

GERMANS BRING UP HALF MILLION MEN TO CRUSH THE RUSSIANS BETWEEN VISTULA AND WARTHE

STRATEGY OF BRITISH WINS SUCCESS FOR ALLIES

Brilliant Victory at Bixchoote Won by Left Wing of Britain's Army Puts Allies in Much More Advantageous Position At Point Where Enemy is Concentrating Main Effort to Break Through Line.

FOLLOWED UP REPULSE OF GERMANS AND DROVE THEM BACK TO THEIR DEFENCES.

Ypres Almost Battered to Pieces by Shells—Allies Still Hold the Town in Face of Terrible Bombardment—Kaiser's Motor Car Familiar Sight as He Moves from Camp to Camp Exhorting Men to Greater Effort.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The allied lines around Ypres, where the greater part of the British forces are entrenched, are now bearing the brunt of the German attack, which only a few days ago broke forth violently from the Belgian sea coast to Arras, in France. The left wing of the British has won at Bixchoote, between Ypres and Dixmude, a brilliant success after a German infantry attack.

The fighting in the Ypres region, however, is still mainly confined to artillery exchanges, although desultory offensive and counter-offensive movements on a smaller scale than at the Bixchoote engagement, are made from time to time by infantry detachments. The Allies, here as elsewhere along the whole of the three hundred mile line in Belgium and France, according to all despatches from the front, are holding their positions, and the Germans apparently are no nearer their coveted dash to the ports of Northeastern France than they have been for weeks.

Apparently the British won their success at Bixchoote by strategy as well as by some hard fighting. The Allies pretended to be broken, and the Germans came through only to find themselves outflanked and almost surrounded. They retired precipitately with great loss. The British pushed their advantage further, and following up the fleeing Germans vigorously forced them back upon their supports, and involved those supports in disorder and won considerable ground.

The success at this point was welcome to the Allies, for it makes their position distinctly better, and is an advantage gained at a point in the Ypres region where the Germans are seemingly concentrating their main effort just now. The Prussian Guards regiments, which were at Zonnebeke and Ghilwerth seemed to have been moved up north for this Bixchoote attack.

Kaiser Exhorts Men to Greater Effort.

The British officers apparently are gratified by the result of the Bixchoote engagement, as the command of the "thinned" them from moving forward at a place where it was inconvenient for the Allies at the moment to have a great strength of troops. The last seven days have provided three notable instances where the Germans have been defeated to their great loss.

An unexploded German shell has been brought in from the front. The Germans continue bringing up reinforcements around Ypres, while the Kaiser, in his gray motor car, is constantly passing from one German camp to another, exhorting his troops.

Ypres has been almost battered to pieces by huge shells, each weighing nearly a ton and a half, arriving almost vertically at a speed of 200 yards a second. Half of a house will be crashed into ruins while the remainder is left standing with a section of every room, from the garret to the cellar exposed. But the allies are still holding Ypres.

Their success in keeping their lines intact against the concentrated German forces in this region is attributed by expert observers largely to the care which the commanding officers are bestowing upon the comfort of their men. The troops are getting a rest from the trenches. Instead of being in them for days amid all the horrors trench work entails, they are relieved at frequent intervals. They are supplied with hot food, their clothes are dried and they get complete, if brief, vacations. Supervision probably never before seen in warfare is being closely exercised over the health of the men. The Army Service Corps is working with exactness. The British position goes beyond the official word "favorable." It is now "comfortable."

FIRST CANADIAN NAVY LIST IS PUBLISHED

Vice Admiral Kingsmill and Rear Admiral Storey, the Flag Officers—The Make-up of the Canadian Fleet.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—The first "Canadian Navy List" was published today. It is published by the Naval Service Department and contains some interesting information relative to the ships of the Royal Canadian Navy.

The flag officers are Vice-Admiral Charles E. Kingsmill, director of the naval service and Rear-Admiral Wm. G. Storey, R. N., superintendent of the Esquimaux dockyard.

There are thirteen Canadian fleet auxiliaries, the Malaspina, Galiano, Restless, Newington, Canada, Carlew, Albatross, Guiana, Petrel, Scotman, Gladiator, Constance and Margaret.

Three officers of the volunteer reserve are serving on the Niobe and 13 at Esquimaux.

The two submarines bought just before the opening of the war for the Pacific coast waters are named "OC 1" and "OC 2." The former is in command of Lieut. Adrian St. V. Keyes, who is also named as commander of the submarine Niobe while the other is in command of Lieut. Bertram E. Jones.

H. K. Clegg is also lent by the Admiralty.

The ships belonging to the Canadian navy are the Diana, shore establishment at Halifax, the Niobe, a cruiser of 11,000 tons, the Rainbow, a light cruiser of 7,000 tons, the Shearwater, a sloop of 900 tons at Esquimaux and the Shearwater II, shore establishment.

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Three Most Important Battles of Eastern Campaign Being Fought With Terrible Violence and Outcome in Either Likely to Prove Decisive Factor in East—Fighting in Western Theatre Less Violent During Past Few Days Owing to Weather and Flooded Conditions of Country—No Activity at Centre, but Allies Claim German Attacks in Argonne Repulsed.

