

RUSSIAN VICTORY IS COMPLETE—SITUATION IS GREATLY CHANGED

Germans Will be Forced to Give Battle on Their Own Territory—Austrians Have Been Routed at the River San—A New Period of War.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] PARIS, Nov. 7.—An official statement by the Russian general staff is given in a Petrograd despatch to the Havas Agency. It says: "Fierce combats on the River San and south of Przemyśl, which have been going on for more than three weeks, resulted on November 5 in a general retreat of the Austrians.

"On the preceding night the Austrians made a last effort to repulse our troops who were crossing the San. Until a late hour the enemy attacked on an extended front, taking the offensive in dense, successive lines, but everywhere they suffered enormous losses and were repulsed.

"On November 5 the enemy's columns commenced to move from the San in the direction of Dukla Pass, across the Carpathians, and south of Przemyśl, seeking everywhere to leave the battle front. We pursued them energetically all along the line.

"The abandonment by the main Austrian forces of the line of the San is the result of the victorious battle fought at the end of September, the original purpose of which was to block the offensive of the Austro-German armies against Warsaw and Lvov.

"At the beginning of October our troops were engaged along a front extending for 330 miles and passing through Warsaw, Kozienice, Przemyśl and Czernowitz. Towards October 20 successful operations on the right bank of the Vistula in the region of Warsaw, that is to say, on the right wing of our general strategic front.

"Our next object was to strike from the north those portions of the enemy's forces still holding positions on the Vistula and the San. In the fighting, which lasted from the 23rd to the 27th of October, we succeeded in breaking the stubborn resistance of the Austro-German army in the Kozienice-Lvov region. In danger of being turned beyond Pilsa, this army fell back pursued by our troops.

"Between October 28 and November 2 we overcame the enemy's resistance in a new region, that of Alexandria and Sandomir. On November 5 the Austrian army in Galicia was compelled to retreat.

"Following up our successes during eighteen days, on a front of 330 miles, we broke the resistance of the enemy, who is in full retreat. This victory we owe to the inexhaustible grace of God, who blesses the superhuman heroism of our admirable warriors, of whom Russia has a right to be proud.

"This victory enables our troops to proceed to a realization of further tasks which will inaugurate a new period of the war."

FIGHTING IN POLAND

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The correspondent of The Times at Kielev, Russian Poland, under date of November 3, describes the fighting in that region. He says:

"This town was occupied by the Russian forces about noon today after a brief night attack. For once we were well forward and we entered the town with the Russian troops on the very heels of the enemy. The opposing forces were composed both of Germans and Austrians.

"Though the action was a rear guard affair and characteristic of

ALL ENGLISHMEN IN GERMANY ARE PUT UNDER ARREST

[By Special Wire to The Courier] BERLIN, via London, Nov. 7.—The police at six o'clock Friday morning, notified all Englishmen from the ages of seventeen to fifty five to report to the police stations for transport to Ruhleben, near Berlin. They were advised to bring two blankets, sheets and so forth. The exodus is now proceeding.

Ruhleben has hitherto been chiefly used as a camp for Russians, but about 100 Englishmen, subjects of suspicion or without domicile, were earlier interned there. The quarters at Ruhleben, hitherto used as stables, are well

HOW THE GERMANS EVADE WIRES SET UP BY THE ENEMY.



GERMAN DEVICE FOR EVADE BARBED WIRE ACROSS ROADWAYS AT NIGHT. FROM A DRAWING BY E. WALTER ERNST. © BY N.Y. HERALD CO.

In this picture E. Walter Ernst, a special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, shows how the Germans evade barbed wire stretched across roadways at night. When speeding these wires, which are put up by the enemy, cannot be seen, and the occupants of a car are likely to have their throats severely cut. To obviate this they have fitted their cars with the device shown in the above picture. By this means the wire is forced above the heads of the occupants, who pass in safety.

THEY STAGGERED FORWARD BUT BRITISH FIRE STOPPED THE ADVANCING COLUMNS

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, Nov. 7.—A Daily Mail correspondent in northern France, writing under date of Friday, says:

"The big contest for Ypres, which raged all last Sunday culminated Monday afternoon in the supreme effort. The Germans advanced all along the line after a terrific bombardment of the British position, but the entrenched British soldiers had not been shaken and as the German infantry approached they met them with volley after volley of rifle fire.

