

Germans Renew Attempt

GRAVITY CENTER OF WAR NOW SHIFTS TO EAST PRUSSIA

TREMENDOUS BATTLE DEVELOPING THERE AS RUSSIANS ARE PUSHING GREAT ENVELOPING MOVEMENT.

DIXMUDE CLAIMED RETAKEN; ALLIES GAINING ADVANTAGE

Entente Hope Teuton Reinforcements Will Be Dispatched From West to Eastern Germany—Vienna Admits Evacuating Eastern Galicia Before Czar's Army.

London, Nov. 16.—While the battle in west Flanders continues to hold public attention because of the desperate character of the fighting, the numbers of men engaged and the territory at stake, military men now look upon east Prussia as the center of gravity of the war.

Great Battle Developing.
In the latter field of operations a tremendous battle is developing. The Russians are pushing vigorously a great enveloping movement. They are engaged with the Germans along a wide curve of 150 miles from Stalluponen, in the northeast, through Gollap and Kruglanen, which is well within the tangle of lakes, down to Soldau in the southwest.

Military observers say the Germans apparently have checked their retreat in Poland and by counter attacks are endeavoring to create diversion. They say, however, that the Russians are not to be turned from their plan, which is believed to be an attack on Danzig. They argue that the Germans either must allow east Prussia to be overrun a second time or bring up reinforcements and that they can hardly weaken their army along the Polish frontier, for that would leave Posen and Silesia open to invasion.

Allies Hope for Sacrifice.
The allies naturally are hoping an effort will be made to relieve east Prussia at a sacrifice to the German armies in Belgium and France.

In any fighting in their own country the Germans will have the advantage over the Russians as they have a network of strategic railways to move their troops quickly and they use motors to a larger extent than their opponents. Military men are watching operations in this region with deepest interest.

Dixmude Reported Lost.
In West Flanders the Germans do not seem to have improved their position to any marked extent. In fact, an unofficial report from the north of France says they have lost Dixmude again, which they retook last Tuesday, that their attempts to break down the British resistance around Ypres have failed and that their attack in the vicinity of La Bassée has met with no great success.

The German official report again says the German advance is progressing and records the capture of prisoners. On the other hand, the French official communication declares all German attacks have been repulsed and that an advance has been made by the allies nearly everywhere.

Austrians Admit Evacuation.
Vienna admits the Austrians have evacuated eastern Galicia, but as an offset to this says the Serbian resistance has been broken and the Austrians have crossed the Danube, driving the Serbians back into their own country.

Vienna also reports that the Austrians have turned their attention to the Montenegrins and are endeavoring to force them back. According to a Montenegrin report they have failed. Accounts from this part of the world are so contradictory, however, that the only thing clear is that the Austrians, by sending up reinforcements virtually have cleared their country of the enemy.

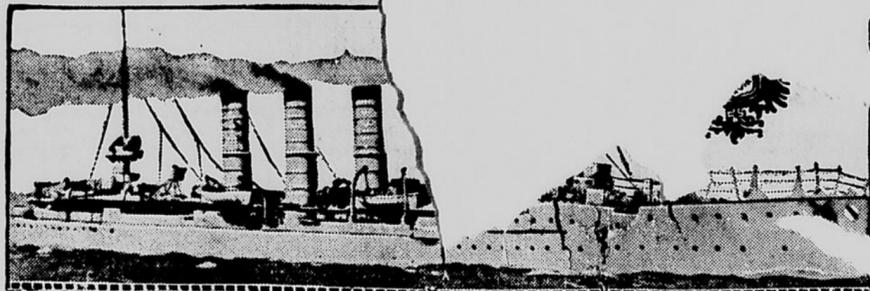
War Costly for Britain.
Great Britain is beginning to learn the cost of the European war. A White Paper, just issued, shows that the government intends to ask parliament for \$1,125,000,000, which, with the \$500,000,000 voted at the last session, is expected to be Great Britain's bill for the fiscal year ending March 31. Of this sum, however, a small part has been lent to Belgium and Serbia, and some will be used to assist the dominions and the allies to make their financial arrangements.

