ONLY FEW GERMAN TROOPS LEFT WEST OF THE YSER

in the neighborhood of Vailly, we retained our positions against a counter attack, and we strengthened our positions in the territory previously reconquered by us in the region of Craonne and on the Heurtebise farm. Our artillery succeeded in reducing to silence the cannon of the enemy. Several of their pieces were even destroyed. We also made some progress in the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac.

In the Argonne, in the Woevre district, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges the respective positions show no change.

ALLIES RETAKE YPRES.

Germans Enter City, but Are Driven Out With Bayonets.

BY BASIL CLARKE.

Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 12.—Throughout last night in real winter weather, with a high wind and torrents of rain, the Germans attacked Ypres, which they have been attempting to take for more than a week. The attack was made by great numbers of the Germans, who were able to creep close to the Allies' trenches without being heard.

For a time the defence of the Allies was impenetrable. The Germans hurled man after man at the lines only to meet death. But numbers told in the end and the Germans broke the lines and got into Ypres for the first time.

Their stay in the town was short. They were driven out helter skelter at the bayonet point. Hardly a man got back to the German lines. At break of daylight to-day the last of the invaders were being searched out and killed or taken prisoners. The town is still in the Allies' hands and is stoutly held. The storm abated during the morning and the gunfire ceased.

There have been heavy losses on the Allies' side, but the Germans as an attacking force suffered tremendously.

The pressure on Ypres for these seven or eight days has been tremendous, but it still holds out with the utmost pluck and stubbornness.

Two armored trains belonging to the Allies were in collision at Poperinghe to-day. Spies had interfered with the railway signals. Nobody was killed, but ammunition was hurled about the tracks in great quantities. Fortunately none of it exploded.

GERMANS PROGRESS.

Official Statement Tells of Advance East of Ypres.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Nov. 12.—The following official statement was issued at army headquarters to-day:

The enemy advanced from Nieuport as far as Lombaertzyde, but was driven back across the Yser. The right bank of the Yser as far as the sea is now clear of the enemy. Our attack across the Yser Canal to the south of Dixmude is progressing. In the region east of Ypres we have advanced further and have captured 700 French soldiers, four cannon and four machine guns.

YPRES BATTLE CENTRE.

Shells Continue to Fall on Town Night and Day.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The official press bureau issued the following to-night:

The operations of the last few days consisted mainly of heavy fighting north of the Lys, where the point of interest was at first on the Helbeek-Hendschoote-Messines line. There were also severe encounters on the Zanvcord-Frelangheim line.

The character of the fighting has been frequent, vigorous infantry attacks on the Germans, accompanied by heavy shell fire, alternating with equally vigorous counter attacks. The general result has been the maintenance of our line. There have been considerable losses on our side and still heavier losses on the other. Six machine guns and over 100 prisoners were taken by us on November 11.

The Allies' strength has been constantly maintained by reenforcements. Latterly the stress has been in the neighborhood of Cheluyelt, to the north of Ypres, and Dixmude.

The German artillery fire has been practically continuous, the bombardment being intended to pulverize the defence preparatory to an advance of infantry.

In the centre the struggle has been at Ypres, the defence of which will certainly be reckoned in history as one of the most striking episodes in the annals of the British army. For more than three weeks that position, which projects like a bastion from the enemy's lines, has been held under a rain of shell which hardly ceased day or night. During this time the enemy poured successive waves of infantry against us, only to see them break to pieces one after another.

'DIXMUDE A DEATH TRAP.'

Town Occupied by Germans Almost Surrounded by Water.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The correspondent of the *Times* in West Flanders, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The Germans again have assumed the offensive on the Yser at the only two points where operations are still possible—Nieuport and Dixmude. All the front between these two points has been made impossible for fighting by the floods.

"News had been received that German troops were being concentrated between Dixmude and Thourout. This force was brought into action in the morning. The German batteries opened a heavy fire on the French positions and kept it up most of the day. The cannonade was a prelude to a violent infantry attack on the outskirts of Dixmude. The attack was met with gallantry and very heavy fighting ensued, with the Germans in overwhelming numbers. Toward evening the Allies were compelled to retire and fell back into the town, destroying two bridges in their retreat. The Germans thus won the bridgehead. Next morning strong reenforcements were brought up by both sides and the fighting continued in and about the town. In the course of the afternoon a force of Germans succeeded in penetrating into the town after a desperate struggle in the streets

"The capture of Dixmude, or a part of it, is of no great advantage to the Germans. The town is almost entirely surrounded by water. More than once Dixmude has proved a death trap for the Germans and will prove such again."

