

JOHN WANAMAKER Men's Clothiers for 53 Years

Going to Princeton?

Weather prediction (which we don't guarantee)— "Mostly overcast to partly cloudy."

Motor-car owners taking friends to the game will find here—at Ninth street and Broadway— robes, caps, wind-cheating ulsters, gloves, angora jackets, sweaters and other needed motoring apparel.

Best to be prepared.

Going to Stay in Town?

Then come to see the Princeton-Yale game played in the Wanamaker Auditorium at 2:30 this afternoon. Plays will be reported by direct wire from the field and shown on the Irwin scoreboard.

Weather prediction for tomorrow— "Partly overcast and cold."

Get your overcoat today.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth Street

ALLIES REGAIN LOST POSITION

Continued from page 1

that from the Lys to the sea the fighting has been less violent than on previous days. Several efforts of the Germans to cross the Yser were checked. Generally speaking, the French positions have been maintained and German attacks around Ypres repulsed.

The French forces in the north are described as holding positions close to the barbed wire entanglements of the enemy.

Slight progress on other parts of the battle front is reported, as well as the capture of a German detachment by a surprise attack.

Gale Adds to Suffering in Fighting Around Dixmude

(By Wireless via Luxembourg, N. S.) London, Nov. 13.—In connection with the reports that the Allies again have retaken Dixmude, which the Germans stormed on November 10, the following description of the conditions of the town from a correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" in Northern France is of particular interest:

"It was one of those unpleasant surprises which we have had before and shall have again when Dixmude was retaken by the Germans. As a town its possession is not of priceless value. In spite of the conditions of the fighting in the neighborhood of the town from a correspondent of 'The Daily Chronicle' in Northern France is of particular interest:

"The character of the fighting in Flanders does not permit a detailed description. There is nothing to picture in the way of heroic charges by cavalry, dashing bayonet attacks or rapid counter movements by infantry in mass. Such things, which the imagination craves, are not happening now. What is happening is a howling gale, shrieking across the dunes, swirling up the sands into blinding clouds and tearing across the flat marshlands.

Men Lashed by Wind. In the trenches along the Yser men crouch down close to the moist mud, to shelter themselves from the wind, which is harder to dodge than shrapnel shells. It lashes them with fierce cuts and then hurled itself against the walls of village or the roof of an old barn, as though nature herself had been seized with fury of destruction.

"It was very hot, as well as very cold, at Godeneulle and Nieupoort along the line to Styvekenskerke and Lombardtzyde—the enemy's batteries were hard at work again. Over there the darkness was stabbed by red flashes and the sky was zig-zagging with forked lightning made by machinery. At intervals the whole horizon was illuminated by waves of vivid splendor, which shone for moments upon the blanched faces of men who waited for death.

"Through the darkness along the road infantry tramped toward the lines of trenches to relieve other regiments which had endured a spell in them. They bent their heads low, thrusting forward into the heart of a gale which tore at the blue coats of those Frenchmen and plucked at their red trousers—a 3 slashed into their faces with cruel whips. Their side arms jingled against the teeth of the wind which tried to snatch at their bayonets and drag the rifles out of their grips. They never raised their heads to glance at the Red Cross carts coming back."

KAISER'S MARBLE PALACE FOR SALE

Fears Confiscation of Villa in Corfu if Greece Joins Allies. It is Said.

Geneva, Nov. 13.—Emperor William is offering his marble palace, the villa of Achilleion, in Corfu, for sale. It was built in 1890-'91 for the Empress Elizabeth of Austria at a cost of \$5,000,000, and has since been improved. A syndicate of German and Swiss hotel

men wished to buy Achilleion a few years ago, but they were outbid by the Emperor.

The Emperor's decision to sell the place, it is said, is the result of the uncertain attitude of Greece toward Germany and Austria. It is said he fears confiscation of the palace if Greece joins the Allies. A Swiss syndicate has an option on the place at a low price.

The villa of Achilleion, which is in the Italian Renaissance style, was purchased in 1907 by the German Emperor. The gardens are open to visitors. At the back of the villa are a peristyle and three terraces, with a large number of statues, and among them, on the outermost terrace, is a "Dying Achilles," by Hertz.

The large park, descending toward the sea in terraces, contains a small temple with a seated marble statue of Heine, the poet, by the Danish sculptor Hasselriis. The villa was erected by the Italian architect Rafaele Carito.

