

GERMANS CONTINUE FIERCE ATTACK ON THE ALLIES' LINE BUT INABLE TO BREAK THROUGH

GERMANS LEAVING LYS VALLEY AND RETREATING IN DIRECTION OF GHENT

Rotterdam Despatch Says Thirty-five Thousand Men and Hundred Guns Have Left Thiel—Belgian Official Report Says Allies Have Gained Some Slight Advantages in West Flanders.

London, Nov. 10, 6.25 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says: "Train load after train load of German artillery are leaving the Lys valley in the direction of Ghent. The German army headquarters has been transferred to Alost." London, Nov. 10, 4.02 p. m.—The movement of retreat of the German army continues, according to a telegram received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from its Rotterdam correspondent. Thirty-five thousand men and one hundred guns have left Thiel in the direction of Ghent, and forty-eight wagons loaded with munitions have left Bruges for the same destination. Censors Again Tightening up on News. Havre, Nov. 10, (via Paris)—The situation in Flanders today shows relatively little damage with slight improvements in favor of the Allies, according to the Belgian official communication made public in Havre today. A stringent application of the

GERMANS FORCED TO EVACUATE COAST TOWN OF MIDDELKERKE

Floods Interfere With Progress of Allies—Scene of Conflict in Flanders Shifting Almost Hourly With Opposing Armies Alternately Taking Offensives—Enemy Holds Only Few Unimportant Positions on Left Bank of Yser.

Thielt, Belgium, Nov. 10 (via The Hague and London)—The inundations in Flanders, which prevented the Germans from making their way along the coast in their efforts to reach Calais, are now proving equally unfavorable to the Allies, who, today, are finding it impossible to proceed through these marshy regions. The Germans have been obliged to evacuate Middelkerke, on the coast, half way between Nieuport and Ostend, and this point has not yet been occupied by the Allies. The Germans, according to information available here, are now concentrating all their forces for a final attack in the vicinity of Ypres. The afternoon of Nov. 7 they almost succeeded in completely surrounding the city, as a result of attacks from the southwest and the northwest. Today, however, their position is said to be much less favorable, because of the excellent work of the French artillerymen and the very able way in

JAPS MOUNTED GERMAN PARAPETS IN DEADLY RAIN OF BULLETS

Tokio, Nov. 10, 9.30 p. m.—A detailed official account of the operations before Tsing Tau has been made public. It is couched in modest terms, but shows that the storming of the German stronghold was characterized by the same recklessness and disregard of life that the Japanese soldiers evinced in the war with Russia. Led by a detachment of engineers, who exploded a powder magazine of the enemy at heavy cost in lives, the

EX-POLICEMAN OF OTTAWA PROMOTED FOR BRAVERY ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 10.—Word is to hand that Policeman John Cobden, of the local force, who went to the front as a British reservist, has been promoted for bravery in the field.

FRENCH RESERVISTS WOUNDED IN BATTLE BACK IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Nov. 10.—Two wounded French reservists, returned today from France, where they had been fighting the Germans, having been sent home on account of injuries. They are George Pierlot, 85 Cathedral street, and M. Chalot, La

Battle Still Raging Around Ypres With Unabated Violence and Neither Side Able to Strike Decisive Blow.—Germans Reported Moving Large Forces to Eastern Theatre—Russian Cavalry in Clashes With Enemy Along German Frontier—News of Destruction of Emden and Trapping of the Koenigsberg Joyfully Received in London—Marine Insurance Rate Cut Almost in Two on Receipt of News.

London, Nov. 10, 9.35 p. m.—The claims of the contending armies in the eastern and western theatres of the war, especially as concerns the situation in West Flanders, dove-tailed in so few respects tonight as to leave but one big fact on land or sea undisputed. That was the destruction of the German raider Emden and the trapping of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, the latter in a palm-lined East African river, under circumstances which read as though they were taken from Stevenson.

The British marine insurance rate was almost instantly cut in half, for never since the days of the Confederate warship Alabama has there been such a successful commerce-destroyer as the Emden. Cheers broke forth at Lloyd's on the announcement, and for the moment the struggles of the armies in France, Belgium, Russia and elsewhere were forgotten.

