

GERMANS, IN SUPREME EFFORT, LAUNCH NEW ATTACK TO REACH DOVER

KAISER BEGINS FINAL ONSLAUGHT ON ALLIES' LINES

Fresh Troops and New Guns Aid Germans in Supreme Effort to Break Through to Straits of Dover—Initial Attacks Reversed—Slow Progress for Allies Great Part of Line.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Three points today stand out in the news of the great war—in Flanders, the Germans undaunted by past failures to break through to the Straits of Dover, have launched their expected new attack, regarded by the allies as their supreme effort. In Russian Poland, the immense armies of the Russian emperor are pushing forward with surprising speed, threatening the Germans on home soil. From Tokio comes the report that a Japan army may be sent to the west to take its part with the British, French and Belgians in the struggles on the battlefields of Europe.

A Crucial Stage

Military observers agree that the war has entered upon a crucial stage and that the next week may mark a definite turn in the course of events. In French opinion, the Germans must either win their way to the English Channel or fall back. For that reason particular interest is attached to today's French official statement which indicated the beginning of the onslaught for which the Germans have been preparing during the lull of the last few days.

Fresh troops and new guns from the Krupp works have been rushed to the line of battle from Dixmude southward across the French border to Arras. The Germans have struck their first blows at Dixmude and in the region of Ypres, and the French war office announced that their attacks have been repulsed.

Slow Progress Reported

Slow progress for the allies along the greater part of the line from Dixmude to the Lys is claimed by the French. Over the remainder of the disputed territory across France, the situation has not changed materially, although the French report that new German attacks in Alsace have been checked.

The rapid clearing of Germans from Russian Poland has lent to the eastern campaign a degree of interest no less than that which attaches to the fighting in the west. Unofficial reports from Petrograd indicate that the vast Russian military organization is at last under way in full force, and that the German and Austrian armies are being opposed with enormous Russian forces. Berlin admits that the Russians are now well beyond the River Warthe, which roughly marks the eastern boundary of Germany.

The Russian advance unless checked may have an important bearing upon the fighting in the west, possibly.

