



BATTLE SEETHES ALL ALONG LINE

Germans Hurl Great Army Against Flanders Front.

BRITISH FORCE DECIMATED

Attacks From Ypres to Lys Even More Violent Than Those Nearer Coast.

FRESH CORPS IN ACTION

From Sea to Vosges Intensity of Struggle Exceeds All Events of War.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A general battle has been proceeding along the whole front from the sea to the Vosges Mountains for the past three days without the Germans having been able to find a weak spot in the French defenses.

However, it still is in Flanders that interest in the formidable and seemingly interminable battle centers. The Germans are concentrating there all the men they can get and ceaselessly are hurling them against the allies' lines. Never has this method been directed with as much tenacity and fury as now.

British Lines Thinned.

The attacks on the line from Ypres to the Lys are more violent even than those directed against the coast road and the passages of the Yser.

It is the British who bear the brunt of these onslaughts. In many places their lines have become so thin, says an officer who has been in that region the past fortnight, that only by showing obstinacy worthy of the traditions of Waterloo are they able to hold their ground.

Loss of Officers Terrible.

Their losses in officers have been terrible. One battalion of foot guards went into action commanded by a non-commissioned officer. Certain cavalry regiments have lost half their effective strength.

Occasionally, according to this officer, the Germans by surprise capture some of their trenches, but by vigorous counter attacks the British not only regain these, but win fresh ground.

The Indian troops continue to bear themselves magnificently, despite enormous losses. They have proved themselves the equal of any other troops, both in defending the trenches or in attacking positions.

German Casualties Enormous.

Compared with the German losses, this officer continues, those of the allies appear almost insignificant. After night attacks 600 dead, he says, often are found before a single allies' trench. Recently, according to this officer, a British battalion caught a German brigade in close formation and slaughtered 4000 of its men in a few minutes.

The fight rages with the greatest intensity south of Ypres on the Manin road, the Ypres Canal, the Lys and the plateau crossed by the road from Ypres to Armentieres. Here the offensive by the allies has been met by violent counter attacks delivered by a German active army corps just brought from Flanders, supported by the concentrated fire of a great body of massed batteries.

Allies Said to Advance.

The Germans so far are said to have achieved nothing more than temporary checks, and it is claimed that slowly but surely the allies creep forward.

In Artois, Pas-de-Calais, the most important engagements are being fought on the plains of Lens. The Germans are assailing particularly the village of Cambria, on the road from La Basse to Bethune. It is even reported that the latter town is being bombarded.

Determined attacks are being directed against Aix-le-Noulette, a vil-

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BULLETINS

ROTTERDAM, via London, Nov. 9.—According to the Courant's correspondent, great bodies of German troops are being withdrawn from Belgium for use against the Russians. One correspondent says: "Many trains carrying cavalry, infantry and artillery, have left Brussels and Louvain for Germany, with the cars marked in chalk 'to Russia.'"

PETROGRAD, via London, Nov. 8.—The Bourgeois Gazette's Warsaw correspondent says that 21 persons have died in hospitals there during the last few days from wounds received from German bombs dropped from aeroplanes.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Bulgarian Minister of War has submitted to the Sobranje a request for an extraordinary credit of \$6,500,000 to cover expenditures for the army, according to a dispatch from the Sofia correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Nov. 8, via London.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been elected lord rector of Aberdeen University in succession to Andrew Carnegie.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8, via London.—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns from Constantinople that the Russian Black Sea fleet yesterday left Sebastopol, proceeding in an easterly direction. Two Turkish submarines cruised in the Aegean Sea, later returning to Constantinople without having sighted any hostile warships.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8, via London.—The Turkish general staff reports the following: "A Turkish motorboat cruising in Shat-el-Arab encountered a British gunboat, with which it exchanged shots, causing an explosion on the Turkish side. The Turkish shells set afire a petroleum tank at Aba-Thana. The Turkish boat returned to Basra undamaged."

PARIS, Nov. 8.—(Special).—The work of destruction in Arras continues. The cathedral has been badly damaged and many civilians have been killed in their own houses. During the recent bombardment the shells fell at the rate of 22 a minute.

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (via London).—General von Kueck has published an order of the day embodying the Emperor's appreciation and commendation for the state of the army and the spirit of the troops in the battles along the Aisne Valley.

ADMIRAL'S SON BENEDICT

Philadelphia Girl Is Bride of Cecil Vavasour Fisher.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Admiral Arbutnot Fisher, the new first sea lord of the British Admiralty, is the father of Cecil Vavasour Fisher, who on November 22, 1910, married Miss Jane B. Morgan, daughter of Randal Morgan, vice-president of the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia.

