

RUSSIANS MARCHING THROUGH SNOW IN EAST WHILE FLOODS CAUSE LULL IN FIGHTING IN WEST

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM SHELTER AND MOWED DOWN BY FRENCH GUNS.

Eye Witness Gives Graphic Description of Fighting in West Flanders from November 4th to 9th—Enemy's Prodigal Use of Ammunition Failed to Produce Desired Effect—Indian Troops Capture German Trenches—Reckless Charge on Allies Line by Four Hundred of Most Daring Germans Ended Disastrously for Attackers, Half of Whom Fell Before Bayonets of French and British.

London, Nov. 15.—The official press bureau has issued the following account, dated November 10, of the movements of the British force and the French armies in immediate touch with it:

"In describing the operations, for the six days from November 4 to 9, it can be said that during that period, the Germans have nowhere along our front made an attack in great force, such as was launched against Ypres at the end of October. What they may be contemplating remains to be seen. Their policy has appeared to be to wear us out by a continual bombardment, interspersed with local assaults at different points.

"As regards their artillery attacks, which have now continued without cessation for days, wonder is aroused as to when this prodigal expenditure of ammunition will cease, for it has not produced its obviously calculated effect of breaking the defence in preparation for an advance of their infantry.

"On Wednesday, Nov. 4, they renewed the attack east of Ypres, but their effort bore no resemblance to those which preceded it, being more in the nature of a demonstration in force than a serious attempt to drive in our line, and was beaten off with ease.

"By then our men had been reinforced, had enjoyed some rest, and had had time to improve their trenches in different ways. Moreover, the consciousness that they had repelled one great effort of the enemy was a moral factor of no small value.

"Farther to the south, on our left centre, the French advanced under cover of our guns, and made some progress in spite of the heavy fire brought to bear on them from the enemy's massed batteries. On our centre all was quiet.

"On the right our Indian troops scored a success by capturing and filling in some trenches in which the enemy had established himself, only fifty yards from our lines, under cover of some heavy artillery brought up after dark.

"On our extreme left one of our smaller batteries, which had so far proved a somewhat barren acquisition, it is so exposed that it proves a death trap for their troops, and they can derive no advantage from it.

"On Friday the sixth, the attack was renewed south of the Menin-Ypres high road, but was repulsed without difficulty. Against the southeast of Ypres, which town had been subjected to a bombardment during the night and was also shelled during the day, a fairly strong advance was made in the afternoon, and the enemy gained some ground.

"The French, however, made a counter-charge supported by us, and by nightfall had recovered all the lost ground. A French attack on two villages which had been shelled on Thursday, made considerable progress one point being captured; but the enemy contrived to render the position untenable and our allies had retired from the hill by dusk.

"On our centre nothing of particular interest occurred. On our right, south of the Lys, the enemy made two unsuccessful night attacks.

"On Saturday the eighth, on our left the enemy in the afternoon again attacked on the east and southeast of Ypres, along the Menin road. Our line was at one point forced back, only to be regained after a few minutes. About 4 p. m., the Germans appeared to be massing opposite our line, southeast of Ypres, and the pressure was for a time severe, although the attack was not driven home.

"Slightly farther to the south fighting continued with unabated fury, and resulted in gains to our allies. About four hundred of the enemy advanced from the cover of a wood against the French. Half of them, with the most reckless bravery, came on to close quarters, and were all shot or bayoneted. A tremendous cannonade was maintained by both sides in this direction, the allies pouring a hail of shells all along the ridge facing them held by the Germans.

Czar's Army, Clad in Sheepskin Jackets, Continue Advance Against Enemy's Positions—Floods in West Flanders bring New Hardships to Men in the Trenches and brings Lull in Fighting—Germans Driven Back in Attempt to Cross Canal Near Dixmude and Allies Take Several Strategic Positions—Raw Recruits in Enemy's Ranks Show Great Bravery—Russian Campaign in East Prussia Going Favorably for Russians—Battle on Which Decision in East May Hinge is Impending.

London, Nov. 16, 10.13 p. m.—Today has been one of the most uneventful in the history of the war, as far as great results are concerned. The coming winter has partly paralyzed the movements of the troops, both in the east and the west.

