

## PRINCESS PATRICIA RGT. FIRST CANADIANS GOING ON FIRING LINE

Understood at Ottawa they will be sent to Front  
Soon — Five Hundred Trained Men at early  
date as Reinforcements for Princess Patricia's.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—From word that has been received here it is understood that the first of the Canadian troops to reach the firing line will be the Princess Patricia Regiment. It will go to the front very soon and the next troops to follow them will not be the first contingent now at Salisbury Plains, but the reinforcements for the Princess Patricia Regiment to be sent from Canada. Reinforcements for infantry are now calculated on a basis of 25 per cent. per month of the original force and reinforcements for the next two months are expected to be provided. The main body is sent out about 500 trained men will therefore be sent from Canada at a very early date as reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's.

It had been expected that a certain amount of reinforcements would be sent along with the second contingent, but the request for two months reinforcements for all infantry to go with the main body will mean that an extra six battalions or six thousand men will be required besides the 15,272 men and men who, with the infantry brigade now in England, will form the second army division from Canada. This will make a force of 21,000 to sail in January.

The second Canadian division, less the infantry being made on Salisbury Plains, will include 15,272 officers and men, 4,765 horses, 18 field and heavy guns and 16 machine guns. The two brigades of infantry will have 8,684 men. The nine field batteries of artillery and one heavy battery, with ammunition columns, etc., will have 3,379 men, 3,117 horses and 68 guns. Two field companies of engineers will have 474 men and 160 horses, while there will be 300 men in the cyclist unit and 171 men with the horses in the signal company. The divisional train of four companies army service corps will have 451 men and 378 horses. The medical service will include the field ambulances with 726 men and 178 horses.

The above sections are now all being mobilized at the divisional circles. In addition four regiments of mounted infantry are mobilizing, though they do not form part of the second army division. Mobilization has not yet begun of certain parts of the second contingent, including the line of communication which will require 464 men for the divisional ammunition park, 305 for supply column, 288 men and 358 horses for reserve park, 92 men for field bakery, 20 men for field butchery, 61 for railway supply detachment and 26 for depot units of supply.

## GERMAN AIR SCOUTS DEFEATED IN FIERCE FIGHT OVER ALLIES' LINES

British and French aircraft, after encounter,  
lured enemy into range  
of gunners on the ground

Paris, Nov. 13.—A thrilling encounter in which eight aeroplanes, four German, two French and two British figured, occurred in the vicinity of Ypres. The German machines were destroyed finally by artillery, and the eight officers whom they carried, killed.

The Germans were seen approaching to reconnoitre the lines of the Allies. The French and British aeroplanes immediately ascended to meet them. For some time the aircraft circled about each other, rising and descending, while machine guns spat bullets among them. The sky was clear and the gunners on the ground had a good view of the aeroplanes, but failed to cripple any of the German machines.

Then suddenly four Allied aeroplanes made a swift dash toward their own trenches and were followed by the Germans who, too late, discovered the feat, and perceived the peril of the situation only when shrapnel burst among them. In a few minutes the four German aeroplanes crashed to earth.

## HOW TO SEND LETTERS TO THE BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR

Special to The Standard  
Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 13.—The government has received a communication from the British foreign office stating it believes that letters addressed to British prisoners of war in Germany or Austria-Hungary will be delivered. Letters should be open and enclosed in an outer envelope addressed as follows: "For British prisoner of war, interned in Germany (or Austria-Hungary), care of General Office, Mount Pleasant, London."

No reference to naval, military or political matters will be allowed. Postal cards will also be delivered but they should not contain letters. Postage need not be paid on either letters or parcels addressed to British prisoners of war.

## MARCONI COMPANY SECURES INJUNCTION

New York, Nov. 13.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America today secured a preliminary injunction in the United States District Court here, in its patent infringement suit against the Deforest Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Standard Oil Company and Leo DeForest.

The Marconi Company alleges that apparatus installed on tank and other ships infringes upon the DeForest patent, which it says it controls. The injunction restrains the defendant from using their present system unless the Marconi Company is paid the set royalty fee.

