

THE GERMAN ATTACK IS WEAKENING

THE BATTLE IN BELGIUM ONCE MORE VIOLENT

With Fresh Forces the Germans Are Making Determined Effort at Ypres.

EVERY ATTACK THRUST BACK BY THE ALLIES

The Wearing Down Process Begins to Tell on Germans, Who Sacrifice in Vain.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The fog having somewhat abated the battle resumed today with all its former violence between the North Sea and Arras. Undeterred by previous losses the Germans again returned to the charge.

All along the line from the North Sea to the Vosges Mountains there is no slack for them to carry out their favorite movement, and the Germans are trying to create one by piercing the battle line in a frontal attack. The effort is being made to the south of Dixmude and, officials returning from the front say, it is likely to continue for some time.

The progress of the Allies according to the front officers, though not rapid is most satisfactory. A celebrated French general, who has been involved by age and ill-health from taking an active part in the campaign, and whose name, for obvious reasons, cannot be given, said today:

"It seems to me that the situation of the Allies is excellent, quite apart from the Russian victory. The Germans have not attempted a great effort, the value of which is not underestimated. Not only have they repulsed their fighting units of every kind, but they have created new army corps, the greater part of which they have sent to Belgium and the north of France."

I consider it remarkable that our forces have done so well against the Germans. Not only do we appear to have sold our own, but it seems to me that the situation has greatly changed to our advantage during the past month. At the end of September the two armies faced each other along a straight line from Verdun to Compiègne. Success on our part would only have driven the enemy back a little, without leading to any great strategic result.

Today the front is a right angle, effecting an envelopment form. This is a maneuver justly cherished by the Germans. It is a movement which they applied with partial success to us at the beginning of hostilities. They are making their decisive effort simultaneously on our left and around Verdun. These are the two sections where they do not risk being turned. They also are the two points most vital to the Germans, since in the event of success on our part their lines of communication would be placed in danger.

GERMAN POWER FALLS TO PIECES

Her Colonial Empire Is Fast Crumbling—Soon She'll Have Nothing Left.

New York, Nov. 10.—Under the headline "Germany's Shattered Dream of Colonial Empire," the New York Tribune this morning says editorially: "The loss of the Kiau Chiao concession in China shatters Germany's dream of a colonial empire. The acquisition of a foothold in China was one of the great strokes of post-bellum diplomacy. It gives the Kaiser a place in the sun in Eastern Asia, and with it the right to discuss as a principal all questions relating to the maintenance of extension of European influence in that quarter of the world."

"Germany had to be reckoned with as well as Great Britain, Russia and France, as a factor in the Far Eastern equation. In itself Kiau Chiao was not a dependency of enormous value, but from the point of view of those who were developing Germany's colonial policy, the Chinese concession was of more worth politically and strategically than any other German colony."

"Now the colonial structure, effected at such great cost and pains, is falling to pieces."

"No result of the European war now seems more certain than the disappearance of Germany's scattered dependencies."

"Reaching out for the colonies of other nations, Germany has now lost most of her own. They find that that postulate was an erroneous one and that their own colonies have been sacrificed in a vain attempt to expand their system at the expense of other colonizing nations."

"I like athletics for girls. You ought to see how my daughter can run up a rope. And you ought to see how mine can run up a bill."

Attempt by the Germans to Break the Allied Line on the Marne



This picture, drawn by Paul Thiriat, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, shows an incident of the fighting on the Marne. When German forces under General von Kluck found themselves hemmed in by the Allies at Germigny l'Éveque, near Vauxelles, during the battle one of the most desperate hand to hand encounters of the war occurred. As the Germans were making their way through the town Colonial troops armed with the long French bayonet charged them. For a short time the Germans withstood the onslaught, the fighting taking place between blazing houses. After many had been slain on both sides the Germans retreated.

Terrible Destructive Power Of the Modern Torpedo

Fitted with Engines, Propellers and Rudder, Secret Death-dealing Machine Can Approach and Attack Largest Battleship.

London, Nov. 10.—In the Titanic struggle now raging the European continent, torpedoes already have served a not inconsiderable purpose. Modern torpedoes are the most deadly machines of war ever evolved. They are much more powerful than those used in the last great war, the Japanese Russo conflict. Torpedoes are manufactured today so deadly that one of them is capable of sinking the most powerful dreadnought to the bottom.

