FASHIONS IN DRESS
Are charmingly illustrated daily on the household page of
THE TIMES-DISPATCH

Richmond Times-Dispatch

FOOD PROBLEMS
Are entertainingly discussed on Saturdays by Martha Westover in
THE TIMES-DISPATCH

64th YEAR | NUMBER 19,905. | RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914.—TWELVE PAGES | TO-DAY'S WEATHER FAIR | PRICE 2 CENTS.

BIG REVERSE IN POLAND ADMITTED BY PETROGRAD

BRITAIN MOURNS AS NATIONAL HERO IS LAID TO REST

Country Bows Head in Grief During Funeral of Beloved Lord Roberts.

FINAL SERVICES ARE HELD IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

King George and Men Notable in All Walks of Life Are Present.

STREETS LINED WITH TROOPS

Body Will Rest Beside Remains of Wellington, Nelson and Other Famous Warriors.

LONDON, November 19.—The body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, borne on a gun carriage, moved slowly through the streets of London to-day to its last resting place in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The streets were lined with troops, while hundreds of thousands of civilians stood with bared heads in a cold rain as the funeral cortege went by.

The cortege reached St. Paul's at noon, where funeral services were held before a reverent throng, including King George. The body will be interred alongside the remains of Wellington, Nelson, Wolseley and other famous Britons.

Lord Roberts died from natural causes last week at the headquarters of the British army in France. He was eighty-two years of age. The body was returned to England yesterday, and last night it lay in his residence at Ascot, where brief services, attended by Lady Roberts and her daughters, were held. This morning the coffin was brought to London for public funeral.

It is recalled to-day that just twenty-six years ago the body of the Duke of Wellington was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War; Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Grenfell, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Sir Evelyn Wood and other prominent naval and army officers followed the caisson bearing the flag-draped coffin through the streets of the city.

KING GEORGE DRIVES DIRECT TO CATHEDRAL

King George was not in the procession. He drove from Buckingham Palace direct to the cathedral, which he reached shortly before the arrival of the funeral cortege. This is the first time England's King has attended the funeral of a national hero since the burial of Wellington.

Preceding the caisson was a battery of Indian artillery, given this place of honor because of Lord Roberts's lifelong devotion to the King's Indian troops. His final visit to France was for the purpose of welcoming the Indian contingents and looking after their needs. Tall Sikhs, their turbans wound with khaki and with the regulation khaki greatcoats over their picturesque costumes, led the white mules of their battery burdened with unlimbered guns, and Indian officers, wrapped in their khaki capes, paid silent tribute to their departed friend.

Lieutenant-General Pole-Carew and eight other officers rode beside the caisson carrying the insignia of the field marshal, while a groom walked behind leading the former chieftain's horse.

MILITARY ESCORT HOUR IN PASSING

It required more than an hour for the military escort to pass. The three bridges over the Thames, commanding the route of march along the Victoria Embankment, were massed with crowds, but it was with great difficulty that they could see the procession in the avenue below, because of the rain and heavy fog. The silent soldiery passed by enveloped in a mist which seemed to intensify the solemnity of their mission.

The pipers of the London Scottish, followed by a battalion of that organization, led the procession, in which the guards and battalions of naval detachments preceded the Indian battery. After the caisson came the carriages of the mourners and pallbearers, then a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, while three battalions of cavalry, all in field khaki, brought up the rear of the military escort.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired as the funeral procession left the railroad station. Traffic was suspended along the route, and the crowds stood in absolute silence. The only sound as the military escort passed along was the rhythmic tread of infantrymen and the crunching of the horses' hoofs on the sand-covered roads.

Long before the time fixed for the funeral services, the vast cathedral was filled. The strains of the "Dead March" from "Saul," accompanied by the booming of guns, announced finally to the waiting congregation the approach of the funeral procession. The gloomy solemnity of the cathedral was intensified by the fog, which drifted in when the great doors were opened to admit the procession. The black dresses of the women and the khaki coats of the army officers harmonized with the occasion. A brilliant touch of color was afforded here and there by the robes of peers and the dress uniforms of retired officers of the army and navy.