Everywhere Germans Have Failed to Break Through

[By Special Wire to The Courier] PARIS, Nov. 7.—With renewed energy the Germans are clinging tenaciously to their positions in Flanders, especially the Ypres region, but the initiative, so important in modern warfare, is now passing to the Allies. Eye-witnesses from the front declare that the fighting around Bixschote is as furious as ever. The Germans have attacked again and again, and positions have been won and lost many times, but the advantage has remained with the Allies. No less violent was the struggle south of Ypres, between Wytschate and Messines, for command of the high road leading from Ypres to Armentieres and Lille. This road is now in possession of the Allies. Now or never is the time for the Germans to bring up reserves to make a decisive effort to win through, in the opinion of military experts. According to prisoners taken recently, however, while there is no lack of men, there is a great dearth of officers, large numbers having been sent to the Russian frontier, where the need of them is greater to make up staffs for the reserve corps opposing the ever-growing Russian army. The German efforts to pass Arras and break through to the coast by way of the hilly country of Artois continue, but with less success. The army formerly commanded by the Crown Prince east of the Argonne region has resumed its attempt to force a passage across the forest to join the army on the other side. The French, however, retain command of the only roads across this difficult region, and all attacks, though made with great determination, have failed to shake the French positions.

GOOD HOPE WENT DOWN IN BATTLE

LONDON, Nov. 6.—It is officially announced by the Admiralty that the British cruiser Good Hope took fire during the engagement with the German fleet off the coast of Chile last Sunday and foundered.

The Admiralty statement says it is believed that the British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans reported had been sunk, was run ashore. Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and a considerable sea.

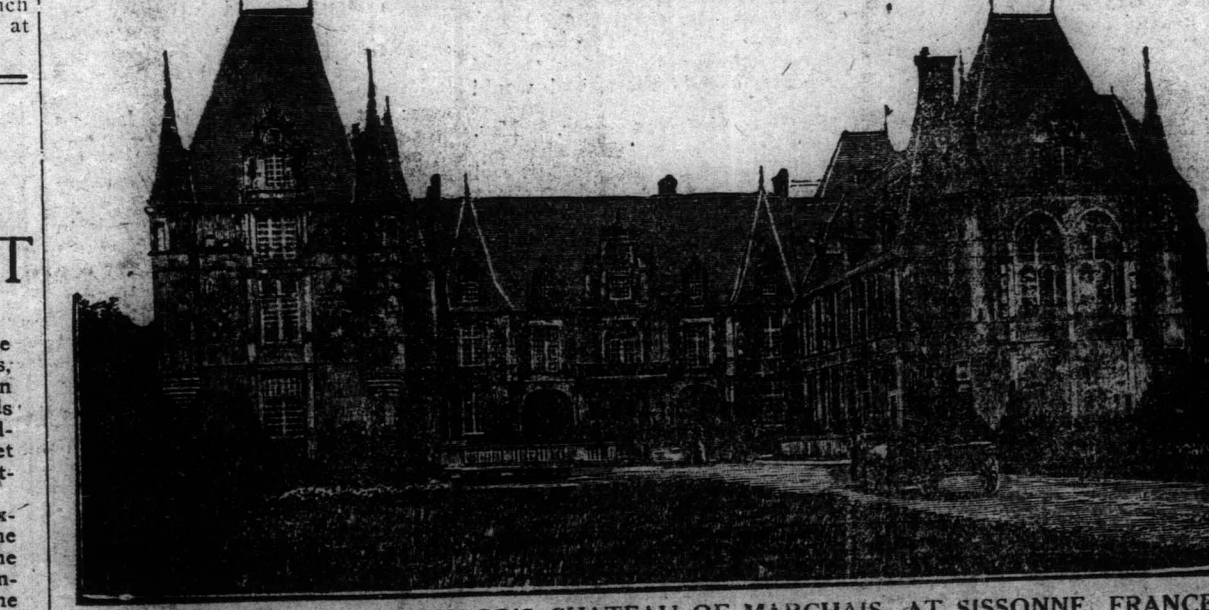
The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour.

"Early in the action both the Good Hope and Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope, and she foundered.

"The Monmouth hauled off at dark, making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away."

(Continued on Page Four.)

BEAUTIFUL CHATEAU SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION.



THE PRINCE OF MONACO'S CHATEAU OF MARCHAIS, AT SISSONNE, FRANCE. The Prince of Monaco by a pledge to the German Emperor has saved his beautiful Chateau of Marchais at Sissonne, France, from destruction. He promises to pay a fine of 500,000 francs which was imposed by the Germans on the village of Sissonne. The Germans had seized and threatened to destroy the beautiful place if the levy was not paid.

