

AUSTRIA MUST GIVE  
RACES THEIR LIBERTY

Settlement Bound to Free Nations From Servitude to the Hapsburgs.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.  
Special to The Star.

New York, Oct. 21.—The upheaval in Austria-Hungary which has now degenerated into a race between the Emperor, with a policy of federation, and the various nationalities with a purpose of race reintegration has become the dominant political feature of the present European situation. The war began because Austria felt that the liberation of the Balkan Slavs threatened her own existence. It was in its genesis a quarrel between Austria-Hungary and the Serbians, in which Germany backed Austria and Russia took up the cause of the Serbs.

The Minority in Control.

As to Austria-Hungary, there are certain basic facts that all of us should keep in mind now. The Dual Monarchy is a partnership between 12,000,000 Germans and 10,000,000 Hungarians for the purpose of keeping in subjection 22,000,000 Slavs and 4,000,000 Latins. By virtue of the articles of agreement, the Austrian Germans are permitted to keep in slavery the Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians, the Slovenian fraction of the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians of Trieste and the Trentino. All told Austria has a population of a little less than 30,000,000, of whom only ten million are German.

Hungary has a population of a little more than 20,000,000, of whom just half are Hungarians, the balance being Germans, Jugo-Slavs, Slovaks and Rumanians. In addition, Austria and Hungary, in partnership, again unite in keeping in subjection 2,000,000 Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who are members of the Jugo-Slavic association of Southern Slavs.

Forced at last to face defeat and revolution, the Austrian partner in the firm has proposed a federalization which shall give at least the color of autonomy to the subject races of the empire. Hungary, on the other hand, unwilling to make even a show of concession to its subject people, has announced its independence and is on the point of seeking recognition and guarantees of integrity from the entente powers.

Both Proposals Shams.

Both proposals are in the nature of things shams, both are utterly contrary to the principles enunciated by President Wilson in his historic declaration of the "fourteen points." The right of self-determination is the single test which can justly be applied to the subject races of Austria and of Hungary. This right of self-determination insures two kinds of changes. One fraction of the subject races will seek to join with the major portions of their respective races outside of the Dual Monarchy, the other will seek absolute independence based upon the complete unification of their race, which is now a portion of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The races which desire to join their kinsmen outside of the Hapsburg empire are the Poles of Galicia, the Rumanians of the Bukovina, the Banat and Transylvania, the Jugo-Slavs of Carniola, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Italians of the Trentino, Trieste and the coastlands. These desire, respectively, to unite with Poland, Rumania, Serbia and Italy. Any other solution will be out of accord with the desires of the people and in conflict with the principles of justice which the allied nations and the wise policy for the future, which must look to the erection of strong States across Germany's pathway of aggression.

Czecho-Slovaks' New State.

In addition, the Czecho-Slovaks of Bohemia, Moravia and the highlands of Northern Hungary have already declared their independence and seek to erect a new State. Their legitimate ambition has already been approved both by our allies and by ourselves. Equally unqualified approval has been bestowed upon the Polish aspirations, both with respect of the Poles of Austria and of Russia, and also of those of Germany.

Such a transformation will leave two well-defined groups of subjects of the Emperor Charles, who should also be permitted to follow their own desires. There are some eight millions of Germans and ten millions of Hungarians. If the Hungarians persist in their demand for independence, then they will naturally be permitted to erect a new Magyar State, which will include all the proper Hungarian subjects of the Dual Monarchy, almost inevitably the State of the German Empire in which they logically would constitute one more State, like Bulgaria and Serbia. Germany would thereby acquire considerable new territory and add eight millions of Germans to her population, which would more than compensate for any sacrifices made in Alsace-Lorraine or Prussian Poland.

On the other hand, before this happens a desperate fight will be made both by the Austrian Germans and the Magyars to preserve some fraction of their control over subject races, hitherto treated and regarded by them as "inferior" races. Hungary, in particular, will make a prolonged struggle to preserve the Serbo-Croatian districts, which separate her from the sea coast and the Rumanian populations, which are vital to her existence as a considerable power.

Only Course to Follow.

In this situation there is only one wise or just course, and that is to follow the desires of the peoples affected. We know that the Poles, the Italians, the Rumanians and the

## NEW SURGICAL MARVEL

Gland of the Ram Shortens the Healing Period of Wounds.