ALL WALKS OF LIFE ARE REPRESENTED

King George was attired in khaki, the workaday uniform of a field marshal, as were all of the active officers in attendance. The congregation comprised representatives of the diplomatic service and men well known in the arts, in science and literature, in the learned professions, in the church and on the stage.

King George was met at the south door of the cathedral by the Bishop of London and the cathedral clergy, and by them conducted to a seat under the dome and near the coffin.

The service, which was very brief, had been especially shortened, in view of the preliminary services at the Roberts home at Ascot. The last act, after the blessing had been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was the proclamation of the late field marshal's titles by the Garter King at Arms. Then followed Chopin's funeral march, and as the trumpeters of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

BEST FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE.
York River Line to Baltimore, 5:30 P. M. Ex. Sun. $2.50 one way, $4.50 round trip. Delightful and invigorating sail.

IN DRY DOCK AT RIO JANEIRO

British Cruiser Glasgow to Receive Urgent Repairs.

RIO JANEIRO, November 19.—The British cruiser Glasgow, damaged in the naval battle off the Chilean coast November 1, has obtained permission from the Brazilian government to enter dry dock here and undergo urgent repairs. The work must be completed within seven days, at the expiration of which the vessel must leave port.

The Glasgow arrived here Tuesday. She has five holes in her hull made by shells. Four of her sailors were wounded in the battle.

Officers of the Glasgow to-day gave additional details of the battle, in which a German squadron sunk the British cruisers Good Hope and Menmouth. At the very beginning of the battle, it was said, the Good Hope, Rear Admiral Cradock's flagship, considering the higher power of the German guns, ordered the Glasgow and the transport Otranto to seek refuge. Notwithstanding this order, the Glasgow answered the German fire.

In the first minutes of the fight, officers of the Glasgow say, the Good Hope had one of her 4.2-inch guns dismantled and then her gunpowder stores exploded.

WILL STOP FLOW OF BLOOD

Dr. Kocher Makes Gift of His Invention to Armies in the Field.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, November 19 (via Paris, 6:19 P. M.).—A preparation which it is claimed will stop almost instantly the flow of blood from a wound, has been invented by Professor Theodor Kocher, of Berne, winner of the Nobel Prize for Surgery in 1912, and his assistant, Dr. A. Fonce. The new preparation, called coagulen, is a powder, and is dissolved in water before being applied to a wound.

The discoverers have made a gift of their invention to the armies in the field, and have sent large quantities of the powder to French and German surgical headquarters. Medical men here declare the lives of thousands of soldiers probably will be saved by it. It can be applied by untrained hands, it is said, or by the wounded man himself.

TO ADMINISTER LOAN FUND

First Meeting of Committee Will Be Held in New York To-Day.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, who have been the active agents in the raising of the $135,000,000 cotton loan fund, left to-night for New York to attend the first meeting there to-morrow of the Cotton Loan Committee, which will administer the fund.

Mr. Harding is chairman of the committee, and prominent bankers from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Lauis are members. Its first work will be designation of State committees in cotton-producing States, which will pass on loans asked by growers.

The office of the committee will be in New York, and Mr. Harding probably will spend much of his time there for the next two weeks.

MEETS NEXT IN RICHMOND

Primary Synod of Province of Washington Ends Annual Session.

PITTSBURGH, PA., November 19.—The primary synod of the Province of Washington of the Protestant Episcopal Church adjourned to-night, after electing officers and selecting Richmond as the 1915 meeting place. The Right Rev. John G. Murray, Bishop of Maryland, was elected presiding bishop. Other provincial officers are:

Secretary, G. C. F. Bretanahl, Washington; recording secretary, Rev. T. J. Bigham, Pittsburgh; treasurer, W. M. Frazier, Jr., Philadelphia.

The synod urged clergy and laity to advance the cause of temperance, and praised the warring European nations' prohibition of the use of intoxicants by its soldiers and sailors.

John Stewart Bryan, of Richmond, addressed the deputies at a dinner to-night.

