# CZAR ATTACKS TROOPS AT OUTER LINE OF CRACOW FORTS

Czenstachova line, prepared long in advance, and relied upon to stop Russia short, has been of no value. The defensive line was strong in earthworks and artillery positions, but the Grand Duke pursued so rapidly that the Germans had no time to pause at this line.

A turning movement by Russian cavalry at the River Warthe, south of Kolo and about forty miles from the Posen border, a flanking operation as brilliantly successful as that which brought disaster to the German Gen. von Morgen and his army of invasion in front of Warsaw on October 19, prevented the Germans from standing at the Warthe, because the Russians reached there first, and according to the official and unofficial statements the whole line of defence went to pieces.

Some German troops appear to be in the extreme west of Poland still and the German official statement asserts that a Russian cavalry force was defeated near Kolo, losing guns and prisoners. According to the Russian General Staff, however, a Russian force, probably of cavalry, has occupied Pleschen, in Posen, and a town which commands railroads leading to the city of Posen and to Breslau.

There are unofficial reports that the Russians have broken through further to the south and are invading Silesia north of the Polish town of Czenstachova, which is reported to have been evacuated by the Germans. Since the German defeat at Warsaw, Czenstachova had been the headquarters of Gen. von Hindenburg and his staff.

In some quarters there is a disposition to assume that Russia will not press an invasion of Germany at this time, but will turn her masses toward Constantinople, seizing the opportunity to take the prize desired for centuries but always refused by nations now Russia's ardent allies. There is a suggestion that Russia, having compelled Germany to weaken her force in the west, will expect the British and French to redouble their efforts while the Czar's armies crush the Turks. The conjecture is not borne out by the news and by the known factors which dominate Russian military operations.

In the first place Russia is now in the full tide of her first great march toward Berlin, a march which is progressing from the Baltic to the Carpathians and which has carried Russian soldiers into provinces that are the most precious possessions of the German war party. It seems unlikely that Russia would abandon an effort which has fine prospects of success. More important still is the knowledge that the Grand Duke Nicholas is not hampered by the politicians of the empire and does not have to sacrifice military advantages to political considerations.

Officials here who have kept a keen eye on the Grand Duke believe that his great object is to take Berlin, and that Russia understands that Constantinople can be reached best by way of Berlin. With Germany crushed Turkey could offer no resistance.

## REPAIR PRZEMYSL FORTS.

**Defenders of City Prepare for a Second Siege.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

VIENNA, via Rome, Nov. 9.—Przemysl has been hastily prepared for a second siege. The outer forts which were dismantled by the Russian guns are being feverishly repaired and strengthened. A bridge which was blown up by the Russians has been rebuilt and railway communication thereby reestablished. Noncombatants are evacuating the city and going toward Hungary. Flour, oats and other provisions have been accumulated and the transport trains are being used to reprovision the city instead of taking away the wounded, as had been planned.

The investment of the city by the Russians is imminent.

## KEEP RUM FROM WOMEN, IS PLEA

**Duchess of Marlborough Heads Delegation to Home Secretary.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A deputation representing all women's political and social organizations and headed by the Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt) and Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Home Secretary, called on that official today and urged that the Government take instant steps to deal with the increase of drinking among women.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

RUSSIA.—A report from Petrograd says that the Russian troops in Galicia have attacked the Austrian rear guard before the defences of Cracow. The Russian troops are now in the Province of Posen. An advance guard has crossed the River Warthe and now holds Pleschen, fifteen miles inside the German frontier. In East Prussia the Russians, after driving the Germans from Wirballen, followed up their victory by the capture of Stallupoenen and have pushed forward their entire line so that it occupies a position from seven to ten miles inside East Prussian territory.

FRANCE.—According to the official communiques, the day was favorable to the Allies. They have maintained their position between the River Lys and Langemarck and made important advances between Langemarck and Dixmude. The afternoon communique says that the French advance is slow because of the offensive taken by the Germans and the important strengthening of their line that has been made around points of support. In Alsace the Germans have again attacked the heights of Sainte Marie Pass and were defeated.

GERMANY.—A despatch from Berlin announces that a strong Russian force north of Lake Wysztyten was repulsed with heavy losses, the Germans taking more than 4,000 prisoners and ten machine guns. A despatch from Amsterdam says that the transportation of German troops from the western battle line toward the east is proceeding on a large scale. Military trains full of men and munitions of war are going to Germany daily from Belgium by way of Brussels and Louvain.

