

FIGHTING IN EAST FAVORABLE TO RUSSIANS; GERMANS KEEP UP ATTACKS ON YPRES

Reports of Germans About Russian Reverses Disproved by Steady Advance of Czar's Forces in Galicia — Austro-German Attack Before Cracow Repulsed and Russians Hold Part of German Territory in East Prussia — No Developments of Importance in Western War Theatre, but Believed Enemy is Planning Another Desperate Attack When Weather Conditions Prove More Favorable — British Navy Again Bombarding German Positions.

London, Nov. 23.—The German submarine U-18 was rammed and sunk today by a British patrolling vessel off the north coast of Scotland, according to a British Admiralty statement. The U-18 was a comparatively new vessel, having been built in 1912. She had a cruising radius of 2,000 miles.

The battle which is being fought in the region between the Vistula and Warta rivers in Poland appears to have turned in favor of the Russians. In fact, a special despatch from Petrograd to Paris says that the Russian army already has won a decisive victory. While this may be an exaggeration, both the Russian and the German official reports suggest that General Von Hindenburg's second thrust at Warsaw has been checked.

Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, for two days in succession has recorded partial successes in this great battle and tonight the German general staff says that the arrival of Russian reinforcements has postponed a decision. Both sides have expressed the greatest confidence in the outcome of this battle. Grand Duke Nicholas and General Von Hindenburg heretofore have been so successful in their strategy that their adherents look upon them as almost unbeatable.

The German papers only this morning were talking of a general Russian retreat despite the fact that the Russians have been advancing steadily in Galicia, have repulsed the Austria-German attack before Cracow, hold part of the German territory in East Prussia and were opposing General Von Hindenburg's advance on Warsaw. It is the same in Petrograd. All the correspondents there declare that it is certain that Russian numbers must tell when the Germans have reached the ground on which Grand Duke Nicholas has chosen to give them battle.

GERMANS GETTING READY FOR ANOTHER OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT

While undertaking immense tasks in the east, the Germans, according to all accounts, are preparing to launch another offensive movement in the west. Just where this is to be is known, of course, by the general staff alone. It is believed here, however, that they will make another effort to get through to the French coast and perhaps at the same time try to force the line of French fortresses in the Argonne region.

The Germans have been violently bombarding Ypres in Flanders, Belgium, since the 18th inst. They have been making attacks in force in the Argonne region. The French claim that the assaults in the last named region have been repulsed, while the Germans in direct contradiction say that they have been gaining ground steadily.

BRITISH FLEET AGAIN BOMBARDING GERMANS.

Any or all of this activity may be intended to divert attention from the quarter in which the supreme attack is to be made, but the Allies are sure to discover soon where they must expect the next blow. In order to ward off the possibility of the Germans again trying to move a long coast, the British fleet has been bombarding their positions from the sea.

Turkey, as usual, reports victories over the Russians in the Caucasus and the British in Egypt, but these lack confirmation. The English on the other hand, tonight issued an account of successful British operations in the Persian Gulf. The same statement told of the defeat of a British force sent against German East Africa.

British naval airmen, including Flight Lieutenant Slippe, one of those who destroyed a Zeppelin shed and an airship at Düsseldorf before the Germans took Antwerp, have made a still more daring raid from French territory over Friedrichshafen. According to the aviators account they dropped bombs which damaged the Zeppelin factory at that place. One of the aeroplanes was brought down by German guns, but the others escaped without sustaining damage.

FISHERIES AGREEMENT WITH STATES MAY YET BE RATIFIED

Ottawa Has Word from Authoritative Source that Washington is Desirous to Take Matter Up Again—Resumption of Negotiations Must Come from American Authorities, However.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 23.—It is learned that there is still a possibility of the fisheries agreement between Canada and the United States being ratified by treaty.