## VOTE OF CREDIT OF 225 MILLIONS

London, Nov. 13.—The announcement of the presentation to Parliament of a measure to vote a credit of £225,000,000 was issued officially this afternoon. This money is intended to cover not only the naval and military expenditures which may be incurred before March 31, but all expenditures which may be necessary or desirable to meet trade or other abnormal conditions created by the war. This further sum, added to the credits voted by Parliament, brings the total of credits to £235,000,000.

The credit of £125,000,000 will cover the £14,500,000 advanced to Belgium, the £4,000,000 advanced to Serbia, and sums necessary to facilitate the raising of funds by His Majesty's Dominion and protectorates and by the Allied Powers.

Advances in the way of loans will be made also to the Dominions and Allied Powers for the purposes of war, and to meet difficulties arising out of the war, and to local authorities and other bodies for relief work.

## ORGANIZING THE N. S. HIGHLANDERS

London, Nov. 13.—General Alderson, commanding the Canadian contingent who himself joined the army at Halifax, is taking an active interest in the formation of a body of Nova Scotia Highlanders from general members of all branches of the contingent. Twelve thousand dollars will be required for alterations to uniforms for this new body.

The Royal Automobile Club has generously arranged for twelve more cars to keep at the disposal of the Canadian contingent during its stay at Salisbury Plains. A car also has been placed exclusively at the disposal of Colonel Ford and officers of the Nova Scotia section medical unit.

The Y. M. C. A. hope shortly to establish wounded units at Salisbury in place of the recreation marquees.

## WINNIPEG FUND IS NEARING MILLION MARK

Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—The Winnipeg Patriotic Fund is nearing eight hundred thousand dollars, with many subscriptions from rural municipalities in the province to come.

## NEW CHIEF OF STAFF OF UNITED STATES ARMY

Washington, Nov. 13.—Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott was selected by President Wilson today to be chief of staff of the United States Army, upon the retirement next Monday of Major General Winters.

## HEAD OF FEDERATION OF COTTON SPINNERS RESIGNS OFFICE

Because of resolution passed  
prohibiting expression  
of views affecting Federation  
without submitting  
them to that organization

London, Nov. 13.—Sir Charles Wright MacArthur has resigned his office of President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. This action was taken as the result of a resolution passed by the general committee of the Federation, to the effect that no member of the organization was entitled to express any views affecting the interests of the Federation, without first submitting them to the Federation. In resigning Sir Charles wrote: "I have no intention of surrendering my right to act or to speak at any time of crisis in any way which my long experience leads me to believe to be for the interest of the nation."

Sir Charles gave out several interviews on the cotton crisis which were published in the United States. It is said that some of the members of the Federation resented this.

## LATEST BRITISH CASUALTY LIST

London, Nov. 13.—A casualty list issued tonight, under the date of November 4, contains the names of twenty-three British officers who have been killed in action, and thirty who have been wounded.

Among those killed was Lt. Col. H. T. Crispin of the Royal Sussex Regiment. The wounded include Major General E. S. Bullfin of the Aldershot Command, and Lt. Col. H. B. Leach of the South Wales Borderers.

## MISS ANNIE R. TRUEMAN DIES AT SACKVILLE

Special to The Standard  
Sackville, N. B., Nov. 13.—Miss Annie R. Trueman passed away at her residence on Main street, Sackville, N. B., at 1:30 p.m. Friday, November 13th. Miss Trueman was the daughter of Thompson and Rebecca Trueman, and a sister of Mrs. Wood, wife of Governor Wood. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon, the 15th.

## INVESTORS ARE BECOMING IMPATIENT

London, Nov. 13.—(Gazette Cable)—British investors in the Dominion Trust Company are becoming impatient for a statement from the London, well under way, the commission is now prepared to assume the permanent task of keeping Belgians supplied with food. In this connection it has made the following statement:

"The American Commission for Relief in Belgium today received a check for \$3,000,000, which is estimated, will be necessary for the transportation of foodstuffs for the next three months from various parts of the world to Belgium."

This money has been advanced to the commission under the guarantee given by various Belgian relief committees and important Belgians. This substantial sum is a most convincing evidence of the desire of the Belgians themselves to assist the commission to the fullest extent which they are capable of doing. The contribution also emphasizes the urgency of the situation and, as large as the sum is, it must be borne in mind that foodstuffs to the value of about \$4,000,000 monthly must be secured for seven or eight months. Of this amount, \$1,000,000 monthly will be required for the expense of transport.