TURKEY.—A Turkish army, according to despatches from Rome, has crossed the frontier into Egypt. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, it is said, has sought refuge in the military ports of Russia, and the Ottoman fleet has bombarded Poti, causing heavy damage. Reports from Athens say that the British and French warships have almost completed the destruction of the forts on the Dardanelles and that marines will soon be landed on the Trojan plains, the site of the ancient city of Troy. It is said that an economic crisis threatens the Ottoman empire. The employees of the Turkish Government have received no salaries for several months and the large sums borrowed from Germany at the beginning of the war have been spent.

JAPAN.—The question of Japan sending an army to Belgium is receiving added attention since the fall of Tsing-tao. In military circles the idea finds much support and it is thought that the move will be welcomed by France. The German Legation at Pekin announces that the garrison of Tsing-tao consisted of from 4,500 to 4,800 men and that the town was not badly damaged by the bombardment.

## 1,250,000 MEN READY FOR WAR SAYS KITCHENER

*Continued from First Page.*

standing its losses the navy was to-day actually and relatively stronger at every point compared with the enemy's than the day the war began.

Premier Asquith traced the changes in the European situation in the past six years, the significance of which had been unfolded by time. He instanced, first, the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina. When the Balkan States were not prepared to take common action and when Russia was exhausted by a great war, advantage was taken by one great Power with the connivance of another to ride rough shod over weaker nationalities and to set aside the public law of Europe.

The next instance, said the Premier, was the rise of the Young Turks and their control of Turkish affairs, which promised now to result in the doom of the Ottoman Empire.

Referring to the financial and commercial risks and troubles which the country faced at the outset of the war, Mr. Asquith paid a hearty tribute to London bankers, merchants and others for their invaluable help.

The Premier said the gold reserve in the Bank of England was £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) on July 7. It fell to £27,000,000 ($135,000,000) on August 7, but now stood at the unprecedented figure of £69,500,000 ($347,500,000), while the central gold reserve was £80,000,000 ($400,000,000).

Mr. Asquith declared that the sword would not be sheathed until Belgium had received all and more than she had sacrificed.

**Balfour Speaks for Belgians.**

Former Premier Arthur J. Balfour was applauded when in his speech he promised restitution to Belgium.

Belgium, Balfour said, would be restored to all and more of her ancient prosperity of the Allies, who were bound together by the pursuit of one great object, and there was no danger of disagreement, for no mean or petty motive actuated any of them.

"We are five nations," said the former Premier, "and we fight not for ourselves alone but for civilization and for all small States who seek to follow their own ideals without interference from any unauthorized and insolent aggressor."

Japan, Balfour said, had made one of the most dramatic answers, by the capture of Tsing-tao, to the most insolent message ever sent by one sovereign to another—that which seventeen years ago compelled Japan to give up Port Arthur, which she had taken from the Chinese.

The former Premier spoke in glowing terms of the gallantry of the Russian army, the powers of organization displayed by Grand Duke Nicholas and the remorseless speed with which Russia had carried out her movement.

In the east one success after another might be looked for, Balfour said, and as for the west the memory of the days when the French and British fought side by side against the enemy of civilization would never be forgotten.

Balfour also spoke of Servia, which was prepared to give up everything short of national existence to keep peace, and of Belgium, whose history was even more tragic. Belgium had been overrun by the Germans for no cause except expediency of war. Cynicism could go no further in politics, he said, and he denounced "the reckless and brutal militarism inflicted upon a civil population."

**French Ambassador Speaks.**

M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to England, said the Allies did not seek the domination of any other country. They simply desired to secure European civilization.

Europe, said M. Cambon, had suffered from previous invasions by barbarians, but it had never seen barbarism raised to a dogma, taught by the doctors and praised by the intellectuals. These professors of brutality, the Ambassador said, believed they had provided for everything, but they had not realized that they would hurl themselves against the conscience of the civilized world.

Advocates of compulsory military service received no encouragement in the speeches at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall to-night. To-day there has been a distinct increase in recruiting, attributed partly to the press campaign of the past few days and the military pageantry at the Lord Mayor's parade to-day.

The Lord Mayor's parade to-day was one of the most unusual in the history of the function. The picturesque pageantry of previous years was missing, but the imperial and military features were emphasized. Sir Charles Johnston is the new Lord Mayor, replacing Sir Thomas V. Bowster.

**Military a Feature.**

The only color in the parade was that on the decorated coaches of the Lord Mayor and other civic officials. The military wore khaki, and their presence in the line brought out enormous crowds. Many of the regiments had seen service in the front and are home for a short time only. They received especial applause.

