

RUSSIANS GAIN ON RIGA-DVINSK FRONT

Cross Dwina at Two Points, Throwing Von Hindenburg's Forces Back.

TAKE TEUTON TRENCHES

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Russians again scored two important successes on the Riga-Dvinsk front. They crossed the Dwina at two points, driving Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces back into the marshy region south of the river. At Lake Swenton, too, they penetrated the Teutons' front, capturing more than 300 prisoners. The official statement issued tonight at Petrograd, telling of these successes, is as follows:

Attacking near Olai, southwest of Riga, we forced the enemy temporarily to evacuate his position. We occupied the enemy's trench system on the left bank of the Dwina, and dispersed the Germans at the Dwina crossing, south of Piltava. On the western shore of Lake Swenton we captured two second line trenches, taking more than 300 prisoners, two machine guns and a searchlight. The Germans made four counter attacks without success. On the left bank of the Styr the enemy was repulsed in the district of Medvitzhe. The fighting west of Kootnikowka, where we captured on Thursday, continues.

The German War Office in its official statement today reports the continuance of the Russian attacks around Dwinsk and southwest and south of Riga. Russian troops who entered German positions northwest of Lake Swenton two nights ago were ejected. The official German statement follows:

Partial attacks southwest and south of Riga, near Dwinsk, near Iluxt and between Lakes Swenton and Ilsen were repulsed.

Russians who entered German positions northwest of Lake Swenton on the night of the 5th-6th were ejected.

MUNITIONS AMPLE.

"Don't Spare Cartridges," Russian's Order to Her Troops. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs: "The amplitude of munitions now is emphasized by the fact that the most recent consignments received at Dwinsk bore on their boxes the inscription 'Don't spare cartridges.'"

REPULSE TURKS IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Check Attempts to Cross the River Argh. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PETROGRAD, Nov. 7.—To-day's official statement regarding the operations in the Caucasus follows:

On the coast of the Black Sea the Turks tried to cross the River Argh. But they were repulsed. There were engagements in the Tortun region, north of the Zepplin's, and also on the southern shore of Lake Van in the region of Shatak.

Austrians Repel Russian Attacks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—The Austrian War Office issued the following bulletin today:

Several Russian attacks were repulsed.

BERLIN VIEW OF LONDON RAID.

Zeppelins Said to Have Destroyed Docks and Hill Arsenal. BERLIN, via London, Nov. 7.—Very serious material damage was done in London and the metropolitan district by the Zeppelins' bombing of October 5, according to information obtained from an authoritative military source here. The raid was vastly more effective than any of those which preceded it.

U BOAT SINKS JAPANESE SHIP.

The Yasukuni Maru is Topped. The Yasukuni Maru, a Japanese submarine sank the Japanese steamer Yasukuni Maru, 5,118 tons gross, near Gibraltar last Wednesday. The captain and crew were rescued.

FORMING WAR COMMITTEE.

Official Announcement of Membership Still Lacking. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 7.—No official announcement has yet been made of the constitution of the war committee of the cabinet. It is understood that it will consist of Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, Arthur Balfour and Sir Edward Grey, with the possibility that a fifth member will be added.

JAMAICA TO GIVE MORE AID.

Legislation Favors Sending Big Contingent to War. Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 7.—The newly elected members of the Legislature decided today to ask the Government to send a big contingent to help England, the colony hearing a special plea for the purpose.

SKOULOUDIS NEW HEAD OF THE GREEK CABINET

Premier, in Office With Zaimis Ministers, Says His Policy Will Be "Very Benevolent Neutrality" Toward the Entente Allies.

CHAMBER TO BE PROROGUED.

Athens despatches assert that if the Chamber of Deputies does not support the new Ministry the Chamber will be dissolved by the King. The consensus of opinion in Greek political circles is that the Chamber will be prorogued in ten days, as it will then be at the end of its legal term of three months. It is thought that the Venizelos party will approve of this solution, which makes it possible to avoid a dissolution of the Chamber and new elections, the result of which is uncertain owing to the mobilization of the army and German propaganda as well as Government pressure.

There is much talk of a reconciliation between King Constantine and M. Venizelos, despite the latter's veiled attack on the sovereign in Parliament. An unconfirmed despatch from Athens says that the King will not support the Skouloudis Cabinet and will support the re-appearing of the War Minister, the dispute with whom led to the fall of the Zaimis Cabinet.