The commission is arranging for a regular steamship service from the Atlantic seaboard, and a transport service from the interior to the seaboard. The commission urges all local associations and others interested in

Belgian relief throughout the United States, to convert all their funds into local purchases of foodstuffs, as they can be more advantageously purchased by such local bodies.

Non-Perishable Supplies Needed.  
Furthermore, the commission feels that those generous American people who are unable to contribute money should contribute something from their own stores of food into the hands of the local organizations. Each American farmer, out of the abundance of his crop, and all residents, from their own store can well afford a few bushels of grain. What is needed is cereal—wheat, flour, shredded corn, beans and also bacon and ham—these are the only articles that will stand the long and difficult transport conditions.

The commission is co-operating in a most cordial manner with other organizations and institutions in America, and does not wish to overlap the efforts of any one. It wishes to emphasize that its functions are the reception, transportation and distribution of foodstuffs to the Belgians from every source. By the machinery of the Commission every pound of foodstuff contributed reaches the Belgians without cost to the contributors. A branch of this commission is being perfected in New York, to co-operate with others, and supplies are being collected by the various local organizations and its personnel will be completed within a few days.

"The commission already has delivered an installment of foodstuffs into the hands of local relief committees in virtually every centre in Belgium. The commission is receiving the most cordial assistance from the Dutch officials in expediting food through Holland, and most helpful facilities from the German officials in the nature of an escort from the frontier to the various distribution points."

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN QUEBEC.  
Quebec, Nov. 13.—A regular mid-winter snow storm holds the district since noon today, and is still raging with fury. The wind has a velocity of thirty-two miles an hour.

## WAR COSTING FRANCE SIX MILLIONS A DAY

Average daily expense less  
last month than during  
first three months of war

Bordeaux, Nov. 13.—The cost of the war to France for the month of November probably would be somewhat less than was the monthly average for August, September and October. A supplementary credit for extraordinary expenditures authorized today for the month of November amounts to \$182,154,504, being a daily average of a little above \$6,000,000. The daily average for the first three months of the war was \$7,000,000. The navy receives an extraordinary credit of \$855,000.

The government will disperse immediately \$13,000,000 for repairs to the railroad system. These probably have been made necessary by the wear and tear due to the transportation of the unemployed, while various smaller sums will be used to relieve the suffering in the departments of France that at one time were invaded by the German troops, but which are now free of soldiers.

## SERIOUS LOSS BY FIRE IN FT. GEORGE, B.C.

Explosion which started  
fire shook whole town—  
Damage nearly \$150,000

Port George, B. C., Nov. 13.—Starting from an explosion that rocked the town to its foundations, fire wiped out the entire east side of Central Avenue, Port George, from Hammond to Cameron streets, this morning at 2:30, with an estimated total loss exceeding \$150,000.

Richard Spence, of Spokane, Wash., a steam shovel man, lost his life. The explosion is supposed to have occurred somewhere in the neighborhood of the main hotel building. In the annex to the hotel was the boiler room and engine, which supplied Port George with electric light and water power. The fire practically wiped out the fire protection facilities.

Investors are becoming impatient for a statement from the London, well under way, the commission is now prepared to assume the permanent task of keeping Belgians supplied with food. In this connection it has made the following statement:

"The American Commission for Relief in Belgium today received a check for \$3,000,000, which is estimated, will be necessary for the transportation of foodstuffs for the next three months from various parts of the world to Belgium."

This money has been advanced to the commission under the guarantee given by various Belgian relief committees and important Belgians. This substantial sum is a most convincing evidence of the desire of the Belgians themselves to assist the commission to the fullest extent which they are capable of doing. The contribution also emphasizes the urgency of the situation and, as large as the sum is, it must be borne in mind that foodstuffs to the value of about \$4,000,000 monthly must be secured for seven or eight months. Of this amount, \$1,000,000 monthly will be required for the expense of transport.

The commission is arranging for a regular steamship service from the Atlantic seaboard, and a transport service from the interior to the seaboard. The commission urges all local associations and others interested in

Belgian relief throughout the United States, to convert all their funds into local purchases of foodstuffs, as they can be more advantageously purchased by such local bodies.

