

ALLIED RANKS STAND FIRM AGAINST FIERCE ATTACKS

Continued from Page One from defeat by a dash on General Cronje's forces near Doornberg, South Africa, releasing a number of Genhis men taken prisoners by the loyal Boers. His son was killed in the action. General Beyers, the rebel leader, met defeat in a skirmish along the Vet River.

ALLIES BEAT BACK ATTACKS AS BATTLE GROWS FIERCER

PARIS, Nov. 10. Official announcement was made today that a German attack in considerable force south of Ypres was repulsed on Monday, and that the French soldiers had made appreciable progress around Dixhoote and between Ypres and Armentieres. The British troops also repulsed all the attacks made by the Germans.

The battle continues with undiminished fury, however, its fierceness being increased by the reinforcements that both sides have received.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The official communique follows: The conflict continued yesterday throughout the day, with the same ferocity as on the preceding day, between the sea and the region of Armentieres. The shock has become even more violent, as the opposing forces wage their offensive movement from one side or the other.

In general, the day was marked by the check of a German attack in considerable force directed to the south of Ypres, and by appreciable advances of the French forces around Dixhoote and between Ypres and Armentieres.

On the front the British troops likewise have thrown back all the German attacks energetically. On the greater portion of the front from the canal of St. Basses as far as the Woerpe region our troops have consolidated. The results gained in the course of the last few days show our decided advance.

Between Rihms and Hery-out-Bac and in Lorraine there is nothing to report. In the Vosges new attacks by the enemy upon the heights to the south of the Pass of the Ste. Marie and to the southeast of Thann have all been repulsed.

ARMIES BATTLE IN FOG.

Few battles in the history of the world have contained the tragic and extraordinary features which have marked the last 48 hours' fighting in dense fogs over northern France and western Belgium. Troops have got lost in the midday darkness, stumbling into the ranks of the enemy; ranks have charged with fixed bayonets against their fellow soldiers, and in both the armies of the Germans

GERMANS CLAIM ADVANCES AGAINST ALLIED FORCES

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Nov. 10. Official announcement was made today that the German forces maintained their successful advances against the Allies in France and Belgium.

The enemy has been compelled to give ground at several points as a result of our strong offensive attacks," said the statement. "Our advance has been maintained, and we have gained strong positions about Ypres and Arras.

The situation in the eastern war theater is stationary.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.

Private advices from Berlin confirm the report that the Germans are transferring considerable numbers of troops from the east to the eastern war theater.

EMDEN FELL VICTIM TO SUPERIOR GUNS OF BRITISH VICTORS

Continued from Page One Germans Preferred Ship Be Destroyed to Falling Into Foes' Hands—Victory Inspires Colonial Fleets.

By J. W. T. MASON

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—England's double victory over the Emden and the Koenigsberg tells the same story as the feat of Admiral Cradock's squadron off the Cape.

Success at sea, when a stand-up fight is under way, depends upon the calibre of the guns.

The Emden was cornered in the Indian Ocean by the Sydney, which mounts eight 12-inch guns against the Emden's ten 4-inch guns.

The Chatham, which has brought the Koenigsberg to bay, is a half-sister to the Sydney, and the Koenigsberg bears the same relationship to the Emden. The Chatham has a main armament of eight 12-inch guns.

Both German captains seem to have adopted the same tactics under this disadvantage. Unable to fight on equal terms and unwilling to surrender they apparently saved their cruisers ashore. They have saved the lives of their crews, while sending their ship falling into the hands of the victors.

There should be much satisfaction in the news of these two daring reverses. It is a further humiliation to the German fleet, which has been the cause of the German navy's loss of honor.

The British sailors in running down the Emden in keeping with the best traditions of British naval history. The dispatches in the way have been enormous.

There is an idea of the magnitude of the victory when it is recalled that the Emden was a superior vessel to the Sydney, and that the Sydney was a superior vessel to the Chatham.

600,000 RUSSIANS SURGE INTO TURKEY AS DEFENDERS FLEE

Thousands of Prisoners Taken and Kurd Cavalry Routed by Rapid March of Czar's Hosts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.

The following official report from Turkish army headquarters was issued here today: "Despite the prevalence of snow and fog, our offensive movement is continuing along the Caucasian border."

Thousands of Turkish prisoners have been taken by the Russian army of invasion in Armenia, during the last two days' fighting. It is officially announced from field headquarters in Tiflis.

The Russian army of the Caucasus continues to operate successfully against the Kurds. The Kurd cavalry has been scattered, and during the last ten days thousands of prisoners have been taken. The Turks have placed a considerable body of troops, composed of regulars and infantry, heavily supported by field artillery.

The Russians have taken an important Turkish position 25 miles east of Erzerum on the left bank of the Pastu River.

