarded from Rome to the Wireless Press, reports that Field Marshal von Mackensen's retreat in Dobrudja is continuing and that the Bulgarian population is fleeing from Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

The dispatch says great fires have been observed in the direction of Tchernavoda and Constanza, the terminal of the railroad between the Black Sea and the Danube, and that it is thought possible these towns have been set on fire preparatory to their evacuation by the Teutonic forces.

SOFIA'S STORY.

[Canadian Press.]

Sofia, Nov. 10—Via London, Nov. 11—11:56 a.m.—"There is no change of importance in Dobrudja," says an official statement from the war office today.

"Near the Tchernavoda bridge our artillery compelled enemy units which had pushed forward to the left (west) bank of the Danube to retire toward Dunareav.

"On the Black Sea calm prevailed.

"Along the Danube there was artillery fire in many sectors. Near Giuegevo Austro-Hungarian monitors captured two Rumanian barges laden with 600 tons of petrol."

CRITICAL FOR ENEMY.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Nov. 11.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cabled last night as follows:

"Today's Russian official report on the fighting in the Dobrudja region of Rumania contains one of the surprising messages of the war.

"Our cavalry and infantry detachments," the statement reads, "have occupied the station of Durareav, three versts (two miles) west of Cernavoda. We are fighting for possession of Cernavoda bridge."

One word in this statement is puzzling military men here tonight. At first reading it was assumed that the word "west" must have been substituted by mistake in translation for "east." Such a view would have indicated that the Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja had continued their advance southward some twenty-five miles in one day, an amazing feat in itself.

A Critical Point.

A more probable interpretation is that Mackensen's troops have succeeded in crossing the Danube at Cernavoda, and are now battling with the Russians for possession of that part of the great bridge that spans the marshes on the west bank of the river. If this be true, the battle between the entente forces and Mackensen has reached its most critical point.

There is a station of Dumareav two or three miles west of Cernavoda, across the Danube. The river at this point is less than a mile wide, but along the western bank are a succession of swamps that necessitate carrying the Cernavoda-Bucharest railroad eleven miles on the bridge, as far as Fetesti. If the Russians have occupied Dunareav they must have come from Fetesti eastward along the marshlands. Fighting between the Russians and the enemy in this sector indicates that Mackensen's troops have succeeded in rebuilding that part of the Cernavoda bridge destroyed by the Rumanians on their retreat and have crossed to Rumanian soil.

More Than Skirmish.

That the battle now taking place is no skirmish is made clear by the Russian report that more than 200 dead bodies have been counted on the captured ground, and that a number of prisoners and guns have been seized from the Germanic troops.

Should the Russians succeed in retaking Cernavoda from the west Mackensen's army would be compelled to retreat hurriedly in order to escape envelopment. Optimists here are already discussing the consequences of the recapture by the Allied forces of Cernavoda and the Constanza railroad.

The absence of any reference to the present achievement in the Rumanian communication goes to show that the Russian troops are engaged alone in this quarter, while the Rumanians, with the assistance of other Russians, are sweeping down on Cernavoda from the north along the east bank of the Danube.

DIAZ ON THE WARPATH, TAKES TEHUANTEPEC

On board the United States Gunboat Wheeling off the Coast of Vera Cruz, by Wireless to Pensacola, Nov. 11.—The forces of Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of former President Porfirio Diaz, have captured Tehuantepec city and have invested Salina Cruz. On the Gulf of Mexico side of the isthmus the Felixistas are reported to be within six miles of Coatzacalos. A force of 700 Carranzistas left Vera Cruz yesterday to take the field against the revolutionists.

WILLCOX WILL NOT ADMIT DEFEAT TILL OFFICIAL SCORE IN

No Concession While Close Votes Uncertain.

WILSON TAKES IT EASY

President Scheduled For Trip Down Hudson On Yacht.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, N. Y., Nov. 11.—William R. Willcox, Republican National Chairman was again on duty at the Republican committee's headquarters today, but said he had nothing to add to his statement yesterday in which he announced that the re-election of President Wilson would not be conceded until after the official count in California and perhaps other close states. Mr. Willcox said that he expected to call on Charles E. Hughes during the day.

Chairman Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, left today for his home in Harrisburg, Pa., and with exception of a small office kept open for the handling of mail, Democratic headquarters were closed. They will soon be transferred to Washington.

TAKING IT EASY

[Canadian Press.]

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 11.—President Wilson ignored politics today to remain quietly with members of his family here. Several hundred telegrams congratulating him on his re-election arrived during the morning. The president plans to leave here late this afternoon by train for Rhinecliff, New York, where he will board the yacht Mayflower for a trip down the Hudson to New York City. He is due to arrive in Washington on Sunday night.

