

PAST SIX WEEKS OF GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN THEATRE A STORY OF REPEATED FAILURE

Germans as Far From Coast as Ever With Less Prospect of Attaining Their Goal — Everything Provided For, Except Victorious Resistance of the Allies — Another of Kaiser's Dreams Unrealized — November First Long Past and His Army Has Failed to Take Ypres — Review of the Fighting in Western Theatre During Past Month and a Half.

Paris, Nov. 24.—The Bulletin Des Armees, in its issue of November 25, will publish a summary of the military operations of the last six weeks. This article was given out officially for publication in Paris this afternoon, and it is as follows:

"With the fresh success of the Allies in the battle of Flanders, the moment has come to rectify the accomplishments of the last six weeks. These may be summed up as follows:

"The formidable effort undertaken by the Germans during this time, first to turn our left wing, and second to penetrate it, has resulted in failure. By this effort the enemy was endeavoring to make good his defeat in the Marne; instead he only added another check to the check he suffered in September. Nevertheless, in order to flank us in accordance with its recognized method, the German general staff neglected nothing along that portion of the front extending from the River Lys to the sea. It massed between the beginning of October and the beginning of November four corps of cavalry and two armies, composed of fifteen army corps.

German Plans Miscarried.

"The Crown Prince of Bavaria, General Von Pabek, General Von Demling, and the Duke of Wurtemberg to stimulate the morale of their troops, issued several appeals and exhortations.

"We found their orders on officers who fell in battle, or who were taken prisoners. All these documents agreed that it was a desperate and decisive action against the French left.

"It was necessary to penetrate to Dunkirk or to Ypres for the reason, according to one of these orders, that the decisive blow yet was to be delivered. And this blow must be decisive, delivered with all speed, and carried through at all cost. It was desired to obtain a decision in the western arena of operations before again turning to the east. The German general staff, therefore, ordered that Emperor William was there to animate his soldiers by his presence. He had announced that he wanted to be in Ypres on the first of November, and everything was prepared so that on that date there could be proclaimed the annexation of Belgium.

"In short, everything was provided for, every single thing except the victorious resistance of the Allied army. To make this resistance possible it was necessary for us to oppose to the enemy, forces, if not equal to his own, at least sufficient.

"What was then the situation at the beginning of October?

"The Belgian army had come out of Antwerp intact, but too exhausted to take part in any maneuver. The English army was leaving its front on the Aisne for a field of operations in the north. Transportation and the movements of supplies occasioned long delays. The army under General De Maudehau did not extend its left wing beyond a point south of Arras. The army of General De Maudehau extended from this point to the south of Lille.

"Further on we had cavalry, territorial and marine units. This force was not sufficiently strong to enable General Foch called by General Joffre to take command of the armies in the north, to break the will of the enemy. Reinforcements were therefore sent him.

"Then for three weeks we saw the reign of the railroad and of the automobile. Day and night troops were being moved by these methods of transportation, and they arrived in time. Divisions and army corps; not so strong numerically as those of the enemy, but animated by an admirable spirit, moved into action as they disembarked from the train. For thirty days these divisions were at the front.

"About the 20th October our front was outlined as follows:

"From Neuport to Dixmude, one of our divisions of infantry and our marines held the railroad line, while the Belgian army was reorganizing itself in the rear; to the south of Dixmude we were installed along the canal and from here there line extended to the east, making in front of Ypres a vast semi-circular field by four corps of the French army and one corps of the English army.

"The line then dropped to a point to the south of Messines and Arras, forming two bastions, the first held by the remainder of the British army and the second by ourselves.

"The German attack was an effort first to occupy Dunkirk and reach Calais or Bologne. They tried to flank us and to cut the direct communications of the British army with the sea coast.

"All the heavy artillery of the enemy brought from Antwerp was there ready to be used again.

"Beginning the fifth of November the attacks were repulsed. From the railroad we marched toward the Yser, rolling up the enemy who had succeeded in crossing to the left bank of this stream and drowning his rear guards in the floods. One can still see, near Ramschappel, German cannons buried in the mud and the corpses of German soldiers half submerged.

