

GERMAN LEFT WING IN POLAND OUTFLANKED BY CZAR'S ARMY

Russians Strengthen Position By Capture of Ten Miles of Enemy's Trenches Between Głowno and Sobota—Another Attack By Enemy on Arras Results In Failure—Meagre Reports From War Theatres Yesterday.

Petrograd, Nov. 30.—An official statement issued tonight says: Along the left bank of the Vistula, an artillery engagement took place on November 29.

"The Russian troops, after a fight lasting ten days, captured, on November 28, the Austrian positions which protected the passes in the Carpathians, extending thirty-three miles from Koneczna, which is situated north of Bartfeld, as far as Szuka, situated south of Mezo-Laborca. The Russians in this district captured cannons, machine guns and many prisoners.

"During the first half of November we captured in all fifty thousand Austro-Hungarian soldiers and six hundred officers.

"At Plock (Poland) the Russian troops seized four ships laden with machine guns and munitions.

"In East Prussia, minor engagements continue. No Turkish warship has been seen in the Black Sea since November 21."

If any marked successes have been attained on any of the various fields of battle, the war chancelleries of the belligerent powers have refrained from making known this fact to the public through their usual official communications.

Except that fighting continues briskly in Poland and that there has been another resultless attack on Arras in the west, there is a paucity of news from the fronts.

Unofficial advices from Petrograd assert that the Russians in Poland have captured ten miles of German trenches between Głowno and Sobota, northeast of Lodz, and in addition six hundred prisoners, several guns and many wounded. The capture of these trenches, it is asserted, strengthens the Russian right wing, which, it is declared, already has outflanked the German left and brought the Russian advance nearer Strykow, where a battle is raging.

Berlin declares there is nothing important to report from Poland. A wireless despatch from the German capital, however, quotes military critics as saying that the time is ripe for a resumption of active operations against the Russians which were temporarily hindered by the advance of Russian reinforcements. It adds that the Austrians are co-operating farther south with the Germans and that there have been Austrian advances in Serbia.

The French Government in a Yellow Book again outlines, but more completely than previously, the causes for the European conflict. It deals with events beginning with the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia to the actual commencement of hostilities by all the states of Triple Entente and the Teutonic allies.

In another official statement issued at Paris, the French government reviews the general situation in the western arena from November 21 to 27, and describes the terrific German assault with explosive and incendiary shells of the Belgian town of Ypres, which, it declares, was marked for destruction "on the day when the German Emperor was obliged to give up all hope of entering it."

In a report from British headquarters on the continent covering operations, from November 23 to November 25, the British official observer says that since the enemy has desisted from his attacks in force, the fighting has resolved itself into a competition of sniping and small affairs on the outpost all along the line, where positions are contested with rifles, bombs, mortars and mines.

The Berlin press bureau says the Sultan of Turkey has received a pledge of allegiance from Egyptian notables.

YPRES DOOMED WHEN KAISER LOST HOPE OF CAPTURING TOWN

Paris, Nov. 30.—The following official statement was issued here tonight:

"A few details about what has occurred on the front from November 21 to November 27, inclusive: The general situation has not materially changed in that period. The enemy has worn himself out in partial attacks, without result. Our counterattacks have inflicted on him heavy losses, and have brought some gain to ourselves.

"From the sea to the Lys the attacks of the enemy have been very infrequent. On the 23rd and 24th and the 25th the German artillery in general has remained silent.

Un-named Town Wrecked.

"The old and magnificent city (name omitted), possibly Ypres had been condemned to death on the day when the German Emperor was obliged to give up all hope of entering it. The batteries not being sufficient for that work of destruction, the enemy took to Houthem an armored train on the 22nd and 23rd, under the guidance of a captive balloon.

"This train kept up on incessant fire of explosive and incendiary shells. The cathedral, belfry, and the market buildings successively collapsed. On the evening of the 23rd, the main square of the city was nothing more than a heap of ruins.

"The firing was kept up continually, in order to prevent the city from being captured, but our sappers worked under the shells and succeeded in rescuing many of the inhabitants, the city records and a few pictures in the museum.

"On the 24th and 25th we succeeded, to the south of Dismude, in gaining a foothold on the left bank of the Yser. In spite of the enemy's fire, our troops held the ground without difficulty.

"Further to the south a French army corps advanced 200 metres all along its front and has held its ground. The shells of the German artillery sometimes do not burst properly. Our infantry, in comparison with the infantry of the enemy, are very spirited. They captured on the 25th, before Festobert, three machine guns, a light howitzer, 160 men and three officers.

German Artillery Silenced

"To sum up, our material and moral situation from the sea to the Lys is very good. From the Lys to the Oise, the enemy has not shown on this part of the front greater activity than on the northern section. There was no attack by the infantry. The attacks by the artillery were very intermittent.