The Russian army is advancing between the Pontic Mountains and the ranges lying on the southern border of the Vilayet of Erzerum, having an army of more than 600,000 men. It consists of cavalry and infantry, heavily supported by field artillery.

RUSSIAN ARMY GAINS STRONG TURKISH POST

Kurd Cavalry Beaten Back by Invading Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Chronicle says: "The Russian army of the Caucasus continues to operate successfully against Turkey. Most important is the seizure of the strongly fortified position, 25 miles east of Erzerum, on the left bank of the Pastu River."

The Kurds, supported by regulars and armed peasants, tried to advance to the north of the Russian army, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Kurd cavalry are stationed at Alashkhet, Hasankale and along the Persian frontier.

Several bands of Armenians under the leadership of Amir Heshmat, former chief of police at Teheran, and Ibrahim Bek are operating on the Turko-Persian frontier.

Armenian refugees pouring across the Caucasian frontier declare Turkish troops have orders to shoot all Armenians who are met near the frontier, and that Armenian bands are attacking San Armenia.

Students are volunteering in hundreds for the Turkish campaign.

TURK PEACE PARTY QUILTS WAR COUNCIL

American Ambassador Wires of Constantinople Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The representatives of the peace party in the Turkish Ministry resigned on November 2, leaving the war party in control, according to dispatches from Ambassador Morgenthau to the State Department today.

They are the Ministers of Agriculture, Interior and Post and Telegraph. Mr. Morgenthau had previously informed the Department that these three men had done their utmost to keep Turkey out of the war and were the first to inform the foreign diplomats that the bombardment of Russian ports was done without the knowledge or sanction of the Porte and with the influence of German officers.

Mr. Morgenthau is now looking after the interests of Serbia as well as of France and Great Britain.

STEAMSHIP SUNK BY MINE

Norwegian Liner Pluton Strikes Mine Off Yarmouth.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Word has reached here of the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Pluton off Yarmouth. The vessel which was bound for Christiania, struck a mine. Three passengers and 19 members of the crew were rescued.

VICTORIOUS JAPS EAGER TO SEND TROOPS TO FRANCE

Believed That Allies Would Welcome New Army.

TOKIO, Nov. 10. Since the fall of the German position at Tsingtau, the question of Japan sending an army to Europe has begun to attract increasing attention. The idea finds considerable support in military circles, where it is believed that such a move would be welcomed by France.

The troops are eager for an opportunity to fight in the West.

EIGHT TAUBES FELL VICTIM OF ALLIES' DEADLY FIRE

Thrilling Fight in Which Maneuvers Were Spectacular.

LONDON, Nov. 10. A Daily Mail correspondent in the north of France says that an encounter between eight airships, four on a side, took place during the week and that once again the Germans came off second best.

The war is a clear-cut battle, says the dispatch. "Signals were received that four Taubes were heading toward the Allies. Instantly two British and two French aeroplanes took the air. It was a sight never to be forgotten. The aeroplanes maneuvered for positions; first up, then down a long sweeping circle, and back again."

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A sharp action followed, in which the Sydney lost three men killed and 15 wounded. The Emden was driven ashore and burned. Her losses are reported to be very heavy. Every possible assistance was given the survivors by various ships which were dispatched to the scene.

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"BOTTLING UP" THE KOENIGSBERG. Of the Koenigsberg "bottling up," the Admiralty statement said: "On the 20th of October the Koenigsberg was discovered by the Chatham hiding in shoal water six miles up the Rufiji River opposite Mafia Island, German East Africa. Owing to her greater draught, the Chatham was unable to reach the Koenigsberg, which is probably aground. Part of the crew of the Koenigsberg had landed and entrenched on the banks of the river."

Both the entrenchments and the Koenigsberg were bombarded by the Chatham, but owing to the dense palm groves among which the ship lies, it is impossible to estimate the damage that was done. Pending further operations for the capture or destruction of the Koenigsberg effective steps have been taken to block the vessel in by sinking collars in the only navigable channel of the river. She is now imprisoned and unable to do further harm."

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All the snappy and dapper sorts of Boys' Haberdashery, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Belts, Hats, etc., etc.

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It does its work astonishingly well. Drawers may be chock-a-block with papers that weigh a hundred pounds, yet out they come and in they go without sagging, sticking or banging. Other things which we should like you to examine are:

Steel card cabinets. Steel counter units—combinations of card and filing cabinets forming a perfectly practicable counter. Steel storage shelving—for vaults and storerooms. Steel record safes—for housing ledgers, etc.

Please don't tell us, "I am not in the market for any office equipment at present." YOU WILL BE, SOON.

Library Bureau Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel. 910 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

CZAR HAMMERS CRACOW FORTS IN NEW ATTACK

Cossacks and Artillery Reach Gateway to Silesia—Russian Offensive Entirely Within German Territory.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.