A portion of the money also will be required for the additional men who are to be enlisted and who will bring the English regular army up to 2,186,000. These figures do not include the territorials who number nearly 600,000.

German Attack Continues.
London, Nov. 14.—A critical stage in the battle in West Flanders has been reached and the next few days, if not hours, should produce something more decisive than has yet occurred. The Kaiser's army seems determined to reach Calais and Dunkirk.

The Germans continue to attack, with all the forces at their command, the British and French who hold the

Emden, Terror



German Cruiser Emden, Which Has Menaced Allied Vessels, Destroying Twenty-four at a Loss of \$10,000,000 Has Just Been Destroyed by an Australian Warship.

line between Dixmude and Ypres. With the exception of the capture of Dixmude and some little progress around Ypres, they have not been able to make any material advance.

Russians Take Johannsburg.
The Russian army, under General Rennenkampf, is fighting its way into east Prussia and has taken Johannsburg, which is on the railway from Lyck to Soldau, both of which towns are in Russian hands. This gives to Russia the control of an important railway line, which skirts the frontier in German territory and several branch railways running into the interior.

The central army, which drove the Germans back from the Vistula, has had only unimportant engagements, but it is known to be pushing forward to the borders of Posen and Silesia, which the Germans are crossing.

Russians Near Cracow.
The Russian left wing has followed the Kielce railway to the Austrian frontier, and is within a few miles of Cracow, the siege of which is imminent.

The southern army, under General Ruzsky, is at Rzeszow, between Przemysl and Cracow, and its crossing of the San river is being opposed by the Austrians. Another detachment continues the siege of Przemysl, while another is operating against the Austrians who are holding the passes of the Carpathians.

The army of Armenia, whose base is on Kars, Transcaucasia, is approaching the Turkish fortress of Erzerum. The manner in which Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, is wielding these armies and the mobility they are showing is the subject of admiration on the part of military men here.

Austrian Divisions Annihilated.
A message from Bucharest, according to an Exchange Telegraph company dispatch from Rome, says two Austrian divisions have been annihilated along the river Pruth.

A message from Sarajevo says the governor of Bosnia has addressed a proclamation to the Austrian army declaring the Serbians must be completely defeated before winter.

Marks Invasion of England?
By International News Service, London, Nov. 13.—The official press bureau announces that H. M. S. Niger has just been torpedoed by a German submarine in the Downs and foundered. All her officers and crew were saved. Four men were injured. The Niger was a comparatively unimportant unit in the British fleet.

The sinking of the Niger is declared to mark the opening of the threatened attack on the English coast by German submarines. The Downs is a section of the Kentish coast just south of the headlands that guard the entrance of the river Thames. It is a protected harbor, made so by the Goodwin Sands and is the nearest point on the British coast line to the French port of Calais.

Germans Take Dixmude.
Paris, Nov. 13.—Dixmude, the Belgian town around which was centered the hardest fighting in Flanders, has been captured by the Germans. This was admitted in an official statement issued here.

Drive to Sea Renewed.
The statement showed that the Germans have renewed their drive to the French coast, which was temporarily halted by the cutting of the dykes in the lower valley of the Yser river. It stated that the battle had been resumed with great ferocity between Nieupoort and the River Lys. This is the first time since the Yser Valley was flooded that Nieupoort has been mentioned in an official report. This town is on the coast, at the extreme left end of the allies' line.

Offsetting the admission that Dixmude had been captured, it is announced that Lombertzyde, north of Nieupoort, has been recaptured by the allies.

Opens Route to Dunkirk.
Behind Dixmude is the direct route to Dunkirk, one of the French ports on which the Germans have set their hearts, and if they can break through here the allies will be compelled to fall back to new positions. The invaders therefore have been concentrating their forces at this point, and their success in taking Dixmude, where they claim to have captured 500 prisoners, and positions to the west of Lange-marck, where, according to Berlin report, 2,000 prisoners fell into their hands, shows that the statement so freely made that they had been sending troops from the west to Poland are without foundation.

