

BRITISH DEFEATED IN NAVAL BATTLE

German Warships Attack Four British Cruisers—Sink Two, One Crippled, Another Missing

TURKISH FORTS SHELLED

On The Dardanelles By British And French Warships — Germans Retreat From Yzer

The German navy scored another decided victory over the British when five German warships met and defeated four British cruisers off the coast of Chile. Two of the British cruisers were sunk, one was badly damaged and another is missing. This makes eleven fighting vessels the British have lost since the war began. In the North sea the German submarines succeeded in sinking seven British cruisers at various times.

Intent upon losing no time in giving Turkey a taste of war a combined fleet of British and French warships hurried shells upon the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles. The exact amount of damage done is not known. Serbia has declared war against Turkey. The fortified town of Akabah, in Arabia, on an arm of the Red sea, was shelled by a British cruiser and later occupied by British marines.

At the eleventh hour an attempt was made by Turkey to offer apologies to Russia for the bombardment of the two Russian ports and thereby avert war with the allied nations. This apology came in reply to the note sent Turkey by the allies demanding reparation for the bombardment of the Russian towns and the dismissal of all German officers now with the Turkish army and navy.

The Turks steadfastly refuse to dismiss the German officers in their army and navy and for this reason it is believed that Turkey will become engaged in the European war. Efforts have been made by the conservative party of Turkey to avert war and it is said that it was through their efforts that the note of apology was sent to Russia. The young Turks, however, insist upon war and are already making preparations for the occupation of Egypt.

Much significance is attached to the action on the part of Turkey as it is believed that if Turkey declares war it will eventually draw other nations, now at peace, into the conflict. Greece, it is thought, will be sure to take issue with the allies and wage a relentless war against their old enemy—Turkey. Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria may also send their armies into the field. Of these three, Italy and Roumania are expected to join the allies.

After a rest of several days the great masses of troops of the allied and German armies assembled along the Yzer river have resumed fighting. The Germans, it is said, have been reinforced and will make another desperate attempt to capture the French seaports. Another British cruiser has been sent to the bottom of the sea by a German submarine. This time the attack was made in the Straits of Dover. England is greatly stirred over the incident as the presence of German submarines in the straits will greatly endanger the movement of the ships between England and France.

A retaliation on the Germans for their activities in dropping bombs upon Paris and other French towns were visited upon the Germans by the French. A bevy of French airmen flew over the German positions near Dunkirk, dropping bombs upon the German army headquarters, forcing the officers to flee to the woods. Bombs were then dropped into the trees in the woods. It is not known whether any German officers were killed.

One of the saddest spectacles of the war is the plight of the Belgian nation. The little army of Belgium has been driven entirely from its native heath and is now fighting in the ranks of the allies in France. Holland and England is overcrowded with starving, homeless Belgians who have fled from their devastated country. All possible aid is being rendered these unfortunate people by England and Holland. King Albert of Belgium has sent an appeal to the people of the United States asking for food and clothing for his people.

German Cargoes Are Affected

London.—The closing of the North sea to all shipping except that which places itself under the protection of the British fleet is recognized as the first stroke of Admiral Baron Fisher, the new first sea lord, of the admiralty and as one of the most important events of the war. All cargoes destined for German or Austrian consumption must run the gauntlet of British inspection in the English channel, the strait of Gibraltar or the Suez canal.

Czar Receives U. S. Ambassador

Petrograd.—George T. Marye, Jr., of San Francisco, the newly-appointed American ambassador to Russia, presented his credentials to Emperor Nicholas and formally assumed charge of the embassy.

Prince Of Battenberg Killed

London.—Princess Henry of Battenberg has been informed by the headquarters at the front that her son, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, whose name appeared in a recent list of killed, met death leading his company.

Russian Ambassador Recalled

London.—Hot on the heels of the Turkish offensive movement against Russian ports on the Black sea has followed what amounts to a declaration of war by Emperor Nicholas in the form of instructions to his ambassador and his consuls to quit Turkey.

Germans Are Claiming Progress

Berlin.—German headquarters issued the following: "In our attacks on Ypres further ground has been gained and we have occupied Messines.

MAJOR GENERAL ALLENBY



Major General Allenby, who has been distinguishing himself on the left wing of the allied army in France, is recognized as one of the most capable of Great Britain's cavalry leaders. He won fame in the South African war and in 1910 was made inspector general of cavalry in England.

British Ships Suffer Defeat

Valparaiso, Chile.—The German warship Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chile. The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk. The cruiser Good Hope was very badly damaged, and she was on fire, and is supposed to have been lost.

The British cruiser Glasgow was also badly damaged, and took refuge in the harbor of Coronel, and is now bottled up.