"On the 12th of November the enemy had succeeded, at a point north of Ypres, in crossing the canal over two bridges. By the 13th it had been driven back to the other bank. Also on the 12th the enemy succeeded in occupying a certain territory in the region to the south of Ypres. This territory was recaptured from him.

"On the 15th the attacks of the enemy were less intense and our position, already strong, became impregnable. This result was obtained by the Belgian army, under the orders of General D'Urbal, together with the participation of the armies of Generals De Maudehau and De Maudehau. These three armies constituted the group of armies under the command of General Foch. The two last mentioned contributed brilliantly to our success by repulsing all the attacks directed against them, and by occupying, between the Oise and the Lys, several positions of importance.

The Brotherhood of Arms

"The decisive assistance that we were able to lend, under these circumstances, to the British troops, tightened further the bonds uniting the Allies in a brotherhood of arms. Finally the energy of our resistance inspired the Belgian army with confidence. This army, which had reorganized on its own territory, is now ready for the engagements of tomorrow.

"The losses of the Germans have been considerable. They undoubtedly exceed 12,000 men.

"We have to our credit not a series of momentary successes, but a continuous progress which has made vain the persistent and uninterrupted efforts of the enemy. After our victory on the Marne had, in the middle of September, obliged the German army to undertake a precipitate retreat, the enemy endeavored once to win back its advantage, and always by trying to turn our left wing. At no point were the Germans successful. During this time, on the contrary, we succeeded in extending our left as far as Belgium, and even as far as the sea. We then maintained our line impregnable in its new positions. The successes won in Flanders, in which the French troops supported the principal burden, is thus seen to be a continuation, and a development of the victory of the Marne. The glory of this success is due to our leaders and to our soldiers.

"It is exemplified also by the ability of our General Staff to read clearly the purposes and intentions of the German commanders. Our staff is ready everywhere and always, not only for parade, but for retaliation.

"As for our troops they have acquired certain qualities which they perhaps lacked at the beginning of the operations, particularly the ability for rapid defensive organization. The trenches they build today are as good as those constructed by the enemy.

Four Months and France Has Not Been Crushed.

"However satisfactory these evidences of success may be to us, they do not by any means exhaust other reasons for confidence. Along with the progress of our arms there should be observed the progress of the Russian armies, which has been becoming more noticeable since the 3rd of November. At the doors of Cracow and of Kalisz our allies are now making their weight felt in the scales of opposing forces. It is in this field that we should draw our conclusions, for here it is that one may perceive in the full light of day the failure of the German plan. This plan, the project of Von Der Goltz, of Bernhardt and of Falkenhayn, was, as often probably recalled to crush France in three weeks and then to turn to Russia. Today the fourth month of the war is drawing to its close, and still France has not been crushed.

"On the contrary, France, counting from the 5th of September, has enjoyed nothing but success, and this in spite of the arraying in opposition to her of a mass of soldiers, who in the aggregate represent more than fifty army corps. These fifty army corps, we say it again and again, for it is the truth, and in this truth is found our honor, are still all confronting us.

"Fifteen German army corps, united with virtually all the forces of Austria, are facing Russia.

"We repeat, and we desire to emphasize, that since the 5th of September the formidable masses of troops that have assailed us have not been able, no matter how courageous their attacks, to make us give way or place on the line. On the contrary, at a number of points the enemy has been driven back before the strength of our advance."

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WANT SALE OF LIQUOR STOPPED FOR 6 MONTHS

London, Nov. 24.—At a citizens' meeting, a resolution was passed urging upon the government the desirability of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants for a trial period of six months, with the appointment of a commission to consider the equitable treatment of license holders and their employees.

Hotel Arrivals

Royal.

Geo J. Ross, Sheldale; C. H. Read, Amherst; K. E. Barton, Toronto; O. S. Crockett, Fredericton; Jas. H. Crockett, Fredericton; G. W. Mayer, Toronto; W. S. Winkle, Samia, Ont.; A. D. Cooke, Montreal; M. D. Greene, Montreal; R. T. Heneker, Montreal; W. R. Clarke, Fredericton; W. H. Watman, Toronto; Miss K. Tully R. Warren, Boston; N. Jamieson, Toronto; W. A. Hewer, Halifax; E. J. Amey, Montreal; C. J. Morrissey and wife, Newcastle; W. H. Buddell, London.

