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# MUST GET VICTORY IN BELGIUM SOON OR RETIRE FORCES

### Fate of Germans May Quickly be Sealed by the Russians.

### Violent Battle is in Progress in the North.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—7 a.m.—It is becoming more and more evident to French observers that Germany is now making a great effort in Belgium to carry out her determination to penetrate the battle line of the allies with a frontal attack and reach either Dunkirk or Calais on the English channel. This attack seems to be taking place south of Dixmude. What is described in an official bulletin as "very violent fighting" in the north, continues this morning. The foggy weather of the last few days apparently has cleared, and the Germans are pushing the attack. Nevertheless, Paris seems well satisfied with the situation of the allies and the optimism of the past two weeks continues unabated.

The German position, however, is being given considerable close study. French military critics, from the standpoint of strategy, regard the German position between two adversaries too far from each other for united efforts in the same operation as a favor- able one for the reason that it permits the use of what is called "internal lines." This strategy is simple in theory, but not always so in practice. As depicted in the ample of internal lines is found in the campaign of 1814 in France. Napoleon, holding the internal lines, beat the Austrian army at one point and then after having sufficient forces before the Austrians to hold them in check, proceeded by forced marches toward the Russian army which he vanquished in its turn. Now a days possible to apply this manoeuvre to two points a thousand miles apart. German railroads in particular lend themselves admirably to this procedure.

But there is an essential difference. It is pointed out to-day by French observers, between Napoleon's campaign of a century ago and that of William II. The operation in the same manner. The first draft of troops to east Prussia was not sent after a victory in France, but after a German defeat at Gumbinnen, and further drafts of troops are now being sent to the eastern arena of the war after German defeats at Augustowo and Warsaw. Thus it is not a ques-

### EMDEN GAVE GOOD GUNNERY FOR SHORT TIME

LONDON, Nov. 11.—10.15 a.m.—The Central News has received a despatch from its correspondent at Melbourne, saying that the gunnery of the German cruiser Emden was good in the beginning of her fight off Cocos Island with the Australian cruiser Sydney, but deteriorated later. The German boat had two funnels shot away and caught on fire astern within an hour of the beginning of the engagement. She is now ashore and continues to burn.

A landing party from the Emden, previous to the beginning of the fight, had commandeered two months' supplies from the Cocos islanders, but the people were well treated. The Reuter Telegram Company has received a despatch from its Peeking correspondent, who says it is reported there that the Emden was driven ashore on the rocks and severely damaged, and that she has broken up.

tion in the opinion of French critics of falling upon the second enemy after having beaten the first, but rather of retreating before an enemy in a good position in an endeavor to limit the success of another enemy still in place. It is, therefore, of the first importance for the Germans to beat a Belgium and free for a time at least their line of operations in order that they may turn their attention to the Russians.

This line of argument leads to the conviction in Paris that the German endeavor in Belgium will be pursued with great determination.

POPE URGES CHARITY. Rome, Nov. 10.—Pope Benedicte has written letters to several of the archbishops and bishops in the belligerent countries exhorting them to urge upon their people the bestowal of charity upon wounded prisoners, irrespective of their nationality or religious views, "helping them all and thus making one more shine the light of Christendom." In his letter to Cardinal Lucon, archbishop of Rheims, the pope expressed deep sorrow for the disastrous consequences of the war both from a religious and artistic standpoint.

Preparations are being made at Exhibition camp to provide for 1,600 additional troops.

# Disgusting Exhibition of German Vandalism is Shown Once More

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Herald to-day says editorially: "If it is true, as cabled from Amsterdam, that Germany has threatened to prevent the American relief committee from distributing food and other supplies to suffering Belgians, the defenders of 'kultur' in this country will have more deciding to do. Germany's attitude toward relief action in Belgium is a crime against civilization. Having conquered and over-run a country with which they had neither quar-

rel, nor excuse for quarrel, the Germans have stripped the country of not only its valuables, but of its food supplies, and at the time neutral nations are compelled in the interests of humanity to undertake the task of saving the Belgian people from starvation Germans continue their pillage. "Now to their vandalism they add threat of preventing the distribution of supplies to the needy. The spectacle is one that not even the greatest admirer of German progress can view with any feeling save disgust."