ALLIES EASILY STOPPED, AS BULGARS TELL IT

[Canadian Press.]

Sofia, Friday, Nov. 10.—Via London, Nov. 11.—The following account of the campaign in Macedonia was issued here today:

"South of Lake Presba our cavalry repulsed an attack, made by two enemy detachments. On the whole front from Lake Presba to the mouth of the Struma there were favorable patrol engagements and the usual artillery fire which, though intermittent was more lively. In the Cerna bend our artillery by its effective fire caused several explosions among enemy batteries. Attacks by the enemy infantry at the villages of Rahova and Barakli-Juma were repulsed easily. All was calm on the Aegean coast."

STILL IN PORT

Deutschland Has Not Yet Left Pier at New London.

[Canadian Press.]

New London, Nov. 11.—The German undersea merchantman Deutschland, ready to proceed to sea for its return voyage to Germany, was still tied up at the state pier, under shelter of the steamer Willehad this forenoon. There was no sign of an immediate departure. No information was obtainable from a reliable source as to the probable time of sailing.

Capt. Koenig of the submersible has the choice of three courses to reach the Atlantic Ocean. One would be through the Race at Long Island Sound, and either of two which would put his into waters near Martha's Vineyard.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

New York, Nov. 11.—Arrived: Steamship Kristianiafjord, from Bergen.

SLAVS RETAKE PART OF GROUND LOST TO ENEMY

Determined Counter-Attacks in Baranovichi Area Were Successful.

GAIN IN MACEDONIA

French and Serbs Penetrate a Position of the Bulgarians.

[Canadian Press.]

Petrograd, Nov. 11—Via London, 2 p.m.—Determined counter-attacks by the Russians have resulted in the recapture of a portion of the position taken from them yesterday by the Germans near Skrolowa, in the Baranovichi region, the war office announced today.

ENTER GERMAN POSITION.

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, Nov. 11—By Wireless to Sayville.—French and Serbian forces yesterday made several attacks against the Teuton positions east of Monastir and in the heights north of the Cerna River, in Southern Serbia, but were repulsed with heavy losses, says today's German official statement. Only at one point, to the south of Polog, were the attackers successful in entering the most advanced German positions.

IN TRANSYLVANIA.

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, Nov. 11—By Wireless to Sayville.—German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the northeast front in Transylvania, says today's German official statement, yesterday made successful advances. Several entrenched Rumanian lines were taken at the point of the bayonet to the west of the Predeal-Sinaya road. The texto f the statement follows:

"Attacks of German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the Transylvanian ortheastern front progressed successfully. West of the road from Predeal to Sinya several entrenched Rumanian lines were taken at the bayonet's point. Along the pass roads further west there were only minor engagements yesterday, during which we captured positions on the heights and took 200 prisoners."

HAIG'S DRIVE HALTED BY EXHAUSTION IS BELIEF OF GERMANS

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Via Sayville.—Berlin newspapers publish a statement from "Competent military authorities" to the effect that the Anglo-French drive on the Somme has been halted by the exhaustion of the entente troops and their heavy losses, and by unfavorable weather. The statement says: "After the tremendous losses sustained by the British and French on November 5, when they employed six British and four and one-half French divisions without success in an attempt to break our front between Le Sars and Bouchavesnes, they had been unable to drive forward for large attacks their exhausted and decimated troops over the ground made impracticable by rain.

All attempts have been stifled immediately by the fire of our artillery and machine guns, and only south of the Somme, near Pressoire, did the French obtain insignificant local successes. Attacks launched repeatedly on Wednesday in St. Pierre Vaast wood although continued until late in the night, were crushed by the tenacious resistance of the German troops. With the clearing of the weather the artillery became more active, but the British and French were unable to make a general attack.

Violent Encounters.

"Fighting on Thursday resulted in isolated violent encounters near Eaucourt L'Abbaye, Gueudecourt, Lesboeufs and Pressoire, the entente attacks being stifled by the German fire. In the vicinity of Sailly-Saillisel fierce fighting was renewed. French storming columns made powerful attacks and were repulsed in sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting. About Pressoire the fighting continued until evening, when it ended without success for the French.

"Among seventeen hostile airplanes shot down on the western front was one large battleplane provided with two motors and three machine guns. The airplane carried three men. We captured it undamaged."

WILSON MAN MOST HATED BY ENEMY

[Canadian Press.]