GERMANS DECISIVELY BEATEN IN THE EAST

Russian Forces Drove Back German Army of Nearly Half Million — Second Advance on Warsaw Stopped and Enemy in Flight — Russians Harassing Germans in Retreat and Inflicting Enormous Losses.

London, Nov. 24.—An official communication given out in Petrograd, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch, announces a German retreat in Poland. The statement follows:

"Between the Vistula and the Warthe the Germans have retreated from the line running from Strykowo Zgers, Szadek, Zundakowla and Wozniki."

The line from which the Germans have retreated, according to the above despatch, runs from the northeast of Lodz down past Miowna, and to the southwest.

Petrograd, Nov. 24.—The German forces engaged in a hot battle about Lodz have fallen back twenty-five miles west of that point. An official statement from the war office reports "favorable news from the front between the Vistula and Warthe, where the Germans have retreated."

Other reports declare the Germans who had reached Lodz are now at Sadek, twenty-five miles to the rear of the easternmost point reached by the force which advanced through Poland from Kalisz.

London, Nov. 24.—The Times' Petrograd correspondent, in a despatch supplementing one declaring that private advice received in the Russian capital had confirmed the reports of a Russian victory over the Germans in Poland, says:

"According to unofficial information reaching here the German army of 400,000 which made an irruption between the Vistula and Warthe rivers has been broken up into several parts, one of which was compelled to divert its course southward and another northward."

"Apparently in each case the Russian forces succeeded in getting behind these disjointed corps and inflicted upon them great losses."

"The Germans are believed to have suffered very heavy reverses at Breziny and Tuszyn. It is impossible to give even approximate figures."

Paris, Nov. 24.—The correspondent at Petrograd of the Matin says:

"The Russians after having checked the German offensive on the Plock-Leczyn front, gained on that side a brilliant decisive victory."

"The enemy, who had heavy losses, is flying with all speed toward the German frontier. An entire German regiment surrendered to the victors."

"The Russians are energetically pursuing the enemy."

"The Russians are also vigorously attacking along the Czenstochowa-Cracow line. This day seems to mark one of the most important and perhaps decisive phases of the war."

Petrograd, Nov. 24.—An official communication issued by the general staff of the Russian army in Caucasus, under date of Nov. 22, says:

"In the direction of Erzerum the advance guard of the Russian army continued to drive back the enemy, after having thrown into disorder a Turkish column, during which caissons and an ammunition train were captured."

"From Karakilisse to Alashgher Valley some engagements took place, with the result favorable to us."

"In the Persian province of Azarbaijan, the Turks were defeated in the region of Khanas Pass, and also in the passes leading from Dilmand in the direction of Kotur. In these engagements the Russian troops captured some Turkish artillery."

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THE DEMORALIZING EFFECTS OF WAR ON BELGIAN PEOPLE

Bruges, Belgium, Nov. 24.—In some of its aspects civilization has been set back several centuries by the war in parts of Belgium. Conditions in Bruges and the surrounding region are so unsatisfactory that the entire countryside seems likely to return to a state resembling the period of the religious wars in the sixteenth century, when the famishing population resorted to stealing, plundering and smuggling. Such occurrences are being reported now along the Dutch frontier. They have led to sanguinary fights between Belgian smugglers and German soldiers, and Dutch frontier guards. Lawless elements of the population are raiding farms, killing or wounding the occupants and stealing their possessions.

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Since the efficiency and usefulness of every man and every woman depends largely on the health of the body and of mind. Headaches, sleeplessness, indigestion, irritability and nervousness are among the symptoms of a run-down nervous system, which should never be neglected. Some have trouble with weak heart action, palpitation, poor circulation and cramps. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most rational and most satisfactory treatment to use in the restoration of the nervous system, because its cures are both thorough and lasting.

Mr. John Matthews, farmer, Fawn Lake, Alta., writes:—"I had cramps in my legs, pains in my knees and elbows, and my fingers would get cramped and numb. I could not sleep nights, and would have to get out of bed to rub the cramps out of my legs. For two years I suffered this way, and could not get relief. Then I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and did so with splendid results. I sleep well now, enjoy my meals, and feel well generally. I only had cramps once last winter, and feel that my system has been greatly benefited by this food cure."

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