BATTLE PLAN COSTLY.

Attack and Counter Attack Kept Up by Germans.

By W. BEACH THOMAS.

Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 12.—The terrible battle still rages from Dixmude to Arras. Churches topple down and factories burn with every fresh explosion of a shell. No tower which might be used for observation is allowed to stand. Explosive shells are fired at these observation points and incendiary bombs are dropped on factories.

The nature of the fighting is still critical. The aeroplanes are utterly unable to face the westerly gales which have followed the period of mist that made them almost useless and helped the attacking force to conceal its place of concentration. At the same time the armies in general come nearer to one another than at any period so far.

The tactical fighting has brought out quite unexpected strength at particular points of support. Owing to the very small detachments into which the troops are divided the ground offers natural places of concealment and with the protection of a wood or a quarry a battery or two may find itself unassailable. Attacks can be organized indefinitely until the place becomes untenable by reason of an advance in force by either side.

The Germans have never shown more amazing skill in the discovery of such positions than in the last few weeks. Their attacks from such centres are delivered with great bravery. That they have not yet made advances is the best sign that they will not, but even in resisting attacks they have almost always used the method of counter attack by night and by day should the weather be fine.

This costly and terrible method has resulted in this—that every town occupied by the Germans and Allies in turn has been battered and destroyed. Nieuport, Dixmude, Roulers, Ypres, Armentieres, Laventie and Arras, some of them with priceless historical relics, lose day by day in this fighting one beauty after another. Can Lille escape? It is to-day the salient between the battle's ferocious intensity, to be held or deserted as strategy dictates.

Will Brussels escape amid this appalling ruin? One begins to despair of the safety of any of the architectural glories of the wealthy factories in which the French and Flemish in Flanders excel.

BIG FIGHT AT BETHUNE.

Allies Rout Germans and Capture Four Guns.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A correspondent of the *Times*, who telegraphs from northern France near Bethune Tuesday night, says the Allies have won a brilliant victory in that region. He reports that the Germans advanced in the early hours of the morning, taking advantage of the darkness and mist. They found their way barred by barbed wire entanglements. The British infantrymen responded with heavy rifle fire. Artillery was then hurried to the front. Shell, shrapnel, machine guns and rifles mowed down the Germans, cutting lanes in their ranks.

When the order was given to charge the British advanced and drove the Germans back at the point of the bayonet, capturing four small howitzers and a large number of prisoners.

SUPPLIES RUNNING OUT.

Germans Appear to Be Short of Ammunition and Clothing.

By ERNEST MACFARREN.

Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

NORTH FRANCE, Nov. 11 (delayed).—Every item of news from the front tends to show that the desperately fought struggle in west Flanders has not yet reached the conclusive stage. The enemy effected an entrance into Dixmude, but his position there is thought to be very insecure. The Germans are exhausted by their exertions and must under the circumstances be driven out again under counter attacks by the Allies

Evidence is accumulating that the Germans are already suffering from a shortage of field gun and small arms ammunition. Shell cases picked up on a battlefield were found to bear date of October, 1914. This indicates that the reserve supplies of artillery ammunition are practically exhausted. A circular found recently on the body of a German officer contained an order to the infantry to be economical in the use of cartridges. The quality of the artillery ammunition appears to have deteriorated.

OSTEND GARRISON 300.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Boulogne, telegraphing Wednesday, says that a Frenchman who left Ostend last Saturday got into Holland and has finally reached Boulogne by way of Folkestone.

The Frenchman reports that Ostend is garrisoned by about 300 men of the landsturm. All wounded soldiers have been removed and supplies have been taken away. Inhabitants of the city and of nearby towns and villages have gone inland to Ghent or have fled to Holland.