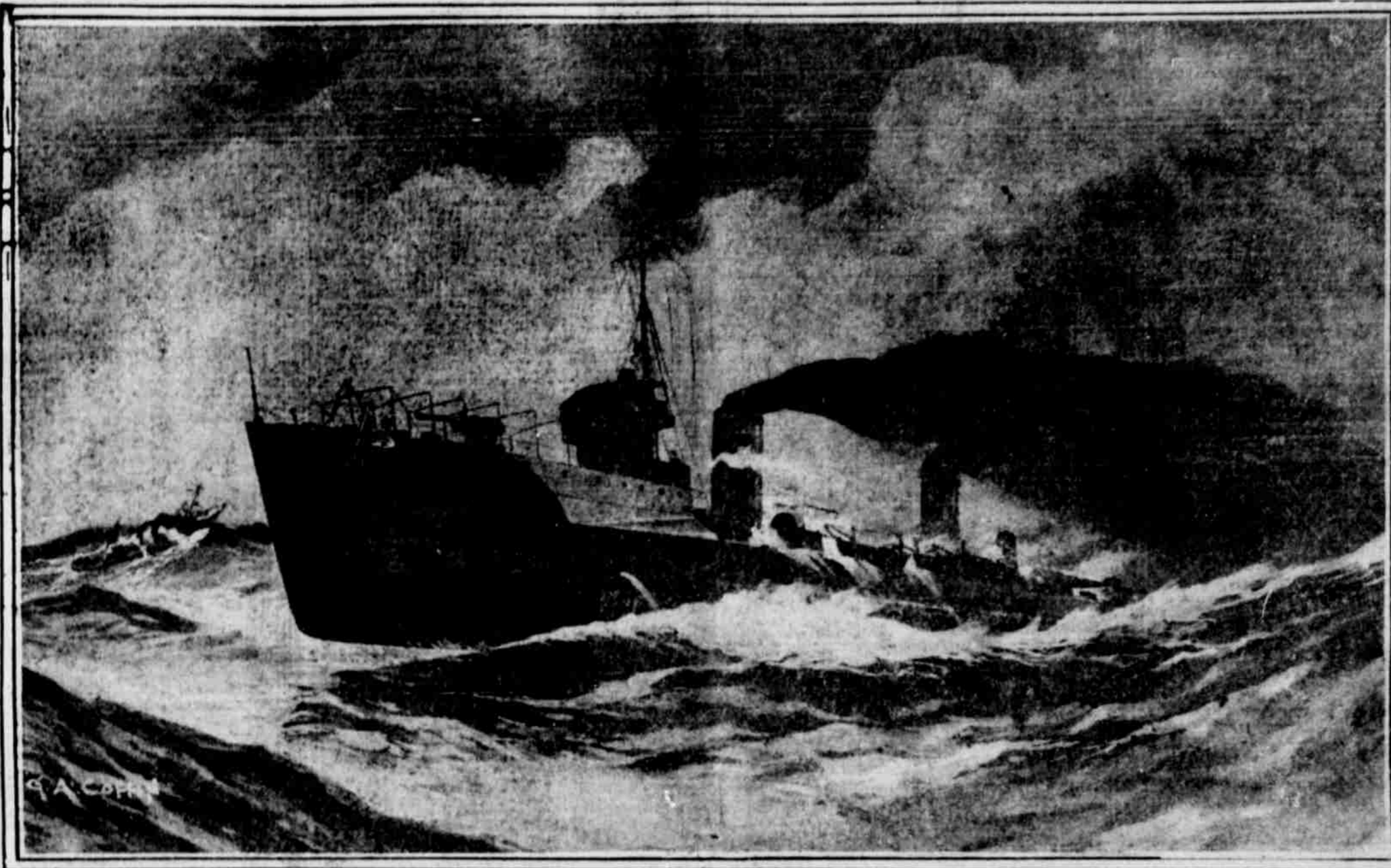
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SEEK MODIFICATION WOOL EMBARGO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Representatives of the National Woolen Manufacturing association appealed to the state department today to ask Great Britain to modify the Australian embargo on wool to all countries except the mother country to permit shipments to the United States. They contend that the manufacturing industry in this country would be badly crippled for lack of wool from Australia, which furnishes almost half of the raw material used here and that Great Britain should be urged to allow exports under a guarantee that none of the wool would be re-exported to Germany or Austria or where it might fall into the hands of Great Britain's enemies. State department officials promised to take the question up with the British ambassador here.

NOTED MARINE ARTIST, G. A. COFFIN, SHOWS HOW BRITISH DESTROYERS PATROL NORTH SEA

ALLIES FIGHTING ON GERMAN SOIL THREE PLACES



BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER SEARCHING THE NORTH SEA FOR SUBMARINES © BY N. Y. HERALD

The British torpedo boat destroyers had had their work cut out for them on their diligent watch for the dreaded German submarines, who have wrought havoc to several of Great Britain's big sea fighters.

In Silesia, East Prussia and in Alsace Role of Invasion is Reversed and Kaiser's Forces in Battle Upon Their Own Territory—Russian Advance Most Important Development

LONDON, Nov. 9, 1:05 p. m.—At three points in the area of hostilities—in Silesia, in East Prussia, and in Alsace—forces of the allies were on German soil today, and for the first time since the outbreak of hostilities conditions seemed to presage, in the opinion of British military observers, a reversal of the roles of the contending armies.

Up to the present time Germany has been fighting in the territory of her enemies, but now she would appear to be more or less seriously menaced from the east by the victorious Russian armies, the advance guards of which are less than 200 miles from Berlin. It is true that there was a brief Russian invasion of East Prussia during the early stages of the war, while the French have for a long time held their position in Alsace; but the latest development in the Russian advance, if the interpretation placed on it in London is not all wrong, is the most important of the campaign up to the present time.

It is mere speculation, of course, to say that Germany may be forced forthwith to retire from Belgium, or even cease her offensive in this arena. In certain areas of France and Belgium the allies are taking a vigorous offensive but it is too early yet to predict that Germany will not renew her smashing tactics in an effort to break through the line and that there will not be much hard fighting around Ypres.

