

# RUSSIAN ARMY CENTRE IS PUSHING AHEAD BY CHECK AT CRACOW

### Interest Centred on Operations in East Result of Which May Have Marked Effect on Duration of War—Germans Sending Strong Reinforcements and Guns to Swing Battle—Battle in West Flanders Has Developed into Artillery Duel—Turkish and Russian Squadron Meet in Long Range Duel.

Paris, Nov. 19, 10:40 p. m.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight says: "The day has been particularly calm. There is nothing to report."

London, Nov. 19, (9:50 p. m.)—Public interest is now largely centred in the battle between the Russians and Germans between the Vistula and Warta rivers in Poland, as it is believed that the result of the fighting there will have a very marked effect on the operations elsewhere and on the duration of the war.

Curiously, however, is far from being satisfied, as 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 of the enemy and has been compelled to fall back more than half the distance covered in the advance.

The Germans are sending very strong forces of men and guns 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 forces to their advantage, as they have done in practically all the previous battles.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief, however, can choose his own ground for the battle, and it is probable that he will select it as far away from the German lines of communication as he can.

In Galicia, before Cracow, and in East Prussia the Russians are pushing their advantage, apparently disregarding the fact that their centre has been compelled to fall back. They are also showing much activity in the Carpathians, their object being to prevent the Austrians from retreating into Hungary. In fact, it is said that they have already cut off 800,000 Austrians who will now be compelled, if defeated, to retreat westward.

In Flanders and France, the battle which has been going on for thirty-five days has again developed into an artillery duel, and infantry attacks, which formerly were of so frequent occurrence, have decreased. This doubtless is due to the inability of the infantry on either side to operate successfully over the muddy ground, and also because of the extended area which the Allies have flooded between the coast and Dixmude.

While they are moving men eastward to oppose the Russians, the Germans are reported to be bringing more big guns to the front, having determined to carry out a big gun bombardment of the Allies' entrenchments.

Russian and Turkish squadrons have met in a long distance duel off Sebastopol and both claim to have had the better of the encounter. According to the Russian report, the former German cruiser, which was attached to the Turkish navy, was damaged, while the Turkish asser that a Russian battleship suffered severely, and that the other Russian warships were compelled to retire.

Reminiscent of the early days of the war is the report from Vienna that Belgrade has been called upon to surrender. This city, the capital of Serbia, was under a Russian advance in Galicia compelled the Austrians to look after their northern frontiers. Now the Serbians, like the Montenegrins, are back in their own country, and the Austrians, un-mindful of the second invasion of their northern provinces, are endeavoring to destroy the two little armies.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Colombian Legation here was notified today by its government that the wireless discussion with Great Britain and France is a closed incident. The British and French ministers in Bogota complained recently to the Colombian government that there existed in the country hidden wireless stations which were keeping the German fleet informed of the movements of allied ships.

Great Britain and France, through their Ministers in Bogota, have both notified Colombia now, the legation was told, that no unusual acts had been committed by that country.

The cable to the legation says: "The British and French legations have recognized the scrupulous neutrality observed by Colombia in the present emergency. Inexact statements in regard to Colombia's neutrality have been cleared away. As regards wireless communications, we observe the same practices as the United States. In regard to coal, we permit steamers to take only the necessary amounts to enable them to reach the next foreign port. As Colombia is not bound to the rules of the Hague convention, which allow a larger quantity of coal, foreign belligerent ships have not been coaling at our ports to ask for coal."

### WANTED LAST LOOK AT HEAD OF THE INDIAN MUTINY

London, Nov. 19.—Among the thousands who lined the Thames embankment as the funeral procession of Lord Roberts passed, was a wounded Indian soldier with his eye bandaged, supported by a nurse. An inmate of Charing Cross Hospital, he had begged permission to get out and see the last of the hero of the Indian mutiny, and he brushed aside the fears expressed regarding the effect of the bad weather on his health. His white turban, his bandaged head, and the nurse who was his companion, told their own tale, and the crowd readily made way to give him a favorable vantage point.

### THE SANTA CLAUS SHIP.

London, Nov. 19, 9:25 p. m.—Francis Dyke Acland, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will meet the United States navy officer, James, which is acting as a Santa Claus ship, on her arrival in England, and receive from her, on behalf of the British government, the gifts she bears for British children.

## THE DAY'S WAR NEWS TOLD IN SHORT WE'RE

Although only meagre reports are at hand from any of the scenes of hostilities, it seems probable that in the western strip of Poland with its northern and southern boundaries respectively the Vistula and Warta rivers, and its western front the border of Posen, the most severe contest for supremacy is proceeding.

"Particularly quiet," is the description of the 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-Leval, about distance to the northeast of Paris and at the crook of the elbow of the western battlefront, was the principal scene in the infantry attack where the French reported they held a German attempt to capture the town, inflicting heavy casualties.