TOKIO IS REJOICING OVER ACHIEVEMENT TAKING FORTRESS

There Were Three Weeks of Actual Siege Operations—Flag of Surrender Was Hoisted in the Early Morning Breeze of Friday.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] TOKIO, Nov. 7.—Tokio is celebrating to-day the fall of the German fortress at Tsing-Tau after an actual siege of a few days more than three weeks. It was in the middle of September that the preparations for the taking of the German stronghold in Asia were begun immediately after war was declared by Japan on August 11. Crowds collected everywhere to-day and many processions were formed, the enthusiastic people, dragging about with them floats decorated with flowers as a symbol of victory. Japanese and British flags are floating everywhere throughout the city.

The final and successful attack on Tsing-Tau began shortly after midnight Friday morning and the first inroad by the allied forces in which was largely instrumental in the fall of the place, was the taking of the middle fort of the first line of defence. This was accomplished by a brilliant charge of infantry and engineers, led by General Yoshimi Yamada. Simultaneously with the charge of General Yamada, others were made, the troops dashing forward with cries of "ban zai!"

"The capture of the fort on the east fell at 8.35 in the morning, Changhai was captured soon thereafter with its two heavy cannon. A detachment of the first line, occupied the Ilits, Bismarck and other forts at 7 o'clock in the morning and then the enemy hoisted the white flag on the weather astronomical station, adjoining the governor's office. Another white flag was hoisted on the coast forts at the mouth of the Haiport at 7.30 o'clock. The closing hours of the siege of Tsing-Tau and the fall of the fortress, therefore, are briefly but dramatically described in official reports, etc., as already sent.

It was Dramatic. TOKIO, Nov. 7. 1.25 p.m.—The closing hours of the siege of Tsing-Tau and the fall of the German fortress are briefly but dramatically described in official reports, etc., as already sent.

Further details of the Tsing-Tau fighting, reaching Tokio, show the Germans made desperate efforts to repair the damage to their batteries, but without success. Japanese shells killed the men at work and demolished the batteries again. The Japanese ships started in several parts of the city, certain parts of which were burned. The stopping of smuggling of provisions through the Tungk-Shan coast is thought to have hastened the capitulation of the German stronghold.

GREAT EFFORT ON TO GET TO CALAIS; AUSTRIANS IN FIGHT

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, Nov. 7.—10.25 a.m.—Mystery again cloaked the movements of the antagonists along the battle fronts in the eastern arena of the war, but the belief is growing in London that Germany is sowing her defences behind the River Warthe and breaking through to the coast by way of the Austrians behind strongly fortified positions from Cracow to the passes of the Carpathians is rushing her best corps on the Austrian front to the west in a final effort to smash the allies blocking their way to Calais.

Petrograd reports that the Austrians, after making a final furious onslaught on the Russian lines along the River San had withdrawn in all directions until their front now extends from Dukla pass, in the Carpathians to Cracow with a wedge extending to Przemysl, which fortress continues to resist the Russian assault.

Another despatch from Petrograd, declares that a general pursuit of the retreating Austrians under way, but the cautious tone of the official communication, added to significant admissions from Vienna, creates the impression that the Austrians are regaining their fortified positions without the Teutonic allies safe in their new positions, it is quite likely in the opinion of London observers that heavy reinforcements have been sent from the eastern front for their supreme effort along the western line of battle.

The feeling is growing here that the recent raid of the German fleet off Yarmouth was not the sum total of naval activities in the North Sea and this impression

KAISER AT FRONT, A DEJECTED MAN

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, Nov. 7.—The correspondent of The Express on the Belgian frontier, under date of Friday, telegraphs the following: "The Kaiser himself is close to the front in Flanders, making efforts to inspire his troops to gain Calais. Despite the nearly successful bomb attack on him at Thielt Sunday, the Kaiser continues to drive daily through the Courtrai roads. His route is always kept secret and he uses a new car of different appearance each time, in order to prevent a description from reaching the allies."

Daily he singles out certain bravery and personally gives them territory for acts of exceptional soldiers for acts of exceptional hospitals and talks to the wounded, invariably saying: "Good day comrade, the Kaiser wishes you a speedy recovery."

The Kaiser dined with the staff at Ghent yesterday and returned to the staff headquarters thoroughly dissatisfied with the result of the past few days of the campaign. A party of refugees saw the Kaiser in an automobile yesterday. One of them said: "The Kaiser sat on the rear seat with the Duke of Wurtemberg. The front seat was occupied by infantrymen, while the pilot sat, filed with soldiers in extreme pallor and rigidity of features, were very marked. He sat like a statue, wrapped in a gray coat and listened to the report of a passing officer. At the end he saluted but without a smile and then nodded silently to the soldier chauffeur to go ahead."