The prevailing impression in the Greek capital, according to the despatch, is that the new Cabinet will be short-lived, since the Liberals appear to be determined to compel the King to dissolve Parliament and demobilize the army unless he consents to intervention on the side of the Entente. The Emperor's situation in French reinforcements, the number of which has been greatly increased in the last few days, is expected to influence the King's decision. The Greek press is now said to be pessimistic, although exceedingly active. There are many German officers in civilian garb in Greece.

TEUTONS DIVIDE FORCES IN SERBIA

Communication to the Montenegrin Consulate here was received today: The battle near Grahovo (in Montenegro) continued with great fury all day November 5 until evening. The enemy made several attacks in an endeavor to capture our positions, but was repulsed with heavy losses by our brave soldiers.

GERMANS REJOICE.

Through Trains to Constantinople Soon, is Plan. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent learns from Berlin that there is general rejoicing all over Germany at the fall of Nish. The Cologne Gazette publishes a telegram from the Kaiser to his troops in Serbia in which he said:

"The capture of Kragujevac by Brandenburg, Hoesen and Wuester troops is a magnificent reward for the splendid deeds of these soldiers. I express for this my full appreciation."

ITALIANS MAKE NEW GAINS.

Reconnoitering Party Repulses Austrians in Seebach Valley. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Nov. 7.—The following official report was issued by the War Office tonight:

Our artillery continues effective operations on the entire front and our infantry has achieved fresh successes. In the Fella Valley an enemy division advanced yesterday against our Forecchi di Canalotti positions and was attacked and repulsed with heavy losses.

GOT BIG WAR PRIZE.

Teutons Pound Serb Arsenal Full of Supplies. BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following publication:

"The Cologne Gazette says the Serbians, when leaving Kragujevac, left behind them a large quantity of munitions, war material and metals almost untouched. Only in the war material stores were the belts out of small parts of the machines taken."

The large halls of the factories were crowded with French, American and German machines. The sheds and storehouses were filled with heaps of brass, iron, lead and copper barrels from guns of ancient construction. The factories had been in operation in full blast until the last moment, and everywhere were finished cartridges and grenades.

The people of Kragujevac, weary of war, have manifested peaceful intentions, and have asked that soldiers be quartered in the houses for protection against the lawless elements."

FRENCH WIN POSTS NORTHWEST OF ROYE

German Sortie at Beuvraignes Falls—Mine Throwers Are Silenced.

AIR RAID AT DUNKIRK

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 7.—The sector between the Somme and the Oise, southeast of Amiens, figures in the official reports today as the scene of a French success. German posts before Andechy, northwest of Roie, were taken by the French troops, while to the southeast, at Beuvraignes, the Germans attempted a sortie from their trenches, but were driven back by the fire of the French artillery. Heavy artillery duels followed in this region.

The Germans attempted a hand grenade attack against the French positions east of the Butte-de-Mesnil, but were easily driven off, and in a continuation of the fighting at La Chapelle, in the Vosges, the French field guns silenced the German mine throwers.

A boy was wounded in a German aeroplane attack in the Dunkirk region. The official communiqué issued by the War Office tonight follows:

A particularly active fire of trench mortars is reported in Belgium, in the course of the day, most especially in Artois, between the Somme and the Oise and in Champagne, violent artillery combats took place in the region of Heilsea and of Boesinghe, and of the Bois de Givency and of Beuvraignes and its environs of Tahure.

On the 7th, German aeroplanes destroyed at Hill 235 in the Argonne a German ship in which the enemy was in the midst of his work.

There was no important action on the rest of the front.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows: Between the Somme and the Oise we captured German posts before Andechy and destroyed by curtains of fire enemy activity in the sector of Beuvraignes.

In Champagne an attack with grenades and machine guns, where the Germans against our positions to the east of the Butte-de-Mesnil was easily repulsed.

In the Vosges the fighting continued yesterday at La Chapelle. Our field guns efficiently countered the mine throwers of the enemy. German aeroplanes dropped eight bombs in the region of Dunkirk. A boy was wounded and insignificant material damage was done.

KAISER HITS ENGLAND.

Tells Troops British Were Jealous of Germany's Power. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 7.—During his recent visit to German headquarters at Tiellet the Kaiser reviewed 5,000 troops prior to their departure for the front. In his address to them he evinced most bitter feeling toward England, which, he said, had done everything to foster war during the last 10 years.

"Great Britain," he said, "was jealous of the aggrandizement of Germany and sought an opportunity of dragging in other European Powers to help her crush the German Empire. My intentions have always been peaceful, but England's perfidy refused to allow her to tolerate a rival. Great Britain alone is responsible for the devastation of Belgium and for the miseries of France."