# END OF THE EMDEN WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY GOOD GUNNERY

### The Sydney Upheld Traditions of the Navy—100 Pound Projectiles Gave the Enemy Scarcely Any Chance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Under the caption of "The end of the Emden, The Herald's critic says: "It was a 'colonia' that did it—the Sydney, a ship built by colonial money, manned by colonial forces and officered as far as possible by colonials, educated in the imperial service of Great Britain. Such was the ship which to date has struck the most important naval blow of the war for England. It is to this Australian colonial that every officer and man of the imperial fleet must give the credit for the wind-up of the Emden."

"From the standpoint of material the result was a logical one. The Emden was out-gunned and out-battered from the start and only criminally poor gunnery work on the part of the Sydney could ever have afforded the Emden a ghost of a chance. The real satisfaction which the British fleet can take is the knowledge that the Sydney has upheld the best traditions of that service in battery control. "It was a case of 6-inch guns, using 100 pound projectiles, against 4.1-inch guns, firing 35 pound shells. There was one chance for the Emden, and one only, namely, to close to within effective 4.1-inch gun range. If she could reach that zone in fact she would count normally on delivering in a given time, a greater number of shots than the heavier 6-inch pieces, for it must be borne in mind that the Krupp 4.1-inch naval guns use fixed ammunition, whereas the British are employing separate ammunition in their 6-inch quick-firers."

"Five in the air at one time at maximum range can be gotten with the 4.1-inch guns. This will beat anything possible with a 6-inch and it must be forgotten that a hit is a hit, and for all practical purposes, as between lightly armored craft, a 35-pound projectile is capable of doing tremendous mischief. "But the Emden, apparently, never got within five-inch range and it may be put down to a certainty that the three 6-inch guns in the Sydney's main battery, must have smothered the German decks from aft to forward. For one can imagine the Sydney coming up from astern, with every pound of steam she could carry, closing in steadily foot by foot on the Emden and then cutting loose with the 6-inch pivot on the top gallant forecastle deck together with the two 6-inchers employed on either side just at the break of the forecastle deck. "That meant for a stern chase three 100 pound projectiles for each salvo and these three 6-inch guns would be reaching their mark long before the Emden could fall in with her light 4.1 inchers. It is easy to understand how the Emden, finding herself being pounded to pieces by the Sydney, did what was the only thing to do—put her helm hard over and made a run in of it on the Sydney, in a desperate effort to make her light pieces felt, and it was probably at this stage of the action that superb battery work on board the Australian ship counted, counted so far that the Emden was fairly smothered and with fire breaking out everywhere nothing remained but to head for the beach."

# WHISPER OF PEACE IS HEARD FROM GERMANY FOLLOWING THE MENACE OF THE RUSSIANS

### Russians Should Have Taken German Armies

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the Morning Post's correspondent says: "The Russians are by no means satisfied with their recent victories. In certain quarters the opinion is expressed that the German armies ought never to have been allowed to leave Russia. "At the war council, where the plans were laid down, distinguished councillors argued in favor of allowing the Germans to cross the Vistula, even if Warsaw had to be abandoned, stating that not one German would succeed in returning.

"From a military point of view their contention was justified, but they were over-ruled by political arguments, and it was decided Warsaw was not to be sacrificed. "The surprising arrival of heavy Siberian reinforcements at Warsaw in the nick of time was part of the strategic scheme, the object being to catch the Germans unawares. Germany's finest forces were there, among them royal princes, who brought gala uniforms to celebrate the capture of Warsaw at a ball to which invitations had already been issued. The Siberians had heavy artillery, outranging that of the Germans by nearly a mile, which completely routed the Germans."

It is Rumored Overtures Have Been Made to Petrograd.

Brilliant Victory in East Prussia Claimed by the Czar's Army.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—10 a.m.—Coincident with the news that every German has been swept from Russian soil comes a whisper of peace negotiations in the report from Petrograd that Berlin has approached Russia with overtures looking toward a cessation of hostilities. Contrary to the German report that the Russians had been checked on the frontier of East Prussia, Petrograd declares that a brilliant success in that region has been succeeded by an actual invasion of German territory. An equal triumph is reported from the other end of the long Russian battle line, with Cossacks raiding within twenty miles of Cracow, the commandant of which fortress has ordered the civilian population of the city to leave. Przemysl is again said to be fully invested, and the reduction of this fortress is likely to precede any further advance by the Russian left wing.