SUES CITY FOR DAMAGES

Action Brought by Father of Son Who Dies Following Vaccination.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 19.—Richard C. W. Waters, of Brooklyn, retained counsel to-day to bring a suit for damages against the city for the loss of his six-year-old son, Chester Stanley Waters, who died on Sunday night in Kings County Hospital of tetanus, following his compulsory vaccination by a Board of Health surgeon. Criminal negligence in failing to take proper steps to prevent tetanus is charged by Mr. Waters against the Board of Health.

The boy was compelled to submit to vaccination when enrolled as a public school pupil. He suffered terrible agony for a week before his death.

NOT LIABLE FOR DELAYS

Ruling of Governor Goethals May Figure in Courts.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Governor Goethals has held that the Panama Canal is not liable for demurrage charges through delays caused by earth slides in the canal. The point arose in the case of the big steamer Arizonan, held up for a week by the second movement of the new Culebra slide October 31. Because of her dimensions, the Arizonan was detained three days longer than other vessels.

It is possible the case will figure in the courts, as the company lost $450 a day by the detention.

CEREMONIES AT SANTIAGO

American Legation to Chile is Raised to an Embassy.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, November 19.—The ceremonies in connection with raising the American legation to an embassy were held to-day, and Henry P. Fletcher, the American ambassador, presented his credentials to President Luco.

As a special mark of deference the foreign minister called for Mr. Fletcher at the embassy, accompanied by a regiment of lancers. Crowds cheered the new ambassador as he left the palace.

NEW WARDEN OF SING SING

Thomas Mott Osborne, Prison-Reform Advocate, Accepts Post.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Thomas Mott Osborne, the prison-reform advocate, has accepted the post of warden to Sing Sing, according to an announcement here to-night.

Mr. Osborne, who is a man of wealth, attracted national attention last year by undergoing a week's voluntary imprisonment in Auburn prison to study conditions there.

TURKISH CRUISER DAMAGED IN FIGHT WITH CZAR'S FLEET

Goeben Struck by Shell Amidships and Serious Explosion Occurs.

THEN DISAPPEARS INTO FOG, STILL IN FLAMES

Battle Takes Place Near Coast of Anatolia on Wednesday.

PROBABLY DISABLED FOR WAR

One Russian Lieutenant and Nineteen Sailors Killed During Action.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PETROGRAD, November 19.—The cruiser Goeben, of the Turkish navy, was damaged by an explosion caused by a shell which struck her amidships during a naval battle with a division of the Russian Black Sea fleet and set afire, according to an official report by the Ministry of Marine. The Goeben fled into the fog and disappeared, still in flames, accompanied by the cruiser Breslau. The battle occurred on November 18, near the coast of Anatolia. First news of the engagement was given in an official statement issued by the Russian Ministry of Marine to-day.

The official narrative of the encounter relates that on November 18 a division of the Black Sea fleet which was returning from a cruise to Sebastopol, sighted, twenty-five miles east of the Rhersones light, a Turkish detachment of warships consisting of the Goeben and the Breslau.

The Russian ships, immediately, upon sighting the two former German warships, and recognizing them as the raiders whose activities brought Turkey into the war, drew up in battle order, bringing the Goeben and Breslau to starboard. The Russian ships opened fire, following the motions of the flagship, the Admiral Eystafry. The initial salvo from the twelve-inch battery of the flagship struck the Goeben amidships. An explosion was caused as a result of the Evstafry's hits, and the Goeben immediately broke into flames on her port side, amidships.

The Goeben was slow to reply, and as the range was close, there could be seen on her decks scenes of great confusion.

OTHER EXPLOSIONS FOLLOW ON GOEBEN

Other explosions followed on the Goeben. Still the reply of the German cruiser was not effective. Evidently the enemy's ships were not prepared for action on such short notice.

Finally the German gunners on both the Breslau and the Goeben got their big guns into action, and opened with salvos against the flagship, which they seemed determined to disable. None of their shots were directed at the accompanying units of the Russian fleet, despite the fact that all these Russian warships were firing into the two Turks.