Important results are pending in the Balkans, where our troops and those of our courageous allies are fighting bravely. It is on the western front, however, that all eyes are turned and the necessity of success here is paramount. God be with you and our arms, and glorify the fatherland by bringing about everlasting peace."

With regard to the American contention that the submarine commander should have warned the Lusitania of the attack, Dr. Strupp, acting as American records, citing an order of Bayard, as Secretary of State on January 6, 1893, which reads:

"It is the duty of foreigners to withdraw from such risks, and if they do not do so and if they voluntarily expose themselves to such risk they must take the consequences."

'PAPER' BLOCKADE NOT BINDING, SAYS MOORE

Rights of Neutral Nations Defined by International Law Authority. A neutral government is not bound to prevent unneutral acts of citizens outside of an attempt to fit out hostile expeditions to aid belligerents, said Prof. John Basnet Moore, former counsel of the State Department and author of a paper on international law, in a speech at the Park Avenue Church yesterday morning.

"The only act which a neutral government must prevent," said Prof. Moore, "is the fitting out of hostile expeditions in its territory to aid a belligerent. This includes the building of battleships and the enlisting of soldiers."

"But while this is governmental neutrality, a private citizen may send many things to a belligerent which do not aid the nation at war. So for this purpose the law of contraband was invented. The law of contraband allows the belligerent nation to protect itself against unneutral acts of citizens of a neutral nation which the neutral nation is not bound to prevent."

"There is one step further which has brought dispute. It is the right of a nation to declare a 'paper' blockade. A neutral nation is not bound to recognize this blockade unless the nation declaring it really has effected it."

"Now in the law of contraband there is the right of visit and search and if the cargo is not contraband it passes on to its destination. But with the blockade it is different. There is no such thing as visit and search. Every vessel which enters within the blockade area is seized."

"This makes the distinction between a blockade and contraband. And it also explains why this Government did not wish to recognize Germany's so-called 'paper' blockade of England."

ARABIC SURVIVOR HERE.

English Girl's Fiance Killed at the Front in France. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 7.—Miss Gladys A. Carre, an English girl who was aboard the Arabic when it was torpedoed, arrived in this country yesterday on the Cymric. She is visiting relatives, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. White, here.

The girl's fiance was killed at the front in France. The boat in which Miss Carre escaped from the Arabic sank on the edge of the vortex caused by the sinking of the liner, and although she saw two other boats drawn down by the whirlpool the craft in which she was seated was not engulfed.

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OUR NAVY SPEEDS UP ITS WAR SUPPLIES

Big Increase in Torpedoes, Mines and Mine Sweeping Vessels Reported.

BOMBS FOR AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A large increase in the production and purchase of ordnance material, chiefly due to efforts to accumulate greater reserve supplies, is shown in the annual report of Rear Admiral Strauss, chief of the bureau of ordnance, Navy Department, made public today.

This increase is particularly notable with reference to torpedoes and torpedo material. While the navy holds as confidential the actual number of torpedoes on hand at any time Admiral Strauss states that 1,802 torpedoes were under manufacture and not yet delivered on October 8, while the bureau is soon to order 564 additional torpedoes. These figures are known to be larger than at any other period in the history of the navy.

The Washington Navy Yard has been made a torpedo manufacturing station and during the last fiscal year produced 100 torpedoes and will make 200 torpedoes next year. The Newport torpedo station had in process 590 torpedoes, while 912 are in possession of the Bliss Torpedo Company. The capacity of the Newport station has been more than doubled.

The bureau contemplates the design of a new standard torpedo for battle-ship use and the Norfolk Navy Yard and the short range torpedo for submarines and a short range torpedo to replace worn out torpedoes on submarines of the A and B classes on the Atlantic station.

More Mines Produced. The production of mines also has been greatly increased. A plant for the manufacture of mines has been established at the Norfolk Navy Yard and the chief officer has been detailed for the first time at the bureau to have full charge of all operations in mining and mine sweeping. The cruiser Baltimore, the most modern of the fleet, has been equipped as mine layers and mine instruction ships, while six old destroyers have been equipped for mine sweepers.

All destroyers, with the exception of the fleet, will be fitted for sweeping with the mine sweeping sets. A list of steam fishing vessels of more than 100 tons have been prepared for the navy and have been communicated with and arrangements made for inspection of these vessels with a view to their utilization as mine sweepers in time of war.