In any event German retirement from Belgium probably would be very slow, as the forces of Emperor William have made the entire country behind their battleline one vast fortification, with trenches even more carefully prepared than those they are still holding in France.

With Tsing-Tau with Japanese administration and the release for other service of the Japanese and British vessels used in the capture of this German stronghold, there should be a sharp impetus to naval activity in the Far East, as these vessels may now center their attention upon the roving German cruisers which have been so successful in their operations against British shipping.

HOLDS STEEL ROAD COMMON CARRIER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—As a result of the reversal by the Interstate Commerce Commission of its previous rulings in which it was held that allowances made by trunk lines to industrial railways, were, in effect, were illegal rebates the commission held today that the Birmingham Southern railroad, owned by the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, was a common carrier and entitled to make joint rates with other carriers and to receive divisions of such rates.

The change in the attitude of the commission affects not only all the industrial railways controlled by the steel corporation but hundreds of other short line roads, which originally were constructed as plant facilities of great industries.

Formal German Surrender
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The German garrison at Tsing Tau is to be formally surrendered to the investing allied force of Japanese and British today, according to state department advices.

The department has no confirmation of a report that a good part of the German garrison escaped.

SEVEN BRITISH WARSHIPS SENT TO AVENGE LOSS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Seven British warships, apparently dreadnoughts, heading for the Panama canal and steaming at full speed, were sighted off the Bahama islands last Friday by passengers of the United Fruit Line steamer Lurioname, which arrived here today from Cuba. James Cavanaugh, one of the passengers, formerly a lieutenant in the British navy, expressed the opinion that the British fleet was bound for the Pacific coast of South America to avenge the defeat of the British fleet of cruisers by German warships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Whether a fleet of British dreadnoughts can pass through the Panama canal will depend upon size of the vessels. Last advices from Governor Goethals reported thirty feet of water in the channel through the recent slide in Culebra Cut. Heavy ships could not make a passage in that depth. The Panama is open to vessels of war to all nations; the only condition is that they shall not remain in the canal longer than is necessary to make the passage, nor in either of the terminal ports beyond the time necessary to take on coal or supplies.

BOMB IS DROPPED ON BRUGES, BELGIUM

LONDON, Nov. 9, 9:35 a. m.—An Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company says: "The Telegraf's correspondent at Sluis, The Netherlands, says that on Saturday before daybreak a British or French aviator dropped a bomb on Bruges, apparently destined for the railway station, but no damage was done. During the night 15,000 to 20,000 Germans arrived at Bruges. Between Ostend and Nieuport all is quiet."

GERMANS RENEW BATTLE OF YSER WITH FRESH ARMY

PARIS, Nov. 9, 2:57 p. m.—The official announcement given out by the French war office this afternoon, says that the German offensive has been renewed at Dixmude and in the region of Ypres and that to the southeast of Ypres all the German attacks have been repulsed.

The text of the communication follows: "On our left wing the Germans have undertaken again an offensive movement on Dixmude and in the region of Ypres. Particularly to the southeast of Ypres their attacks have been everywhere repulsed.

"At the end of the day, referring to the entire front between Dixmude and the Lys, we have made progress along the major part of the line. Nevertheless, our advance is slow, on account of the offensive movements undertaken by the enemy, and because of the strong organization the enemy already has had the time to effect around his points of support. Since the beginning of the fighting, the fog, furthermore, has made operations difficult, particularly between the Lys and the Oise.

"On the center, along the Aisne, the progress set forth in the official communications of yesterday, has been maintained.

"In the Argonne and in the vicinity of Verdun there have been only actions of minor importance.

"On our right wing in Lorraine there is nothing to report. "In Alsace fresh attacks on the part of the Germans directed against the heights of Mount Saint Marie have again resulted for them in decided checks."

POSTOFFICE ROBBED AT ST. MARIES, IDAHO

ST. MARIES, Idaho, Nov. 9.—The postoffice safe here was blown open early today and the robbers escaped with \$5000 in registered money and \$2500 in postage stamps. Seven suspects were arrested.