The battle lasted forty minutes, when of a sudden the Goeben veered off and withdrew, disappearing in the fog. The Breslau followed. The Russian division took up the pursuit, but the speed of the enemy's ships was too great, and the chase had to slacken up. One Russian lieutenant and nineteen sailors were killed, and five sailors were slightly wounded, according to the official statement.

The belief in official circles is that the Goeben was so badly disabled, even if she survives the effect of the explosions and the fire aboard her, that she will be out of commission for the rest of the war.

The official statement lauds the marksmanship of the Russian gunners, declaring they gave an excellent account of themselves.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN ARTILLERY FIRE

PARIS, November 19 (2:45 P. M.).—The French official announcement given out by the War Office this afternoon says that yesterday the forces in the north increased activity in artillery fire, particularly between the seacoast and the River Lys. There were no infantry attacks in this region.

SITUATION UNCHANGED, IS REPORT FROM BERLIN

BERLIN, November 19 (via Marconi Wireless Telegraph to London, 3 P. M.).—A German official communication given out in Berlin to-day says:

"The situation in West Flanders and in the north of France is unchanged.

"A German aviation squadron encountered some of the enemy's aviators while making a reconnoitring flight, and caused them to descend, one of them falling. One of our flying machines is missing.

"A fierce French attack in the region of Servon, on the western slope of the Argonne forest, was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Our losses were small.

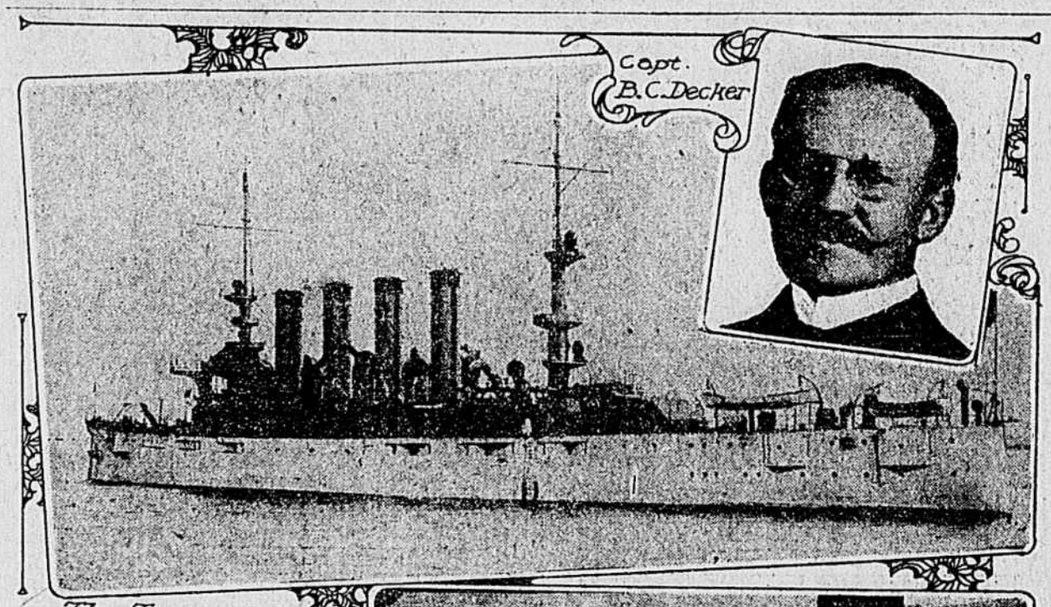
"In the eastern theatre of the war the newly-commenced battles are proceeding."

PAY 8 CENTS FOR COTTON

Japanese and Chinese Buying Staple as Never Before in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 19.—Japanese and Chinese manufacturers are buying cotton here as never before, and they seem willing to purchase all, they can find vessel space for. Their mills are reported running to capacity. The price is 8 cents a pound. Germany is understood to be bidding from 18 to 20 cents, with virtually no orders being filled and her own stock near the vanishing point.

Cotton acreage in California only recently has been developed, and it is generally believed it will be reduced next year.



The Tennessee

Launch from the Tennessee ©Underwood & Underwood-N.Y.