These largely increased activities in the United States navy with reference to mines and mine sweeping are directly related to the activities of the navy in Europe, particularly the English operations.

In disproof of the charge that the United States navy is indifferent to its activities abroad, Rear Admiral Strauss calls attention to the work of the special board on naval ordnance. During a period of eight months the board has received and considered 103 inventions submitted to it, mostly from outside the navy. Of these 156 related to torpedoes and protection against torpedoes, 14 had to do with bombs and projectiles, 103 with guns and improvements, 18 with armor and 119 with explosives, fuses and miscellaneous matters.

Bombs for Aircraft.

Among new developments of the year Admiral Strauss mentions the manufacture of a number of bombs for use of the navy. These have given satisfactory results in tests and have been manufactured. The bureau has also developed a new one pounder gun, to be used on aeroplanes. Plans are under way for increasing the calibre of this gun.

The bureau has designed a 3 inch gun and mount for use on submarines and a 4 inch anti-aircraft gun and mount for use on the fleet. The 3 inch gun is satisfactory. Three inch anti-aircraft guns are being manufactured for use on all battleships. Plans have been completed for the installation of small caliber guns mounted on merchant ships in the event of war.

Demand on the part of the belligerent nations for explosives and materials also for other ordnance material has caused a large increase in prices for the battleships and the enlisting of soldiers.

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INFANTRY TO DECIDE WAR, SAYS A FRENCH EXPERT

All Other Arms Are Servants of the Line, Declares Col. Baron d'Andre, who Has Been Wounded Twice at the Front.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—An interesting letter on the military lessons taught by the developments in the great European war has been received here from Col. Baron Felix d'Andre of the French army. Before the war Baron d'Andre was the French military adviser of Peru and his such was virtually in command of the Peruvian army.

This expert observer, who has been in many engagements on the western front and who has been wounded twice, says that in spite of the wonderful work done by artillery in the European struggle, in spite of the Krupp cannon and the famous French 75, it is the infantry with the rifle that will decide the destinies of the warring nations.

He comments on the weakness of concrete and steel fortifications as demonstrated by the events in the war and contends that it has been proved again that "the best wall of a fort has always been the breast of its defenders."

Col. d'Andre's Letter. Baron d'Andre says that in some of the infantry engagements the losses have exceeded 60 per cent. In the letter he says:

"You know very well what I have always said concerning the role and importance of infantry. Only a people which has great infantry can triumph; a people is worth what its infantry is worth. The history of peoples is the history of their infantry. A nation falls wherever the infantry is in the country and the victory."

"These truths have been proved in blood. They will convince oneself of these truths to live in the trenches with our veterans."

"Yes, my friend, it is the triumph of the infantry which we have to proclaim today. It is vain to speak of ballistics and pyrotechnics. The soul stands very much above them. It is the soul that triumphs. It must never be forgotten that the decisive victory of the Marne was won by France without its cavalry or artillery. All serve in the infantry. The infantry is absorbing everything. It is necessary, then, to acquaint the infantrymen with the command, the order, the discipline of the modern war. It would be deceiving them to conceal from them the glorious danger which awaits them. They must be prepared for the future. But on the other hand, they must be given all consideration in time of peace and not receive the disdain with which they are sometimes treated."

"See what is happening with us in Europe. We are taking sergeants of all arms in order to supply officers and aspirants for commissions in the infantry. Of the fifteenth and sixteenth classes of recruits now under arms not a man has been given to the cavalry or artillery. All serve in the infantry. The infantry is absorbing everything. It is necessary, then, to acquaint the infantrymen with the command, the order, the discipline of the modern war. It would be deceiving them to conceal from them the glorious danger which awaits them. They must be prepared for the future. But on the other hand, they must be given all consideration in time of peace and not receive the disdain with which they are sometimes treated."

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PEACE BY FORCE IS OSCAR STRAUS PLEA

Righteousness Will Not Protect a Nation, Declares the Ex-Diplomat.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—An address at the Mount Morris Baptist Church yesterday morning gave hearty endorsement to the work of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head, but emphasized also the necessity for "power and preparedness within limitations."

"It is a fact," said Mr. Straus, "that we should direct ourselves by failing to recognize that fundamental change in the progress of mankind have taken place since the days of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head, but emphasized also the necessity for 'power and preparedness within limitations.'"

"As the world is at present constituted national weakness invites aggression and war. Power and preparedness in the progress of mankind have taken place since the days of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is the head, but emphasized also the necessity for 'power and preparedness within limitations.'"

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