The Russians on the border of East Prussia are reported to be marching through snow, which is their natural element, clad in sheep skin jackets, similar to those which the Japanese first wore in Manchuria. Blizzards have swept the trenches in Belgium and Northern France and brought great suffering to the wounded, as well as to the men in the fields. A large area of West Flanders, around Dixmude, has been flooded by the heavy rains and is no mans land for fighting.

The French and German reports of today are contradictory, as regards the progress of their armies in the west yesterday. Berlin says there was only slight activity because of the snow storm. Paris announces that the Germans in attempting to cross the canal near Dixmude were thrown back, that the Allies re-captured several strategic points, and repulsed two German attacks southeast of Ypres, and "entirely destroyed" a German regiment, south of Bixchoote.

An observer with the British army, who furnishes the newspaper reports from the front, announces that the German attempts to batter a wedge through the British lines have greatly decreased in force during the past few days, and that they bear no semblance to the attacks in great force launched against Ypres at the end of October. They are, he adds, more in the nature of demonstrations in force, than serious assaults.

The writer pays high tribute to the bravery of raw German youths and untrained men of middle age, who, he says, do not hesitate to march against the trained British troops.

ALLIES HAVE MORE THAN ACCOMPLISHED THEIR AIM
If the Germans have abandoned their repeated furious battering ram efforts, their failure to thrust back the Allies' lines and reach Calais will, from the Allies' point of view, constitute a distinct victory for the Allies, since, it is asserted, they have not tried nor were they expected to accomplish anything more than to hold their own on the defence.

Petrograd reports that the Russian campaign is developing favorably in East Prussia. From other sources, the inhabitants of that country are said to be beginning to flee before the menace of a second invasion. On the Polish frontier, and in Galicia, two enormous armies are massing for a battle which may decide the fortunes of the war in the east.

The possibility is being discussed that the Austrians may abandon Cracow without defence, rather than submit the city to a destructive bombardment.

MONCTON MAN KILLED IN BERMUDA STORM PUTS ZEPPELIN OUT OF COMMISSION

Sheppard Cuthbertson of Royal Canadian Regiment, Victim of Cycle Accident.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 16.—Sheppard Cuthbertson, of this city tonight received a telegram informing him that his son, Allen A., a corporal with the Royal Canadian Regiment at Kingston, Bermuda, had been killed in a cycle accident. Corporal Cuthbertson was 27 years of age.

ATTEMPTED TO POISON CANADIANS ON WAY TO ENGLAND

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Nov. 16.—A private letter to a citizen here, from a member of the Canadian contingent in England, tells of the shooting of two members of the contingent from Edmonton as German spies.

In the letter, it says they poisoned food on the ship going over, making many soldiers very ill.

ORDERS TO MOBILIZE START SCARE

Test Mobilization at Toronto Proved Very Satisfactory—Citizens Thought German Invasion Imminent.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—At the request of the Militia Department, as suggested by the British War Office, a test mobilization of the infantry regiments of the Toronto garrison was held this afternoon and the promptness with which the men responded was considered thoroughly satisfactory.

The mobilization order caused considerable excitement in the city, and a number of rumors of imminent German invasion, poisoning of the city's water supply, and proclamation of martial law, at once took wing. A number of the men arrived at the armory with valises and impediments for a lengthy campaign. The telephones both local and long distance in the newspaper offices were for a while working overtime, asking information as to what dire peril threatened the city or province.

HOW TOWN IN PATH OF HOSTILE ARMY SUFFERS

Of Six Hundred Houses Only Dozen Bullet-Riddled Buildings Remain.

Sermaleze-Les-Bains, France, Nov. 16, 10.30 a. m.—This regional town of 2,800 inhabitants before the German invasion is representative of what happens to a place in the path of the hostile army. There were six hundred houses, and now a dozen bullet-scarred buildings are standing. All the others have been knocked to pieces by shells, or burned, mostly burned.

Sermaleze, which is 17 miles east northeast of Vitry-Le-Francois, was on the battle line of 120 miles chosen by General Joffre for the French stand. It was under shell fire when the French occupied the place, again when the Germans held it, and when it lay between the two armies. This went on for five days. The frightened inhabitants lived in the cellars until the tumbling ruins began to choke the entrances. Then the Germans, withdrawing for the last time, the retreat having been sounded, it is alleged they set fire to all dwellings left standing, and that most of them were burned. The 200 residents remaining took refuge in the open fields.