GERMAN SHOT AS SPY POSED AS CHICAGOAN

Carl Hans Lody Had Passports Belonging to Charles A. Inglis.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Carl Hans Lody, the German spy executed in the Tower of London, who used the name "Charles A. Inglis" in his English operations, travelled in England under the passport of the real Charles A. Inglis, a Chicagoan, who recently returned from Europe.

The story told by Mr. Inglis has been reported to the State Department in Washington. He was in Berlin when the war broke out and took his passport to the German Foreign Office to have it approved. At the Foreign Office he handed the document to a clerk, expecting that after it had been through the usual routine it would be returned to the American Embassy. It was not returned, and after he had failed to obtain any trace of it at the Foreign Office Mr. Inglis obtained a second pasport from the American Embassy. This was approved without question.

It is said here that the description given of Mr. Inglis in the document also answered roughly the description of Lody.

TURKS TAKEN TO ODESSA.

Russian Steamer Arrives With Two of Sultan's Generals.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—A Russian steamer which escaped from Constantinople before war started has arrived at Odessa, bringing two Turkish generals and several officers who had taken passage for Sinope.

The Turks tried to recall the steamer by wireless and appealed to the captain to land the officers at Sinope. He paid no attention to the appeals.

KEEPING ARCHANGEL OPEN.

Ice Breakers From Canada at Work in Arctic Seaport.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 12.—The Russian Government is making every effort to keep the Arctic port of Archangel open to navigation. The White Sea already is almost entirely frozen over.

Three ice breaking vessels are constantly at work, and a fourth, of 1,300 horsepower, is expected shortly from Canada.

TURKS REPULSED IN ATTACK ON KOPRIKOI

Driven Back to Caucasian Mountains by Russian Infantry.

GREAT LOSSES REPORTED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—The following has been issued from headquarters in the Caucasus:

"Turkish attacks on Koprikoi yesterday were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. One of their columns attempted to turn our left and came under a cross artillery fire. They were then attacked by our infantry. The Turks withdrew to the mountains in complete disorder. They are being pursued by our cavalry.

"The Turks under the protection of fortified positions continue to concentrate troops at Erzerum. They are apparently receiving reenforcements via Trebizond. They were defeated on November 9 in the Khanessur Pass, on the road from Azerbaijan to Van, and retreated in disorder, abandoning their dead and wounded."

TURKS LOSE WARSHIP.

Torpedo Boat Reported Sunk in Ægean Sea Near Dardanelles.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a Turkish torpedo boat which had escaped from the Dardanelles has been captured off the island of Tenedos, five miles from the coast of Asia Minor, in the Ægean Sea.

A despatch from Athens announces that a British destroyer has captured two Turkish sailing vessels off Tenedos.

"The town of Berat, Albania," the despatch adds, "has been pillaged and completely destroyed. Anarchy reigns at Avlona and that region of Albania is given over to civil war. Partisans of Kemal Bey, numbering 1,800, have forced the Governor to haul down the Turkish flag and replace it with the Albanian flag. Thereupon Essad Pasha sent 500 troops, the inhabitants were disarmed and the Turkish flag was restored."

The Kaiser has ordered all Mohammedans taken prisoners from the allied armies to be sent to Constantinople to serve in the Turkish army, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News.

The correspondent forwards a despatch from Bucharest, Rumania, which says that Halil Bey, uncle of Enver Bey, the leader of the Young Turks, has arrived in Bucharest on a special mission for the Turkish Government.

PUT BLAME ON ENGLAND.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 26.—The German press expresses astonishment at reports sent here from neutral countries to the effect that Turkey had been "bribed" by Germany to enter into the war and that there had been no provocation for Turkey's participation. Many newspapers are inclined to create the impression that England forced the Porte into the war; that, if Turkey had not acted when she did, England's "long and carefully prepared plans against the Porte" would have been carried out successfully.

As early as September 30 the *Berliner Tageblatt* printed a report from its correspondent in Rome that the London *Daily Mail* had announced that England was planning an invasion of Palestine, starting in Egypt. On the same day the *Frankfurter Zeitung* printed the following report from Constantinople, purporting to come "from a highly reliable source very close to the Khedive":

"The British Ambassador when received by the Khedive yesterday demanded in the name of the London Cabinet that the Khedive leave Constantinople at once. The British Government, the diplomat said, was offering the Khedive a residence in Naples, Palermo or Florence. The trip to this residence, he added, must be undertaken by sea.