WHERE TURKS FIRED ON THE TENNESSEE'S LAUNCH.



A despatch from Athens reports that a launch from the United States cruiser Tennessee which was entering the Gulf of Smyrna in Turkey to arrange for the cruiser to enter the harbor was fired upon by the forts and compelled to return to the Tennessee. The report stated that Commander Benton C. Decker, of the Tennessee, was entering the harbor on orders from his government to assist refugees and protect American interests.

THRIVING VILLAGES IN WAR-SCARRED FRANCE TURNED INTO CEMETERIES

Smouldering Ruins, Hundreds of Unmarked Graves and Scenes of Desolation Mute Evidence of the Terrible Conflicts Which Have Been Waged.

Vitry-Le-Francois, Nov. 30.—(Correspondence of the Ass'd Press)—Black ruins which have just ceased smouldering, houses whose interiors have been demolished by bursting shells, leaving only the skeletons of their structures standing, others with sides blown out still others where only a chimney stack remains erect are common sights in this portion of the tract of the armies fighting a short distance to the north.

And the desolation, in half sheltered stacks, are the women and children and old men uttering scarcely a word except about their husbands any fathers and sons away with the army, and from whom news is rare, if it comes at all. Lack of laborers make it almost impossible for the villagers to start and repair. Trade is at a standstill and the common articles of domestic necessity are difficult to obtain owing to the dislocation of transport.

Hundreds of Unmarked Graves

Only a mile or two from Vitry the village of Etrichourt and Courdemange have virtually disappeared, except for disorderly heaps of bricks, tiles and stones which a few weeks ago were houses. The fighting around here was some of the most terrible of the war in its intensity. The fields are dotted with deep holes made by bursting German and French shells.

Further away from Vitry in Normandy, near Ferechampsenne, Normandy, there are about 100 houses. Now there are but sixty, the rest having been blown to atoms or burned. The village passed from hand to hand several times during the German retreat to the Aisne. It is placed in a capital position for defence from any side, and the opposing forces fought desperately for its possession. In its single street, 500 German bodies were picked up on one day, as well as about 100 French dead. Everywhere near was the scene of furious combats and graves strewn on the fields, while the excellently constructed and sheltered trenches on all sides remained as they were during the battle, with pieces of exploded shells and accoutrements spread about.

Discipline of Audacious Crew Saved Them

Ontario Woman Tells of Rescue of Men from British Battleship by the Olympic.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 30.—Mrs. J. A. MacSloy of this city who was a passenger on the Olympic, has written home telling of the rescue by this liner of the crew of the British dreadnought Audacious.

The battleship, she states, had been at gun practice with five others, when it struck a mine. The other following Admiralty orders, steamed away, lest it should be a submarine attack. She tells of the struggle of the rescuers to reach and save the eight hundred men of the Audacious, everyone being brought safely aboard the Olympic, except one petty officer, who was crushed between the ship and the life boat and killed outright, his body being brought on board and buried that night. Next day the rescued men were taken by several torpedo boat destroyers.

"I must say," writes Mrs. MacSloy, "I never saw such discipline in my life and that was their salvation."

Another German Vessel Interned

Lima, Peru, Nov. 30.—The German steamer Memphis has arrived in Coronel, and will be detained until the end of the war.

The steamer Memphis belongs to the Kosmos line. According to available shipping records, she left Punta Arenas, November 20, but her destination is not given in any of them.

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GEN. HUGHES DESIRED ONLY TO ALLAY PANIC

Speaks of Mobilization in Toronto Recently—Acted Within Jurisdiction in Publicly Reprimanding

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—General Sam Hughes discussing again today the Toronto mobilization which he censured severely, said his motives and actions were apparently misconceived. His sole desire, he said, was to allay as promptly and publicly as possible the panic which apparently existed in Toronto and along the entire Niagara frontier, where there seemed to be some anxiety as to a German invasion. The panic, fostered by the injudicious statements of public men in Toronto, had been accentuated by the mobilization of the Toronto garrison without due warning having been first given in the press.

General Hughes said he made his reprimand in public so that it would be brought more generally to public attention in the press. His criticism was directed against the mobilization scheme, and was not intended as a rebuke to the general administration of the Toronto military district under General Lessard. There was no authority under law for the mobilization and no authorization for the payment of the cost of calling the men out.

But there could be no question, said General Hughes, about the right of the Minister of Militia to publicly reprimand any officer responsible for an indiscretion. Anyone who knew anything about military matters either in Canada or Great Britain, knew that public reprimands were often given officers at Canadian training camps were frequently censured by superiors in the presence of civilian spectators.

NOT LOSING SIGHT OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF WAR

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The educational value of the great war is not going to be lost sight of in Ontario. The Minister of Education has decided that the schools of the province shall devote attention during the present year to the causes of hostilities among the nations, and the reasons why the British Empire is taking part.

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