# King George Delivers Speech

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In the Speech from the Throne to-day, King George said:

"The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the Empire are concentrated on the prosecution to a victorious issue of the war in which we are engaged. I have summoned you now in order that, sharing, as I am aware you do, my conviction that this is a duty of paramount and supreme importance, you should take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge. "Since I last addressed you the area of the war has been enlarged by the participation in the struggle of the Ottoman Empire. In conjunction with my allies, and in spite of repeated and continuous provocations, I strove to preserve in regard to Turkey a friendly neutrality. Bad counsels and alien influence have driven her into a policy of wanton and defiant aggression, and a state of war now exists between us. My Mussulman subjects know well that our rupture with Turkey has been forced upon me against my will, and I recognize with appreciation and gratitude the proofs which they have hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support. "My navy and army continue throughout the area of conflict to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions. We watch and follow their steadfastness and valor with thankfulness and pride, and there is throughout my empire a fixed determination to secure at whatever sacrifice the triumph of our arms and vindication of our cause."

(Continued on Page 3)

# BRITISH PARLIAMENT IS OPENED TO-DAY—PURELY SESSION ON WAR MATTERS

Some Criticism it is Expected Will be Directed at Ministry.

Many Unionist Members Are Away on Active Service.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 9.15 a.m.—King George opened to-day what probably will prove to be a purely war session of parliament. No controversial political question will be deliberated but this does not mean that entire harmony will prevail for the cabinet ministers will be asked some pertinent and uncomfortable questions about their conduct of various phases of the war. The Labor party leaders are especially pitted with questions in regard to pay for the soldiers, allowances for their dependents and pensions, but criticism of the

### MINERAL SUPPLY RUNNING SHORT FOR GERMANY

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A cable from London to The Tribune says: Besides the shortage of anaesthetics, already reported, there is considerable lack of lead in Germany, according to Dr. E. K. Johnstone of San Francisco, an officer in the United States medical reserve corps, who has just returned from a long stay in Belgium. Incidentally, Dr. Johnstone pays a high tribute to the German Red Cross, which he was afforded opportunities of studying comprehensively. "There is no doubt that supplies of lead are running low in Germany owing to the stoppage of the mines in Galicia and Silesia," said Dr. Johnstone. "A few days before I left Berlin a secret order was issued calling upon the music stores to turn over to the government all lead in

### REFUGEES WHO FLED FROM GHENT DURING GERMAN ADVANCE.



This picture shows refugees who left Ghent during the advance of the Germans. They are seen passing through the Belgian town of Waldegem.

# INDIAN TROOPS HAVE DONE WELL BUT FIGHT UNDER HARD CONDITIONS

### GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE SCARCE NOW IN BRUSSELS CITY

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A despatch from Brussels to The Times, says: "There are hardly any German soldiers left in Brussels. All except the necessary garrison have left for the front. "Refugees from the coast describe the work of the British warships as terribly accurate. A wounded German officer declares that only eighty-four men of his regiment of 1,000 are alive after the fighting on the coast. "Despite the praise-worthy efforts of food committees, the people here have the greatest difficulty in obtaining bread and flour. The entire population of Brussels is on rations. The bakers distribute the wares very sparingly as the law allows them to charge not more than six cents a loaf. Potatoes and meat, however, are plentiful."

Germans Use Every Wile in Hope of Annihilating the Gurkhas.

Nevertheless Native Forces Have Fulfilled Expectation.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Indian forces in France have made good, but have achieved none of the stirring and extraordinary exploits attributed to them, according to a statement issued by the Official Press Bureau last night, under date of Nov. 10, written by "an observer with the Indian corps." Above all the account emphasizes the difficulties under which the Indians are fighting by reason of their ignorance of the French, German and English languages. Repeatedly they have been subject to tricks on the part of the Germans. "The Germans are full of resources," says the account, "and it

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