CARRANZA AGREES NOT TO LEVY TAX ON VERA CRUZ

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 9.—General Carranza has issued at Cordoba a decree promising that the import and other taxes collected at Vera Cruz by the Americans since they have been in control of that seaport will not be levied again by the Mexicans after the American evacuation.

General Carranza, however, makes no reference to the demand made by him that those Mexicans who have been in the employ of the American authorities at Vera Cruz be given guarantees of protection. The decree was issued at Cordoba, where General Carranza is in conference with a committee from the Aguas Calientes convention.

The preface to the decree refers to the petition circulated in Vera Cruz asking the American forces to withdraw from that city and says that since the residents of Vera Cruz have manifested a willingness to reject that protection demanded for them by the United States, the chief of the constitutionalists is disposed to have their wishes fulfilled. The preface is calculated to show that the Mexican people acted on their own responsibility and not because of pressure from Washington.

THIRTEEN STATES NOW QUARANTINED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Federal quarantine orders barring shipments of cattle from Canada to the United States and adding Delaware, New Jersey and Rhode Island to the list of states where foot and mouth disease exists, were signed today by Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. The quarantine against Canadian shipments is not because of the disease in the Dominion but to prevent the return of infected cattle cars to the United States. Thirteen states now are quarantined.

TWICE SENTENCED TO DEATH AS SPY ESCAPES TO WED

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—H. C. Heyneman, a San Francisco architect, said he was twice arrested as a spy and twice sentenced to death, once by the French and once by the Germans, was a passenger on the steamship Rochambeau, which arrived here today from Havre.

French soldiers first arrested Heyneman at Tarscon, but his appeal to American authorities saved him, he said. Later he was arrested at Heidelberg, he said, but again gained his freedom and returned to France, where he met Miss Florence Lacava, a one-time schoolmate, whom he married. He brought his bride to America with him.

Three soldiers, all discharged from the French army because of disability and all bearing wounds which showed they had been in the thick of the fighting, arrived here today on board the steamer Rochambeau. They were George Pierlot, Leon Leblot and John Rosenow, returning to their homes in this country and Canada.

Leblot said that in the hand-to-hand fighting at Rheims he received a bayonet wound in his side and was carried to the rear. While a Sister of Charity was binding his wound a German bullet killed her and her body fell across him. Leblot said he later returned to the firing line and was twice wounded in one leg. After that he quit.

Rosenow was wounded at Muelhausen. In the fighting he lost his rifle and was slashed in the arm with a sabre.

"But I found a blacksmith's knife on the battle field," he said, "and killed seven Germans with it before I was again wounded and put out of action."

Court Halts Strike

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—Three railway brotherhoods were restrained by the circuit court today from calling a strike of the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) railway.

'DEAR GOD' WILL HELP CAVALRY SAYS WILHELM

BERLIN, Nov. 9, via The Hague and London, 10:50 a. m.—German cavalry have been called upon in the present war to perform duties of a character differing widely from those emphasized in maneuvers a few years ago.

Only rarely has there been an opportunity to launch the thrilling cavalry charges then favored. Instead, the high-booted horsemen frequently are used both in the east and west to hold trenches and fill out the lines of the infantry.

Emperor William, in an address to the officers of a cavalry division which he reviewed in a Belgian town, said:

"I learn with pleasure that the cavalry fought brilliantly. The horsemen in this war have been intrusted with tasks such as I never believed possible. It is perhaps my fault that the training in times of peace never included the duties which the cavalry are here performing. The cavalry fought with bayonets and entrenching tools and General Von Marwitz tells me that the infantry are proud to charge with their brothers of the cavalry.

"I hope, however, that the cavalry may not have an opportunity to use their lances if we succeed, with the help of the dear God who already has permitted us so many successes, in surrounding the enemy."

RUSSIA'S BLACK SEA FLEET LOSES

LONDON, Nov. 9, 7:55 a. m.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the Russian Black sea fleet has left Sebastopol and is proceeding eastward, says the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen. The Russians, according to his dispatch, have bombarded Kohu and Suglu, on the coast of Asia Minor.