

EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR CLAIMS INTEREST IMPORTANT BATTLE IS IMPELLED THERE

Russians Working Enveloping Movement and Engaged With Enemy Along Front of 150 Miles — Planning Attack on Danzig — Advance of Czar's Army Getting Dangerously Near Heart of Germany — Germans in Tight Hole — Must Allow Russians to Overrun East Prussia or Expose Posen and Silesia to Attack — Allies Holding Their Positions While Enemy's Assaults Show Less Violence.

London, Nov. 13.—While the battle in West Flanders continues to hold the public attention, because of the desperate character of the fighting, the numbers of men engaged and the territory at stake, military men now look upon East Prussia as the centre of gravity of the war.

In this latter field of operations a big battle is developing. The Russians are pushing vigorously a great enveloping movement. They are engaged with the Germans along a wide curve of 150 miles from Stalluponen, in the northeast, through Goldap and Kruglaken, which is well within the tangle of lakes, down to Soldau in the southwest.

Military observers say the Germans have apparently checked their retreat in Poland and by counter attacks are endeavoring to create a diversion. They say, however, that the Russians are not to be turned from their plan, which is believed to be an attack on Danzig. They argue that the Germans will have to either allow East Prussia to be overrun the second time or bring up reinforcements, and that they can hardly weaken their army along the Polish frontier, for that would leave Posen and Silesia open to invasion.

The Allies naturally are hoping that an effort will be made to relieve East Prussia at a sacrifice to the German armies in Belgium and France. In any fighting in their own country the Germans will have the advantage over the Russians, as they have a network of strategic railways to move their troops quickly, and besides, they use motors to a larger extent than their opponents. Military men are watching the operations in this region with the greatest interest.

In West Flanders, the Germans do not seem to have improved their position to any marked extent. In fact, an official report from the north of France tonight says that they have again lost Dixmude, which they took last Tuesday, that their attempts to break down the British resistance around Ypres have failed, and that their attack in the vicinity of La Bassée has met with no greater success.

EAST PRUSSIA FREE OF AUSTRILIANS.

The German official report again says that the German attacks are progressing, and records the capture of some prisoners. On the other hand, the French official communication declares that all the Germans' attacks have been repulsed, and an advance has been made by the Allies nearly everywhere.

Vienna admits that the Austrians have evacuated Eastern Galicia, but as an offset to this says that the Serbian resistance has been broken and that the Austrians have crossed the Danube and driven the Serbians back into their own country. Vienna also reports that the Austrians now have turned their attention to the Montenegrins, and are endeavoring to do the same with them. According to a Montenegrin report they have failed. But accounts from this part of the world are so contradictory that the only thing clear is that the Austrians, by sending up reinforcements, have virtually cleared their country of the enemy.

England is beginning to learn the cost of the European war. A White Paper issued today shows that the government intends to ask parliament for \$1,125,000,000 which, with \$500,000,000 voted at the last session, it is expected to be Great Britain's bill for the financial year ending March 31. Of this sum, however, a small part has been loaned to Belgium and Serbia, and some will be used to assist the Dominions and the Allies to make their financial arrangements. A portion of the money also will be required for the additional million men who are to be enlisted, and who will bring the English regular army up to 2,186,000 men. These figures do not include the Territorials, who number nearly 600,000.

CANADIAN OFFICERS FOR KITCHENER'S 2ND ARMY

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 13.—There has been some speculation as to what would be done with the surplus of officers who went to England with the first contingent. It is learned, however, that none will come back to Canada. Only one is being appointed an officer in the second contingent. The rest will receive appointments in Kitchener's Second Army. They are

MONMOUTH CARRIED 42 OFFICERS AND 690 MEN

London, Nov. 13.—It is officially announced that the British cruiser Monmouth, which was destroyed recently in the battle of Chile with German warships, carried forty-two officers and 690 men. Capt. Frank Brandt was in command of the Monmouth. A heavy explosion under water and the appearance of oil on the surface seems to bear this out. Naval men believe that the raider was hoarding her power by remaining on the channel bottom for lengthy periods. "Another German submarine which has been particularly troublesome to the ships of the British fleet engaged in the bombardment of the Belgian coast, also is reported to have been shelled and sunk." There is no confirmation of the above.

BRITISH HURL BACK PRUSSIAN GUARDS

Pick of Kaiser's Army Brought to Attack English, but Found British Worthy of Their Steel — Weight of Enemy Enabled Them to Break Through, but They Quickly Lost Ground Gained — Over 700 German Dead Behind Front Trenches of British.