Trinitrotoluene, which, for the benefit of the initiated may be pointed out, is a mixture of nitro-toluene, and is easily spoken of by navy men as T.N.T., is the compound on which Germany is relying to reduce our battle-line strength before her main fleet puts forth to give battle.

It is the explosive in the warhead of the modern torpedo. Until quite recent years gun cotton (whose other name is trinitrocellulose) was used, but the discovery of trinitrotoluene, which is a much more deadly explosive, has replaced it. It is a liquid or plastic acid of which liquid is a form, and is derived from nitric acid and toluene, which is one of the benzene series.

It is remarkably insensitive to shock or friction, and can be seen through or fired at by shotguns, by rifle bullets and will not detonate. Even fulminate of mercury, for many years used only for detonators, is not powerful enough to explode T.N.T. effectively and consequently, next to the fulminate in the cap of the detonator, a quantity of tetryl is placed, though it has been stated that in the most modern torpedoes this has been replaced by lead azide, which is so violently insensitive to damp and has other advantages.

The latest pattern of German torpedo is of 21½ inches diameter, carries a bursting charge of 250 lbs. of explosive and has a range of about 7,500 yards.

Seventeen Feet Long. Most people know that a torpedo is a cigar shaped projectile, but only a few realize that it is about seventeen feet long. Nor probably are many people aware of the uncanny devices which have been added to the torpedo by one to ensure that it shall do its work.

The torpedo is fired nearly always from a tube beneath the water line, and travelling, as it does, through the water and not through the air, is always liable to be deflected from its course.

Now that they are designed to be used against ships of high speed, on the move, they are tested in absolute secrecy. And even with all the improvements no torpedo lieutenant will put too much trust in his "an eye." It is a treacherous and ungrateful animal that may play its master false at any moment, though it will hardly turn and rend the hand that fired it. Even the temperature of the water may not be to its liking and will make all the difference in the world to its speed.

Terrible Destroyers. The torpedo is, of course, the primary weapon of the submarine and the

Viscount Althorp is Among the Wounded

London, Nov. 10.—The Press Bureau issues additional casualties as follows: Officers, killed 17, wounded 39, wounded and missing 4, missing 5, men, dead 31, wounded 339, missing 25. Among the wounded officers are Viscount Althorp and Lord Innesker.

He—"Our minister is so good that he won't even perform a marriage ceremony." She—"What's that got to do with his being good?" He—"He says his conscience won't let him participate in games of chance."

Up to six and a quarter miles? This, however, has been questioned by torpedo experts.

It is against the peril of this weapon that the fleet in the North Sea has to guard at the moment. Germany would consider herself well repaid if she sacrificed eight torpedo boat destroyers and sent two battleships to the bottom. The loss of the U.S. would have been a small thing if at the same time her escorts had been able to torpedo a ship like the Conqueror, which is a finer fighting ship than any that flies the German flag.

The British Casualty List

London, Nov. 10.—A tabulated list of the casualties among commissioned officers in the various regiments composing the British expeditionary force in France, between October 20 and October 27, raises the total of officers killed, wounded or missing to 1,158. Among the regiments to suffer heavily were the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who lost seven officers killed, eight wounded and two missing, and the Royal Field Artillery, ten of whose officers were wounded.

A British casualty list, dated November 1, and issued here last night, gives the names of fifteen officers killed and sixty wounded.

Among the killed are Colonel Frederick Walter Kerr, of the Gordon Highlanders, third son of the late Admiral Lord Frederick H. Kerr, and Lieutenant Sir Gilebert Neil Ogilvy, of the Scots Guards, who married a daughter of the Earl of Elgin.

Polo Player Injured. In the wounded list occur the names of Lieutenant L. rd John Wodehouse, well known as an international polo player; Sir Captain Victor Audley Falconer Mackenzie, of the Scots Guards, son-in-law of Viscount Knollys, private secretary to King George; Lieutenant Hon. G. E. H. MacDonnell, of the Scots Guards, son of Baron MacDonnell.

Wounded. Anderson, Major, 11th Hussars. Ashworth, Major, South Lancashire. Berkeley, Captain, Welsh Regiment. Bockwood, Lieutenant, 10th Lancers.