Thus a prosperous little city, in a district which is the centre of sugar manufacturing, was almost effaced. The correspondent has seen seven such towns and there appear to be a hundred more in the country recovered from the Germans.

Was Wrecked by Storm.
London, Nov. 16.—The correspondent of the Evening News at Rotterdam gives the following version of the Zeppelin airship reported in distress near Maastricht, Holland, yesterday.

"A storm-tossed Zeppelin passed near Maastricht yesterday afternoon. It was flying low, in an almost vertical position and making erratic, jerky movements.

The crew was clinging to lines to save themselves from being thrown out. The airship was badly damaged in the rear, but by desperate efforts managed to reach the German frontier, where it collapsed, a total wreck."

ASQUITH'S REQUEST FOR MORE MEN AND MONEY IS AGREED TO BY COMMONS

British Parliament Without Dissenting Voice Votes 225 Million Pounds and Another Million Men—Part of Vote For Loans To The Dominions—and Part For Belgians—War Costing England \$5,000,000 a Day—Press Censorship Discussed—Kitchener Has Scheme For Better Pay For Officers of Lower Rank.

London, Nov. 16.—The meeting of the House of Commons today was entirely devoted to war measures, and without partisan politics. Premier Asquith requested a vote of \$1,125,000,000 and another million soldiers, both of which the house granted without a dissenting voice.

The condition and morals of the soldiers; the inevitable spy system and the press censorship were discussed freely. The prime minister characterized the crisis as "the greatest emergency in which the country has ever been placed." He said there were already under arms 1,500,000 men; that the war was costing nearly \$5,000,000 per day, and that the government proposed to lend Belgium \$50,000,000 and Serbia \$4,000,000 without interest until the end of the war.

Collect from the Kaiser.
Timothy Healy, the Irish Nationalist, said that the money should be given to them.

John Hodge, the Labor member, for Lancashire, endorsed the proposal, with the suggestion: "Later on we can collect it from the German Emperor."

SCHR. M. K. RAWLEY WRECKED ON SPRUCE ISLAND DURING GALE

American Vessel Bound from St. John to Eastport Struck Rocks in Gale Blowing 55 Miles an Hour—Crew Rescued.

Special to The Standard.
St. Stephen, N. B., Nov. 16.—In the storm that swept the coast Sunday night, the schooner M. T. Rawley, bound from St. John to Eastport, was driven ashore on Spruce Island, this county, and became a total wreck, floating off from the rocks and sinking in deep water.

The first intimation of the disaster came to Hon. Mr. Balch, the newly appointed American consul at this port in a telephone communication from Deer Island appraising him of the dangerous position in which the schooner was lying and that the men were on the island, without food or shelter. In less than twenty minutes Mr. Balch had a small steamer on its way from Eastport to the assistance of the craft. Before this the Deer Island power boat General Logan had sighted the men and had succeeded in picking up the captain and crew and landing them on Bar Island where they were cared for at the light station. They had lost everything they owned and had been for more than twenty hours without food and exposed to the raging elements. They arrived in Eastport this afternoon in the boat that had been sent to their assistance by Hon. Mr. Balch and very grateful for their prompt release from a dangerous position through his exertions.

NUMBER OF "CEMETERY" TRAINS PASSING THROUGH BRUSSELS TELL OF DEADLY FIRE OF ALLIES

Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 16, via Paris, 3.20 p. m.—The National Swiss today publishes a long letter from a Swiss who is doing Red Cross work at Brussels. An extract from the letter says:

"The number of German wounded arriving here is unimaginable. Trains, which we call cemetery trains, full of piled up dead soldiers, continue to arrive from the front. They contain bundles of dead; that is, four bodies tied together to facilitate transportation. The bodies are burned promptly in special furnaces erected just outside Brussels."

BYE-ELECTIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND PASSED SUNKEN SCHOONER ON TRIP FROM P. E. ISLAND

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 16.—Two bye-elections for Newfoundland legislature took place today. Wm. Coaker, president of Fishermen's Union, was elected for Twillingate, and Alfred B. Morine, formerly of Canada was elected in Bonaville. Both were returned unopposed.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 16.—The steamer Enterprise crossing from Pictou to Georgetown on Saturday night passed a sunken schooner. A quantity of baled hay likely part of her deckload was floating around.