London, Nov. 20.—Two big battles, either or both of which may have decisive results, are being fought in Poland, and a third conflict, of almost as great importance, is progressing in East Prussia.

Of the three battles, that which is now at its height between the Vistula and Warta rivers, and in which the Russians tonight claim partial success, is exciting the greatest interest. The Germans, it is believed, have brought up by their line of strategic railways in Posen and Silesia at least half a million men in an effort to break the Russian line at this point. Weather conditions, the frozen ground and the situation of the battlefield favor a really decisive battle to a degree which has not existed on any other field of the present war.

The other battle in Poland is taking place on the Cracow-Czenstochowa front, and both the Russians and the Germans claim that it is proceeding satisfactorily for them. In East Prussia the Russian advance is moving slowly through the country surrounding the Mazurian lakes, which is difficult of passage. In Galicia the Russians are going steadily westward, and at the same time are seizing the passes of the Carpathians.

There is now almost a complete absence of infantry attacks in the conflict in the western arena, and the artillery fighting is of much less violence. All that region about Dixmude through which the Yser Canal passes is inundated, and the only serious fighting appears to be taking place at present to the south of Ypres, where cannonading of considerable intensity is in progress.

Very bad weather, which necessarily hampers operations, has been experienced, and snow has fallen in some places. There has been no action in the French centre, but in the Argonne region the Germans have made vigorous attacks which, the French say, were repulsed. On the French right wing the Germans have retaken the village of Chauvincourt, which they blew up a few days ago. The activity of the Germans in the vicinity of Rheims has slackened.

The advance by Austria into Serbia is creating uneasiness in Bulgaria as to the future of the Balkan States. The question as to whether or Bulgaria should remain neutral or throw in her lot with the Allies, was discussed today in the Sobranje. Leaders of the Democratic party suggested that the Allies should be consulted as to their intentions regarding the future of the Balkans.

Italy, too, has been affected by the Austrian advance, and her ambassadors at the European capital have been called home to confer with the cabinet. Marquis Imperiali, the Italian ambassador to Great Britain, will leave for home tomorrow.

In order to prevent supplies of tea reaching Germany from England through neutral countries, the exportation of tea to European countries has been prohibited, except those of the allies and Spain and Portugal. Since the outbreak of the war, the exports of tea to Holland have reached enormous proportions.

The Admiralty has taken further steps for the protection of the East coast ports by the extension of the mine field. This seems to give some support to the rumors, which have been prevalent for several days, to the effect that a German raid on the East coast is expected. In fact, it is generally believed here that when Germany is balked in her other designs she will attempt to attack England, no matter how desperate such an expedition is considered.

Subscriptions to the war loan continue to come in and it was reported unofficially tonight that the applications aggregated between three and three and one-half billion dollars. The war loan calls for only \$1,750,000,000.

BULGARIA IS ANXIOUS.

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REBELLION IN SOUTH AFRICA SHORT-LIVED ORDER FOR LEATHER GOODS FROM CANADA

Rapidly dying out—Beyer meets defeat and two other Leaders surrender. Expected British War office will place large order in Dominion.

London, Nov. 20. (Gazette Cable)—The South African rebellion is rapidly fizzling out. General Beyer and his rebel force has suffered a defeat near Kimberley, but escaped himself. Kirtzer, an officer, and 74 men and 100 horses were captured. Van Renburg, a member of the Free State Provincial Council, with 65 rebels, was also captured. Commandant Reneburg, with 154 men, has surrendered at Brandfont and another commando has done the same at De Wetsoep. The period for amnesty expires on Saturday.

General De Wet the rebel leader, though still at large, is reported to be slightly wounded and is suffering from a shortage of arms and ammunition. When the rebellion is suppressed the Union government will proceed with the original plan of re-occupying German Southwest Africa.

Sir David Graaf, former High Commissioner of South Africa, and Lady Graaf were entertained at a farewell luncheon at the Ritz today by the High Commissioners of Canada, New Zealand and Australia.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—The British War Office is likely to place huge orders in Canada for leather goods equipment. A delegation of sixty of the leading tanners of Canada was called in consultation by Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, today and asked, in the event of such orders being received if they would be able to supply the leather. Sir George was assured the capacity of the Canadian factories is fully equal to any demand that may be made of them. Although Sir George did not specify any particular order, it is understood that the existing requirements of the British war office already placed in Canada are to be materially increased.

CANADA WILL HAVE NEARLY 100,000 MEN UNDER ARMS

Cabinet Decides to Bring Up Number of Recruits For War Service to 50,000—Will Help Alleviate Conditions Created by Lack of Employment.

IN-ADDITION TO THE 10,000 UNDER ARMS WHO ARE DOING GUARD DUTY.

Dominion Will Soon Have Army of 94,000, 34,000 of Whom Are in England, 16,000 in Training and Thirty-Four Thousand New Recruits.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 20.—Orders will be issued at once to bring up the number of recruits for war services to 50,000. At a meeting of the cabinet today this was decided upon.