Non-Perishable Supplies Needed.  
Furthermore, the commission feels that those generous American people who are unable to contribute money should contribute something from their own stores of food into the hands of the local organizations. Each American farmer, out of the abundance of his crop, and all residents, from their own store can well afford a few bushels of grain. What is needed is cereal—wheat, flour, shredded corn, beans and also bacon and ham—these are the only articles that will stand the long and difficult transport conditions.

The commission is co-operating in a most cordial manner with other organizations and institutions in America, and does not wish to overlap the efforts of any one. It wishes to emphasize that its functions are the reception, transportation and distribution of foodstuffs to the Belgians from every source. By the machinery of the Commission every pound of foodstuff contributed reaches the Belgians without cost to the contributors. A branch of this commission is being perfected in New York, to co-operate with others, and supplies are being collected by the various local organizations and its personnel will be completed within a few days.

"The commission already has delivered an installment of foodstuffs into the hands of local relief committees in virtually every centre in Belgium. The commission is receiving the most cordial assistance from the Dutch officials in expediting food through Holland, and most helpful facilities from the German officials in the nature of an escort from the frontier to the various distribution points."

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN QUEBEC.  
Quebec, Nov. 13.—A regular mid-winter snow storm holds the district since noon today, and is still raging with fury. The wind has a velocity of thirty-two miles an hour.

## GERMAN ATTACK ON ALLIES WEAKENING

WHITE STAR LINER  
ZEELAND AGROUND

Ashore 46 miles below  
Montreal in snowstorm—  
Hundred passengers  
aboard.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—The White Star steamer Zeeland carrying 100 passengers went ashore forty-six miles below Montreal in this morning's blinding snowstorm. She is not thought to be in danger. Arrangements are being made to take her passengers ashore by tender and by boats and to bring them on to Montreal by special train.

She struck fast on a mud bottom, although the reports indicate that she has not suffered damage. It is thought she may be released before long although some dredging may possibly have to be done first. About 100 passengers were taken off the Zeeland and brought to Montreal on Grand Trunk and Quebec Southern trains.

The Zeeland registers 12,000 tons. She was taken off the New York route for transport duty when the Canadian contingent crossed the ocean, and on this voyage was taken over the trip of the White Star liner Laurentic, now in the government service.

## NOVA SCOTIA RELIEF SHIP HAS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND

London, Nov. 13.—The steamship Tremorra, from Halifax, bearing fifty-two thousand packages of food and clothing the gift of Nova Scotia to the Belgians, has arrived in England. The Belgian minister has requested the London committee to deal with the gift, part of which will be distributed among refugees here and part among those on the continent.

During the last three days Austria, with heavy reinforcements, attacked our entire front stationed at Genesheva, endeavoring to capture important positions at Kleibouk and Timmer, but though considerably greater in strength than ourselves, were repulsed after fierce fighting, our army fully maintaining its position."

Paris, Nov. 13.—The force of the German drive in an attempt to break the allied lines and reach the coast cities of Dunkirk and Calais is apparently spent for the time being. The official communiqué issued from the war office this afternoon declares that the violence of the fighting from the coast to Ypres through Dixmude and Ypres has diminished. All attempts of the Germans to cross the Yser Canal have been frustrated. The position about Ypres is unchanged with the allies still holding their positions. The

## KING AND QUEEN SEND MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO FREDERICTON MAN

Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 13.—Fred W. Halway, whose son, Midshipman Victor H. Halway, went down with the British cruiser Good Hope, in the fight off Chile, today received a cable of sympathy from the King and Queen.

gent for a statement from the London, well under way, the commission is now prepared to assume the permanent task of keeping Belgians supplied with food. In this connection it has made the following statement:

"The American Commission for Relief in Belgium today received a check for \$3,000,000, which is estimated, will be necessary for the transportation of foodstuffs for the next three months from various parts of the world to Belgium."