London, Nov. 13.—The official press bureau issued the following communication at 11 o'clock tonight:

"A very severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered on the eleventh by a Prussian Guard Corps. The enemy made an effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped already had been weakened by attacks of infantry of the line. The facts briefly are as follows:

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Prussian Guard Corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by the infantry of the line had failed.

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops, and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground.

"An immense loss has been inflicted on the Germans, seven hundred of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line, under direct and enfiladed fire, must have been enormous. Our casualties were heavy.

"The action of our troops on this, as well as on previous occasions, cannot be praised too highly."

FOREIGN WOOL WILL BE ADMITTED TO CANADA VIA UNITED STATES

When Accompanied by Affidavit That It Has Not Come in Contact With American Product — Same Regulation For Hides.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The threatened demoralization of the tanneries and woolen mills of Canada as a result of the prohibition of the importation of hides and wool from the United States owing to the foot and mouth disease outbreak has been obviated. These mills have been working night and day on orders from the war office and the militia department. Orders were issued today that foreign hides and foreign wool will be admitted to Canada via the United States when the shipment is accompanied by an affidavit that the hides have not come in contact with the domestic hides or prohibited wool of the United States. United States hides will be admitted when accompanied by the certificates of an officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry that they have been thoroughly disinfected.

Fleets wool shorn during the spring of 1914 will be admitted if not mixed or stored with other classes of wool prohibited. Pooled wool will be excluded unless it has been scoured and heated. Any shipment may be required to undergo disinfection. Uncured pelts are prohibited.

TWO OF ENEMY'S SUBMARINES DESTROYED?

London, Nov. 14 (1.50 a.m.)—"By the novel means of dredging the channel bottom with chains to which were attached powerful explosives, it is believed that the German submarines which had been attempting daring in the vicinity of Dover, has been blown up" says the Dover correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"A heavy explosion under water and the appearance of oil on the surface seems to bear this out. Naval men believe that the raider was hoarding her power by remaining on the channel bottom for lengthy periods. "Another German submarine which has been particularly troublesome to the ships of the British fleet engaged in the bombardment of the Belgian coast, also is reported to have been shelled and sunk." There is no confirmation of the above.

SEVEN YEAR SENTENCE FOR SPYING

Barber in London Acted as Spy in His Spare Time — Was in Service of Master Spy.

London, Nov. 13.—Seven years penal servitude was the sentence imposed in the Old Bailey Court today on Ernest, the barber, found guilty of serving as a spy in the employ of Master Spy Steinhauer. Working at his trade in Holloway, Ernest often attended the warden and officers of the neighboring jail. According to the evidence, he got in touch with Steinhauer through another barber and added a pound monthly to his income by acting as agent for forwarding letters containing information. Ernest, who is a British subject of German descent, pleaded that he had long ago left the business of supplying information to Steinhauer, but it was clear from the evidence that he had paid special attention to sending reports on espionage cases and naval matters.

OPPOSED TO GIVING PUBLIC RECEPTION TO EMDEN'S COMMANDER

London, Nov. 13.—A storm of protest has been aroused in Melbourne by the suggestion that Captain Carl Von Muller, commander of the German cruiser Emden, which was destroyed recently by the Australian cruiser Sydney, be given a public recep-

LONDON SHOWS EFFECTS OF THE ZEPPELIN SCARE

Streets Deserted Before Midnight — Suburbanites Afraid to Attend Theatres Which Are Losing Heavily.

London, Nov. 13.—Reaction from timorousness in regard to Zeppelins is evident in London, not only on account of the inconvenience caused by obscured lights, but because of the actual dangers from the darkness. All efforts to persuade motor drivers to go slowly at night have failed, and the result of the dark streets has been a considerable increase of motor accidents during the past month.

Continental cities that have always twitted London as retiring the same hour as the cows, have now adequate reason for their joke, as the streets are almost deserted at eleven o'clock. The Zeppelin scare, and the consequent darkness, have hit the theatres, as the residents of the suburbs are not inclined to come to London for the night performances. Hotel and restaurant proprietors have also suffered a loss of trade. People are therefore asking if the Zeppelin scare should be taken so seriously, especially at this season the weather is too stormy for long aerial voyages.

CANADIANS UNDER STRICT DISCIPLINE

Names of Fifteen at Salisbury Plain Struck from Roll — Some of Officers Reduced in Rank.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Discipline is strict at Salisbury Plain where the first Canadian contingent is encamped. A cable received today by the Militia Department ordered fifteen names struck off the pay roll. These men are dismissed from the force. Taken in conjunction with General Alderson's plea, "Please ask the public to stop treating the Canadian soldiers, or I must stop giving them passes," it is taken to mean that British hospitality has been more generous than wise.