NO WORD FROM TURKEY ON SMYRNA INCIDENT

Neither Cables nor Wireless Sheds Light on Firing by Land Forces on U. S. Cruiser's Launch.

COMMUNICATION IS PARALYZED

President and Cabinet Assume No Hostile Intent, but if There Was, Expect Prompt Apology—Occurrence Not Regarded as Serious.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—President Wilson to-night summoned Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Acting Secretary of State Lansing to learn if there had been any word from Turkey shedding light on the firing by Turkish land forces on the American cruiser Tennessee's launch at Smyrna, Asia Minor. He was told neither cables nor wireless had yielded information.

The European war has virtually paralyzed cable communication to Asia Minor, and such messages as seep through come by round-about routes, and about five days late. If there is further continued delay in news of the incident, it is probable the American government will ask the British admiralty for the courtesy of its wireless in the Mediterranean to reach the American ships.

WARNING THAT PORT IS MINED AND CLOSED

The President and Cabinet assume that shots fired at the American launch were a friendly warning, giving customary notice that the port was mined and closed. Even if the shots were fired with hostile intent, Washington believes the Ottoman government would render prompt apology for unauthorized acts of subordinate officials. In no quarter here is the incident regarded as serious.

When to-night's conference ended Secretary Daniels and Mr. Lansing said no further inquiries had been directed to the American cruisers or the American ambassador at Constantinople, the talk being largely a detailed review of previous messages covering the general situation in Turkey and Asia Minor.

ESTATE WORTH $77,042,443

Reports of Holdings of Late Anthony N. Brady, Who Died in 1913.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Anthony N. Brady, the financier who died in London in July, 1913, left an estate valued at $77,042,443, it became known to-day, when the report of the transfer tax appraiser of Albany County was filed.

Mr. Brady's holdings in the American Tobacco Company amounted to $7,947,200, and in the British-American Tobacco Company to $5,190,030. He held securities of the United States Rubber Company valued at $8,064,648.

EXPORT TRADE IMPROVES

On Wednesday, Total Is Only $1,461,576 Below Normal.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—The nation's export trade was only $1,461,567 below normal yesterday, according to Secretary McAdoo's daily reports from the ten largest custom houses. Yesterday's export total at these ports was $5,521,550 against an average daily export in November last year of $6,983,126. Imports yesterday totalled $4,043,902, as compared to a daily average last November of $4,923,397.

WARNING TO CATTLE MEN

Beware of Persons With So-Called Cures for Foot and Mouth Disease.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The Department of Agriculture to-day warned cattle men to beware of persons posing as representatives of the Federal government in its fight against foot and mouth disease. Reports to the department say men who claim to represent the government are appearing in infected States with so-called cures. Officials say there is no specific cure for the disease.

ORDER FOR MRS. PENFIELD

Wife of American Ambassador at Vienna Honored by Emperor.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Official announcement of the award of the Grand Cross of the Order of Elizabeth by Emperor Franz Joseph to Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, wife of the American ambassador at Vienna, was cabled to-day to the Austro-Hungarian embassy here. Mrs. Penfield has done indefatigable work among sick and wounded soldiers of the dual monarchy.

MANY MERCHANT VESSELS FALL INTO CRUISER'S TRAP

Already Seventeen Ships Have Been Taken as Prizes of War by Karlsruhe, of Kaiser's Navy.

PASSENGERS TELL STORY

This Scourge of the Seas Always Is Accompanied by Four Chartered Vessels, and Together They Patrol Line 150 Miles Long.

NEW YORK, November 19.—How the German cruiser Karlsruhe set traps for vessels flying the flags of nations at war with Germany was told by former passengers of the Lamport & Holt liner Vandyck, captured by the Karlsruhe while en route from Buenos Aires to New York. These passengers arrived here to-day on the steamship Saopaulo from Para.