The resumption of negotiations would have to come, of course, from the United States as the Canadian government recently gave notice that the negotiations were off, as far as Canada was concerned, owing to the long delay of the United States in ratifying the agreement. The fisheries department here had in fact, begun the formulation of new fishery regulations to be enforced by Canada on the various boundary waters.

Word has reached Ottawa from an authoritative source, however, that there is a desire at Washington to have the matter taken up again. If this should not lead to the ratification of the agreement, it is urged here in the quarters that Canada should meet the American fishermen at their own game. This is spawning time on the great lakes and fishing with nets is prohibited in Canadian waters while the American fishermen are still allowed to make large catches. Similarly at the Pacific coast, the Canadian fishermen are restricted to a comparatively short net while the Americans

MONTREAL MAN KILLED IN ACTION

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Montreal has given another life in defence of the British Empire. A cablegram received here from the war office announced the death, from wounds received in action, of Lieut. George Williamson, of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment.

The late Lieut. Williamson was a British reservist. He had been in Montreal four years. He was only twenty-nine years of age, and was the son of Lady Skinner, of London, England.

HOW ENGLAND WOULD MEET THE INVADERS

Possibilities of Invasion Discussed in Commons—Plans Have Been Made to Meet Situation, Under Secretary for War Announces.

London, Nov. 23.—Plans for dealing with a possible German invasion were spoken of in the House of Commons tonight by Under Secretary for War Tennant.

W. C. Bridgeman, member from Shropshire, asked whether the wearing of brassards would insure that persons taking part in the defence of the country would be regarded as civilians. He also asked if the government was aware that many active men over the recruiting age desire to fight, in event of an invasion, and are prepared to furnish their own arms and equipment. If the war office will design a uniform for such a force.

Mr. Tennant replied that the war office felt it was the first duty of the navy to prevent a raid.

"In the event of its taking place," he said, "it is our duty to drive the Germans into the sea as fast as we can, and we hope we shall be enabled to do so."

In regard to the action of the civil population, if an invasion takes place he pointed out that emergency committees had been formed in the various counties where there was any danger of an invasion, and instructions were being issued to these committees. He thought it was not desirable to state at this time what these instructions were.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the report of "live-liness" at Emden, says it "accords very well with what passed in this country last week."

"Military movements took place," continues the paper, "which, of course, we shall not dwell upon in detail, but which give rise to the almost universal belief that the authorities had news of some attempt to be made against us. The attitude of the public mind was one of alarm. It certainly was not one of alarm."

SENDING CRUISER TO MEXICAN WATERS

Havana, Nov. 23.—On receipt of a cablegram from the Cuban consul at Vera Cruz today, saying that conditions were most alarming, and requesting the despatch of a warship thither to protect Cuban citizens, President Menocal called a cabinet meeting, at which it was determined to send the cruiser Patria to the Mexican city tomorrow morning. The ship Cuba is expected to arrive here from Santiago next Thursday, and she also probably will be despatched to Vera Cruz.

GERMAN SUBMARINE U-18 AND TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER ARE PUT OUT OF COMMISSION

London, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the German submarine U-18, which was reported off the north coast of Scotland this morning, was rammed by a British patrolling vessel, and foundered.

The patrolling ship rammed the submarine at 12.20 o'clock this afternoon. The U-18 was not seen again until 1.20, when she appeared on the surface, flying a white flag. Shortly after this she foundered, just as the British destroyer Garry came along side. The destroyer rescued three officers and twenty-three of the submarine's crew, only one being drowned.

The names of the German officers captured are Captain Lt. Von Hennig, Lt. Sprenger and Lt. Nuerberg. The submarine boat U-18 of the

BELGIAN, SINGLE HANDED KILLED WHOLE BATTERY

His Exploits the Wonder of the Hour—Hidden in Tree Killed Forty Germans.

Paris, Nov. 23.—No Belgian soldier is receiving more in the French press than Emile Sapin, who, at the age of 22, received the Croix de la Légion d'Honneur, LeMatin confessed it could not believe all the brilliant exploits attributed to this young man, who was a private when war was declared, and who was made a corporal only a month ago, but that it has investigated, through inquiries not only of Sapin himself, who is now in a Cherbouge hospital, but also of many others.