It is also intimated that some Lieutenants have been reduced to the rank of sergeants and some sergeants have lost their stripes.

This is a small percentage of misbehaviour in such a large force as 34,000 but it shows that nothing in the nature of loose conduct will be tolerated.

HON. MR. BURRELL TRYING TO HAVE EMBARGO MODIFIED

Making Effort to Have Change Made in Order Prohibiting Entry of Canadian Live Stock Into States.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, stated today that he was making efforts to obtain modifications of the order issued by the United States government prohibiting the entry of Canadian cattle, sheep or swine into that country. It is admitted that no infection has been discovered in Canada and it is presumed that the United States authorities are afraid of the return of infected cars.

London, Nov. 13.—In recognition of his gallantry and courage, when he arrives in that city. This statement is made in a despatch from the Melbourne correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company.

GERMANS FAIL TO HOLD DIXMUDE; TOWN AGAIN IN POSSESSION OF ALLIES

Appearance of French Marines Convinced Kaiser's Forces that Town was Not Worth Price They Would Have to Pay to Keep It — Germans Try to Drive Wedge in Allies Line at La Bassée.

London, Nov. 13.—The correspondent of the Central News in the north of France telegraphs that the Germans have been driven out of Dixmude.

"The Germans, the correspondent says, had not long in which to congratulate themselves on their seizure of the mass of ruins which was once the ill-starred town of Dixmude. They were sprayed with shrapnel and shattered with high explosive shells until extermination threatened them. The appearance of French marines with bayonets rapidly convinced them that the death rate would be too high if they remained. Hence Dixmude is ours again.

"The Germans have made a slight advance against Ypres, but it is doubtful if they hold the village of Stel.

"At La Bassée the Germans are attempting to drive a wedge into the Allied line in the line here for some time, but the Allies hold their positions on either flank."

RUSSIANS TAKE THREE TOWNS IN GALICIA

Tarnow, Jaslo and Krosno Captured — Germans Concentrate North of Mazurina Lakes — Bring up Heavy Guns from Koenigsberg — Advancing Towards Breslau.

Vienna, via London, Nov. 14, 1.05 a.m.—It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Tarnow, Jaslo and Krosno, three towns in Galicia.

The official statement says: "Yesterday afternoon there were no important events in the northern theatre of the war.

"The enemy has marched into Tarnow, Jaslo and Krosno. "The number of prisoners taken up to yesterday were 367 officers and 92,727 men.

"In the southern war theatre the enemy continues to retreat from Koceljewa and Valievo eastward."

"The towns of Tarnow, Jaslo and Krosno are in the western part of Galicia. Tarnow has a population of 31,000. Jaslo is 38 miles southwest of Tarnow, and has a population of about 7,000, while Krosno is thirteen miles southeast of Jaslo, on the River Wislok, and has about 5,000 population.

Petrograd, Nov. 13.—With the occupation of Johannsburg the Russian force secured the key to the railway lines along the border from Stalluponen to the southern terminal. The advance toward Breslau is proceeding along the railroad toward Kalisz. Cavalry detachments have already reached this town, where fighting is reported.

The wounded in great numbers are being brought from the front, but all are cared for in the wonderfully equipped hospital trains now in service. Special cars are fitted out for the seriously wounded, in which hammocks are swung. The wounded men are placed in these hammocks, instead of cots, and are relieved of practically all jarring from the movement of the train, owing to the fact that the hammocks are swung from the sides of the cars by springs.

The aviators are at Merez and Li Poldte. They made a reconnaissance in an aeroplane of the Albatross type in the direction of Konin and Plock. On the last named town they threw down two bombs. Trouble with the motor of their machine made it necessary for them to land to the west of Rypin, where a detachment of Russian cavalrymen found them in the woods, and quickly surrounded them. At this moment two companies of German infantry appeared and attempted to rescue the aviators, but their attack was repulsed by the Russians, and the two aviators and their aeroplane, which had not been damaged, were yesterday brought into Plock.

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF THE ACCURACY OF THE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS

London, Nov. 13.—In reply to the charge made by the Frankfurter Zeitung that forty-six German prisoners have died in England from pneumonia and typhoid fever, it is officially stated that there have been only five deaths among the prisoners. One death was accidental, and the others were due to natural causes. There has been no typhoid fever or pneumonia.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 13.—Robert Holsgrove, 67 Charles street, has received word of the death of his son at the front, while fighting with the Scotch Fusiliers. He has two other sons at the front, one with the Indian force, and the other also with the Scotch Fusiliers.