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—"The man most hated in Germany," is the Tageliche Rundschau's description of President Wilson. It declares that for a long time its readers bombarded the editorial offices with protests when it endeavored to expose the president's methods. "But now all that is changed," says the paper. "When we enumerate the men most hated in Germany Wilson's name comes first."

FORMER 34TH MAN MISSING 2 MONTHS; IS HE A PRISONER?

Advertiser Illustrations.

PTE. GEORGE ABNER MOUNT of Egerton street reported missing since October 8. Before enlisting he was employed at the carshops. He went overseas with the 34th Battalion but was transferred to another unit. His relatives are anxious to hear news of him from friends in France, if any is known, believing he may be a prisoner in Germany.

Germans Thrown Back by French In Night Attack

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, Nov. 11—12:30 p.m.—German forces attacked last night at Deniecourt, on the Somme front, and were repulsed by the French, who inflicted heavy losses on them, the war office announced today.

PLEBISCITES AND BYLAWS GALORE FOR JANUARY 1

People Will Have Plenty of Variety in Their Voting.

The citizens will have to express an opinion on a number of plebiscites and bylaws at the coming municipal elections.

There will be a bylaw to raise a sum of money for industrial development purposes. This has not yet been prepared, but it will be ready in a short time.

It is possible that there will be a plebiscite on the question of establishing a municipal paving plant. Reports are in course of preparation, and it is expected that the council will vote to let the public decide.

There will be a plebiscite, asking the citizens whether they are in favor of proceeding with the federal square scheme. A motion to that effect has already passed the council.

It is almost certain that the electors will vote on the question of undertaking municipal coal yards and municipal bakeries. This matter will come up at the next meeting of the council, and it would seem that there is a majority in favor of this action.

The last date on which bylaws can be considered by the council is December 1. After that date nothing can be done.

THE DIARY OF MARS.

Fighting on the Somme front in Northern France has, with the return of more favorable weather conditions, apparently been resumed on an increasingly important scale. London announces the storming last night by British troops of the eastern portion of the Regina trench, on the northern portion of the front, along a line more than half a mile in length. The French have been active south of the river, where Berlin semi-officially admits they have scored some successes. In this same region, northeast of Chaulnes, Paris reports an attack by the Germans last night in the Deniecourt sector, which is declared to have been repulsed by the French with heavy German losses.

The issue in the Rumanian province of Dobrudja, where Russo-Rumania forces are apparently attempting regain possession of the Constanz Tchernavoda railroad line, seems agai to hang in the balance.

Russo-Rumanian troops are advanc ing from the north upon Field Marsh von Mackensen's left flank at Tche navoda, and other entente forces a close to the town along the route of t twelve-mile long bridge and viadu which span the Danube and carry t railroad across the extensive mars land to the west of the main stream.

Sofia reports, under Friday's da that Bulgarian artillery compelled en tente troops, which had advanced to the west bank of the Danube, to "retire toward Dunareav." Petrograd, on the other hand, yesterday announced the occupation of this town by the Russians, locating it two miles west of Tchernovada, which is taken to mean that the Russians were approximately at the end of that portion of the bridge which spans the main stream.

Unofficial advices from Buchares today report von Mackensen's retreat Dobrudja toward the Tchernavod Constanza railroad line continuing, wi fires observed in the direction of the two termini of the road in Dobrudj this being held to indicate the po sibility that their evacuation is im minent.

BIG DAMAGE TO WAR MATERIAL OF MACKENSEN

Russian Bombardment of Constanza Explodes the Oil Reservoirs.

FIRE BURNS TWO DAYS

Bulgarian Shore Batteries Silenced and Garrison Suffers Greatly.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Nov. 11.—The Russian bombardment of the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza is said by Reuter's Petrograd correspondent to have inflicted great damage. Reservoirs of benzine and naphtha were exploded and the resultant fire, fanned by the wind, spread rapidly and burned for two days There were no means of controlling the flames, as the Rumanians had removed the fire apparatus when they evacuated the city. The dispatch says Bulgarian shore batteries were silenced, and that heavy losses were inflicted on the garrison.

A German airplane which attempted to bombard the Russian squadron was brought down. The pilot and observers were captured.

MONTANA WOMAN SENT TO CONGRESS; FIRST IN HISTORY

Miss Jeanette Rankin Returned by the Republicans.

[Canadian Press.]

Helena, Montana, Nov. 11.—Latest returns today assure the election to Congress of Miss Jeanette Rankin, Republican.

"I knew the women would stand by me," said Miss Rankin, when she was assured that she had been elected as the first woman in Congress. "The women worked splendidly, and I am sure they feel that the results have been worth the work. I am deeply conscious of the responsibilities, and it is wonderful to have the opportunity to be the first woman to sit in Congress. I will not only represent the women of Montana, but also the women of the country, and I have plenty of work cut out for me."