First—During the siege of Liege, Sapin was in the fort of Loncin. On the 15th of August he concealed his rifle in a tree, and when the German heavy artillery, said to number forty-two men, reached the fort, he fired only to fall as the rest had fallen, from a bullet sent out of Sapin's rifle.

Second—Two weeks later, he personally captured the flag of a regiment of Hussars, whom Colonel he also shot.

Third—Near Louvain, sent out in a company of six other men, Sapin succeeded in capturing forty soldiers, including one officer.

Just how it has proof of such achievements LeMatin does not say, but it adds that General Loeb, of the Belgian army, and two cabinet ministers have personally gone to Cherbouge to congratulate Sapin, who is not dangerously wounded.

INSPECTION OF I.C.R. BY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—Hon. Frank Coombs, minister of railways and canals, left for Montreal today for an inspection trip over the Intercolonial. It is customary for the minister to make this trip before completion of the estimates for the coming year.

The work of widening Prince Edward Island Railway from a narrow to a wide gauge and the consequent change in the rolling stock will commence next year. This is an undertaking of considerable magnitude and will have to spread over a number of years.

With the delivery of the forty special cars will be taken across to the island so that the double trackage of freight now so expensive will be reduced by half.

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ALLIES HAVE ADVANTAGE IN ARTILLERY DUEL

In Fighting Around Ypres British and French Gunners Showing Superiority Over Germans and Numbers of Enemy's Dead Found Before Town Prove Accuracy of Allies' Fire — German Artillery Lacks Former Effectiveness.

Paris, Nov. 23.—A semi-official statement, giving some of the particulars of the fighting at the front of Belgium and France from November 15 to 21, was issued here tonight. It says: "These last few days, except on certain points, have been characterized by a perceptible slackening of the German actions. On the other hand, our artillery and infantry have gained on the enemy noticeable advantages in the regular siege war occasioned by the configuration of the country and the positions of the two fronts.

"From the sea to the Lys, our artillery, thanks to the information supplied by our aeroplanes, was able to rectify its fire, and succeeded many times in silencing the German artillery.

"On November 17, in the region of Ypres, we destroyed several German guns, and on the 19th and 20th obtained the same result at Neuport. It was due to our artillery spiritedly returning the fire of the enemy, that on the 19th we silenced the German batteries which were shelling the Ypres station, and the road from Boperinge to Ypres.

"Several times it seemed as though the German artillery lacked ammunition. Some German shells failed to burst, and we found that they were missiles such as are used on the practice ground.

"In the last five days our infantry in this section has lost none of its positions; often it has gained ground. Artillery attacks of the Germans always have been repulsed, while on the other hand our offensive movements have almost always resulted in the strengthening of the ground we occupy.

"On the 16th of November north of Letseas the Gouaves of the Moroccan brigade re-captured, at the point of the bayonet, a wood of importance, and difficult to hold. They have, however, thus far succeeded in retaining it.

1,200 Dead in German Trench.

"The German trenches occupied by the Zeuaves were filled with bodies. Many of the soldiers, on the 17th of November, the British found in another trench 1,200 dead. The losses to the enemy continue to be very heavy.

"It must be noticed that when our infantry weakens under the violence of an attack, it is the first to undertake a counter-attack. Thus, General Vidal's troops in the region of Ypres re-took, on the night of November 17-18 a wood which they had lost during the day. They made it a question of pride not to postpone one moment the re-taking of the position.

"Still farther south, on the line from Arras to Valenciennes, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st were quiet in general. Our artillery scored some happy victories. On the 17th it dispersed and destroyed a moment of German bomb-throwers, who were attempting to throw bombs in our trenches.