The German warships Scharnhorst, Nürnberg and Gneisenau anchored at midday in Valparaiso harbor uninvited.

Germans Withdraw From Yzer

London.—That the German army has abandoned its attempt to hack its way along the Belgian coast to Calais is agreed by all the official reports. A combination of inundated country, the remnant of the Belgian army under King Albert, and the activity of the British warships, seemingly, all contributed toward ending the costly struggle.

A Berlin official report attributes the failure of the Germans entirely to the flooded state of the country, where the water in places is over a man's head; but it declares that Emperor William's army withdrew in good order and without losses.

After nearly three weeks of desperate fighting the brunt of the attack has shifted to the Ypres region, where the English army of Field Marshal Sir John French, reinforced by Indians and territorials, apparently must meet another onslaught. To the scene of this contemplated battle, according to reports, Emperor William has gone to encourage his men.

London.—The secretary of the admiralty announces that a combined British and French squadron bombarded the Dardanelles forts at long range. The forts replied, but no ships were hit, only one shot falling alongside them. The statement adds that the damage to the forts cannot be estimated, but that a great explosion, accompanied by dense volumes of black smoke, occurred at the Holesfort.

Servia At War With Turkey

London.—A Constantinople dispatch states that Servia severed diplomatic relations with Turkey and the Servian ambassador asked for his passports, says the Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

More Soldiers From Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's next contingent of soldiers for European service will consist of 15,000 men. The British war office has asked that the second expeditionary force bring the extra men of the first contingent up to the strength of an army division.

Americans Asked To Aid Belgians

London.—King Albert of Belgium has asked the American people to help feed his starving people during the coming winter.

British Release U. S. Ship

Washington.—By releasing the Standard Oil tank steamer Platania the British government conceded the right of American vessels laden with illuminating oil to deliver their cargoes at Danish ports. Great Britain has reached an understanding with Denmark that the oil will not be exported to Germany.

The United States government has declined to recognize any authority on the part of the British government to detain such cargoes with or without an embargo.

Exchange of Subjects Arranged

Washington.—Germany and Great Britain have reached an understanding through the medium of the American government whereby each will permit all enemy subjects, except those between the ages of 15 and 50 to return to their respective countries. In no case will women and children be detained. The detention of those between 15 and 50 years is due to the fact that both Germany and Great Britain desire to keep all enemy subjects who could bear arms from joining their colors.

Canadian Troops Discontented

Salisbury, England.—Members of the Canadian contingent are anything but happy in their camps on the lonely Salisbury plains. They find the distances to the inhabited part of the country as great as at the Valcartier camp, and the parsimony of their commanders in granting leave has added to their discontent. Englishmen members of the contingent are especially anxious to visit relatives and friends, but few of them have been granted leave.

Turkey Apologizes to Allies

London.—The grand vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black sea, but it was stated authoritatively that the Porte will have to go much further than this before the powers of the triple entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman government.

The apology came after Tewfik Paasha, the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, had been handed his passports.

It was disclosed in a statement issued by the French government that Turkey, in reply to a note presented by Russia, France and England, agreed to recall her fleet from the Black sea, but refused to dismiss the German officers from her ships, and that, as it was believed she could not maintain a passive attitude without doing this, the ambassadors of the entente powers demanded their passports and left Turkey.

Turks Must Dismiss Germans

Washington.—Turkey's apology through the grand vizier "for recent events in the Black sea," announced at London, was a sequel to events which Ambassador Morgenthau reported in confidential cipher messages to the state department. "It was accepted here as indicating clearly that conservative members of the Ottoman cabinet purpose to avert war with the triple entente.

Mr. Morgenthau cabled that shortly after the Russian ambassador demanded his passports the Turkish minister of agriculture called on a certain neutral diplomat and asked him to go to the Russian envoy to ascertain if an apology by Turkey for the bombardment of Russian ports in the Black sea would be accepted and would pacify Russia.

The neutral diplomat saw the Russian ambassador, who said that his instructions to leave Constantinople were absolute, but that when all German sailors, soldiers and officers were dismissed summarily from the Turkish army and navy and when he had been advised of their departure from Turkey he would return and resume diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Torpedo Sinks British Cruiser

London.—The daring of German submarines lurking along the French coast on the Straits of Dover to get a shot at British ships engaged in bombarding the German positions in Belgium was rewarded when one sank the light cruiser Hermes as she was returning from Dunkirk. Most of the crew were rescued.

The Hermes was a comparatively old vessel and from a naval viewpoint was of no great value, but the fact that she was attacked so near home indicates that the German submarines must have a base somewhere on that part of the Belgian coast, from which they can menace ships of the allies passing between England and France.