One of the most popular regiments in the parade was that of the Canadians, who are now waiting and training for service. When the London Scottish, who distinguished themselves in France, swung along the crowds cheered long and loud. But of all the fighting men those who had the greatest reception were some of the veterans of the naval battalions who served at Antwerp.

The attendance of members of the Cabinet at the Lord Mayor's dinner to-night was greater than ever before. The Opposition also was well represented, and there were nineteen foreign diplomats present, including the United States Ambassador, Walter Hines Page. Ordinarily not more than two or three of these diplomats attend.

## CUNLIFFE RAISED TO PEERAGE.

**Director of Bank of England Elevated for Financial Service in War.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 9—Premier Asquith announced at the Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet to-night that the King had raised to the peerage Walter Cunliffe, director of the Bank of England, for his services during the acute financial crisis.

Mr. Cunliffe has been a director of the Bank of England since 1895. He was Deputy Governor in 1911 and Governor in 1913. Mr Cunliffe is also a director of the North Eastern Railway and a member of the firm of Cunliffe Brothers. He was born in 1854.

## 25 CENTS A DAY FOR REFUGEES.

**Department of Seine Provides for Suport of Sufferers.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Department of the Seine has decided to allow one franc twenty-five centimes (25 cents) daily to each Belgian and French refugee, with fifty centimes (10 cents) for each child, this being the same allowances which residents of the department receive.

The city of Paris has contributed 100,000 francs ($20,000) to assist Belgian refugees here.

The Russians are making drives into Germany through East Prussia and Posen besides the advance through Galicia toward Cracow.

After driving the Germans from Wirballen, their last position in the province of Suwalki, the Russians captured Stalluponen (1) and pushed their line about fifteen miles inside the East Prussian line from that point to Lyck (2). The Germans, however, claim the defeat of a Russian force north of Lake Wysztyten (3) and the capture of 4,000 prisoners. The Russian General Staff reports the complete collapse of the German invasion along the Thorn-Rypau-Mlawa line (4) and the retreat of the troops into East Prussia.

The most important Russian success is the invasion of Posen, the advance guard of the army having crossed the Warthe River and captured Pleschen (5), sixty miles northeast of Breslau. The Russians have captured Kolo (6) and forced the Germans to retreat ten miles to Turck. They are also in possession of Andrejew (8) and a struggle for Sieradz (7) is in progress.

The Russians report that they are now within thirty-five miles of Cracow (9) after winning a victory over the Austrians on the River Nida (10).

## *Russia's March in 100 Days Causes World to Marvel*

### Czar's Empire, Like France, Emerges From Supreme Test, Unshaken and Strong—Another Nation Than That Which Lost Port Arthur.

Reckoning from the declaration of war made by Germany upon Russia, a hundred days of war have now passed. In this time Napoleon ran his course from Elba to Waterloo. In half of it Prussia crushed Austria in 1866, France in 1870. Yet for several days now, east and west, the despatches from all sides have recounted German retreats, repulses.

It is on Russia too that the attention of the world is now fixed—upon Russia sweeping forward toward Berlin with a lodgment at last on German soil, not in remote East Prussia but in Posen, at last squarely upon the road to Berlin, while in Galicia her victorious armies are again across the San crowding toward the foothills of the Carpathians, once more closing in upon Przemysl.

Now if Russia in the great war had been the Russia of the Japanese war all this would have been impossible. Kuropatkin could retreat as cleverly, in as masterly a fashion as the Grand Duke Nicholas, but once committed to retreat he lost the will to attack. Bernhardi analyzes this with admirable clarity. The retreat to Mukden was a deliberate attempt to draw the Japanese on until the Russians should have superior numbers at the decisive point, but this object attained, Kuropatkin could not attack—he, not his army, had been conquered.

In the present conflict it is plain that the moral quite as well as the material resources of the Russians are incomparably superior to those of the other war. First of all the mobilization was accomplished with wholly incredible rapidity. Before the German avalanche was even in France the Slav hosts were in East Prussia and Galicia. Before France could be beaten down it was necessary to send army corps to East Prussia. Before the battle of the Marne Lemberg had broken the spirit and the offensive power of Austrian armies.

For the East Prussian audacity Russia paid dearly—an army larger than the combined forces of Wellington and Bluecher at Waterloo was more completely crushed than Napoleon's on that famous field. But the defeat in East Prussia was in fact a small price to pay for the victory at the Marne.