ALLIES HAVE ADVANTAGE IN ARTILLERY DUEL

"Toward Beaumont our infantry on the 19th did not obtain all the results it expected, but our artillery played havoc in the German trenches and wire entanglements without the enemy's guns returning the fire.

"This success has made us the masters of positions from which we dominate the German defenses.

"From the Oise to the west of the Argonne there have been several rather severe engagements. Our guns have inflicted upon the enemy serious losses.

"East of Rheims was an ammunition storehouse which was blown up.

"On the 17th, near Vieux Arcey, our heavy artillery demolished three German guns and exploded a caisson. The same day, north of Craonne, our guns silenced the fire from several of the enemy's batteries.

"The next day, near Amfontaine, a German camp, located by our batteries, was compelled to move.

"The 19th, near Rouge Maison, we put in bad condition a section of the 106th Regiment of the enemy, and demolished extensive earthworks near the farm Hurbais.

"November 20, near Vailly, we prevented the continuation by the Germans of trenching operations, which had been commenced there.

"All these successes confirm the confidence of our artillery men in the efficiency of their fire.

"On the 17th the affair at Tracy-Leval was a brilliant success for our infantry. It was near 11 o'clock when

ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR GAME IN DISFAVOR NOW

Attempts to Secure Recruits at Football Games a Failure, and Brings Pointed Comments from British Press.

London, Nov. 23.—Indignation against the hitherto universally popular game of football is expressed by nearly the entire British press today because almost no men enlisted as a result of the recruiting rallies at Saturday's matches.

"It is time to eradicate the football cancer," says the Pall Mall Gazette, in an article which goes on to say that not a single man was recruited at London's principal football match, which was attended by 15,000 spectators. A Colonel who lost a son at the front, and was himself returning to the firing line, appeared at this game, says the paper, and pleaded with the men to enlist.

"As a soldier I ask you," said the colonel, "I say come, your country needs you."

Then his words were drowned by shouts when the teams came on the field, continues the paper, which adds that in other parts of the country the same stolid refusal greeted the hands of speakers and recruiting officers. No recruits were secured at Nottingham, where 7,000 spectators attended a match, and no one was recruited at Brighton.

The Evening Standard says that the total result of the countryside movement was one recruit.

"Is football such a passion that nothing on earth can stop it?" asks the Standard. "Vigorous youth should be powerfully persuaded that this is not the time for the development of any passion, save love of country."

The Westminster Gazette says that there is only one way in which the Football Association can put itself right in the eyes of the public, and that is by discontinuing its program.

MR. RAINVILLE MAY BE NAMED DEPUTY SPEAKER

Member for Chambly-Verchere May Succeed Hon. Mr. Blondin—Hon. Mr. Sproule to Senate?

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—It is understood that Mr. Joseph Rainville, M. P. for Chambly-Verchere will be appointed deputy speaker of the House of Commons to succeed Hon. P. Blondin, now minister of inland revenue. Mr. Rainville, although only elected in 1911, has acted as chairman of the House on a number of occasions when he showed familiarity with parliamentary rules and firmness in making decisions. The rumor is still current in parliamentary circles that Hon. T. S. Sproule, Speaker of the House, will be elevated to the Senate shortly and will be succeeded as Speaker by Richard Blain, M. P. for Peel. Nothing official as to the rumor can be secured.

have known it since the beginning of the war, again has manifested itself in an order, intended for the reserve troops, a copy of which was found in a dead officer's pocket. The order contains these words:

"Every French civilian found on the battlefield will be shot."

"This order is specially intended for the youths who have just left school to don the uniform.

Stick to Practice of Issuing False Reports.

"It is worth noting also that the German government still adheres to its lying methods. The German statements of the 19th of November mentioned a violent attack by the French who, it said, were eventually repulsed at a certain point in the Argonne. Due inquiry into this report was made and it established the fact that on that point, and on that day, the so-called violent attack consisted of a few shells. The Germans had had nothing to repulse, as they had not been attacked.

"This shows the degree of confidence which is to be attached to the German statements."