Paris, Oct. 21.—By a new treatment recently discovered by Dr. Serge Voronoff and Mme. Evelyn Boswick, deep wounds which normally require months to heal are now healed in a few days. The marvels of the treatment have been presented to the Academy of Sciences by Prof. Charles Richet.

Pulp of the gland of a ram is spread in large and deep wounds which heal with a rapidity never observed before.

Jugo-Slavs desire to rejoin their kinsmen in Poland, Italy, Rumania and Serbia. We know that the Czecho-Slovaks desire liberty. If the war is, in fact, as we have all proclaimed, a war of liberation, a war on behalf of the little peoples, it now becomes a duty of this country to champion those little peoples, and President Wilson's declarations, as modified by later events, support the platform. At the congress of Vienna, Austria, represented by Metternich, postponed for a full century the liberation of Europe promised by the French revolution. In the next world-congress to make peace Austria's enslaved population must be the first to have their liberty assured.

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## NEWS BRIEFS

The Australian Parliament has passed a bill increasing the postage on letters and newspaper packages by a halfpenny.

Until February next goats for breeding purposes will be admitted free of duty when imported by bona-fide residents of Canada.

When Harry Lauder arrived at Dundee Theatre, the son, he received a notice calling him to military service. He is 48 years old.

Leonard Foster, aged 20 years, son of Douglas Foster, of Humberstone, was killed Saturday night in Welland, when an automobile he was driving was overturned.

Hon. Senator Blondin, Postmaster-General, will represent the Dominion Government at the funeral of the late Sir P. E. Le Blanc, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden arrived in Ottawa Sunday 12:30 Saturday following a holiday in the south. Both are looking in the best of health after the vacation.

While endeavoring to light her gas oven Mrs. H. Stuckland, of Walkerville, received serious burns to the head, and had her hair completely burned off.

The Naval Department announces that Victor Kirby Rowden, wireless operator of the fourth class, R.N.C. V.R., whose home is at St. Catharines, Ont., has died in Mont. Atlantic.

A steamship arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday with an encounter with a German submarine about 800 miles to the eastward. The attack was by gunfire, but little damage was done.

Four men were painfully injured in a head-on collision between passenger train No. 10 and a freight train on the London and Port Stanley Railway, Saturday afternoon, south of Pond Mills.

Leon Morane, the veteran French aviator and airplane builder, is dead. The steamer Maria, which had been requisitioned by the British Government, has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

Dr. F. W. Nesbroke, president of the University of British Columbia, died last evening following an illness of several months. He was a member of the university for the past six years.

William J. Sheppard, Sarnia Township, died in the General Hospital, Sarnia, yesterday, from lockjaw, caused from the mangling of four fingers of his left hand a few days ago.

Lieut. Calvin Wilson, of South March, Ont., attached to the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery at Halifax, died of Spanish influenza yesterday. The body will be sent to his home for burial.

Mr. Weir, of 740 Richmond street, London, has been officially notified that her brother, Pte. Edwin Edward Pink, formerly of Milverton, died at sea of pneumonia on board the transport City of Cairo, on October 3.

Sir Thomas Myles, surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital, was accompanied by Col. George E. Gask and Col. G. Gray Turner, surgeons of the British army, arrived in New York Saturday to attend the clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons.

Twelve Russians gathered in by a police street at London, Ont., are being held for trial on charges of maintaining a branch of the Russian Social Revolutionists of the Left, an organization banned with the Bolsheviks.

Escaping after ten months' confinement in German prison camps by a daring leap from a moving train and a 125-mile pilgrimage at night across Westphalia into Holland, Pte. Herbert Bachelier arrived at his home in Vancouver, B.C.

John Splers, the "Poo-bah" of the town of Sandwich, is dead at the age of 65 years.

In addition to conducting a general store and acting as postmaster, Mr. Splers occupied the chair in several Masonic bodies, and also served in the Town Council.

## STRIKERS APPEAR TO-DAY

Five Ogden Shop Workers of Calgary Accused of Violation of Industrial Disputes Act Got Remand.