Lord Fisher was present at the wedding, which was held in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher went abroad immediately after the wedding and are now living at their townhouse, Kilverstone, Bedford, England. Cecil Vavasour Fisher is the oldest son of Lord Fisher, and is 46 years old. He joined the Indian civil service in 1890, and served in Bengal, retiring in 1908.

LOSS SMALL, SAYS BERLIN

German Report Declares Craddock's Fleet Was Annihilated.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A wireless dispatch received here by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company from Berlin says:

"Admiral Craddock's fleet has been annihilated in the Pacific by the Germans. The losses on our side amounted to only a few wounded and the damage to our ships was insignificant. This engagement was in striking contrast to the British vessel 'court hunting' exploits in search of German cruisers.

"On the recommendation of the commander of the cruiser Karlsruhe Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Iron Cross on the commander and all the officers, warrant officers and 50 non-commissioned officers and members of the crew of that cruiser.

SERVIAN POSITION LOST

Vienna Says Kostajnik, Believed Impregnable, Has Fallen.

VIENNA, Nov. 8, via Amsterdam and London.—The following official statement was issued today:

"In the southwestern war theater the battle on the whole front yesterday continued with undiminished force. In spite of the obstinate resistance of the enemy, entrenchment after entrenchment near Kroupani was taken until 5 o'clock this morning one of the strongest points, Kostajnik, which the Serbians believed un conquerable, was stormed by our troops.

"The number of prisoners and captured guns is not known."

PRaise IS GIVEN RUSSIA

Kitchener Sends Congratulations on Victories in East.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8, via London.—Grand Duke Nicholas has received from Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, a telegram conveying the congratulations of himself and Field Marshal French and the British army on the brilliant termination of the second stage of the Russian operations. Earl Kitchener adds:

"We are convinced that the joint efforts of the allies will result in the final crushing defeat of the enemy."

ALLIES ASK JAPAN FOR HELP IN WEST

Free-Hand in China Offered as Inducement.

ARMY OF 200,000 WANTED

Younger Statesmen Jubilant, Elders Are Dubious.

TRANSPORT PROBLEM BIG

Movement of Great Force Over Single-Track Railroad in Dead of Siberian Winter Would Require Until Spring.

PEKIN, Nov. 8.—(Special).—Inticing offers have been made to Japan by agents of the allies in China to induce the Mikado to throw 200,000 of his seasoned troops into the European scene of war.

Following the fall of Tsing-Tau, which releases Japanese troops and warships and removes any German menace to Japan's prestige in the Orient, the allies are exerting every effort to bring Japan into the western conflict. A guarantee of a free hand in the affairs of China is said here to be the price offered for the Japanese troops. The younger statesmen are said to have received the proposal with enthusiasm, but the more conservative are dubious.

Effect on China Problematical.

The effect of such a move on the status of Tsing-Tau is problematical. Japan has insisted that her only intention is to restore the territory to China, but this, it is learned, will be done only under a rigid agreement that China shall cede no more territory to any European power. Failing in this understanding from China, Japan will proclaim her title to Tsing-Tau in perpetuity.

Japan's announcement following the fall of Tsing-Tau made no admission of British influence in the future of the province. To carry 200,000 troops to the Russian Siberian Railroad, Japan would have to perform the herculean task of transporting them nearly 800 miles across the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok and more than 5500 miles over a single-track railroad. This movement would have to be made in the dead of the Siberian winter and would require at least until the late Spring to accomplish.

British white and Indian troops, which aided in the siege of Tsing-Tau, are to be put in action in Egypt and about the Suez Canal against the Turks.

Panama Canal Route Possible. To reach France the Japanese would have to use the Panama Canal, as she has a right for transporting soldiers or warships under the treaty. Japanese naval operations in the Pacific have been veiled with mystery and her

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Woe JAPAN! SAYS GERMAN

Mills Will Grind Slowly, but Moment of Joy Is Predicted.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Nov. 8.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the German defeat at Tsing-Tau, says:

"Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Klau-Chau and those who defended the colony. Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers nor England, who instigated them. We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present. For years she will enjoy her booty.

"Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes at last, then a shout of joy will resound through Germany. Woe to you, Nippon!"

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KITCHENER COUNTS ON THREE-YEAR WAR

Britain Accepts View, Prepares for Struggle.

NAVAL ACTION IS DEMANDED

Uneasy Nation Nags Constantly at Mr. Churchill.

ALIEN RESIDENTS HARRIED

Even Conan Doyle's Appeal for Those Former Aliens Who Are Fathers of English Boys at Front Fails to Soften Views.

BY FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE. (Special correspondence of the Chicago Tribune. Published by arrangement with the Tribune.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lord Kitchener, to whom every Englishman now looks up as the savior of the country, believes the war will last three years. He said that privately this week. His observations were repeated to me by an unimpeachable authority.