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

GERMANS TRY TO PRESS RUSSIANS BACK TO WARSAW

Along the East Prussian border the Muscovites claim that they are continuously pressing forward and making inroads into German territory. Here also the Austrians make no claim. As for Poland, she merely says, "the battles are proceeding."

With regard to the operations southward in Galicia, and in southern Russian Poland, the Russians, according to unofficial reports, are still following up previous successes against the Austrians. On the other hand, a news agency despatch from Vienna declares the Austrians have captured 7,000 prisoners and a large number of guns.

A battle has taken place in the Black Sea between Russian and Turkish warships. As to its result the reports are contradictory. Petrograd reports that the former German cruiser Goeben, which now flies the Turkish flag, was struck by Russian shells, that explosions occurred and the encounter and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed. Constantinople through Berlin makes no mention of the encounter having been injured but says one Russian battleship was badly injured and that the others fled toward Sebastopol, off which place the fight occurred.

The British general headquarters at the front comes a further account of the fighting along the British lines covering the period from November 13 to 15. In this report it is declared that the situation so far as it relates to the British, has not altered in that time.

The engagements consisted, for the most part, of shelling at long range, and the violent German attacks, which had previously been so persistent, had not been resumed.

Several close encounters occurred, however, is indicated by reference to heavy losses, and the admission that the Germans had succeeded in penetrating the British lines at one or two points, only later to be driven out.

Owing to the flooded country on the northern line in Belgium the belligerents frequently resort to the use of flat-bottomed boats in their operations.

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

### UNITED PEACE SERVICE PLANNED FOR FEB. 15

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—At a meeting tonight of the Buffalo Federation of Churches, the Buffalo Peace Society and the committee of 1,000 for the celebration of one hundred years of peace, a resolution was adopted inviting all the churches of the United States and Canada to join in a general church peace service February 15, the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent. President Wilson has been requested to endorse the plan.

## RUSSIAN WARSHIP CRIPPLES THE GOEBEN IN BLACK SEA FIGHT

### Turkish Fleet Taken by Surprise -- Goeben and Breslau Among Enemy, Former Escaping After Russian Ships Give Her Severe Hammering.

Petrograd, Nov. 19.—The following official statement was given out today by the Russian Ministry of Marine regarding the naval battle in the Black Sea between the Russian and Turkish fleets:

"On November 18 a division of the Black Sea fleet, returning from its cruise to Sebastopol near the coast of Anatolia, sighted, twenty-five miles from the Eberon Light, a Turkish detachment consisting of the Goeben and the Breslau. The Russian fleet immediately drew up in battle order, bringing the enemy to starboard, and opened fire at a distance of forty cable lengths (about five miles). The first salvo of 13-inch guns from the flagship Admiral Evstafy struck the Goeben and caused an explosion amidships, setting her on fire. Following the Evstafy, the other Russian ships opened fire, the Russian guns giving an excellent account of themselves. A series of explosions were seen in the hull of the Goeben, which opened fire slowly. The enemy seemed not to have expected to meet us. The Goeben fired salvos of their heavy guns directing them exclusively at the flagship. The encounter continued for fourteen minutes, after which the Goeben withdrew and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed.

The Breslau took no part in the fight, holding herself on the horizon. The Evstafy, suffered only insignificant damage. The Russian losses were a Lieutenant and nineteen sailors killed, and five sailors slightly wounded."

The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters tonight.

"On the left bank of the Vistula the action has developed during the last few days in two regions—on the front between the Vistula and the Warta, and on the line between Czenstochowa and Cracow. These combats have taken on a character of extreme ferocity, presenting generally a continuous offensive and defensive alternately."

"In East Prussia our troops are attacking positions strongly established. East of Anberburg the German trenches are supplied with triple wire entanglements. We have taken possession of some of these positions about five miles east of Anberburg, and the passage between Lakes Bonvelno and Yrkyo, capturing nineteen cannon, six rapid-firers and several hundred prisoners."

"In West Galicia our offensive continues."

### EYE-WITNESSES' STORY OF GREAT STRUGGLE IN PROGRESS IN THE WEST

London, Nov. 19, 9:20 p. m.—The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness to the present, was received from Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published on November 17 of the movements of the British force and the French armies in immediate touch with it.

November 16.—The nature of the situation on our front has not altered since the last letter. The Germans are continuing to press generally along our line, and have focused their attention mostly round Ypres, though there has, up to now, not been a resumption of the violent attacks against that place.

"Friday, the 13th, was windy, with much rain. Trying, as life in the trenches is under such conditions, our men have at least the consolation of knowing that the enemy were in a worse plight, for the wind blew steadily in their faces.