Conclusion of Military Men.
As a matter of fact, military men here believe the Germans, as soon as

LATE WAR DEVELOPMENTS

While the conflict in northern France and Belgium continues to attract chief public attention, military experts declare that East Prussia is at present the center of gravity of the war. In this center a battle of tremendous proportions is declared developing as the result of a great enveloping movement by the Russians, which is thought to indicate a proposed attack on Danzig.

In the western theater the German position apparently has not improved, in fact, it is reported that the Serbians have again cut Dixmude, which they captured after desperate fighting. The official statement says their advance is progressing, recording only the capture of some prisoners, while the French communication declares all German attacks have been repulsed and ground gained by the allies at several places.

Vienna admits that the Austrians have evacuated eastern Galicia, but as an offset says the Serbian resistance has been broken, the Serbs driven back into their own country and Austrian troops to have crossed the Danube.

The Kaiser is reported to have established new headquarters at Coblenz, where he is protected by armed detachments.

Eight German airmen in four machines are said to have crashed in the North Sea, where the British machines, the allies drew the Germans over their lines, where several brought them crashing to earth.

The people of eastern Silesia are reported to be fleeing in panic to Berlin, Dresden and other cities.

The Japanese fleet reported off the Chilean coast turned out to be a German squadron. Another naval movement is reported to be expected in the South Pacific.

Russians have occupied three more towns in Galicia, according to an official Vienna announcement, namely, Tarnopol, Janio and Krono.

Great Britain and France warn Ecuador and Colombia that further violations of neutrality will not be tolerated. The complaint is based on the allegation that the two Latin states have kept German consuls in their countries, without the whereabouts of the British fleet.

Wealthy Belgians send check for \$2,000,000 on Bank of England for relief of their countrymen.

Thousands saw the sinking of the British ship Niger in the mouth of the Thames by the German submarine. English naval historians say such a sinking is unprecedented. It is now thought the Teutons will try to enter London harbor.

Washington has so far been unable to locate the U. S. cruiser North Carolina and Tennessee off the coast of Turkey but officials say they would have been notified before this if anything had happened to one of the reported cruisers.

Athens reports anarchy and civil war reigning in parts of Albania.

KARLSRUHE TAKEN, REPORT ASSERTS; CAREER EVENTFUL

SHIPPING FIRMS GET NEWS OF TRAPPING OF CRUISER WHOSE RECORD RIVALS EMDEN.

GERMAN VESSEL HAS TOLL OF 13 BRITISH SHIPS

Upwards of Seventy of Allies' Craft Have Been in Hot Pursuit of Elusive Raider Since She First Appeared Off Sandy Hook Near Opening of War.

By International News Service, London, Nov. 14.—Shipping firms that received the first news of the battling up of the cruiser Koenigsberg have just heard that British warships have trapped the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which has been active on the east coast of South America.

Career Rivals Emden.
The German cruiser Karlsruhe, a vessel of 5,000 tons, has had in this war a career as eventful in the Atlantic as that of the smaller German cruiser Emden, which was recently destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

The Karlsruhe first came into notice at the outbreak of the war when she appeared in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, apparently in wait for British merchantmen leaving New York. For a few days the British shipping hugged their piers and then came the news that the Karlsruhe had been driven away by the approach of several British cruisers.

Has Taken 13 Ships.
On Aug. 9 the Karlsruhe appeared in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, where she coaled. Soon afterward the Karlsruhe had a running fight at sea with the British cruiser Suffolk and Essex. Since then she has sunk or captured thirteen British vessels in the Atlantic and has been constantly pursued, with several other German cruisers, by upward of seventy British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers.

EMDEN DESTROYED BY ALLIES.
London, Nov. 11.—The German cruiser Emden, terror of the Indian and Pacific oceans, whose sensational raids upon British shipping and even upon allied warships, have been a constant source of humiliation to the British admiralty, is no more.