"K. of K." whatever some of his complicate countrymen think about the task of beating the Germans, is under no delusions as to its magnitude. He looks upon it as a struggle which will strain the resources of the empire as they never were strained before. He harbors no misgivings as to the final outcome.

German Machine Not Underestimated.

The Kaiser must and will bite the dust, but the man who licked the "fuzzy-wuzzler" in the Sudan, whipped the Boers and hammered the Indian army into shape knows that the terribly efficient organism called the German war machine cannot be demolished without a mighty effort. How mighty it must be is indicated by Kitchener's belief that fighting will still be going on in 1917.

Neutral observers like John T. McCutcheon, freshly returned from Germany, all emphasize the magnificent calm and overwhelming orderliness with which the Kaiser's people are waging the great fight. I am sure John T. will take home with him no less indelible an impression of the marvelous sang froid with which John Bull is gridding for the fray.

Feeling Not Manifest on Surface.

When I looked at things casually in London I thought there was an atmosphere of awful complacency, of fatal unrealizations of the gravity of the situation. I was mistaken. I had forgotten that the Englishman feels deeply without making a fuss about it and doesn't "enthusias" as easily or noisily as we Americans do. He never hurries in peace, so we mustn't expect him to get any indecorous "move on" in war.

The essential fact is that he is moving—moving in his own not very methodical way, but along lines which

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Sunday's War Moves

THE German and Austrian armies are on the defensive, both in the east and west. They have, at least for the present, given up their efforts to break through the allied lines around Ypres, in Belgium, where the British and French have taken the offensive, and, according to the reports from French headquarters, have begun to advance, and in the east they have fallen back to and over their own frontiers in East Prussia, and in Poland have crossed the border, while the Russian cavalry has penetrated Silesia, to the north of Kalisz, and cut the German railway.

The Russians also are following up their advantage in Galicia, and, it is said, have succeeded in cutting the retreating Austrians off from Cracow, and the German army is retiring through Poland. In fact at only one point on the two battle fronts do the Germans assert they have won. That is to the west of the Arzonne region, where the German Emperor's forces have succeeded in taking from the French an important height near Vienne-le-Chateau.

Elsewhere the French troops have made progress and retaken the positions which they had lost in the course of the week. This is notably so in the Aisne Valley around Soissons, where they have regained the ground which the Germans by fierce assaults had taken from them.

The Belgians, who are holding the line reaching to the coast, have also made progress, and it would thus seem that the Germans are still waiting for additional reinforcements before renewing their attempt to smash through to the French seaports. The fighting was carried on yesterday in a fog, which interfered with the work of the airmen, and likewise with the artillery.

While the reports of the allies' offensive in the west have given hope in London that the Germans will fall back to a line farther removed from the sea, not all uneasiness has passed, for they have previously shown wonderful recuperative powers. The presence of the Russians in East Prussia and Silesia, however, although the latter are only cavalry, is regarded by the French as a serious menace, and will prevent the Germans from sending any more troops to the west, if it does not compel them to withdraw some of their troops from the front.

The roads in Russia are hardening with the frost, and armies can now be moved more quickly, although the Russians do not possess the strategic railways that the Germans do. Silesia, too, with better going for the horses, offers an excellent field for the use of cavalry, in which Russia has proved herself superior, both in numbers and efficiency, to the other nations at war. The Cossacks are retaining the reputation they lost in Manchuria, and the raid they have already made into Silesia, it is expected, will be repeated many times.

The Austrians have apparently sent stronger forces against Serbia and have driven the Serbs out of Slavonia. Of what is going on in Bosnia, which the Serbians and Montenegrins invaded almost to the capital, Sarajevo, nothing has been disclosed for weeks, but the operations against their northern border must have had an effect on the Serbian plans in Bosnia.

Nothing of first moment has occurred up to the present in the Near East, but Turkey is being attacked in isolated spots by the Russians and British, and the Turks are apparently coming close to war with Greece, the situation having been aggravated by the sinking of a Greek steamer by the Turks and the threatening of Greeks in Asia minor. Neither Bulgaria nor Roumania has made any move as yet.

The Union defense forces continue to round up the rebels in South Africa. Those in the northern part of Cape Province, which have been a worry to the government, have been completely broken up, while those in Transvaal, where another 400 have been captured, are scattering.

In Orange Free State, however, several small commands are showing activity and have been looting towns and damaging railroads.

FRENCH TOOL IS SHIELD

Canadian Troops Introduce War Novelty to Englishmen.