"On our left, the morning passed in a duel of shelling, which gradually swelled in the afternoon into a fierce bombardment of the action of our line running south to the Menin-Ypres road. This was the prelude to an attack along the whole line. Around Ypres the enemy rushed our trenches at one point, but they were driven out again, and another was repulsed, were much less than those of the Germans."

"As each successive attempt to take Ypres by assault fails, the bombardment of the unhappy town is renewed with ever-increasing fury.

"Further to the south on our left centre, the situation remained practically unchanged, a little ground being lost here and there, and then regained. On our centre and right, and indeed along the whole of our line, the hostile artillery appears to have received orders on this day to search the area in the rear of our trenches. This, no doubt, is part of the policy of wearing down."

"On the right, on the night of the 13th-14th, a German trench was taken by a portion of our battalion, the occupants being bayoneted, or taken prisoner. Part of another battalion, which also advanced during the night, encountered some of the enemy who were attempting a similar operation. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which we came off victors; we killed 35 Germans and only lost two men ourselves.

"Saturday was very cold, there was also some rain. On our left, proceedings were started with the usual heavy shelling, and the Germans again resumed the offensive in the afternoon (similar result to that obtained on the previous day). They penetrated our line at one or two points, but were soon driven out, and the line was almost completely restored.

"Further to the south the French made an attack near Wytschaete, and

## Surpassing Bargains IN WINTER MILLINERY For the Week-End

Our Prices, for the week-end, on Hats, Ostrich Feathers, Ostrich Mounts, Fancy Feathers, Wings and Flowers, are the lowest and represent the Best Values we have offered this season.

The List Includes: Silk Plush Hats, in black and colors, worth \$3.00 each, at 98 Cents Each

White Plush Hats, also some with Black Underbrims, in Sailor, Turban, and Large Dress Effects, worth, easily \$2.00 each, at 50 Cents Each each, at 98 Cents Each

Black Silk Velvet Hats, in Ghengary, Turban, Turban, Sailor, Military and every wanted shape, costing from the manufacturer, from \$3.00 to \$38.00 a dozen. Our price, While They Last 98 Cents Each

Sailors, with Black Hatters' Plush Crowns and Black Velvet Brims, worth \$3.00 each, at 98 Cents Each

Large Silk Plush Flowers, Gold Flowers, Silver Flowers, and Roses, worth up to \$1.50 each, now 25 Cents Each

Fancy Feathers, Wings, Ostrich Mounts, Algrettes and Ostrich Feathers, in White, Black and Colors, worth up to \$12.00 each, during our clearance sale, will be offered at \$2.00 and \$2.50 Each

### MARR'S The House Famed For Millinery 1, 3 and 5 Charlotte Street

and were caught by the fire of our machine guns as they retired, losing about half their number.

"On our right all was quiet. The weather on this day was about the worst we have yet experienced. It was bitterly cold, and rain fell in torrents. Nevertheless, in spite of all difficulties, our aviators carried out a successful reconnaissance. For some time they hovered over the German lines, observing the emplacements of the batteries and searching the roads for hostile columns in the midst of a storm of driving snow and sleet, which was encountered at high altitudes.

"Further information has recently come to hand regarding the enemy's method of sniping and spying. Non-commissioned officers are offered iron crosses if they will penetrate our lines at night. These attempts this work, having discarded boots, helmets and other impediments, crawl as close as possible to our defences, and try to attract the attention of one of our sentries by throwing a stone in a direction contrary to that in which they are crawling. This generally causes neighboring sentries to fire, thus betraying their positions and that of our line of trenches.

German Snipers Disguised in Khaki. "These spies, or snipers, often wear khaki uniforms and woolen caps similar to those worn by our men and, thus disguised, sometimes succeed in getting right behind our line to favorable spots from which they shoot men passing to and fro. Many of them speak English well and display great ingenuity in getting out of tight corners.

"Another reason for penetrating our lines is the cutting of telephone wires and behind one section of our front breaks have of late been very frequent. That the damage has not been entirely due to bursting shells has now been proved by the capture of one of the enemy's secret agents, carrying wire-cutters and a rifle. The man was known to have been on intimate terms with the Germans before they retired from the area now occupied by us."

The "eye-witness" concludes with an eulogy of a French doctor who, with several Nuns, remained in Ypres during the bombardment, nursing fifty-two German wounded, and was finally killed by a shell. The day after his death the Nuns and wounded were removed to a place of safety.

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 19.—A preparation which, it is said, will stop almost instantly the flow of blood from a wound, has been invented by Professor Koehler, of Berne, and was awarded the Nobel prize for

### NEW DISCOVERY MAY SAVE LIVES OF THOUSANDS ON THE BATTLEFIELD

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

—BY—  
Willis F. Gross, C. S.  
Member of Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

### IMPERIAL'S CRACKERACK BILL!

### "TREY O' HEARTS"

The Adventure in an Airship  
The Runaway Express Train  
Stealing An Aeroplane Ride

### THE PEPPER TWINS FORBES LAW DUGUID

The Liveliest Hit of the Fall. Canada's Leading Baritone.

