

GERMANS ON THE OFFENSIVE MAKING VIOLENT ASSAULTS, BUT ALLIES HOLD THEIR OWN

BATTLE RAGING FROM COAST TO LYS MOST VIOLENT OF CAMPAIGN IN WEST

Terrific Fighting with Germans Trying to Drive Allies from Lombaertzide, North of Nieuport — No Important Change on Battle Front, Although Each Side Gains and Loses Minor Positions.

Paris, Nov. 12.—The French official statement given out in Paris this afternoon says that the fighting on the left wing continues with violence and has been characterized by alternate advances and retirements without importance. Generally speaking, the statement declares, the battle front shows no important changes since the 10th of November.

The text of the communication follows:

"On our left wing the fighting still continues with violence and has been conducted with alternate advances and retirements, without importance. Speaking broadly, the battle front has not varied greatly since the 10th of November. In the evening of yesterday, it was extended along the line between Lombaertzide and Nieuport canal to Ypres, the approaches to Ypres, in the region of Zonnebeke and to the east of Armentières.

"There has been no change in the positions held by the British army, which repulsed the attacks of the enemy, and particularly an offensive movement undertaken by a detachment of the Prussian Guard. "In the region of the River Alsne, in the neighborhood of Vailly, we retained our positions against a counter attack, and we strengthened our position in the territory previously conquered by us.

"In the region of Craonne and on the Huertelz, our artillery succeeded in reducing to silence the cannon of the enemy. Several of their pieces were even destroyed. We also made some progress in the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac.

"In the Argonne, in the Wever district, in Lorraine and in the Vosges, the respective positions show no change.

The most violent action in the western war theatre continues from the coast to the Lys. The action on the left wing continues to be violent with alternate advances and withdrawals of the Allied forces.

Paris, Nov. 12.—Terrific fighting along the coast and through Dixmude to the Lys, continues today, with the Germans endeavoring to drive the allied forces from Lombaertzide, north of Nieuport. The Allies still hold the district about Dixmude with the Germans endeavoring to continue their movement from the town along the left bank of the Yser.

EMPEROR'S SON DIDN'T GET A LOOK AT BRITISH PRISONERS

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 12.—Prince Joachim of Prussia, youngest son of the emperor, went to visit the camp of the British prisoners of war at Doberitz, near Berlin, the day before his departure for the front.

He was accompanied by the Princess August Wilhelm and a lady of the court. At the entrance to the camp they were met by the sergeant of the guard.

"Very sorry, sir, but our orders are to admit no one to the camp without a pass from the commandant, General Von Loebell."

"But you know who I am?"

"Oh, yes. Your royal highness, but our orders apply also to you."

The royal party returned to Berlin without having seen the "Tommys."

The guard, it turned out, were quite within their orders, for General Von Loebell, a veteran of 1870, in instructing the Landsturm battalion guarding the camp as to their duties, had ordered them to admit nobody without his explicit order, "not even His Majesty himself."

The order, which has removed Doberitz from the list of places where the Britishers were released for a party of foreign newspaper correspondents, who were taken through the entire camp in order to see just how the prisoners are treated.

The prisoners, of whom there were about 3,100 soldiers and some 800 members of the marine brigade, taken at Antwerp, were housed in large tents, each accommodating about fifty men, in charge of a British non-commissioned officer. They sleep on sack mattresses filled with straw, and

are now provided with two blankets apiece, American Ambassador Gerard having succeeded in securing the second blanket upon representations that the men were suffering from cold during the chilly autumn nights.

The complaint that the food is not adequate, a complaint perhaps due to the difference between the English diet, composed largely of meat, and that of the Germans, in which vegetables and rye bread play so large a role, but otherwise they are fairly contented.

"Tommy," in fact, seems to have considerable fun at the expense of his guards, and delights to go near the limit of teasing as he can without incurring punishment. The officer in charge said that the discipline, on the whole, was good, that there were very few "bad cases," and that there had been very little trouble with the prisoners.

A permanent winter camp, with frame buildings, is approaching completion, and the prisoners are to be transferred to it when the weather makes the tents uninhabitable.

GRANDSON OF RENAN FRENCH HISTORIAN KILLED IN BATTLE

Paris, Nov. 12.—Though he fell near the end of August, the death has only just been announced of Ernest Psichari, grandson of the French physiologist and historian, Joseph E. Renan. He was a lieutenant of artillery and was killed during the retreat of the allies in Belgium while defending his guns against overwhelming numbers of the Germans.