BASINGSTOKE, England, Oct. 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Canadian troops arriving at Salisbury Plain carry an entrenching tool that is novel to the Englishman. It is capable of being used as a shield and is slung across their shoulders in a leather case. The tool is a spade weighing about four pounds, and consequently can be carried at all times. The spade has an oval hole in the center of it through which a gun barrel can be thrust. The tool thus serves both as a rifle rest and a shield to the soldier in the trenches.

All the spades have been subjected to heavy fire and the metal in them is practically bullet-proof. At a distance of 200 yards heavy ammunition only cracks the shields and does not penetrate them.

BLOCKADE RUN BY GERMAN

Steamer Slips Through British Guard and Enters New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The third of German merchant vessels to run the British cruiser blockade at the entrance to New York harbor, the German iron hull-rigged ship *Indra*, reached this port today and anchored safely in the upper bay.

On June 11 she set sail from Talta, Chile, for Dunkirk, France, and had been on the high seas continuously until, under tow of a tug which this morning picked her up south of the Scotland Lightship, she entered port, dodging the British guard outside.

RUSSIANS CROSSING PRUSSIAN FRONTIER

Germans Dislodged in Region of Wirballen.

ADVANCE IS AMAZINGLY RAPID

Rear Guard of Retiring Army Pressed at Lyck.

TEUTONS IN GOOD ORDER

Czar Credited With Plan to Break Up Austria-Hungary and Establish Russian Capital at Historic Constantinople.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—The official statement was issued from general headquarters today:

"On the Eastern Prussian frontier our troops have dislodged the Germans from the region of Wirballen, which was strongly fortified, and have progressed as far as Stalluponen (16 miles east-northeast of Gumbien). In the region of Rominten forest and Lyck our troops continue to press on the heels of the rear guards of the enemy.

Cavalry Penetrates Germany.

"On the left bank of the Vistula our cavalry has penetrated German territory, damaging the railway near Pleaschen station, to the northwest of Kalisz.

"On the road to Cracow, on November 6, we attacked the Austrian rear guards along the Nida River, and the next day were operating on the River Nidzica.

"In Galicia our troops are continuing their offensive movement. In the latest engagements on the San River we captured 150 officers and 12,000 soldiers, as well as rapid-firers and munitions of war. South of Przemysl, on November 6, we took more than 1900 prisoners."

Rapidity of Advance Amazing.

The rapidity of the movement on the battlefields in Poland have been unequalled since the days of Napoleon. Deducting the time spent in actual fighting, the Russian pursuit has been pressed for more than a week at a rate averaging 14 miles a day over the Polish roads, which are heavy after the rainy season.

There is believed to be no doubt that the Germans in their retreat, passed Czestochowa without stopping. The troops of this column, which apparently were marching in good order, were probably the first line of the German divisions extricated from the disastrous fighting in Poland at the cost of the reserve troops and the allied Austrians.

Germans Tactically Best Troops.

Similar tactics seem to have been employed on other points, with the object of preserving the best troops. This would appear to indicate that the Germans have given up their Russian adventure and are concentrating on the main battle against France and Great Britain in Belgium. Clearly the Russians, who have cut the railway at Pleaschen, are sending along forces with great rapidity on both flanks of the positions on which the defeated Germans are retreating.

Grand Duke Nicholas' reference, in dispatches announcing his victory, to the new task of opening a new period of the war is taken to mean that Russia will now turn her main attention towards the settlement of the Eastern question. This means, first and foremost, the breaking up of Austria-Hungary, followed by the expulsion of the Turk from Europe and possibly the reconstruction of a new Armenia among other rearrangements of the Balkan states.

Berlin Counts on Victory

No Russian doubts that Constantinople is the natural capital of the Russian empire and no sacrifice will be thought too great for the attainment of this historical goal.

3,000,000 Germans and Austrians Reported Ready to Crush Enemy.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—"It is asserted in Berlin that Germany and Austria-Hungary now have concentrated about 3,000,000 soldiers on the line from Thorn to Cracow, and this is considered sufficient to crush the Russian forces," says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Times. The message continues:

"Military authorities declare that the result of the coming battle is not in doubt and that the Russian army will be completely destroyed. They explain that it is necessary to allow the Russians to advance to the frontier, in order to prevent them from making a good retreat after their defeat.

"The present retirement of the Germans is necessary, they say, in order to have the railways immediately behind the army for the approaching main battle."

The Rome correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch sends the following: "According to the Russian Embassy, the Russians secured 200 guns, six trainloads of supplies and 40,000 rifles from the enemy in a victory on the San River, Galicia. The victors took 30,000 Austrian prisoners. The Russian attack on Przemysl has been renewed violently."

"On the East Prussian front thought

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NEVER SUCH A BURDEN CARRIED BY MORTAL MAN.