Calgary, Oct. 21.—When the cases of the five Ogden Shop workers, accused of violation of the Industrial Disputes Act, were called in Police Court, their counsel asked for a remand until Monday, which was granted. A crowd of 300 labor men gathered to witness the proceedings, but because of the order forbidding the congregation of more than ten persons on account of the Spanish influenza epidemic, they were not admitted to the courtroom.

## Norwegian Torpedo Boat Sunk

Stockholm, Oct. 21.—A Norwegian torpedo boat ran aground south of Bergen on Tuesday and sank, according to advices received here.

MASS 40 DIVISIONS  
ON FRONT OF 40 MILES

Germans Fighting Desperately to Hold Their Positions On Le Cateau Front.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The Germans are fighting desperately to hold their positions on the front north and south of Le Cateau which has an important bearing on the situation elsewhere between the Meuse and the North Sea. On a front of forty miles the Germans have massed forty divisions in an effort to check the allies. This is said to be a new record of density of defending forces.

The general attack of the British, Americans and French resulted in extensive breaches being made in the enemy defences. Along the Aisne the enemy defences broke. Into the Hunting line. A large number of prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material was captured. Gains are recorded by the War Office between the Oise and the Serre in Sunday's fighting. The French have made important progress east of Vouziers, capturing numerous heavy guns.

The German retreat is limited to certain definite routes which the allies have steadily narrowed down. The enemy has massed his forces athwart the flanks of these routes, and behind the battle lines his legions are tramping eastward. The enemy's northward flank has been uncovered by the occupation of the line on the right, with three British armies pressing on, the French contracting the enemy front across St. Gobain massif, the strategic position is fraught with imminent possibilities. This is why, to the south of Douai the allies are confronted with the strongest resistance in men and guns which the Germans are able still to mass.

While the British, French and British were driving the Germans rapidly to the east in the direction of Ghent, which is being approached both from the west and south-west, the British and French armies, attacking from the north, smashed his way eastward to the south of Valenciennes. The success of this operation, which seems assured, means the turning of the Valenciennes line and the German forces northward and southward to the Oise Canal, behind which the Germans have begun to retreat from other British forces and the Americans.

This thrust will serve to upset the known German plan of trying to hold the line east of the Scheldt, to which the enemy is retreating hastily from what once was the Lille salient.

## FOOD FOR SICK FOLKS

Depots Where Supplies May Be Secured for Those Temporarily in Want.

The Neighborhood Workers' Association has issued the following information:

Soups, jellies, custards, etc., can be secured from the depots listed below. These are supplies to all, rich and poor alike. Those who can afford to do so will pay for the cost of the materials. These stations are for the purpose of helping out those who are temporarily unable to have such food prepared in their own homes, owing to illness.

In cases of destitution, where sick-room supplies (linen, bedding, nightgowns, etc.) are necessary, these will be supplied through the central offices of the Neighborhood Workers' Association or through any of the depots.

Technical High School—Borden street entrance. College 7,300. Neighborhood Workers' Association, co-operating with the Women's Patriotic League and the O. D. E.

Orde Street, Housekeeping Centre, Ryerson School, Dundas street, College 4,553. All cases involving Jewish patients should be referred here. N. W. A., co-operating with the Council of Jewish Women.

W. C. A., 21 McGill street, west. College 581. Neighborhood Workers' Association.

Fred Victor Mission—Queen and Jarvis streets. Main 2,401. Neighborhood Workers' Association.

Broadview Y. M. C. A.—275 Broadview avenue. Gerrard 1,601. Women's Auxiliary, co-operating with the Women's Patriotic League.

St. James' Square, Presbyterians, 6,627. Under own management, co-operating with the N. W. A.

Margaret Eaton School—34 North street. North 4,544. Co-operating with the N. W. A.

Sherbourne Street Methodist Church—Corner Sherbourne and Carlton streets. Main 7,086. Co-operating with the N. W. A.

W. C. A., 21 McGill street, Main 7,220. Co-operating with the N. W. A.

Barlscourt Central Methodist Church—Boon avenue. Junction 2,742. Co-operating with the N. W. A.

Girl Guides, Boy Scouts and more have been placed at the disposal of the central offices of the N. W. A. to look after the distribution of all requisitions for food and supplies, where people are unable to call for same in person.

For further information, offers of voluntary assistance or gifts of money and materials or the reporting of special cases, communicate with the Neighborhood Workers' Association, Central Offices 409-410 Ryrie Building, Yonge and Shuter street. Telephone, Main 3,374.