Finally forced into battle by the Australian cruiser Sydney, the Emden was sent ashore, on fire from stem to stern. Its grave is on one of the Keeling, or Cocos, islands, in the Indian ocean, 500 miles southwest of Java, where it was driven by the Sydney after a sharp fight.

Konigsberg Bottled Up.
The news of the destruction of the Emden was announced by the admiralty. Almost at the same time came word of another British victory on the sea, when it was announced that the German protected cruiser Konigsberg, which some weeks ago disabled the British cruiser Pegasus, is bottled up in the Ruffi river opposite Mafia island, on the German East African coast south of Dar-es-Salaam.

The British cruiser Chatham, a ship of exactly the same type as the Sydney, which accounted for the Emden, found the German warship hiding in the mouth of the Ruffi. There the British man-o-war blocked the Konigsberg's way out by sinking several vessels in the river channel.

Casualty List Stagers England.
London, Nov. 14.—England is staggered by an announcement from Premier Herbert Asquith stating that British casualties in the war up to Oct. 31 were 57,000 killed, wounded and missing. The German casualties for the same period were 509,000. With this toll paid in the fighting so far, more men are to be rushed to the front. A supplementary estimate from the war office declared that with 1,000,000 more men the total British strength of all ranks would be 2,186,400, of which probably 350,000 are at the front.

ARCHITECT KILLS 1, WOUNDS 2

SKED NOT TO PROMENADE DECK IN PAJAMAS AND RAINCOAT.

Shooting Occurs While Steamer is Off Coast of N. C.—Bothered With Insomnia.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 14.—Because he was requested not to promenade the deck in pajamas and a raincoat, George Batchelor Perkins, a well-known Boston architect, shot and killed a passenger on the steamer Mohawk and seriously wounded Captain A. D. Ingram of the Mohawk and another passenger. Both will probably recover.

W. W. R. Hinman, business manager of the Florida Times-Union of Jacksonville, Fla., and president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, was the man killed. B. H. Wright of Utica, N. Y., was the other passenger injured.

The shooting occurred off the coast of North Carolina. Perkins, who boarded the Mohawk at New York, was placed in irons immediately after the shooting and when the ship docked here was given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Hugar.

Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, Mr. Wright and Captain Ingram were sitting in the companionway of the ship when Perkins appeared in pajamas and a raincoat. The captain told him he must wear more suitable apparel if he wished to remain. Perkins immediately drew a revolver and began firing.

The federal warrant charging Perkins with murder was read to the prisoner. He did not attend the hearing, and authorities said he manifested a listless interest in what had happened.

Had Gone on Fishing Trip.
Boston.—George Batchelor Perkins left here Monday, bound for a tarpon fishing trip in southern waters. He had complained recently of sleeplessness and was forced to take an opiate to remedy his complaint, according to Herbert H. Holton, his brother-in-law, at whose home in Swampscott he had been staying recently.

Mr. Holton said that at times Perkins had shown what might be considered indications of mental derangement. "These little things we laid to an artistic temperament and they never seemed at all serious," said Mr. Holton. Perkins never carried a revolver, according to his brother-in-law.

PACIFIC BATTLE IMMINENT

German Fleet in Waters off Chile Signifies Engagement is Near.

Valparaiso, Nov. 14.—The "Japanese fleet" reported to have been seen off the Chilean coast appears now to have been a German squadron which is cruising near Valparaiso. The report that Japanese warships had been seen near Punta Carranza was denied officially.

German naval officers deny absolutely that another action besides the battle which occurred between German and British warships on Nov. 1 has taken place off Chile. It is expected here, however, that the British and German fleets may meet again at any moment.

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

STATE TROOPS LEAVE BUTTE

Martial Law, Which Had Prevailed Since September 1, Has Been Raised.

Butte.—Martial law, which had prevailed in Butte since the arrival of the national guard on Sept. 1, was raised last week when the soldiers departed from the city. The troops were sent here after trouble between factions of the miners' union had resulted in rioting.