Yet all these armies were at each other's throats, the Germans and Russians clashing in cavalry engagements along the German frontier; the Russians still harassing the Austrians in Galicia, and the French, British and Belgians holding back what appears still to be a tremendous German attempt to break through the Allies lines in the vicinity of Ypres.

Many despatches speak of the movement of German troops eastward from Belgium, as forecasting the necessity of reinforcements along the eastern frontier, but neither the French nor German official statements this afternoon indicated any slackening in the violence of the German attacks in West Flanders. In fact the French statement says that between the sea and Armentieres the opposing forces were both acting on the offensive.

As to the outcome of this double offensive the rival contentions are absolutely contradictory, the Germans claiming slow progress near Ypres, and the French asserting that the German attack there was beaten back. In view of what seems to be a sustained and concerted effort in this region, the reports of the German retirement are hardly borne out, although it is said they have moved their headquarters still further east, this time from Ghent to Alost.

The situation along the battle line in France proper, from the standpoint of the Allies, was summed up in a despatch from an "observer with the Indian corps," who says there has been no marked change anywhere though he professes to see a gradual weakening of the German attacks.

Aside from the military aspects of the war, what stood out boldest today was Germany's reported threat to cut off the food supply which the United States is sending to Belgium, if the Belgians did not return to their cities, and make an effort to resume their normal occupations. The Belgian answer is that it has been impossible to resume a semblance of normal activity, because the German soldiers had commandeered all implements and materials necessary to an industrial revival.

The British government issued tonight another White Paper, reviewing the incidents which preceded the declaration of war against Turkey. It deals in the main with the Goeben and Breslau affair, and sets forth that the Grand Vizier all along was at least ostensibly against dragging Turkey into the conflict, but was either powerless to resist Enver Bey and his associates, or, while outwardly opposed to them was winking at the fast approaching crisis, while the Turkish and German preparations went forward.

HAVE NO WORD OF SINKING OF U. S. CRUISER BELIEVES SHIP SET AFIRE BY GERMAN SPY

Hundreds of Horses Burned to Death When Steamer Rembrandt Took Fire.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10.—Navy Department officials refused to be disturbed today by persistent rumors that the cruiser North Carolina at Beirut, Syria had been sunk by a mine. "There is not the least apprehension for the ship," was the official answer to all inquiries.

STEAMER REPORTED AFIRE
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 10.—The British steamer Rembrandt, reported last night to be afire below decks, came in the Cape this afternoon, and will be examined on arrival. The vessel sailed from Baltimore last Saturday with 800 horses and a general cargo for France.

It was reported here tonight that Captain Edlin, of the Rembrandt, had notified officials of the Lamport and 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 she steamed from Baltimore Saturday. No confirmation of these reports was available.

GERMANY SUING FOR PEACE WITH RUSSIA?

London, Nov. 11, 2.40 a. m.—A Rome despatch to the Post, says:

"Germany alarmed at the Russian successes, has made preliminary offers of peace to the Russian government, which have been rejected."

FIRST SPY SHOT IN ENGLAND IN GENERATIONS

Carl Hans Lody, Found Guilty of Espionage, Pays Penalty.

HAD PASSED AS AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Met Fate Gamely—The First Execution in Tower of London Since 1700.

London, Nov. 10 (8.15 p. m.)—It is officially announced that Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who was found guilty by a court martial of espionage November 2, has been shot as a spy.

Lody, when arrested, claimed to be an American, but later confessed that he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him.

Carl Hans Lody, the first man to be shot as a spy in England in generations, once employed as a guide by a touring agency in New York, and also worked for the Union Pacific in Omaha. He was arrested late in September in London charged with espionage, and at his trial it transpired that he was a former lieutenant in the German navy, but that he had been transferred to the reserves.

In his capacity as a reserve officer Lody said he was ordered to proceed to England to keep track of the movements of the British fleet, but was warned not to do any spying. He was told to travel as an American citizen, and "in consequence of that he received an American passport." He claimed membership in several New York societies. Last year Lody served on board Emperor William's racing yacht Meteor.