## Many Were Killed at Sofia

Saloniki, Oct. 21.—American business men arriving here from Sofia report that there was a pitched battle in the streets during the change in the Bulgarian ministry in which machine guns, cannon and many persons were engaged, and many persons killed. Communication between Saloniki and Sofia is still possible only by wireless and airplanes, except by a long detour, owing to conditions on the roads, caused by retreating Bulgarians.

## NO "LIGHT" CALL



"Bert, 'ere's the man about the gas." (By Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather. Published in The Star by special arrangement with Wm. Briggs.)

THE POLICE BEGIN TO  
SUPPRESS MEETINGS

Visited Gatherings On Saturday and Sunday Where Foreign Tongues Are Used.

The Toronto Detective Force began at the week-end to enforce the Dominion order-in-Council prohibiting meetings of societies of foreigners whose proceedings are not carried on in the English language. Among the places visited were:

The Russian Socialistic Revolutionary party, 553 Queen street west.

The Finnish Socialistic party, 214 Adelaide street west.

The Ukrainian Socialistic party, 516 Queen street west.

The headquarters of the whose organization, the Social Democratic party of Canada, 187½ Queen street west.

The Chinese National League, 105½ Queen street west.

Altogether they made 63 arrests, of whom 44 were Chinamen. In the Chinese place the officers seized a number of wooden guns, used for drilling purposes. The Chinamen are said to belong to a society which aims to upset the present government of China. So far only one leader has been singled out among the Chinese, Wong Fook Loy, of Winnipeg, who is said to be the editor of the suppressed newspaper.

He was not taken into custody, but was asked to report at headquarters to-day.

A publishing house operated by the Ukrainian party, situated at 516 Queen street west, has been closed up, and a paper published by the society has been suppressed. John Stefanki, the owner of the publishing house and a former officer of the Ukrainian branch of the organization, along with George Colliard, and Hagnev Swigish, officers of the Russian branch, have at present been released on a surety of \$5,000.

The total bail required was about \$60,000.

## HONOR GEN. D'ESPEREY

Greeks To Present Sword of Honor To Commander of Allied Forces in Macedonia.

Saloniki, Oct. 21.—The Mayor of Saloniki has decided to present a sword of honor to General Franchet D'Esperely, commander of the allied forces in the Macedonian campaign, as a token of the profound gratitude of the people of the city to the French general who brought about the decisive victory over the enemy.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Belgian Government already has taken steps to compute the enormous total of damage done to property in Belgium by the Germans during their occupation of the country. The Council of Ministers met at Havre and adopted measures for verifying claims for damages to civilian and public property.

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VARSITY TURNS OUT  
INFLUENZA VACCINE

Seven Thousand Doses of Preventive Serum Issued Yesterday.

The Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, have announced the production of preventive vaccine for influenza.

Immediately after the outbreak of the epidemic in Toronto, work was commenced on the subject of influenza and this work has been actively carried on with the co-operation of both the military and civil authorities, with the idea of determining the cause and means of spread of the disease. Following the work of the New York City Health Department, a vaccine has been prepared in large enough quantities for distribution. The vaccine consists of dead germs of influenza and eighteen strains of these germs are used in the preparation of the vaccine. These strains were obtained through the New York and Boston authorities and represent strains isolated in these cities, and in several of the army camps of the United States. The influenza germ must be cultivated on special media and is extremely difficult to grow, being a very delicate organism. The preparation of a vaccine in large quantities is, therefore, most difficult. Yesterday, distribution of the first supply of vaccine was commenced, to the hospitals in Ontario, for the use of the nurses and doctors, and to the army authorities. The first supply of vaccine amounted to 7,000 doses. The work is being carried out on a large scale and a steady supply of vaccine, it is hoped, will soon be available. The University desires to point out that as the vaccine is extremely difficult to prepare, it should be used first in those places where it is most needed. The vaccine will be distributed by the University entirely free at present.

The Connaught Laboratories were established along the lines of the Rockefeller Institute of New York, and the Lister Institute of London, England, for investigation in the field of preventive medicine and production of public health vaccines and serums.

The director of the Laboratories, Major J. G. Fitzgerald, is at present overseas, as officer commanding No. 39 Mobile Laboratory, France, and the acting-director, Dr. R. D. De-fries, is in charge of the work.