DEMAND PASSPORTS OF ALL AMERICANS

London Steamship Officials Required to Do This by British Authorities. (By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 13.—Notices were posted in transatlantic steamship offices to-day that all Americans must have passports before embarking for America. In explanation the steamship officials said that British authorities had notified them that Americans must show passports before boarding the boats.

At the American Embassy it was asserted that it was proposed to issue passports to all Americans who could prove citizenship. Up to the present time passports have not been demanded by British authorities of Americans homeward bound.

PEACE ONLY AFTER VICTORY, SAYS CZAR

London, Nov. 14.—According to "The Daily Telegraph," Emperor Nicholas, in a recent speech, has declared that all their fears as to the possibility of there being any peace negotiations before the enemy was completely crushed were baseless.

NEUTRAL ENVOYS PROTEST TO TURKS

London, Nov. 14.—"The Daily Telegraph's" Athens correspondent says: "The Athenian and Italian ambassadors at Constantinople have vigorously protested against the action of the Turkish authorities who broke into and searched the British, French and Russian embassies."

ZEPPELINS ALWAYS GUARDING KAISER

London, Nov. 13.—Emperor William has established his headquarters at Coblenz, according to advices from The Hague. He is being guarded by armed airships. This information reaches The Hague in a telegram from Berlin, which reads as follows: "Emperor William has now established his headquarters at Coblenz, and he has invited his five daughters-in-law and his sons, including the Crown Prince, to come to Coblenz and visit him. Two Zeppelin airships, armed with machine guns, are continually circling over his majesty's private apartments."

GERMAN CRUISERS IN CHILIAN PORT

The Leipzig and the Dresden Take on Supplies at Valparaiso.

BRITISH OFFICIALS PROTEST IN VAIN

Stories of Another Fight at Sea and Presence of Japanese Warships Denied.

Valparaiso, Nov. 13.—The rumor that a Japanese fleet was near the Chilean coast, the Leipzig and the Dresden having been mistaken for a Japanese squadron. The British official at Valparaiso was officially denied to-day.

German naval officers deny that another action besides the battle which occurred between German and British warships on November 1 has taken place in the Chilean coast. It is expected here that at any moment the English and German fleets will meet in another engagement.

The German cruisers which took part in the first battle were the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, the Leipzig, the Bremen and the Nürnberg. After the engagement the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau and the Nürnberg put into Valparaiso, but went to sea again on November 4.

The taking on of provisions by the cruisers Leipzig and Dresden, which steamed into Valparaiso harbor this morning, was delayed for a short time because of a protest made by English officials to the Chilean authorities. The German Minister made satisfactory arrangements with the government, however, and the warships continued to replenish their supplies.

The Chilean steamers Valdivia and Chino have thus far been unsuccessful in their search for the wrecks of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope, put out of commission during the naval battle with the Germans Nov. 1. It is believed that the German Minister made satisfactory arrangements with the government, however, and the warships continued to replenish their supplies.

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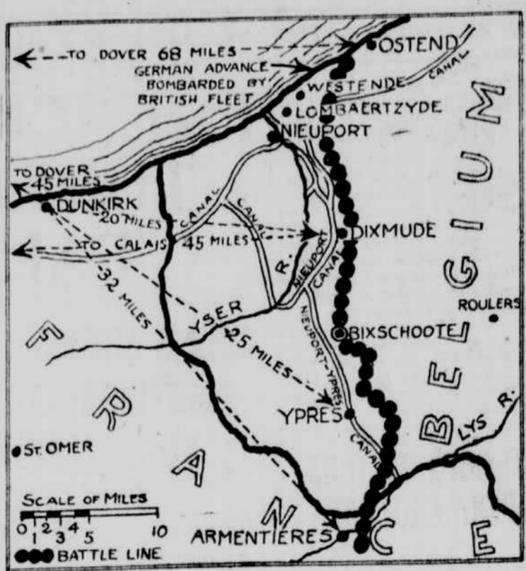
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MAP SHOWING BATTLE FRONT IN BELGIUM, WHERE ALLIES ARE RESISTING GERMANS' ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH TO COAST.



G. B. SHAW SEES WORLD PEACE GROW FROM WAR

Continued from page 1

and America come to settle the treaty that will end this business, for America is concerned in it as much as we, they'll not deal with us as lovable and innocent victims of a treacherous tyrant and savage soldiery.