The prosecutor, in summing up, said Lody had admitted being an enemy posing as a civilian—at times as an American—meanwhile communicating important information to Germany. He described the prisoner as one "upon whom the international law against spies should be imposed." Counsel for the defence admitted that Lody was a German lieutenant. (Continued on page 2)

RUSSIANS PLAN SECOND SIEGE OF PRZEMYSL

Will Use New 8 Inch French Guns in Attack—Forts in Bosphorus Bombarded by Czar's Warships—Bayonet Charges of Russians, After German Retreat at Warsaw, Feature of Campaign—British Government's Representative with Russian Army Describes Operations in Eastern War Theatre.

London, Nov. 11.—According to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Constantinople by way of Rome, Russian cruisers have bombarded the forts in the Bosphorus and the coal magazines at Herakleia, Asia Minor. The Turkish fleet sailed out against the Russians, but soon withdrew. At Herakleia the Russians sank a large number of merchant vessels.

A Central News despatch from Vienna says that preparations are being rushed for the second siege of Przemysl. It is reported that the Russians are equipped with new 8-inch French guns.

The official press bureau tonight made public a communication dated Nov. 8, received from Prof. Bernard Pares, the British government's representative with the Russian army, narrating the incidents of the Russian campaign.

He says that at Szidlowice (Russian Poland) the German commander threatened as the Russians approached to blow up the Florentine town hall and the six hundred year old Gothic church, but that the inhabitants of the town offered to ransom them by a contribution of \$25,000. This, according to Prof. Pares, was accepted, but twenty minutes later the town hall was blown up and the church soon followed it.

"The three weeks of fighting, following the German repulse at Warsaw," says Prof. Pares, "was of the characteristic Russian style. The bayonet attacks were kept up for two hours. The small units eagerly attacked larger hostile ones."

"In general the Russians outfanked the enemy but in one case they broke through his centre. I am told on good authority that at Kalisz, Russian Poland, when a German soldier defaced a portrait of the Russian Emperor the Polish officials struck him in the face. The German for this act, was bound to a telegraph pole for two days and then taken down and shot."

Prof. Pares adds: "The theatre of the recent operations is of crucial importance. Here, Austria and Germany join hands, and serious reverses would compel them either to retreat on diverging lines or to expose one or the other of their capitals; either event would have political consequences of the highest military significance."

ENVER BEY, BACKED BY GERMANY, FORCED TURKEY INTO WAR

British White Paper Gives History of Events Leading Up To Turkey's Declaration of War—War Minister "Got Out of Hand" Grand Vizier Admits.

London, Nov. 10, 11.25 p. m.—The diplomatic correspondence from the British embassy at Constantinople relating to the events leading to the war with Turkey was issued tonight in the form of a White Paper. The correspondence, which begins August 3, and closes November 4, portrays the Grand Vizier as ostensibly striving to maintain the neutrality of Turkey, but providing no match for his war minister, Enver Bey, "who backed by Germany, was determined to force Turkey into a war against the Allies."

The detention by the British government of the two battleships building for Turkey in England provided Turkey at the outset, according to the White Paper, with a grievance, but this soon assumed minor importance, compared with the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, with their German crews.

The Grand Vizier, according to a despatch from the British embassy at Constantinople, dated August 15, admitted that Germany was doing her utmost to compromise the Turkish government but gave solemn assurance

GERMAN GOV'T THREATENS TO CLOSE UP CHARITY HOUSES IN BELGIUM

Unless People Return at Once and Resume Occupations they Followed Before War.

Brussels, Nov. 7.—(Delayed in transmission)—A proclamation issued by the German governor of Brussels, making it impossible for them to hand coal and raw material for the factories. The Belgians, it is declared, furnished the miserable, half blind horses out of the mines, fed them and set them to work; but no sooner were these horses strong enough to pull carts than the Germans confiscated them for the army. Now the factories are without coal and iron, or any raw materials.

Well informed Brussel residents claim the German contention that the Belgian people are unwilling to resume their activities is ungrounded. The Belgians, they say, are willing enough to work, but this is impossible

DEATH OF CECIL RALEIGH, DRAMATIST.
London, Nov. 10.—Cecil Raleigh, the dramatic author, died today.