"The Khedive replied he did not have to take orders from England. This reply left no room for doubts and the British envoy retired with visible embarrassment from the audience room. A reply in such definite form had not been expected.

"It is further learned that England had planned to kidnap the Khedive and his wife as well as the princes and princesses in his suite and take them as hostages to Malta."

TAKE EL-ARISH FORTS.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The following official statement was issued to-day regarding the Turkish operations and the situation in the eastern theatre of war:

"Turkish headquarters report that the Turks have captured the fortifications of El-Arish, in Egypt, close to the Turkish frontier. They also became possessed of four English field guns and certain telegraph material.

"In the Caucasus the Turks have inflicted further defeat on the Russians, who lost numerous prisoners.

"The Arabians of Nejd and Mecca are mobilizing against the English.

"The Austrians have surprised and defeated the Russians north of Czernowitz; in this fighting the Russians sustained heavy losses."

SHELL HITS GOEBEN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—The former German battle cruiser Goeben, now flying the Turkish flag, was seriously damaged in the recent bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French fleet, according to a Constantinople despatch. The report says that a shell penetrated the big vessel at the waterline.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AT FRONT.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 12.—The Duke of Brunswick, son-in-law of the Kaiser, who was reported to have been wounded and about whose whereabouts concern has been expressed, left Brunswick on November 5 and returned to the front.

SAYS BRITISH TREAT ALL PRISONERS WELL

Report of Official Investigator Disproves Charges by Germans.

CAPTIVE OFFICERS PAID

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Koelnische Zeitung* prints the full text of the report of Chandler P. Anderson, former counsellor for the Department of State at Washington, on the condition of German prisoners in Great Britain. Mr. Anderson made the investigation under orders from Washington following German charges that German prisoners were ill treated

Mr. Anderson's report entirely indorsed the statements of Chandler Hale, former Assistant Secretary of State and now in charge of the Austrian branch of the American Embassy, and disproved the allegations made by German newspapers of bad treatment.

The commandant of each camp allowed the American investigators to go everywhere and talk privately with the prisoners. Nobody complained of ill treatment. On the contrary, the prisoners spoke appreciatively of the commandants and the military guards, with whom they were on good terms. Food was plentiful and the cooking, sleeping and bathing arrangements were found to be satisfactory. The officers are kept in separate quarters and have servants assigned to them. They receive half the pay of officers of corresponding rank in Great Britain.

A library of German books is accessible to all and correspondence is allowed subject to censorship. Money may be received by the prisoners.

GERMANY TO RETALIATE.

Will Treat Prisoners as Enemies Do—Moratorium Against Allies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—An official note published in the *North German Gazette* of Berlin says:

"Reprisals by the imperial Government, which were effected when similar measures were taken by the hostile States, have been certified as enforced. They amount to measures of a moratorium against the Allies. They provide for the sequestration of Allied enterprises in Germany, as has been done in France and England against Germany; forbid the payment of English or rFench creditors, and the goods of nationals of the Allies in custom houses have been confiscated. The same measures will be taken against Russia if it is established officially that the Russian Government has taken similar measures.

"Nationals of the Allies in Germany who are liable to mobilization in their own countries will be treated in Germany henceforth the same as Germans in the countries of the Allies."

NO VON BERNSTORFF PROTEST.

Ambassador and Bryan Both Deny Reports Regarding War Munitions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Reports published this morning to the effect that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had protested to Secretary of State Bryan against the shipment of munitions of war from this country to Great Britain were denied by both Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Bryan today.

The reports denied had it that the protest was based on reports that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company had received a contract to build twenty submarines, costing $11,000,000, for Great Britain, and that Charles M. Schwab, who has just sailed from England for New York, was bringing with him contracts for virtually the whole equipment of the new British army.

Events in East Threaten Fall of Hapsburg House

Partition of Austria Is Already Under Way Behind the Scenes—Galicia Is Good as Lost and Allies Hammer at Cattaro.

