

244 they captured trenches and 160 prisoners. In the western sector, a west, the Rumanians captured a trench, while the Germans took positions on heights and 200 prisoners.

FRENCH MAKE NEW ATTACK ON SOMME

Regain Part of Sallies-Sallisel Village and Fight Hard to Hold It.

BRITISH WIN A TRENCH

Germans Assert Entente Forces Are Too Exhausted to Make New Onslaught.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—North of the Somme both armies, British and French, attacked and won some success. The French retook the greater part of Sallies village and are still fighting to hold their gains and push further. The British took the eastern end of Regina trench, south of the Ancre.

The more important is the French operation, which is in the strongly defended Le Transloy sector, southeast of Haunaume. If all of Sallies can be securely held the French will be in position to surround St. Pierre Vaast wood, one of the greatest obstacles opposing them.

Too Tired for Large Attacks.

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, says this article, they had been unable to drive forward for large attacks their exhausted and demoralized troops over 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 Pressoir, did the French obtain insignificant local successes.

The German official statement of today's operations on the western front says:

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 Courcellette.

In a house to house engagement near the Sallies-Sallisel church the French gained no advantage. Attacks launched there on a large front also failed.

British Gain New Trench.

The British statement to-day 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.

Today's French statement says:

North of the Somme there was a fairly lively artillery struggle in the regions of Lesaulnois and Sallies-Sallisel.

South of the Somme the enemy about 2 o'clock this morning carried out a strong attack against our positions in the neighborhood of Denicourt, using flame projectors. He was checked immediately by our fire and was obliged to fall back with heavy losses. We maintained our ground in its entirety.

SERBS WITHIN NINE MILES OF MONASTIR

Storm Village of Polog in Resumption of Offensive North of the Cerna.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Macedonian offensive has been resumed by the Serbians with pronounced success. On Friday the Serbs stormed the southern half of the village of Polog, north of the Cerna, and other strong positions on the "Choke ridge."

Six hundred prisoners were captured, among them ten officers, one of whom was a Lieutenant-Colonel. The Serbs also captured several howitzers and field guns and other material. The attacks against the Bulgarian positions met with complete success, according to a Reuter despatch from Salonica.

Polog is three miles north of Skochin, twelve miles southeast of Monastir. The German official statement of to-day says that Serbians and French attempted several attacks in the Cerna bend, but the attacks "failed under losses." "Only to the south of Polog the enemy entered our most advanced position," the statement says.

A Bulgarian statement of yesterday says the British on the Struma front tried to take the offensive from the village of Barakli Juma, which they captured in the last forward movement. The British statement says patrols are active constantly and that naval guns have shelled Bulgar bivouacs at Provista.

Town's First Arrest in Years.

NEW WILMINGTON, Pa., Nov. 11.—The first arrest here in many years was made a few days ago, when a colored man brought to work on the streets was taken into custody on a charge of drunkenness. The arrest marked an epoch in the police history of the city.

CARPATIA ASHORE IN BAY.

Tugs Can't Haul Canarder Off, So She Will Lighten Cargo.

The Cunard liner Carpathia, bound for Liverpool with 200 passengers and a large amount of freight, left her pier shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but got only as far as her journey as Owl's Head, near Bay Ridge.

There she ran into the mud, probably on account of an unusually low tide. She stuck fast and the captain bolted signals asking that tugs be sent to him. At 11 o'clock, with the rising tide to help, the tugs were unable to pull the Carpathia off. The captain then prepared to lighten ship.

DEVONSHIRE RULES CANADA.

Duke Installed as Governor-General Immediately After Arrival.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 11.—Within a few hours after his arrival to-day from England on a British warship the Duke of Devonshire was installed and took the oath of office as Canada's new Governor-General. The ceremony took place in the Legislative Council Chambers.