Captain Hans Fritsch, of the German naval reserve, commanding the steamer Asuncion, to which those aboard the Vandyck were first transferred, gave the passengers the information. Captain Fritsch said that the Karlsruhe was constantly accompanied by four chartered merchant vessels manned by prize crews. The flotilla spread out over a line about 150 miles long. When a vessel flying the enemy's flag was sighted by one ship, the wireless notified the Karlsruhe, which with superior speed, would dash in and capture the prize.

SEVENTEEN VESSELS AS PRIZES OF WAR

Captain Fritsch said that the Karlsruhe had captured seventeen ships in or near equatorial Atlantic waters.

Daniel Lindo, of New York, as spokesman for the 114 former passengers of the Vandyck aboard the Saopaulo, told the following story of the capture of the Vandyck:

"The Vandyck left Buenos Aires on October 15 with 198 passengers and a crew of 210. The British cruiser Bristol convoyed the ship between Rio Janeiro and Bahia.

"On the morning of October 26, after we left Bahia, we saw a gray war vessel coming in our direction at great speed. Soon we found out that the warship was the Karlsruhe, and that the Vandyck was a prize of war. In the wake of the cruiser there came the steamship Farn, which we learned later was a captured vessel.

"A long boat filled with officers and men then put off from the cruiser. Officers came aboard, and after inspecting the ship's papers, informed us that we would be transferred to another vessel and taken into some port.

"Three other vessels also came up. They were the Rio Negro, the Asuncion and the Indrani. The first two used to be vessels of the Hamburg-American Line; the Indrani was a captured vessel. The next morning the passengers were taken to the Asuncion.

"The Asuncion, with 511 passengers aboard, patrolled north and south over a path sixty miles long for six days. That was done to prevent news of the capture of the Vandyck from becoming known. The Karlsruhe was watching for the steamship Vestria, which was bound south and reported to be near-by.

CARRIES PRISONERS TO GERMAN CRUISER

"Captain Fritsch told us that the Asuncion steamed without clearance papers from Santos August 8 with a full supply of coal and provisions. She joined the Karlsruhe at a small island off the coast of South America. The coal and provisions were transferred

(Continued on Second Page.)

VILLA MOVES ON CAPITAL WITHOUT OBSTRUCTION

Garrisons All Along Line Incorporating Themselves in Former Rebel Chief's Columns.

STATEMENT FROM CARRANZA

Washington Representatives Give Out Telegram Giving From His Point of View All Details of Situation Leading Up to Present Conditions.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Villa's march on Mexico City continues unobstructed, according to telegrams today from American consular agents accompanying him. Two thousand Carranza troops renounced their allegiance on the arrival of the Villa advance at Leon, the dispatch said, and garrisons all along the line are incorporating themselves in the Villa columns.

The American agents predict that Villa will reach Mexico City without difficulty. His army, they say, is well equipped, and is moving with scientific precision. From Carranza sources, however, it is declared Villa will clash in a few days with the troops of Generals Obregon and Gonzales, south of Irapuato and near Queratarо.

CARRANZA STATEMENT GIVEN OUT AT WASHINGTON

Washington representatives of Carranza to-night gave out the following telegram from Carranza, dated yesterday at Corbada:

"That you may be clearly informed as to actual conditions and be in a position to deny all false rumors, I wish to place in your hands all the details of the situation, beginning by giving the conditions on which I was willing to resign, as I expressed them in messages to General Gonzales. These points were: I will surrender the power in my hands to any person whom I deem trustworthy, as, for example, General Pablo Gonzales. General Villa shall deliver the actual command of his forces to the administration in the territory controlled by General Eulalio Gutierrez. Villa and myself shall both leave the country and meet in Havana on November 25. The convention of Generals shall convene in Mexico City, to select a President for the entire pro-constitutional period. General Gutierrez and General Gonzales shall deliver the command of the troops under them to the newly elected President. If on the 30th of November these conditions have not been complied with, Carranza shall resume his character as first chief of the Constitutionalist army.

"To these propositions Generals Gonzales and Obregon answered from Mexico City that they had been accepted in full at Aguascalientes.

"Accordingly it is false, as the press of the United States reports, that I had been given twenty-four hours within which to surrender my office.