What must now immediately interest the observers of the great war is the effect upon Austria of the crushing defeats of recent days in Poland and in Galicia alike. Petrograd already opens the question with the suggestion that there is a break between Austrian and German high command, that Austrian armies have refused to follow German strategy further and that in Vienna there is bitter censure of the German invasion of Poland.

It is not necessary to credit all or much of this. Yet it is perfectly plain that Austrian conditions, after brief amelioration, have again become well nigh desperate. No better indication of this can be demanded than the despatch from Rome this morning repeating a Vienna official statement which, in sum, concedes the return of Russian troops to Bukovina and western Galicia.

This admission means that two Austrian provinces have been for a second time almost completely evacuated. Save for the invested fortress of Przemysl, the passes of the Carpathians and the immediate environs of Cracow, Galicia and Bukovina are now in the hands of the Czar.

This conquest is in itself considerable. The combined area of Galicia and Bukovina is 35,000 square miles, or three times that of Belgium; the aggregate population 9,000,000, against 7,500,000 for Belgium, and perhaps 1,500,000 for the districts in France now occupied by the Germans.

But neither population nor territory measures the extent of the disaster to Francis Joseph incident to the conquest of his eastern provinces. In the various operations his armies have three times suffered terrible defeat, at Lemberg in the opening days, at Rawaruska, Jaroslav, Tomazov in the later days, and now finally before Ivangorod and along the San.

Whatever the maximum possibilities of the recent German invasion of Poland, there was no mistaking the minimum. It was plain from the outset that the primary object was to relieve pressure upon the routed Austrian hosts which were fleeing west toward Cracow and to recall the Cossacks from the Hungarian Plain. At the least the Germans might hope that in the breathing spell allowed them their Austrian allies could reorganize sufficiently to defend their own threatened frontier.

Worse Than on September 12.

But now, not only has the invasion failed, bringing with it Russian incursions in East Prussia, even in Posen, but November 12, to-day, the Austrians are in a worse position than on September 12, and the Russian tidal wave has set a new mark.

Meantime, looking south toward Servia, what is the situation? On July 25 Austria declared war upon Servia and almost immediately Austrian cannon began to play on Belgrade. But now, with four months nearly gone, Belgrade still holds out. On August 21 the Servians brought to a close the battle of the Jedar by routing four Austrian army corps. This morning Austrian despatches announce that their armies are making successful progress on this same battlefield and the Servian despatches deny it.

In this time the fighting has been mainly on Austrian soil, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Montenegrin troops have penetrated nearly to Sarajevo before they were checked, Servian troops have taken Semlin and Fotcha. At the end of four months Servia, far from being crushed, seems to keep the field in full strength. In a Balkan winter now begun there is little prospect of a successful invasion of the Servian mountains.

On the Danube and the Vistula Austria has failed. Meantime, her neighbors, Italy and Rumania, continue to look with unmistakable interest upon Austrian provinces populated by those who speak the Italian and Roman tongues. Dalmatia, Trieste, the Trentino, Transylvania, these are prizes to be had almost for the taking now, it would seem.

A few weeks ago Rumania seemed on the point of joining the Allies. Petrograd frankly said that Bukovina, then in Russian hands, would be the immediate reward. But promptly thereafter the German invasion temporarily changed the face of the eastern situation. Only temporarily, however, for to-day Russian troops are in Czernowitz, Bukovina is being reconquered. Will Rumanian royalty be able to withstand the pressure of national ambition much longer?

Looking toward the Balkans it is patent that Allied diplomacy is busy and not unsuccessful. Turkey has entered the war on the German side. This was next to inevitable always. But Bulgaria remains neutral, and there is frank rumor that Russia is busy settling the outstanding grievance between Balkan Powers preparatory to reestablishing th alliance that crushed Turkey.

What Balkans May Concede.

Thus Servia is to concede to Bulgaria a portion of Macedonia inhabited by Bulgarians, in return for proportionate gains in Bosnia, Herzegovina and southern Dalmatia. The Allies are to guarantee to Ferdinand Adrianople and his lost conquests in Thrace. Even Rumania, with Bukovina in hand and Transylvania in sight, may relinquish her Bulgar acquisitions of the treaty of Bucharest, in part at least.