Buchan, Lieutenant, W. Surreys. Campbell, Major, 16th Lancers. Cresser, Captain, 11th Hussars. Clach, Major, 3rd Hussars. Cocks, Lieutenant, Welsh Regiment.

Crossman, Lieutenant, K. R. C. R. Davidson, Lieutenant, 2nd Lancers. Dobie, Captain, 3rd Hussars. Eastwood, Lieutenant, F. M. R. W. Surveys.

Elliott, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars. Evans, Captain, Welsh Regiment. Foster, Lieutenant, Gloucestershire. Gibson, Captain, Medical Corps. Giffard, Lieutenant, Morse Artillery.

Gore, Lieutenant, Coldstream. Graham, Major, Field Artillery. Grenfell, Captain, 9th Lancers. Higgins, Major, Flying Corps. Holland, Captain, 5th Dragoons.

Holmes, Lieutenant, Welsh Fusiliers. Howard, Lieutenant, Hon. D. D. 3rd Hussars. Jordan, Captain, Engineers.

Knight, Captain, 4th Dragoons. Laurie, Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders. Le Fleming, Captain, East Surreys. Littlejohn, Lieutenant, R. A. M. C.

Lomax, Major General, and MacKenzie, Captain, Sir V. Scots Guards. McDougall, Lieutenant, Royal Scots. McGrath, Lieutenant, 2nd Dragoons. McNeill, Rev. J., Chaplain's department.

McNeill, Captain, South Lancashire. Melville, Lieutenant, Welsh Regiment. Micholls, Lieutenant, 20th Hussars. Middleton, Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders.

Monchey, Captain, 2nd Dragoons. Murdoch, Lieutenant, Black Watch. Oswald, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars. Patterson, Lieutenant, South Wales Borderers.

Radice, Captain, Gloucestershire. Schomberg, Lieutenant, East Surreys. Sinclair, Captain, Field Artillery. Smith, Lieutenant, Coldstream. Stone, Captain, 2nd Dragoons. Stone, Lieutenant, Engineers.

Von Esen, Moberly, Major, 11th Hussars. Darde, Aidan, Capt. Coldstream. Wetherall, Lieutenant, Gloucestershire.

800 REMOUNTS BURN ON VESSEL GOING TO FRANCE

Captain Suspects that Fire Was Set by German Spies on Board Steamer.

HAD LEFT BALTIMORE BOUND FOR FRANCE

Threats Had Been Made that Ship Would Be Wrecked Before It Reached Port.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10.—Virtually all of the 800 horses on board the British steamship Rembrandt were burned to death when the steamer took fire off the Virginia Capes yesterday according to information reaching here tonight. The Rembrandt was bound from Baltimore to Saint Nazaire, France, and the animals are understood to have been intended for the armies of the Allies.

It was reported here tonight that Captain Edlin, of the Rembrandt, has notified officials of the Lamport & Holt line, owners of the ship, that he had reason to believe the vessel was fired by German spies, who were members of the crew. The captain is said to have claimed that threats against the ship were made before he steamed from Baltimore Saturday. No confirmation of these reports was available.

Tonight the Rembrandt was ten miles off Cape Henry.

HALIFAX SYMPATHY.

With the Families of the Young Heroes and Officers Who Went Down With the Flagship Good Hope.

(Halifax Recorder.) The intensely sad news of the loss of the flagship Good Hope, sadder because of the "hope deferred," was received in Halifax with deep regret, for there is not a home in the city but will pay a tribute of profound sympathy to the families of our gallant young heroes who fell in defence of their country.

More nearly as sorrow lays her hand upon the members of our community does the reality of the horror of war come home to us, and in the death of the brave Halifax boys who were mishapen on board the flagship is revealed in the light of a personal loss, while our hearts reach out in deepest sympathy to those households where the Angel of Death has entered and claimed the loved ones—their bonny lads—in the full sunshine of life, who, in the vigor of youth and ardent patriotism, went gladly forth to battle for the Empire's defence.

Alas, that it should be so—that higher, nobler, grander, to the reality of all our hopes in a world of peace eternal, where loved ones shall be reunited and the word "farewell" shall never be heard.

To the grief-stricken mothers we pay the deepest tribute of all, knowing full well the length and breadth and breadth of motherhood. And yet, we realize the faith that is the guiding star of that mother-love, and it is faith alone that is the great comfort to her who is left behind.