**Remnant of Army Rallies.**

After that defeat too Russian military skill, determination remained unshaken. The remnant of the army defeated at Tannenberg was rallied and reenforced, and a few weeks later, having stood victoriously at the Niemen, flowed west again toward East Prussia and triumphed at Augustowo.

Meantime, in Poland, a magnificent German offensive launched suddenly at Warsaw was met and beaten. From all directions Russia began a tremendous concentration. Her victorious troops came north from Galicia, from Bukovina. One of the most colossal of military movements, the transfer of hundreds of thousands of men over hundreds of miles, badly served by railroads and worse by highways, was accomplished, and as the Kaiser's army approached Warsaw its northern flank was suddenly, decisively turned, and the offensive in Poland checked.

Since that time for more than two weeks Russian armies have been flowing west over the whole grandiose battle line, from the Baltic to the Carpathians. Every German and Austrian effort to stand has failed. To-day the advance has reached Posen, passed the Warthe River, conceivably the first line of German defence, and driven Austrian armies back on Cracow.

In viewing the present phase of the great war it is no longer possible to reach satisfactory conclusions by minute examination of day to day operations. In the west the campaign has in fact almost fallen dead, as a spectacle, become a terrible but concentrated struggle for rods and miles, hamlets and hills, on which the opposing lines sway back and forward.

To such a condition it is wholly probable the Eastern struggle may now sink. There has been no rout of the Germans. They will unquestionably be as strong on the defence in Silesia and Poland as they have been in Champagne and Alsace. Bloody and terrible checks are the natural thing to expect now that Russia is on the margin of Germany herself.

Yet, east and west, it is possible to perceive certain unmistakable and wholly vital circumstances. In the east it is not longer to be doubted that there is a real, efficient, powerful Russian army, well equipped, effectively led. The Russia that the Kaiser has to deal with is comparable not with the Slav state which lost Port Arthur, or even that which faltered before Plevna and failed at Sebastopol. Rather it is the Russia that fought Napoleon at Borodino and Frederick at Zorndorf, a Russia bound to give, capable of enduring terrific blows.

All this unexpected Russian effectiveness might go for nothing if France were the France of Napoleon III., if the spirit of Bazaine were reincarnated in Joffre. But after three months there is no mistaking the fact that France, too, is in a different posture than in 1870. Two months have passed since the great battle of the Marne, and in that time German advance in France has been nil. Indeed, at many points there have been more or less considerable retreats.

German victory was assured, since German efficiency, preparedness, determination were unmistakable, if France and Russia, both, or one of them, displayed traits familiar, weaknesses fairly to be expected. But France in September, Russia in October, gave clear and unmistakable evidences of being fully determined, relatively prepared, unexpectedly ready.

Since that time, too, in France and Russia there has been time to prepare still more thoroughly. To-day France has largely bridged the gap between her army and Germany's in all that is essential in war. In her Vistula campaign Russia has displayed a thoroughness of preparation which must amaze the whole world.

Bernhardi said:

"If Germany is involved in war she need not recoil before the numerical superiority of her enemies. But so far as human nature is able to tell, she can only rely on being successful if she is absolutely determined to break the superiority of her enemies by a victory over one or the other of them before their total strength can come into action."

Germany has been absolutely determined. But the real value of the Vistula campaign to the neutral observer must lie in the fact that it reveals a failure to crush Russia, quite analogous to that to dispose of France. Russia, like France, emerges from a supreme test unshaken, "her full strength in action."

After a hundred days of war, then, Russia's achievement is hardly to be exaggerated—its meaning not easily to be misunderstood.—*From* THE EVENING SUN *of yesterday.*

## "ALL FRANCE ON SAME LEVEL."

**Premier Viviani Says the Common Plane Is the French.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Premier Viviani, in presenting to Dr. Langley, the Mayor of Rheims, the cross of the Legion of Honor, made the first speech by a member of the Government which has attracted notice since the war began.

One phrase in particular of the address has struck the mind of the public. In it he says that the "classes are mingled and blended together. All foreheads, the humblest and the highest, are bent to the same level—the bloodstained side of the trench."

The speech was an eloquent defence of France's role in the war and a denunciation of German militarism. In conclusion the Premier said:

"Associated in the work of freeing humanity we shall continue the Allies, united in war and for peace until we have broken Prussian militarism with the sword."

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## GEN. DE WET'S SON KILLED.