It is recalled that one of his books, "Appel Des Armes," ends with a sort of prayer that the author might die on the field of battle.

WERE NOT GERMAN SPIES AFTER ALL

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—Patriotic farmers in the Counties of Wellington, Perth and Huron, whose devotion to the Empire has been shown by their liberal gifts of grain and other supplies, recently had their suspicions aroused by the erection of certain towers, at long distances apart, in which lights were seen at night. It was not known but that this was a signal system which was being used by an alien enemy within the country. Accordingly, word was sent to Ottawa and the government investigated. It was found that the suspicious towers were all unfounded. The towers were erected by a party sent out by Dr. King of the observatory to make geodetic surveys. The lights on the towers at night were to establish accurate distances.

Duchess Appeals On Behalf of The British Sailors

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—The Duchess of Connaught has issued an appeal on behalf of the sailors on the British Atlantic fleet. She writes as follows:

"As the Duchess of Connaught has been informed that some 5,000 bluejackets serving the Atlantic squadron under Rear Admiral R. S. P. Hornby, are now that the winter is coming on, much in need of oilskins and rubber boots, Her Royal Highness will be very grateful of those wishing to subscribe money for the purchase of these articles would kindly send their subscriptions to Government House, Ottawa, so that she may be able to send Admiral Hornby the articles required.

"Her Royal Highness feels that she has only to make this need of our brave sailors on the Atlantic coast of Canada known."

ADMIRALTY TO ISSUE LIST OF NAMES OF MEN ON 2 BRITISH CRUISERS

Now "Officially Presumed" Monmouth and Good Hope Were Lost in Fight off Chile Coast.

London, Nov. 12.—The Admiralty today announced that, in the absence of further information, the loss of the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth in the naval engagement off the coast of Chile with the German squadron on November 1, is now "officially presumed."

A list of the officers and men serving on these vessels at the time they encountered the Germans will be published shortly.

The Good Hope was the flagship Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock.

There is no possibility of any firm continuing in business and selling the quality of "SALADA" for less money. You can get "SALADA" Brown Label from your grocer at 35c. a pound, Blue Label at 45c. and Red Label at 55c. a pound, and these teas are from the choicest gardens in the Island of Ceylon. All "SALADA" Teas are Clean, Pure and free from dust, which so many other teas are loaded with, to reduce their cost.

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BLAME CROWN PRINCE FOR LOSING BATTLE

Failure to hold position cause of retreat along whole line — Report that German cruiser Goeben was hit by shell and badly damaged during bombardment of the Dardanelles.

London, Nov. 12.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuters telegraphs the following:

"The German press continues to blame the Crown Prince for the loss of the battle. It is reported that the German troops are quartered in the town of Ypres, and that among the structures so destroyed is the bridge near Hout, in West Flanders. Sentries are guarding the railways from Bruges to Ghent, from Courtrai to Ostend and so forth.

"The allies continue to occupy Ypres but shells falling in the town yesterday killed four children. Aeroplanes are reported to have dropped bombs which damaged the church and town hall, and set fire to several other buildings.

"The Kaiser, in journeying through Flanders, visited Courtrai and expressed his satisfaction to the municipal authorities for the manner in which the German troops are quartered."

Sals, via Gent, Holland, Nov. 12.—German engineers today dynamited the bridges across the Leopold Canal at Dalsgerheke, Stroobidge, St. Laurent, St. Jean and Waterville, all places in the northwestern part of East Flanders, near the Dutch frontier. The Germans also threw a number of large trees across the roads leading to the Holland frontier. In this way the flight of peasants, which commenced on Nov. 8, is made practically impossible. Since this morning the customary roar of heavy cannon has been lacking.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The official report from Petrograd to the Russian embassy here today contained the following in addition to what was published from Petrograd: "On the Caucasian front on Nov. 9, on the Kepreli position, the artillery fighting continued. From some points on the

shores of the Black Sea the appearance of the enemy's ships was observed."

Petrograd, Nov. 12.—A despatch received from Constantinople says that the Turkish cruiser Goeben was penetrated by a shell at her waterline during the recent bombardment of the Dardanelles by the allied Anglo-French fleet. The damage inflicted is described as serious.

(The Goeben is one of the two German cruisers taken over by Turkey after the outbreak of the war, the other being the Breslau.)