To her who is left behind, we realize the faith that is the guiding star of that mother-love, and it is faith alone that is the great comfort to her who is left behind.

But thy heart's bloom lives, beyond the skies.

Again to be thine—tomorrow. Dearest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Cummings, wife of the Flag Lieutenant of the Good Hope, whose name is on the honor roll of his country.

Mrs. Cummings came to Halifax with her sister shortly after the outbreak of the war so as to be occasionally in touch with her husband. While she has resided here she has endeavored herself to the families of naval men by her kindness and generosity, devoting her entire time to Red Cross work.

Our brave mishapen wife A. W. Silver, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. St. Clair Silver, W. A. Palmer, son of Lieutenant and Mrs. Palmer, also J. W. Cann, of Yarmouth, and Victor Hatheway, of Fredericton, a nephew of Mrs. A. M. Baird.

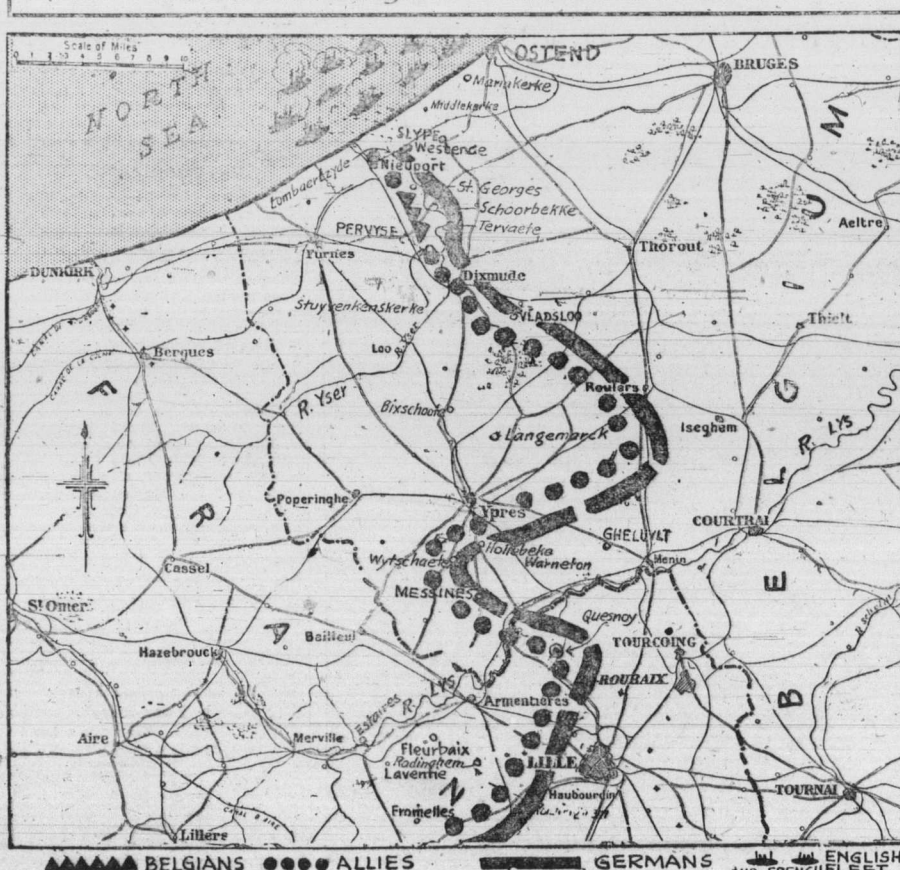
Bear Admiral Crocker was here in August in the Good Hope, which makes the loss still further come more nearly home to us, and we will sympathize with the families of all who have been bereaved by the loss of the flagship.

"Why is a man's skill made in sections, instead of all in one piece?" asked Johnny, who had just taken up physiology. "So that it will stretch at the seams and not burst when he gets the 'swellhead' angered father."

Wiley, Lieutenant, 5th Dragoons. Williams, Lieutenant, 5th Dragoons. Wodehouse, Lieutenant, Lord, 16th Lancers.

Wyndham-Quin, Lieutenant, 12th Lancers.

The Franco-Belgian Frontier Battle Line



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