Continuing their aggressive advance along the entire battle line, the Russians today began a heavy attack on the line of fort Cracow.

Cossacks and heavy artillery already have regained all the ground abandoned in the advance interrupted by the Austro-German invasion of Poland.

The Russian movement into the province of Posen has continued vigorously. Goldap, one of the first points to be taken in the first Russian invasion of East Prussia, is again in the hands of the Russians. The advance guard, rushing through Posen province is declared to be approaching Thorn, the southernmost fortress of the Vistula defenses in Germany.

The czar's forces have also entered East Prussia at Soldau, opposite Milawa in Poland, and leading directly to Graudenz, one of Germany's strongest fortifications commanding the Polish frontier.

All the zones of contact in the eastern war theatre are now inside German territory. The Russian cavalry, which invaded Posen, has pierced the left flank of the Germans at the crossing of the Warthe River at Konin.

These cavalry operations, with strong supports, have nullified the entire defensive preparation of the Germans inside the Polish frontier.

The Russians now hold without resistance the great line of entrenchments running from Czenstochowa southward on Cracow and northward on Kalisz. The Russians have captured 150 cars laden with coal standing in railway sidings in East Prussia in positions the Germans have evacuated.

It is reported that in forcing the passage of the River San the Russians have turned the German-Austrian retreat into a rout.

The Germans have made the utmost possible haste to reach the frontier. They have not engaged in a single serious battle since they left the vicinity of Warsaw. During their retreat they have made extensive use of motorcars, of which they are said to have 70,000 on the eastern front alone.

About 10,000 of these cars have been at the disposal of the rear guard, which after each attempt to delay the Russian pursuit, has thus been enabled to overtake the main body without difficulty.

The succession of victories gained by Russia in East Prussia, West Poland and Galicia, and the extraordinary powerful and rapid sweep westward of the Grand Duke Nicholas' main armies are the greatest achievements so far by Germany's antagonists. Military critics pronounce it a miracle of warfare, comparable to the greatest operations of modern times.

It was officially announced that Germany is moving troops from Belgium and France to the frontiers of East Prussia, Posen and Silesia.

It was also announced that Przemysl, the Austrian fortress in Galicia, has been hastily prepared for a second siege.

DE WET'S REBELS TURN DEFEAT INTO VICTORY

Retake Prisoners Captured by Loyalists—DeWet's Son Killed.

JOHANNESBURG, S. A., Nov. 10. Commandant Cronjes' loyal command encountered General Christian De Wet's Boer rebels at Sandriver bridge, Doornberg, Orange Free State, and took 30 prisoners, 11 of whom were wounded, says a statement from the Union defense headquarters. Ten of the rebels were killed.

General De Wet, reinforced, then charged the loyal command, released the prisoners and captured all the wagons. General De Wet's son, Daniel, was killed in the fight. General De Wet has 200 men in his command.

The captured rebels, before being retaken by De Wet, declared that De Wet had "swabbed" them to induce them to join his forces.

State Commandant Cronje is now reassembling his forces, to which reinforcements have been sent.

FRENCH INVADE GERMAN COLONY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Expeditionary Force Drives Foes Out of Territory Lost in 1911—Prisoners and Supplies Taken.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 10. It is officially announced that French troops have invaded the German colony of Kamerun in South Africa. In the region of the Saighi River the French expeditionary force from French equatorial Africa, headed by General Almerich, have succeeded in driving the Germans from almost all the territory lost by the 1911 treaty.

Belgian soldiers will operate with French in fighting the Germans in Kamerun. The following account of a French victory on October 22 is given by the War Office: "A French column headed by Colonel Hutin captured Nola, taking many German prisoners, including several officers, on October 22. Considerable ammunition and four rapid-fire guns were also captured. We have taken possession of the town of Basanga."

BRITISH WARSHIPS RACING VIA PANAMA TO CATCH GERMANS

Steamship Into New York Sighted Fleet Believed Headed for Pacific to Engage Victorious Squadron.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Seven British dreadnoughts are racing under forced draft to the Pacific Coast over the Panama Canal course to join the Japanese squadron in an effort to destroy the German cruisers which defeated Admiral Cradock's fleet off the Chilean coast last week.

Such was the word brought to New York yesterday by the officers and passengers of the United Fruit liner Suriname. The report placed the seven German dreadnoughts off the Panama Canal Friday.

The Campista, another ship hailing from Brazilian ports, also reported seeing British warships headed southward while between Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro. In shipping circles the opinion was expressed that the British naval authorities divided the new fleet designated for service in the Pacific into two squadrons, and sent one around Cape Horn through fear of difficulties in getting through the Panama Canal.

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