**Boer Rebel Relieves Prisoners Captured by Cronje's Command.**

*By Central News.*

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 9.—A statement issued from the defence headquarters says the Commandant Cronje's loyal commando encountered the rebels under Gen. De Wet on the Sand River bridge at Doornberg, in the Orange Free State, and killed ten rebels. They also took twenty prisoners, eleven of whom were wounded.

Gen. De Wet received reenforcements and charged the loyal commando, releasing the prisoners and capturing some wagons. Gen. De Wet's son Daniel was killed in the fight.

Some captured rebels say they were sjamboked by Gen. De Wet to compel them to join his forces. Commandant Cronje is being reenforced and is reassembling his forces.

## PREPARING FOR WINTER.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—A despatch from Berlin says that Germany is making enormous preparations for a winter campaign, with tents, sleighs and fur outfits for an entire army.

## *Many Silesians Flee as Russian Army Draws Near*

### Fugitives Arriving in Berlin Say Roar of Cannon Is Heard Near Petrokov and Czenstachova—Poles Are Expected to Assist Czar's Troops.

### EVACUATION OF CRACOW BELIEVED POSSIBLE

*By the London "Daily Mail's" War Service.*
*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—Despatches from Berlin say that all telegrams and letters from western Silesia are censored and eventually suppressed. Many well to do persons in Breslau have left for Berlin, supposing that the Silesian railway service would soon be stopped, so far as private use is concerned.

Fugitives from Silesia who arrived in Berlin to-night say that the thunder of cannon was distinctly heard in the region of Petrokov and Czenstachova from German frontier villages. The Russian army is advancing more quickly than was expected, considering the conditions of the road. It is said that already several roads in Poland are frozen.

The despatches say that the belief exists in Breslau that the main battle is approaching nearer to the frontier than directly on the river Warthe, and it is believed that the Poles in Posen and Silesia will assist the Russians, especially by espionage. Capital punishment has been proclaimed to those who render even the slightest assistance or advice to the enemy. Several Poles have already been arrested.

The military authorities in Silesia are making great efforts to prevent a really powerful force from crossing the frontier, although it is admitted that it may be impossible to prevent some Cossacks from stepping over the border until the guard receives reenforcements.

A rumor is current in Breslau that the Austrians are inclined to evacuate Cracow in order to spare the town the horrors of a bombardment.

## AVIATORS DEFENDED AS EYES OF FRENCH ARMY

### Aeroplanes Not Attacking Instrument, Is Explanation of Lack of Thrillers.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Criticism which has been directed at the French aviation service, particularly at the front, has brought forth an answer from official sources in which it is stated that the aeroplane branch of the army has done all that could be asked of it and is invaluable.

It is claimed that the aeroplane is not primarily an attacking instrument, but that its greatest utility is in supplementing the artillery and discovering the location of hostile troops, in other words, acting as "the eye of the army."

The names of aviators have been seldom mentioned in official announcements and the French people have been wont to ask what their heroes of the air have been doing, such as Vedrines, Paulhan, Garros, Brindejonc and others.

The answer to this is that these men have been doing their duty and have rendered great service at every point. The reason they are not seen oftener flying above the Allies' lines is that they are frequently soaring back of the German lines and hence are not visible to the correspondents at the rear who send out reports of the appearance of German aviators.

**Austrians Report Gains in Servia**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The following war bulletin was received at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here to-night:

"No fighting occurred in the northeastern war theatre. Desperate engagements continue in Servia, near Krupanji. Earthworks after earthworks and points of support taken by storm."

## SAYS RUSSIANS LOST ON PRUSSIAN BORDER

### Strong Force Repulsed North of Lake Wysztyten, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN (via The Hague), Nov. 9.—The repulse of a strong Russian force north of Lake Wysztyten is reported this afternoon in an official statement issued by the War Office. The statement says:

In the eastern theatre of war a strong Russian force north of Lake Wysztyten was repulsed with heavy losses. Our troops took more than 4,000 prisoners and ten machine guns.

In the west the attack in the region of Ypres is progressing favorably.

Lake Wysztyten is on the East Prussian frontier, fifteen miles south of Wirballen, which Russian statements assert has been occupied by the Czar's forces.

## STRIKE ON BELGIAN RAILROADS.

**Invaders Will Put German Employees in Their Places.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—The *Telegraph* says the Belgian railwaymen have gone on strike in obedience to an order from the Belgian Government. The German authorities hope to be able to substitute Germans for the striking Belgians.

Library Bureau is now operating six factories. It distributes its product through forty selling branches. Its employees number nearly three thousand. It has tens of thousands of customers. Its annual sales amount to millions of dollars.

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