This money has been advanced to the commission under the guarantee given by various Belgian relief committees and important Belgians. This substantial sum is a most convincing evidence of the desire of the Belgians themselves to assist the commission to the fullest extent which they are capable of doing. The contribution also emphasizes the urgency of the situation and, as large as the sum is, it must be borne in mind that foodstuffs to the value of about \$4,000,000 monthly must be secured for seven or eight months. Of this amount, \$1,000,000 monthly will be required for the expense of transport.

The commission is arranging for a regular steamship service from the Atlantic seaboard, and a transport service from the interior to the seaboard. The commission urges all local associations and others interested in

Belgian relief throughout the United States, to convert all their funds into local purchases of foodstuffs, as they can be more advantageously purchased by such local bodies.

Non-Perishable Supplies Needed.  
Furthermore, the commission feels that those generous American people who are unable to contribute money should contribute something from their own stores of food into the hands of the local organizations. Each American farmer, out of the abundance of his crop, and all residents, from their own store can well afford a few bushels of grain. What is needed is cereal—wheat, flour, shredded corn, beans and also bacon and ham—these are the only articles that will stand the long and difficult transport conditions.

The commission is co-operating in a most cordial manner with other organizations and institutions in America, and does not wish to overlap the efforts of any one. It wishes to emphasize that its functions are the reception, transportation and distribution of foodstuffs to the Belgians from every source. By the machinery of the Commission every pound of foodstuff contributed reaches the Belgians without cost to the contributors. A branch of this commission is being perfected in New York, to co-operate with others, and supplies are being collected by the various local organizations and its personnel will be completed within a few days.

"The commission already has delivered an installment of foodstuffs into the hands of local relief committees in virtually every centre in Belgium. The commission is receiving the most cordial assistance from the Dutch officials in expediting food through Holland, and most helpful facilities from the German officials in the nature of an escort from the frontier to the various distribution points."

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN QUEBEC.  
Quebec, Nov. 13.—A regular mid-winter snow storm holds the district since noon today, and is still raging with fury. The wind has a velocity of thirty-two miles an hour.

## Efforts to Break Through Lines around Ypres and Dixmude lacking in violence which marked fighting of past week—French capture of Quesnoy-en-Santerre an important gain.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The French official announcement this afternoon is as follows: "From the seacoast as far as the Lys the fighting has been of a less violent character than on previous days. Several efforts of the Germans to cross the Yser Canal, at the western outlet from Dixmude and with other points of passage in the Amont district were checked. Generally speaking, our positions have been maintained without change. To the north, to the east and to the south of Ypres attacks of the enemy were repulsed at the end of the day, at different points of our line and that of the British army."

"From the region to the east of Arras and as far as the Oise there have been artillery exchanges and actions of minor importance. "In the course of the last few days of foggy weather our troops have not ceased to make progress little by little. They are today established almost everywhere at distances varying from 300 to 500 metres from the network of barbed wire entanglements of the enemy."

"To the north of the Aisne we have taken possession of Tracy-le-Val. With the exception of the cemetery to the northeast of this village we have made slight progress to the east of Tracy-le-Mont and to the southeast of Nouvron, as well as between Crocy and Vregny and to the northeast of Soissons."

"In the vicinity of Vailly, a counter attack by the Germans, delivered against those of our troops who had retaken Chavonne and Soupir, was repulsed."

"Equal failure attended the German efforts in the environs of Berry-au-Bac. "In the Argonne there has been a violent artillery duel."

"There has been minor progress in the vicinity of St. Mihiel and in the region of Ponta-Mousson. "A surprise attack delivered by our troops against the villages of Val and Chailion, near Crecy-Sur-Vaux, made it possible for us to capture a detachment of the enemy."

"A German attack directed against the heights of Mont Sainte Marie resulted in failure."

London, Nov. 13.—An official telegram from Cettigne says: "During the last three days Austria, with heavy reinforcements, attacked our entire front stationed at Genesheva, endeavoring to capture important positions at Kleibouk and Timmer, but though considerably greater in strength than ourselves, were repulsed after fierce fighting, our army fully maintaining its position."

Paris, Nov. 13.—The force of the German drive in an attempt to break the allied lines and reach the coast cities of Dunkirk and Calais is apparently spent for the time being. The official communiqué issued from the war office this afternoon declares that the violence of the fighting from the coast to Ypres through Dixmude and Ypres has diminished. All attempts of the Germans to cross the Yser Canal have been frustrated. The position about Ypres is unchanged with the allies still holding their positions. The

French have occupied Tracy Leval, the statement declares. Snow is now falling in the Vosges Heights and operations in that district have been hampered."