Only a few days ago one sank the French steamer Admiral Ganteaume, which was carrying refugees from Calais. How many submarines the Germans have in these waters is not known, but several have been seen recently. When ships are guarded by torpedo boat destroyers, as are those engaged in bombarding the German positions, they are comparatively safe, but the opportunity of the submarines come when one is caught alone.

The cruiser Hermes is the seventh British cruiser destroyed by German submarines or mines. Others in the list are the Amphion, sunk by a mine on August 6; the Pathfinder, sunk by a submarine September 5; the Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir, sunk by a German submarine September 23, and the Hawke, sunk by a submarine October 15.

Ultimatum Sent To Turkey

London.—Both Great Britain and Russia have presented the following demands to the sublime porte: An explanation of Turkey's naval action in the Black sea; the dismissal of German officers from Turkish ships, and the dismantling of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, said to have been purchased by Turkey and Germany. Failing to receive satisfaction of these demands, diplomatic relations with Turkey will be severed by Great Britain and Russia.

Egypt Annexed By Turkey

London.—Turkey has formally annexed Egypt, according to a German official statement which has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company.

Struck by Shot

Constantinople, via Sofia and London.—According to a Turkish official announcement on the British warships bombarding the Dardanelles was struck by a shot from one of the forts and an explosion on board resulted.

Little Change in Front

Paris.—The French official announcement given out in Paris the day passed without any perceptible modification on the front. The fighting between Dixmude and the Yser continued without any change.

Fugitives From Antwerp

Amsterdam.—A Telegram dispatch from Roosendaal says all trains from Antwerp are filled with fugitives. One fugitive declared that not a single German official slept in Antwerp, all being housed in the forts. The correspondent adds that a proclamation issued at Antwerp threatened to imprison all citizens found on the streets at 9 o'clock at night. "Machine guns have been mounted at the railway station and the impression prevails that the Germans fear their occupation of Antwerp is not secure."

Monmouth is Still Missing

London.—It was the British cruiser Goodhope, Rear Admiral Cradock's flagship, that foundered after being set on fire by shells from the German warships in the naval battle off the Chilean coast recently. The British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans said they had sunk, was badly damaged and it is possible she is the warship reported ashore on the coast of Chile. So far as is known none of the Goodhope's crew survived. This news was given out by the British admiralty.

Greece Wants To Buy Horses

Galveston, Texas.—Several officers of the Greek army arrived here, stating that they were commissioned to purchase 8,000 head of horses for use in the Greek army. They will leave for Oklahoma.

Mines Planted Near Ireland

Washington.—Official warning of a German mine field off the north coast of Ireland was received from the British admiralty which warned all ships not to pass within sixty miles of Tory Island.

RUSSIANS REPORT A GREAT VICTORY

COMMANDER REPORTS CHIEF ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

ALLIES PLAN SPOIL DIVISION

Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia Are Choosing Portions of Southern Europe They Would Claim.

London.—The Russians report that, having driven the Germans back to their border in the north and forced their center to retire from Vistula to the Warthe River, the Russian General Staff has turned its attention to the Austrians who have held their positions stubbornly along the San River in Galicia.

According to a telegram from Grand Duke Nicholas the Russians have won a victory more important than any previous one. The Russians say they again have occupied Jaroslavl, north of Pzemsyl, capturing 5,000 prisoners. It is believed here, however, that there will be another big battle on the Warthe before the armies of Emperor Nicholas seriously threaten Silesia.

In the struggle between the Germans and the Allies in the west there again has been little if any change. The Germans, twice balked in their attempt to reach the French coast, are preparing for another attack, which like the last is directed at the line held by the British on both sides of the town of Ypres, where for a fortnight some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war has been in progress and where casualties on both sides probably have been larger than those on such a restricted front in any previous battle.

A Berlin official report claims the Germans have made progress here but this is directly contradicted by claims of the Allies, who say they are holding all their positions and have made some advances.

Reports come from the Dutch frontier that the Germans are preparing for retirement but military observers here say that the bringing up of reinforcements proves they have not yet despaired of breaking through the Allies' front and reaching either Calais or Bologne.

Elsewhere along the great front there has been a repetition of isolated encounters.

The British fleet, according to unofficial accounts, again has been in action along the Belgian coast, bombarding Knocke and Weibruge, where the Germans are understood to be organizing submarine bases.

Except for the Russian announcement of their invasion of Turkish territory from the Caucasus, silence prevails, as to operations in the Near East for at the present, attention is centered on the possibility of the Balkan States becoming involved in the war. It is declared Greece has annexed Epirus denied her by the London conference after the first Balkan War.