TO AVOID BLAME OF FUTURE BLOODSHED

"My desire is to avoid the responsibility of future bloodshed. My desire is to make every possible concession compatible with my duty as a citizen, as representative of the revolution, and as first chief in charge of the executive power of the nation.

"The majority of the chiefs remained loyal, and continued to remain ready to sustain the conditions to which I made reference. For this reason, it is false that they have abandoned their first attitude, and now desire that I leave the country.

"In regard to the protest the Villistas have made in regard to the early evacuation of Vera Cruz, I am not in a position to know anything about it. Such a protest would only

(Continued on Second Page.)

RUSSIAN CENTRE NEAR FRONTIER IS FORCED TO RETIRE

Falls Back More Than Half Distance Recently Advanced.

YIELDS TO SUPERIOR STRENGTH OF GERMANS

Czar's Men Push Advantage in Galicia, Before Cracow and in East Prussia.

CUT OFF 800,000 AUSTRIANS

Battle in Flanders and France Develops Into Artillery Duel.

Only Meagre Reports From Battle Lines

ONLY meagre reports are at hand from any of the scenes of hostilities, but it seems probable that the severe contest is proceeding in that western strip of Poland with its northern and southern boundaries respectively the Vistula and Warthe Rivers, and its western front the border of Posen.

"Particularly quiet," is the description of operations in the western zone given by the French War Office, although the usual artillery duels and attacks by infantry at various places were in progress. Tracy-le-Val, a short distance northeast of Paris, and at the crook of the elbow of the western battle front, was the scene of the principal infantry attacks. Here the French reported they held back a German attempt to capture the town, inflicting heavy casualties.

As for the east, Petrograd has admitted a big reverse in Poland; a reverse in which the Russian armies have been pushed back at least fifty miles from the German border toward Warsaw, but Berlin remains reticent.

"In the eastern theatre the newly commenced battles are proceeding," is all the German War Office says. A semiofficial Berlin report says "reasons of strategy" prevent disclosure of troop movements.

That these battles "are proceeding," however, if taken to mean that the Germans are still pressing against the Russians in an endeavor to drive them back eastward to Warsaw, over the same territory in which only a short time ago the Russians held the whip hand, and drove the Germans westward before them from the Polish capital to the German frontier.

Along the East Prussian border the Muscovites claim they are continuously pressing forward, and making inroads into German territory. Here also Germany makes claims.

With regard to the operations southward in Galicia and in Southern Russian Poland, the Russians, according to unofficial reports, are following up previous success against the Austrians. On the other hand, a news dispatch from Vienna declares the Austrians have captured 7,000 prisoners and many guns.

A battle has taken place between Russian and Turkish warships off Sebastopol, in the Black Sea. As to its result, reports are contradictory. Petrograd claims the former German cruiser Goeben, now flying the Turkish flag, was struck by Russian shells, that explosions occurred on board her, that she quit the encounter and disappeared in the fog.

Constantinople, through Berlin, makes no mention of the Goeben having been injured, but says one Russian battleship was badly damaged, and that the others fled towards Sebastopol.

Turkey has not replied to the request of the United States government for information as to why the launch of the American cruiser Tennessee was fired on by Turkish land forces at Smyrna. If an answer is not forthcoming shortly, it is probable the American government will ask the British admiralty for permission to use its wireless to communicate with the American ships in Turkish waters.

LONDON, November 19 (9:55 P. M.).—Public interest now is centred in the battle of the Russians and Germans between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers in Poland, for it is believed the outcome there will have a marked effect on the operations elsewhere, and on the duration of the war.

Both German and Russian headquarters are very sparing with information. All that is definitely known is that the Russian advance guard, consisting largely of cavalry, which advanced right on to the German frontier after the battle at Warsaw, met superior forces, and has fallen back more than half the distance covered in the advance.

The Germans are sending strong forces into the country between the two rivers, where the battle must be fought, hoping that in this confined area the Russians will not be able to deploy their enormous armies to advantage. The Russians, however, now can choose their own ground for the battle, and it is probable they will select it as far as possible from the German lines of communication.

In Galicia, before Cracow, and in