The decision was reached because it was realized that something had to be done to alleviate the conditions created by lack of employment. These recruits will all be required in any case, and it was felt that they might as well get into training at once. An employment is worse in the West than in the East, the proportion of recruits asked for from the West will be greater than from the Maritime Provinces.

The 50,000 recruits will be in addition to the 10,000 men who are now under arms doing guard duty, etc., but they will include the 10,000 men who have already been recruited throughout Canada and from whom the second contingent will be taken. Also included in the 50,000 will be the four regiments of mounted men, 600 in each. Thus in a very short time Canada will have under arms a total army of 94,000 men composed as follows:

34,000 in England, 10,000 doing guard duty in Canada, 15,000 recruits under training and 34,000 new recruits.

CREWS FROM BR. WAR PRIZES REACH NEW YORK BRITISH GOVT WAR LOAN IS POPULAR

Their Vessels Seized by British Cruisers, Alleged they were Trying to Supply German Warships With Coal.

New York, Nov. 20.—The captains and crews of the American steamer Lorenzo and the Norwegian steamer Thor, which were captured by a British war vessel in West Indian waters while alleged to have had on board coal for the German cruiser Karlsruhe, arrived here today, aboard the steamer Guiana from St. Lucia.

The Lorenzo and the Thor, together with the Spreewald of the Hamburg-American Line, are held as British prizes of war in the harbor of St. Lucia, whither they were taken by British crews after their capture by the British cruiser Berwick.

Captain Griffiths of the Lorenzo and his American crew would not talk of the capture of their steamer; but the crew of the Norwegian steamer would not be so reticent, and second mate Joseph Glesen told of the seizure of the Thor.

The Thor cleared from Newport News on August 4th for Frey Bentos, near Buenos Ayres, the mate said; but after leaving the capes, the course was laid for Crooked Island Passage, in the Bahamas. There the Thor was joined by the Lorenzo, which appeared to be loaded with coal; the Necker, of the North German Lloyd Line, with a valuable cargo from Cuba; and the Spreewald. These vessels cruised about the Bahamas and the West Indies for several weeks, according to the mate of the Thor, who said the belief was they were seeking to pick up and provision German men of war.

On September 3, the Berwick came up from the south, Glesen said, and an officer, with an armed crew, went aboard the Thor, looked over her papers, and put her under seizure. That night the Thor was taken by a prize crew to St. Lucia. The day after she reached St. Lucia harbor, the Berwick brought in the Lorenzo and the Spreewald, according to Glesen. He said that the crews were well treated.

Captain Hunn of the Thor will go before the Norwegian consul here tomorrow and tell him of the loss of his steamer, thus complying with the legal formalities required in such cases. Captain Griffiths also will confer with the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, owners of the Lorenzo, from whom the Lorenzo was chartered by a business firm in this city.

SCH. CHESLIE OF PARRSBORO RUNS ASHORE

Savanna, Nov. 20.—The schooner Cheslie, of Parrsboro, N.S., lumber laden, from Gasconade for Havana, was driven on the beach ten miles east of Havana in a storm today. The Cuban gunboat Estay went to the rescue and saved all the crew, but the vessel and her cargo will be a total loss.

COL. MARSH DIED LAST NIGHT AT FREDERICTON

One of the Most Prominent Figures in New Brunswick.

POLICE MAGISTRATE FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

Tried First Scott Act Case in Canada and Decision Upheld by Privy Council—Fenian Raid Veteran.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Nov. 20.—Col. John L. Marsh, for more than forty years police magistrate of Fredericton, and who was the oldest living graduate of the University of New Brunswick, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia this evening, passing away about six o'clock at his residence on George street.

He was one of the best known figures in New Brunswick, and had a remarkably wide acquaintance. He was 86 years old, having been born in what is now known as Middle St. Michaels, Carleton county.

In 1829 his family removed here when he was young, and after attending college he took up the study of law, being sworn in as an attorney in 1853, and being admitted as a barrister a year later. He became police magistrate in 1871 and remained in that position until a few months ago when he was superannuated.

He had a long career in the militia being a Fenian Raid veteran and a colonel of the 71st York Regiment from 1871 to 1895. His wife predeceased him fourteen years. Two daughters, Mrs. G. Ernest Powers, of Boston, and Miss Mary Marsh, of this city, who were at his bedside during his last hours, survive.

MAJ.-GEN. HUGHES SAYS ADVICE NOT CARRIED OUT

Advised Gen. Lessard Against Test Mobilization in Toronto Without Notifying Public—Many Citizens Badly Frightened.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Major General Hughes today issued a statement in connection with the Toronto incident, pointing out that his understanding with General Lessard in regard to the mobilization was not fulfilled. The minister says that when in Toronto on Monday he heard plans were in progress for a test mobilization on the following day, and that he went out to the Fair Grounds, where General Lessard was in conference with the Controller. He privately informed General Lessard that he believed such a course dangerous, unless the public was notified through the press, and says he left with that understanding.

On reaching Ottawa he learned of the unauthorized mobilization without notice, and that the city had been thrown into great confusion, and many persons badly frightened.

General Hughes says it would appear that his orders were defied, and that General Lessard was carried away by excitement. He regretted that the incident had arisen.