It is said also on good authority that negotiations are proceeding for an agreement by which Bulgaria will receive Macedonia, which is largely Bulgarian, if she will consent to actively support the Allies. Servia, which won Macedonia by the sword, hesitates it is said, to give it up; but it is thought here she can hardly turn a deaf ear to Russia who entered the war on her account. Further, it is said, she would receive compensation in Bosnia through which she would get a route to the sea.

Germans Lose Tsing-Tau

Tokio.—It is officially announced that the German fortress at Tsing-Tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces. It is officially announced that the first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred at midnight, when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the line of defense. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

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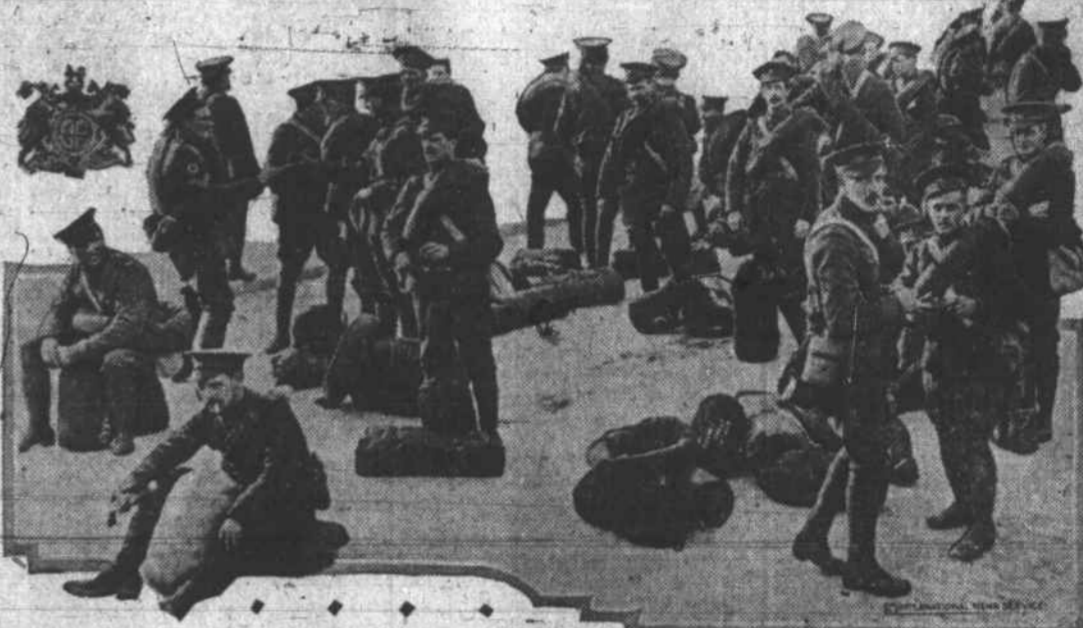
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OCCUPATION OF MALINES BY THE GERMANS



MORE CANADIAN TROOPS JOIN THE ALLIES



When these Canadian troops reached Plymouth they were given a great ovation. Presumably they are now on the firing line in Belgium or France.

BRITISH MARINES ASHORE AT TSING TAO



Soldiers of the sea battalion of the British navy, landed at Tsing Tao to co-operate with the Japanese in attacking the Germans, are here seen making camp.

MISS JESSIE BORTHWICKE



Miss Jessie Borthwicke, daughter of General Borthwicke, and niece of Lord Borthwicke, who carried 1,040 wounded soldiers from Antwerp to France on her Red Cross yacht Grace Darling.

BELGIANS TAKE REFUGE IN HOLLAND



This photograph was made at Putto, a Holland frontier town, while the Belgians were fleeing across the border by thousands for refuge under the Dutch flag, which is seen at the left.

SOLID LINE OF DEAD SOLDIERS, ONE MILE LONG

Paris.—Fearful slaughter of the Germans in the Argonne region was recorded in a letter from a French officer published here. The letter reads: "One infantry regiment and a battalion of chasseurs was strongly entrenched with the mission of holding an important strategic highway. At midday four German columns, numbering 15,000 men, stormed the trenches with the bayonet. We had five quick-firing gun sec-

tions and simultaneously all of them spurted their fire into the German mass, which rocked beneath the devastating fusillade. It was horrible to see them fall in solid masses. "The speed of our quick-firing guns was 600 shots a minute, and under the incessant firing they grew white hot. "Unstaggered by the awful carnage, the Germans still came on in solid formation, one mile long was piled up 400 yards from our trenches."

that every shot told. "We were unable, however, to stem the Teutonic flood. The enemy reached our trenches and a hand-to-hand bayonet encounter ensued. "The men on both sides fought with the utmost bravery. "This phase of the battle lasted for five hours. Then our artillery got to work and the Germans retreated. But they charged again, and their loss was so frightful that a solid line of dead one mile long was piled up 400 yards from our trenches."