As soon as it was learned that Miss Rankin had won, telegrams from all parts of the country began to shower upon her. Suffrage leaders sent messages saying that her election was significant of a great victory for the women of the country.

Miss Rankin is small, slight, with light brown hair. She is a graduate of the University of Montana and of the School of Philanthropy of New York City.

TWO WRITS ISSUED.—Two writs were issued in the county court today. Robert W. Wright has entered suit against John Wilson for $128.48, claiming the amount as due for goods sold and delivered. McMahen & Granger have issued a writ against August Eggett for $300, which the firm claims due as the amount of a guarantee dated September 15th, 1915.

LEFT THE FARM TO DON THE KHAKI IN 142ND BATTALION

Advertiser Illustrations.

Although he was the only grown-up son in the family of Hugh Johnson, farmer, of Delaware, Pte. R. J. Johnson thought the call to active service was stronger than the production need, so joined London's Own. He [illegible] London, having lived here all his life prior to the move onto the land. [illegible] joined the battalion one year ago.

BRITISH TAKE TRENCHES ON A HALF-MILE FRONT; MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

OFF TO THE WAR IN 142ND BATTALION

Advertiser Illustrations.

PTE. RICHARD HOLCOMBE who left Camp Borden recently with London's Own. His parents live in England, but he resided in this city some time before enlisting and has many friends here.

MEXICANS TAKE TOWNS.

[Canadian Press.]

Eagle Pass, Texas, Nov. 11.—De facto government troops under Gen. Murgia have recaptured Parral and Santa Rosalia, according to a report received here today. This report said a message signed Murgia stating these towns were recaptured was received last night.

War Office Announces Another Dash On Somme Front Which Nets Considerable Ground of Enemy—Prisoners of Two Regiments Taken.

(Canadian Press.)

London, Nov. 11.—12:35 p.m.—The war office announces that German trenches over a front of 1,000 yards on the Somme front were stormed last night by the British. The announcement follows:

"Last night the eastern portion of Regina trench (on the northern end of the Somme front), being a continuation of the length of trench captured by us in our successful assault of October 21, was stormed and captured on a front of 1,000 yards, in spite of a heavy enemy barrage. The new trench has been joined up with the old line and the position secured. Prisoners of two regiments were taken.

"On the remainder of the front there was no change.

HOW BERLIN REPORTS IT.

(Canadian Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Via Sayville. — Northeast of Courcelette, on the Somme front, the British last night entered an advanced German position, the war office reports today.

FRANCE TELLS THE WORLD OF GERMAN CRUELTY TO THE PRISONERS OF WAR

Paris, Nov. 6.—Correspondence of Associated Press.—The case of the French Government against Germany, in regard to the alleged mistreatment of French prisoners of war, is set out in detail in a volume of one hundred pages which has just been printed and which will be distributed abroad. The book sums up reports of the Spanish embassy in Berlin, of delegates from the International Red Cross Society, who visited German prison camps, of doctors and nurses who were interned in these camps, and of testimony given under oath by crippled soldiers who have returned to France. The volume includes photographs received from private sources and sketches from German illustrated papers.

Accusations Proved.

The French Government contends that the following accusations have been proved: Theft from French prisoners, killing of wounded prisoners, execution without formality of civilians arrested on the pretext of sniping, transportation of prisoners in foul cattle cars with healthy, sick and wounded crowded together indiscriminately without food or medicine. Insults and violence to prisoners by German soldiers on their arrival in Germany; attacks upon French prisoners by women at Erfurt with knives, sickles and scythes, tolerated by the escort; spitting upon and whipping of prisoners by civilians, and kicking of prisoners by young German recruits, as they filed through Torgau; great ravages in nearly all prison camps by tuberculosis developed by neglect of most elementary hygienic precautions; spread of typhus among British and French prisoners by mixing them with infected Russians; general prevalence of rheumatism in all prison camps as the result of dampness; enforced labor of prisoners of war on military works, such as trench digging, manufacture of arms and munitions; insufficient food, shelter and clothing.

Pictures of Camps.

Photographs of German camps are offered to show the prisoners in midwinter with only tents or dugouts for shelter. It is charged that during the first winter in Germany large numbers of prisoners were obliged to dig themselves into the ground for shelter or to construct mud huts, and the Spanish ambassador is quoted in support of this accusation. It is admitted that some improvements on these conditions have been made in certain camps.