London, Nov. 12.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail sends the following:

"It is now admitted semi-officially, but not yet mentioned in the official communications, that it was the failure of the German Crown Prince to hold his position in the centre which compelled a retreat along the whole line. While General Von Hindenburg on the left and the Austrians on the right, were both maintaining their positions, the Crown Prince's army was fleeing back to the Fatherland."

"The Russians poured in between the wings thus left in danger and attacked them, each on two sides, forcing them to scramble back to the frontiers and losing terribly all the way."

"The German excuse of bad roads is ridiculed here since, in spite of bad roads, the Russians achieved marvels in marching. The Russians, unlike the Germans, do not depend upon the resources of the country they are traversing, but bring ample provisions with them."

"It appears that six German princes were killed in the battle, three of the Lippe family and one each of the houses of Hesse, Waldeck and Reuss."

LOSSES BY GERMANS AT TSING-TAU WERE NOT HEAVY; BRITISH LOST TWELVE

Garrison surrendered as soon as Japs storm the trenches, thus avoiding heavy casualties—Report that Chinese troops in Mongolia are moving towards Russian border.

Peking, Nov. 12.—A Japanese military report, received in Peking, sets forth that the casualties to the Japanese army before Tsing Tau was something over 1,500. But according to reports from Tsing Tau itself, received in Peking before the German wireless ceased operations, this number does not represent the correct total.

The British lost twelve men killed and sixty-one men wounded. The Japanese recital indicates that the German losses were small, for the reason that the German garrison surrendered as soon as the Japanese infantry stormed the trenches. No detailed report of the Tsing Tau campaign from the German standpoint has yet been received here.

The Foreign Office has notified the Japanese legation that it now expects the removal of the Japanese military railroad and the telephone and telegraph lines in Shantung province in the vicinity of Kiao Chow, Tsing Tau having fallen they are no longer needed.

Peking, Nov. 12.—There is now in session at Khabta, Siberia, a conference concerning the present situation of Mongolia, at which the three interested powers are represented, each by a delegate. The Chinese delegate is said to be maintaining an uncompromising attitude.

There have been rumors in Peking, emanating from German sources, that Chinese troops in Mongolia were moving toward the Russian border, and an effort has been made to connect this activity with the deadlock of the conference. Inquiries, however, have brought denials from the Chinese authorities of this military activity.

SAYS SPIES ARE BUSY IN ENGLAND

London, Nov. 12.—William Joynton-Hicks, Unionist, in the House of Commons today reflected the widespread anxiety concerning the presence of German spies in this country. He said there was a German in London who had been in touch with a German statesman, and the firm of Krupp, and that two sons of the London agent of that firm had been sworn in as special constables in London. These men, Mr. Joynton-Hicks added, might be estimable, but they would be better under lock and key.

There are 70,000 alien enemies in the country, the speaker continued. It was certain that signals had been given the German submarines to enable them to torpedo British ships, he said, and that by some means a chart of the mined area had reached the Germans. Otherwise, Mr. Joynton-Hicks declared, the German squadron could not have got so near Yarmouth.

Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, in reply to Mr. Joynton-Hicks, said the government must be careful that injustice was not done any persons. He said that at any rate, his department in this matter was acting under the instructions of the military authorities.

SUGAR REFINERY OPERATIONS.

L. R. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., arrived in the city yesterday from Montreal. In conversation with a reporter he said that it was the intention of the company to commence operating their local plant in about a month's time, when the raw material would probably all be here. Despite the war, Mr. Wil-

son stated that no difficulties were anticipated in opening and operating the refinery and disposing of the product.

At the State Department, it was said, the British and French notes are not framed in a way to require a reply from the United States, simply calling the attention of the American government to the alleged offenses of Ecuador and Colombia.

The two south American countries are charged with having permitted wireless messages to go to German ships, and for allowing the German fleet to coal in their territory.

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WARNING TO ECUADOR AND COLUMBIA

Violation of Neutrality by South American countries will not be tolerated by the Allies.

Washington, Nov. 12.—France and Great Britain have warned Ecuador and Colombia, in vigorous terms, that violations of neutrality by these countries will not be tolerated.

The British and French ambassadors here have presented separately two notes formally notifying the United States of their representations to Ecuador and Colombia. No request was made for the action on the part of the United States, but the hope was expressed that the American government would be able to impress upon the South American states the value of strict neutrality in which the American government has given so signal an example.

The two south American countries are charged with having permitted wireless messages to go to German ships, and for allowing the German fleet to coal in their territory.

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