The Duke and Duchess, with their two daughters, Lady Maud Louisa Emma Cavendish and Lady Blanche Katherine Cavendish, were met at the pier by a guard of honor from the Sixty-sixth Princess Louise Fusiliers and were taken to the Provincial Building in automobiles. In the Assembly Chambers they were met by Vice-Admiral Kingwell and staff, Major-General Hodgins, Adjutant-General of Ottawa, Col. Melnes, Capt. Blackwood and Gen. Benson and staff. The procession then formed and marched to the Legislative Council Chambers where the oath was administered.

Among those taking part in the installation proceedings were Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State for the Provinces; Rudolph Boudreau, clerk of the Privy Council; William Cameron, clerk of the Supreme Court of Canada; D. J. O'Connor and James McLea.

25 AIRCRAFT FALL ON WESTERN FRONT

Germans Claim 10 Triumphs—French Bombard Ofenburg Across the Rhine.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The battle in the air over the French and Belgian front went on last night almost as violently as yesterday. The destruction or bringing down of more than twenty-five airplanes is announced by the German, French and British war offices.

There were also many more air raids upon strategic points. The French carried the war into Germany again. One of their machines crossed the Rhine and dropped bombs on the railroad station at Ofenburg. The British aviators struck three German railroad trains and did other damage.

A new and very powerful airplane has been captured by the Germans, they report. It was a British machine and had two motors and three machine guns and seats for three men.

"We captured it undamaged," says a German semi-official statement, implying that the construction will be copied by the Germans.

To-night's British statement on air warfare follows: "Yesterday there was again considerable activity in the air. During the day bombing raids were continued with effect against the enemy. Bombs, aerodromes and headquarters and at night enemy stations and trains were successfully attacked, two trains being hit by bombs, while a third was set on fire and a number of explosions followed.

"In the course of numerous flights in the air three enemy machines were destroyed and a fourth was forced to land within our lines. Many others were driven down in a damaged condition. One of our machines is missing."

The French statement follows: "Yesterday three German machines were brought down by our pilots in the region of the Somme. Two of these were brought down by Lt. G. G. G. This brings up to twenty-one the number of machines it has lost thus far by this Lieutenant."

"Two other German machines, attacked by our aircraft, went crashing to the ground. The first, in Champagne, north of Auberville, and the second in Lorraine, south of Frest, Germany, where it fell in flames.

"One of our machines flew over the Rhine, between Neubelsach and Strassburg, and dropped six bombs on the railway station at Ofenburg, which was damaged seriously."

The German War Office account says: "Ten hostile airplanes were shot down yesterday in aerial engagements and by anti-aircraft gunfire."

CONFIRM DREADNOUGHT LOSS.

Bulgarians Report Sinking of Russian Ship Imperatritsa Maria.

RUSSIA, Nov. 11.—Confirmation of the destruction of the Russian dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria is given in an official report from Bulgarian headquarters, dated November 10, according to the Overseas News Agency. The Bulgarian statement says:

"A Russian dreadnought Imperatritsa Maria, driven to our coast, has confirmed the already reported destruction of this dreadnought, which was sunk by a mine explosion near Sulina, or Fodosia, Island, at the mouth of the Danube."

The battleship Imperatritsa Maria was launched in 1914. Her displacement was 22,500 tons and her complement numbered about 1,000. German aeroplanes raided Sulina a few days ago, dropping a number of bombs.

ITALIANS MAKE SMALL GAINS.

Straighten Out Their Lines on the Carso—Bad Weather Hinders.

ROME, Nov. 11.—Some further ground has been gained by the Italians in the operation of straightening out the front of their advance on the Carso plateau, south of Gorizia, the War Office announced to-day. Bad weather has interfered with activity along the entire Austro-Italian front. The official statement says:

"On the Carso, between Monte Palli and Castavizza, our infantry straightened out the front, advancing about 500 yards. In the second operation 150 additional 6 inch guns, with a plentiful supply of ammunition, were taken."

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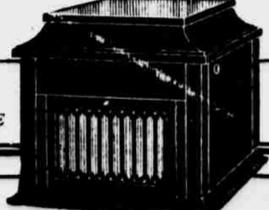
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