Paris, Nov. 13.—The battle on which probably depends the fate of the German invasion of Belgium and Northern France continues to rage with unabated fury. Despite the masses that are ceaselessly being hurled against the allies and despite the attacks of unexampled violence the allies are forced to sustain they are said to still hold the key position around Ypres."

The ancient city and the villages of Konnebeke, Paschendale and Hollebeke, within a radius of six miles constitute the dangerous salient or wedge thrust into the German line. While Ypres remains in the possession of the allies, military strategists say, the German advance toward the coast by way of La Bassée and Bethune will be impossible, since their north flank would be threatened by the allies."

If the allies should succeed in advancing further from Ypres, according to these officers, the Germans would be compelled to abandon Lille and virtually give up hope of reaching the coast through Arras."

London, Nov. 11.—The correspondent of the Times in France under date of Tuesday, sends the following regarding the fighting on the Aisne: "The battle of the Aisne, which the official communications now refer to as the centre of the allies' line, has been renewed this week with its original intensity from the forest of L'Aigle, past Soissons and Rheims to the Argonne."

"The three main areas of fighting here are the district between the Oise and Croisne, the neighborhood of Rheims and the forest of Argonne. The first named is the most important."

"On the whole, the allies have the advantage. The French capture of Quesnoy-en-Santerre was a good deal bigger affair than reported. On the other hand the enemy report of a great victory in Vailly were exaggerated. They obtained a temporary advantage but the allies have more than regained the original positions. It was here that one of the French gunners, who refused to join the retreat until all his ammunition was expended, succeeded in killing six hundred Germans with his last twelve shells while the enemy was advancing. The gunner finally succeeded in retreating with a slight wound while the enemy was only one hundred yards away."

"All along the centre, the allies are nibbling at the German entrenchments. Many of these hills, quarries and plateaus, which have been the scene of desperate fighting throughout the past few weeks, were the scenes of similar fighting in the wars of Gaul and in the Napoleonic wars."

"Soissons has been hard hit by the artillery, while fighting continues fiercely around Rheims. The German front here runs from Berry-au-Bac to Brimont, Pesnes, Vitry-le-Rain, Nogent L'Abbesse, Naurou, Moronvillers and Vandeuillecourt to Suippe, and thence northward to Soissons, Perthes, Les Hurus, Ville-sur-Lourbe to Arras."

Belgian relief throughout the United States, to convert all their funds into local purchases of foodstuffs, as they can be more advantageously purchased by such local bodies.

Non-Perishable Supplies Needed.  
Furthermore, the commission feels that those generous American people who are unable to contribute money should contribute something from their own stores of food into the hands of the local organizations. Each American farmer, out of the abundance of his crop, and all residents, from their own store can well afford a few bushels of grain. What is needed is cereal—wheat, flour, shredded corn, beans and also bacon and ham—these are the only articles that will stand the long and difficult transport conditions.

The commission is co-operating in a most cordial manner with other organizations and institutions in America, and does not wish to overlap the efforts of any one. It wishes to emphasize that its functions are the reception, transportation and distribution of foodstuffs to the Belgians from every source. By the machinery of the Commission every pound of foodstuff contributed reaches the Belgians without cost to the contributors. A branch of this commission is being perfected in New York, to co-operate with others, and supplies are being collected by the various local organizations and its personnel will be completed within a few days.

"The commission already has delivered an installment of foodstuffs into the hands of local relief committees in virtually every centre in Belgium. The commission is receiving the most cordial assistance from the Dutch officials in expediting food through Holland, and most helpful facilities from the German officials in the nature of an escort from the frontier to the various distribution points."

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN QUEBEC.  
Quebec, Nov. 13.—A regular mid-winter snow storm holds the district since noon today, and is still raging with fury. The wind has a velocity of thirty-two miles an hour.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN QUEBEC.  
Quebec, Nov. 13.—A regular mid-winter snow storm holds the district since noon today, and is still raging with fury. The wind has a velocity of thirty-two miles an hour.