They will have to consider how these two incorrigibly pugnacious, inveterately snobbish, peoples, who have snarled at one another for forty years, with bristling hair and grinning fangs, and now are rolling over with their teeth in one another's throats, are to be tamed into trusty watchdogs of the peace of the world.

"I am sorry to spoil the saintly image with a halo which the British jingo journalist sees now when he looks into a glass, but it must be gone if we are to behave reasonably in the imminent day of reckoning."

None the less, Shaw has to admit the responsibility for the war is on Austria and Germany.

"The ultimatum to Serbia was the escape of a dotard, a worse crime than the assassination that provoked it," he says. "Peace was really on the cards and the same game was to play for it. Instead Germany flew at France's throat, and by incidentally invading Belgium gave us an excuse our militarists wanted to attack her, with the full sympathy of the nation. It left us quite clearly in the post of a responsible policeman of the west. There was nobody else in Europe strong enough to chain the mad dog."

As for the settlement of the war, it must lead to a hegemony of peace. "In this country, however, I do not see a treaty of peace in the largest sense. This war has smoothed the way to it. We and France have to live with the Kaiser after the war, and the sooner we make up our minds to do it generously the better," he adds.

One of the most characteristic passages in that in which the Kaiser is pictured as a theatrical figurehead of Prussian militarism.

"It is frightful to think of the powers which Europe, in its own snobbery, left in the hands of this Peter Pan, and appalling as the results of the criminal levity have been, yet being by no means free from his romantic follies myself, I do not feel harshly toward Peter, who after all kept the peace for over twenty-six years. In the end his talk, his games of soldiers in preparation for a toy conquest of the world, frightened his neighbors into a league against him, and that league has now caught him in just such trap as his strategists were laying for his neighbors."

He does not enter into the intentions of the government of the republic to forget the friendship which for centuries has united France with the Ottoman Empire, or indiscriminately class all Ottoman subjects under the heads of its enemies. Consequently, orders have been sent to all prefects and colonial governors and residents in protected countries instructing them to treat all Ottoman subjects who, residing in French territory, deserve by their attitude not to be confounded with those who on behalf of and in the pay of Germany now represent the Constantinian Government.

Ottoman subjects are, therefore, invited to present themselves with their papers before Mayors or Police Commissioners of the districts where they reside. Those functionaries will point out the steps to be taken in order to regularize their situation and obtain residential permits to enable them freely to continue their business."

In official circles it is believed that this general and judicious measure should go far toward opening the eyes of Turks to the suicidal policy inaugurated by Enver Pacha and Talaat Bey.

"The New York American" publishes this morning, under date London, November 4, a report to the effect that the new British battleship Audacious, 23,000 tons, had struck a mine off the north coast of Ireland, causing an explosion in which 120 men were killed and 120 others fatally. The Olympic, according to the story, came up in time to tow the Audacious to a small harbor on the Irish coast, where she was beached.

Charles H. Schwab continues the dispatch. "The only passenger to be allowed to leave the Olympic at Lough Swilly, admitted to-day that he had obtained this permission only on the condition that he keeps silent on the fact. Mr. Schwab sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday last for New York on the Adriatic."

WAR TO RE-CREATE WORLD'S THOUGHT

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Rome, Nov. 13.—Guglielmo Ferrero the historian, discusses the battle of the Aisne in the "Messaggero."

"If the Allies," he writes, "give Germany a mortal blow in the west, England will recover her old influence over the Continent, which has so greatly declined in the last thirty years, and much of the authority conferred on the Prussian monarchy by the war of 1870 will pass to republican France."

"The transference of territory will be nothing compared with the change in ideas, a change already noticeable. Perhaps this war will re-create the mind of the world."

GERMANS, IN PANIC, FLEE FROM SILESIA

London, Nov. 14.—The Copenhagen correspondent of "The Daily Mail" sends the following:

"I learn from Berlin that a general panic prevails in Eastern Silesia. Civilians, with all their articles of value, continue to flee in great numbers to Berlin, Dresden and other towns."

"The general in command at Dresden has issued an urgent warning, especially to women, against spreading rumors which seem already to have caused considerable excitement and damage."

Paris, Nov. 13.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch:

"The following is drawn from the latest news that the German troops, who in their retreat have occupied all the districts to the east of the Mazurian Lakes, where they have placed heavy artillery, intend to resist the Russians tenaciously in that section. The Germans hope that on these positions, which they consider impregnable, the shock of the Russians will be broken. However, yesterday the Russians were successful in sorties to the east of the lakes."