A real partition of Austria, then, is already proceeding behind the scenes. It has begun, in fact, for Galicia and Bukovina are as good as lost, and there are Servian troops in Bosnia and the Allied fleet is hammering at Cattaro. From Rome comes the suggestion that Russia and Italy are negotiating on a minimum "window on the sea" for the southern Slavs, which shall include Dalmatian coasts from the mouth of the Narenta to Albania, the balance of Dalmatia to be Italian.

All Austria's neighbors must profit by her ruin. And the Slavs within her borders have almost equal interest in her defeat. The report of mutiny among the Czech regiments does not down. The enthusiasm of the Ruthenians of Lemberg for the invader is well attested. Italian speaking towns of the Trentino and Istria have beckoned to their brethren of the peninsula to complete the making of Italy.

These circumstances combine to give to the latest Austrian defeat a value not yet discoverable in the German reverses. Internally Austria is incoherent, undermined by rivalries and disloyalties.

It is toward Austria, then, in the next few weeks that attention will be directed. Outwardly there are signs that point almost unmistakably to the crumbling of the Hapsburg edifice. It was the mission of Austria in the strategy of the Austro-German alliance to hold Russia while Germany crushed France. Austria failed; her failure insured the German failure at the Marne. Now again the problem for Berlin is posed—can the Kaiser save his venerable and shaken Hapsburg ally, Francis Joseph?—*From* THE EVENING SUN *of yesterday.*

MAY FORFEIT TITLES BY FIGHTING BRITAIN

M. P. Would Deprive Cumberland and Albany of Their English Distinctions.

HOME SECRETARY QUIZZED

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The "Enemies in High Places" discussion is to be raised in Parliament by H. W. Newton, Unionist member for Thanet, who has offered a question to the Home Secretary inquiring into the undue leniency said to have been afforded to wealthy and influential Germans since the outbreak of war. Mr. Newton instances the case of Baron Bruno Schroder, member of a wealthy firm of bankers, who has been granted letters of naturalization since the outbreak of war.

Considerable public interest is aroused by Swift MacNeill's question concerning the status of the Dukes of Cumberland and Albany, cousins of King George, who, although they bear British titles, are actually in arms against this country. Mr. MacNeill, who is among the most prominent Nationalists, desires an assurance that they will be deprived of their British titles and of their seats in the House of Lords.

The Duke of Albany, who is better known under his German title of Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is the nephew of the late Duke of Edinburgh and a grandson of Queen Victoria. He is in his thirtieth year, was educated in England, and holds an honorary commission in the British army.

The Duke of Cumberland is of somewhat remoter descent, being a second cousin of King George and the heir to the kingdom of Hanover, held by the English kings until the Salic law put an end to the connection when Queen Victoria came to the throne. The house of Cumberland has long been famous for its hostility to the Hohenzollerns, which was, however, terminated by the marriage of the Kaiser's daughter to the Duke of Brunswick, next heir of the Cumberland house. The Duke of Cumberland, who was born in 1845, holds the rank of General in the British army.

SOUGHT TO BLOCK SUEZ CANAL.

German Officer Planned to Blow Up Steamship, Is Report.

ROME, Nov. 12.—According to a despatch to the *Daily Chronicle*, Lieut. Mors, the German officer recently sentenced to imprisonment for life for espionage at Alexandria, had been sent to Egypt to block the Suez Canal by blowing up a steamship, thus preventing the passage of British reenforcements from India and Australia.

The *Daily Chronicle's* information is to the effect that Mors was sent to Egypt five years ago by the German Government to stir up rebellion among the local nationalist princes and obtain their assistance for eGrmany. He succeeded in getting an appointment as Lieutenant in the Egyptian gendarmerie.

When he was arrested two dynamite bombs were found in Mors's lodgings and accurate maps of the canal and detailed instructions for sinking ships so as to block the passageway most effectively were found in his fez. The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mors confessed to participation in the plot and said that he received $50,000.

Says Kaiser Spared Cities.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The *Temps* publishes a despatch from Saint-Omer saying that a map prepared by the German General Staff was found in the possession of a German officer recently made prisoner. Roubaix and Tourcoing are specially marked by means of a red pencil. The officer said the Kaiser had ordered that these two cities be spared. Both are important industrial centres.

Saks on The Homespun Virtues

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