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SENTENCE OF STRIKERS  
SIGN FOR DISTURBANCE

Winnipeg Labor Unions Will Vote on General Strike—Includes Street Car Men.

Special to The Star.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 21.—Winnipeg Labor Unions will take a strike vote according to plans now under way. This will include conductors and motormen of the Street Railway Company.

The executive of the Trades and Labor Council which, according to an official labor newspaper, laid plans this week for a general strike, has been meeting executives of individual unions and discussing the project.

All trades executives favoring the strike will call a vote in their unions. The voting, which will have to be done by ballot distribution owing to the ban on public meetings, will begin to-day.

There is a report that men in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops will be the first to strike, and that they may go out to-day.

Several unions, however, favor delay, pending the outcome of the Calgary prosecutions. It seems to be an assured fact that first penalization for violation of the no strike order, in-Council will be a signal for labor disturbance.

Official Reports  
of War's Progress

## BRITISH.

"Having completed the capture of the villages in the river valley and driven the enemy from the town of Solesmes, our troops fought their way forward up the slopes east of the Selle and have established themselves on the high ground overlooking the valley of the Harpies River."

Determined opposition was encountered, especially in the vicinity of Solesmes and at the village of St. Python. This opposition was overcome after hard fighting, and a number of local counter-attacks were repulsed. As a result of this operation, which was carried out in a heavy rain, captured over 2,000 prisoners and some guns.

"Further north our advance troops are reported to be within two miles of Tournai, and also to be in touch with the enemy east of the general line of Denain, Bois-des-Écluses, Landas, Mouchin, and Valenciennes."

"On the morning of this morning our troops attacked the enemy's positions on the line of the Selle River, north of Le Cateau, and have crossed the river despite considerable opposition."

"Further north the advance continued yesterday afternoon and evening. Our troops completed the capture of Dehain. The enemy's resistance is increasing on this front."

"The offensive operations of the armies in Flanders under the command of Gen. Rio continued during Sunday. After attempting to oppose our advance on the west bank of the Lys River and the Bruges Canal from Decol to the Dutch frontier, the Germans were obliged to retreat along the whole front."

"The Belgian army is standing along the Canal in its left resting on the Dutch frontier."

"The French army in Belgium has not only driven beyond the Lys the enemy rearwards, but has even, notwithstanding the inundations caused by the Germans, crossed that river, establishing two bridgeheads, one between Gramme and Peteghem and the other at Oghem."

"The second British army, overcoming violent enemy resistance and difficult communications, crossed the Lys along its whole front; and has reached on the right the western outskirts of Pecc, in the valley of the Scheldt. The front of this army passes through a line west of Pecc, the outskirts of Dettlimes, east of Rolighem, Vichte, and Vleisbeke. It has taken since Oct. 14 6,500 prisoners and captured 169 guns."

"Despite the bad weather we have extended our positions between the Oise and the Serre."

"To the east of Verneuil we have crossed the Chantreu brook and gained a footing on the crests of the west of Grandoul. All our gains have been maintained notwithstanding violent counter-attacks."

"East of Vouziers we reached the outskirts of the Village of Perron and advanced in the region of Landeves and Falais, capturing about twenty cannon."

"On the Serre front the tenth army this morning started an attack on the Hunting line in the region of Polly and the marshes of the Sissonne on a front of five kilometers. This position which was powerfully organized and comprised two lines of trenches protected by a network of barbed wire and provided with numerous concrete dugouts, was forced by our troops, who broke the enemy's stubborn resistance. We realized an advance of 1,200 metres in depth. The village and flour mill of Verneuil, the Athanru Farm and Fay-lez-Sec are in our hands. The remainder of the enemy's front runs into the thousands."

"Serbian Front.—On October 17th and 18th the allied troops made new progress towards the north. On the right the French and British forces occupied Kniajevatz and are marching on Zalechava. In the centre the Serbian troops forced the Bovan defile north of Aleksinat and captured two mountain cannon. The reinforcements they advanced toward Sokobanja. West of Kruchevatz our advanced elements have reached Trstenik on the south bank of the Morava. In the region north of Sovipar the enemy, pursued by our troops, is retreating towards Kraljevo."

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