"Throughout all Prussia railway passenger traffic has been suspended. The lines now are transporting only troops, apparently with a view to a new concentration, which is said to have been decided upon by a recent council of the Austro-German general staffs at Gracov. This council is reported to have decided to change completely the plan of battle."

Petrograd, Nov. 13.—The following statement has been received by the Russian command-in-chief's staff:

"In Eastern Prussia the fighting continues in the region of Staluponen for the possession of the outlets in the eastern chain of Mazurian Lakes."

"The fighting in the region of Soldau continues."

"The German offensive has been repulsed in the direction of Thorn, on both banks of the Vistula, toward Ryfyn and Wloclawek and further west. The enemy brought a part of his troops from Lyck."

"In the Czenstowa region the Germans are moving gradually toward the Silesian frontier."

"In Galicia our offensive toward Donnetz nowhere encountered resistance. We occupied Kroso and in-

cluded in the bombardment along the Belgian coast. Seamen state that she was trapped into believing herself safe in an attack and then was heavily shelled and sunk."

"The Daily Telegraph" prints the following: "By the novel means of dredging the Channel bottom with chains, to which were attached powerful explosives, it is believed that the German submarine which had attempted daring raids in the vicinity of Dover has been blown up. A heavy explosion under water and the appearance of oil on the surface seem to bear this out. Naval men believe that the raider was hoarding her power by remaining on the Channel bottom for lengthy periods."

"Another German submarine which has been particularly troublesome to the ships of the flotilla engaged in the bombardment of the Belgian coast also is reported to have been shelled and sunk."

Paris, Nov. 13.—A special from Dunkirk states that a French torpedo boat sank a German submarine off Westende, Belgium.

The submarine, it appears, was trying to torpedo the French warship when the latter's commander caught sight of her periscope, put on full speed and charged down on the enemy, which disappeared. A large quantity of oil rose to the surface, marking the spot where the submarine sank.

The torpedo boat sustained only slight damage and returned to port for repairs.

BRITISH CASUALTY LIST TOTALS 57,000

Premier Asquith Gives Parliament Figures Up to October 31.

LOSS IN OFFICERS ALONE NOW 2,420

Lord Bernard Charles Gordon-Lennox and Captain Beauchamp O. Duff Killed.

London, Nov. 13.—The British casualties in the war up to October 31 were approximately 57,000 men of all ranks. This estimate was given by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons to-day. Premier Asquith added that he was not in a position to estimate the losses of the other allied powers or those of the enemy.

An analysis of official casualty lists up to November 11, in so far as they relate to the officers of the British regiments on active service, has been supplied by a correspondent of "The Daily News" as follows:

Killed, 682; wounded, 1,384; missing or prisoners, 354; total, 2,420. Of the officers killed five were generals, twenty colonels, sixty-one majors, 222 captains and 374 lieutenants.

Lord Bernard Charles Gordon-Lennox, major in the Grenadier Guards, and the third son of the Duke of Richmond, has been killed in action. It was announced here to-day. Lord Charles served in the South African war and afterward saw service in China.

Captain Beauchamp Oswald Duff, a son of the commander in chief of the army in India, Sir Beauchamp Duff, has been killed in action. The captain was an officer of the First King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

A casualty list issued to-night under the date of November 4 contains the names of twenty-three British officers who have been killed in action and thirty who have been wounded.

Among those killed was Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Crispin, of the Royal Sussex Regiment. The wounded include Major General E. S. Buflin, of the Aerschot command, and Lieutenant Colonel H. E. B. Leach, of the South Wales Borders.

TURKS, SAYS PARIS, NOT UNSPEAKABLE

France, Blaming Germans for New War, Protects Ottoman Subjects.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Nov. 13.—So thoroughly it is believed here that the declaration of war by Turkey is merely a coup de force by a few ambitious traitors in the pay of Germany, that the French government has no intention of treating Ottoman subjects here as real belligerents, are expelled and their property sequestrated.

The following notice has been issued by the government at Bordeaux: "It does not enter into the intentions of the government of the republic to forget the friendship which for centuries has united France with the Ottoman Empire, or indiscriminately class all Ottoman subjects under the heads of its enemies. Consequently, orders have been sent to all prefects and colonial governors and residents in protected countries instructing them to treat all Ottoman subjects who, residing in French territory, deserve by their attitude not to be confounded with those who on behalf of and in the pay of Germany now represent the Constantinian Government."

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