The governor's proclamation terminating martial law and re-establishing the civil authority and the courts went into effect without any formality.

Lorimer Asks Immediate Trial.
Chicago, Nov. 14.—Former Senator William Lorimer, under indictment for participation in the wrecking of the La Salle street bank, of which he was part owner, appeared before Judge Kersten and demanded an immediate trial.

Oklahomans Give Car of Flour.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 14.—One car of flour was donated at Oklahoma City for Belgian families by the millers of this and other cities in this vicinity.

Senator Newlands 10 Ahead.
Reno, Nev., Nov. 12.—With the official canvass of half the counties in Nevada completed, Senator F. G. Newlands was leading for re-election over Samuel Platt, Republican, by ten votes.

Belgians Give Relief Fund \$3,000,000.
London, Nov. 14.—The American commission for relief in Belgium has received a check on the Bank of England for \$3,000,000, which was contributed by prominent Belgians interested in the relief of their countrymen.

GENERAL HUGH SCOTT



General Scott has just been selected as chief of staff of the army of the United States.

GEN. SCOTT HEADS U. S. ARMY

BECOMES CHIEF OF STAFF TO SUCCEED WOTHERSPOON.

Letter's Place to Be Filled by Funston, Now Commanding at Vera Cruz.—General Bliss Also Advanced.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Brigadier General Hugh Scott has been selected by President Wilson to be chief of staff of the United States army upon the retirement Monday of Major General Wotherspoon.

The vacancy of major general created by General Wotherspoon's retirement will be filled by the nomination of Brigadier General Frederick F. Funston, now in command at Vera Cruz.

Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss will become chief of the mobile army division and upon the retirement of Major General Murray on April 20, 1915, General Scott will be appointed a major general.

General Scott, who became assistant chief of staff when General Wotherspoon succeeded General Wood as chief, graduated from the Military academy in 1875. He has spent all of his military life in the cavalry branch, with the exception of periods when he was engaged in staff or special service.

More closely than any officer of his rank in the army he has been identified with the Indians and semi-civilized wards of the government and a remarkable measure of success has attended his administration.

General Scott spent 17 years in the grade of first lieutenant at lonely western army posts, during the stagnation in promotion which attended the old practice of regimental promotion. This trying experience proved of great benefit to him because through his association with the Indian tribes he became an adept in their various tongues, especially in the Indian sign language.

This special qualification brought him much delicate and difficult service to the great credit of his record. Only about two years ago he earned the great gratitude of the administration by going single-handed into a swarm of angry Indians in Arizona intent on the war path and bringing them to ways of peace.

FOOD PRICES NEARLY NORMAL.

Getting Back Where They Were Before European War Began.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Food prices are again back where they were before the war, according to a story printed in the Daily News, and based on information gained at local department stores.

Comparative prices are given as follows:

	June	August	Nov.
Cane sugar	\$.05	\$.08	\$.05 1/2 @ 1
Beef sugar	no supply	no supply	.06
Cheese (Roq.)	.39	.55	.45
Cheese (Swiss)	.39	.45	.35
Coffee	.25	.38	.34
Prunes	.10	.10	.09
Flour (bbl.)	5.90	8.00	6.90
Potatoes (bu.)	.69	.93	.68

Most Unique Political Record.

Carrollton, Mo., Nov. 14.—Hundreds of visitors were here yesterday to witness the unveiling of the monument of the state of Missouri to General James Shields in the court house square here. General Shields was the first territorial governor of Oregon, he served a full term as United States senator from Illinois, he was one of the first two senators from Minnesota and he served out an unexpired term as senator from Missouri.

Millionaire Brewer Killed; Nurse Held.
San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 14.—Miss Emma Burgenmaster, a trained nurse, at whose home Otto Koehler, millionaire president of the San Antonio Brewing Association, was shot and killed, and who is under arrest, is believed to be in no danger from the wound in her wrist which she is said to have inflicted after the death of Koehler. She is said to have made a statement that the shooting of Koehler was to protect herself and Emma Daschiel, another trained nurse who lived with her.