### DEAR LITTLE "BOBS"

LORD ROBERTS At a Grand Military Affair in the City of Liverpool.  
KING GEORGE  
QUEEN MARY

### THOSE FUNNY CARTOONS "SHE LOVED HIM BEST"

"Col. Heeza Liar's Mishaps." Splendid Two-Reel Edison.

### FIVE REELS -- VAUDEVILLE -- SINGER

MON. "Meeked Wrester." NEXT Marlon & Cumberland WED. "Shannon of The Sixth."

## Most Violent Prussian in Either of the Features Army Hold Eastern Front

Petrograd, Nov. 19.—Tremendous importance is attached to the campaign against the Posen, as now reached a decisive stage here; but Russian fighting forward with the battle in East Prussia along the Gumburg front.

The war office told the German entrenchment in the Mauria Poland. It is claiming an advance guard, tula and Warthe was back toward the East. The advance of the Eastern front is in great force here that the strength is to be counted. Fighting of the character has been heavy losses have both sides. It is now the Russian army in Poland. It is believed Kaiser expects to relieve the blow with his along the Vistula and victory for the Russian would be followed by East Prussia, which abandonment of the northern province.

The Hague, via La A Russian staff through here, has the cause of the present Poland: "The Russian army tains three times as many as the German."

and were caught by the fire of our machine guns as they retired, losing about half their number.

"On our right all was quiet. The weather on this day was about the worst we have yet experienced. It was bitterly cold, and rain fell in torrents. Nevertheless, in spite of all difficulties, our aviators carried out a successful reconnaissance. For some time they hovered over the German lines, observing the emplacements of the batteries and searching the roads for hostile columns in the midst of a storm of driving snow and sleet, which was encountered at high altitudes.

"Further information has recently come to hand regarding the enemy's method of sniping and spying. Non-commissioned officers are offered iron crosses if they will penetrate our lines at night. These attempts this work, having discarded boots, helmets and other impediments, crawl as close as possible to our defences, and try to attract the attention of one of our sentries by throwing a stone in a direction contrary to that in which they are crawling. This generally causes neighboring sentries to fire, thus betraying their positions and that of our line of trenches.

German Snipers Disguised in Khaki. "These spies, or snipers, often wear khaki uniforms and woolen caps similar to those worn by our men and, thus disguised, sometimes succeed in getting right behind our line to favorable spots from which they shoot men passing to and fro. Many of them speak English well and display great ingenuity in getting out of tight corners.

"Another reason for penetrating our lines is the cutting of telephone wires and behind one section of our front breaks have of late been very frequent. That the damage has not been entirely due to bursting shells has now been proved by the capture of one of the enemy's secret agents, carrying wire-cutters and a rifle. The man was known to have been on intimate terms with the Germans before they retired from the area now occupied by us."

The "eye-witness" concludes with an eulogy of a French doctor who, with several Nuns, remained in Ypres during the bombardment, nursing fifty-two German wounded, and was finally killed by a shell. The day after his death the Nuns and wounded were removed to a place of safety.

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 19.—A preparation which, it is said, will stop almost instantly the flow of blood from a wound, has been invented by Professor Koehler, of Berne, and was awarded the Nobel prize for

### OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT AT 8.15  
Thompson Musical Comedy Company  
PRESENTING  
"THE TRAVELLING MAN"  
Prices—Nights—  
10-20 and 30c.  
Mornings—Wed. and Sat.—  
10 and 20c.  
NEXT WEEK  
THE FOLLIES OF THE DAY

### OPERA HOUSE

SUNDAY, 22 November  
AT 3 O'CLOCK  
A LECTURE ON  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
—BY—  
Willis F. Gross, C. S.  
Member of Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

All Welcome Seats Free  
No Collection.

### IMPERIAL'S CRACKERACK BILL!

### "TREY O' HEARTS"

The Adventure in an Airship  
The Runaway Express Train  
Stealing An Aeroplane Ride

### THE PEPPER TWINS FORBES LAW DUGUID

The Liveliest Hit of the Fall. Canada's Leading Baritone.

### DEAR LITTLE "BOBS"

LORD ROBERTS At a Grand Military Affair in the City of Liverpool.  
KING GEORGE  
QUEEN MARY

### THOSE FUNNY CARTOONS "SHE LOVED HIM BEST"

"Col. Heeza Liar's Mishaps." Splendid Two-Reel Edison.

### FIVE REELS -- VAUDEVILLE -- SINGER

MON. "Meeked Wrester." NEXT Marlon & Cumberland WED. "Shannon of The Sixth."