In regard to the question of nourishment, French surgeons and nurses who had returned to France after periods of activity in Germany, report that the insufficiency of food, coupled with other privations, has resulted in the spread of tuberculosis and other diseases, such as [illegible] enteritis and gastritis. The latter sicknesses are reported to be very frequent in the camps of interned civilians, and particularly among children.

Epidemic Started.

Crippled soldiers returned to France from the camps of Langensalzt, Cassel, Viedwerwehren and Wittenberg report that Russian prisoners, carrying typhus contagion, were scattered through these camps, starting an epidemic. They accuse the German doctors of brutality to nurses as well as neglect of typhus patients. Men who died of the disease during the night were said to have been left lying among the other prisoners until morning. "During the painful epoch of the epidemic," the Spanish ambassador is quoted as reporting, "everything was lacking, including beds and medicine."

At Wittenberg, according to the sworn testimony of the returned soldiers, the German authorities abandoned the typhus-stricken camp to its own resources, which were nil. All communication was cut off from the exterior. A narrow-gauge railroad was used to shove into the camp the prisoners' rations and coffins. Two thousand French soldiers are stated to have died of typhus at Cassel.

Forced to Work.

The section of the book which deals with the enforced labor of the prisoners of war, charges that 1,500 French prisoners were forced to work in the Krupp works at Essen. Several thousand, it is also asserted, were sent to Courland province in Russia, where they were employed in building strategic railroads. In some munition factories Frenchmen were compelled to work, it is alleged, from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

The book concludes with a declaration by the French Government that it has not, nor will it, resort to measures of reprisal. The only modifications in the treatment of German prisoners as the result of these charges are, the Government says, the reduction of rations and pay to the equivalent of the German rations and pay, and the withholding of the privilege of liberty on parole, in reply to the same measure applied in Germany.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 51; lowest, 35.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 47; lowest, 27.

TOMORROW — FAIR AND COLDER.

Toronto, Nov. 11—8 a.m.

Forecasts.

Moderate to fresh northwest to north winds; local snow flurries, but mostly fair and colder today and on Sunday.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	46	32	Clear
Calgary	16	0	Fair
Winnipeg	20	12	Cloudy
Port Arthur	32	20	Fair
Parry Sound	46	26	Cloudy
Port Stanley	56	26	Clear
Buffalo	52	34	Clear
Toronto	52	33	Clear
Kingston	50	34	Fair
Montreal	46	36	Fair
Quebec	44	32	Fair
Father Point	40	30	Snow

Weather Notes.

The cold wave is still centred over the northwestern portion of the continent, while pressure is comparatively low in eastern Canada.

Strong breezes and moderate gales have occurred over the Great Lakes, with a change to colder.

Zero temperatures are reported from [illegible]

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The German official statement says:

"Clear weather favored aerial and artillery activity on both sides.

"Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: North of the Ancre a German patrol brought in two machine guns from a hostile position.

"During the night the British, in the course of an attack succeeded in entering a small portion of our most advanced trench northeast of Courcelette."

PLOT UNEARTHED TO DEFRAUD JAP GOVT. OF IMMENSE SUMS

Shipments From States and Canada Greatly Undervalued.

[Canadian Press.]

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—A plot to defraud the Japanese Government out of vast sums in duties on shipments to that country has been uncovered in the United States, according to S. Oyama, secretary of the department of agriculture and commerce of the Imperial Japanese Government, who is now in Pittsburg. It was but recently that the scheme was discovered, and Mr. Oyama hurried to this country to make an investigation. Activities of several suspects in Pittsburg are being closely looked into, the secretary said, and he has already found enough evidence here, he declared, to warrant further investigation, and the matter may be laid before United States officials. It is said shipments from this country, particularly from industrial centres, have been greatly undervalued, and he is convinced some high officials in Japan are implicated in the alleged tariff frauds as well as Americans.

Secretary Oyama left here today for New York, where he will hold a conference with the collector of that port. He expects to go to Canada, where there are said to be ramifications of the alleged frauds.

U.S. War Exports Since War Began Over a Billion

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Nov. 11.—Exports of war supplies for the nine months ended September 30 amounted to $997,970,000, or more than 25 per cent of the country's total export trade for the period, according to figures published here today by the Journal of Commerce. The value of explosives sent to belligerents was more than half a billion dollars, and automobiles, horses and mules, metal-working machinery and wire ranked next in that order.

According to a table published covering war supply exports since the movement began in January, 1915, their value for the 21 months was $1,617,845,000, or about 22 per cent of the country's total exports. More war supplies were sent abroad during the first nine months of this year than throughout 1915.

Two More Days--Monday and Tuesday---of the Somme Battle Pictures