

TSING-TAU IS TAKEN BY JAPANESE JAROSLAW CAPTURED BY RUSSIA GOOD HOPE'S LOSS IS CONFIRMED

GERMAN STRONGHOLD IN CHINA SURRENDERED

Seven Thousand of the Kaiser's Men Beat Back More Than Four Times Their Number For Three Months

REAR ADMIRAL CRADOCK WITH HIS 900 MEN LOST WHEN THE BRITISH FLAGSHIP WAS SUNK

Tokio.—It is officially announced that the German fortress of Tsing-Tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces.

The first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the first line of defense. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

The fall of Tsing-Tau ends one of the most picturesque chapters of the war. The siege of the little German concession on the south side of the Shantung Peninsula of China has been going on since late in August.

The capture of Tsing-Tau loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland as well as her last strategic position outside of the German Empire in Europe.

For nearly three months the little German garrison, amounting to about 7,000 men and nearly wholly composed of reservists who were living or doing business in China, has held out against the land and sea attacks of 30,000 Japanese and British troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war.

The bombardment of the defenses of Kiaochow began August 24, and the general assault on Tsing-Tau, October 31.

The official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing-Tau has been taken at heavy cost of men to the Allies—2,000 men and several second-rate warships.

"CALAIS VICTORIES GREATEST OF WAR," GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS WIRES.

Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in the field, has sent the following telegram to General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, and to Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's War Secretary:

"Following our successes upon the Vistula, a complete victory has just been gained by our troops along the whole of the front in Galicia. Our strategic maneuver has thus been crowned by what is uncontestedly the greatest success gained on our side since the beginning of the war. I am most confident of the speedy and entire accomplishment of our common task, persuaded, as I am, that decisive victory will be gained by the Allied armies."

Jaroslaw, an important Galician city, 17 miles northwest of Przemyel, has been recaptured by the Russians, after a desperate battle, according to a Petrograd official report, and 5,000 prisoners taken.

As regards the Western theatre, the news that Germany has been massing men in Belgium for a new attempt to break the 'Allies' line is now officially confirmed. The reserves, which have been severely handled in the recent fighting, have been stiffened by better troops called from other regions for this last desperate attempt to reach the Channel ports, which would give to them command of the Straits of Dover.

A despatch from Amsterdam says that advice received there from Berlin say that up to last Sunday the German concentration camps and hospitals held the following prisoners:

French, 3,138 officers and 188,618 men; Russians, 3,121 officers and 186,779 men; Belgians, 537 officers and 34,907 men; British, 417 officers and 15,730 men, a total of 433,247.

The correspondent adds that the Berlin despatch says these figures do not include prisoners not encamped.

"In Calais Soon," Kaiser to Troops

Will Take Personal Command in Belgium, He Tells the Army.

London.—The Kaiser has addressed a fresh manifesto to the troops telling them that he is now on his way to take personal direction of the operations on the Ys and assuring them that very little more effort is now required to carry them victoriously to Calais, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Standard. He adds:

"Public opinion is not so sure of this for despite rigorous censorship the news is trickling through of enormous losses sustained. Fears are expressed whether the German forces are strong enough to stand many more weeks at such frightful slaughter."

"The Frankfurter Zeitung admits that the Allies are proving a tough nut, but says the splendid spirit of the Germans will pull them through."

The Standard adds that whenever the Kaiser has taken personal command over the troops German disaster has invariably followed.

Germany's Losses Put at 1,750,000 to Date

London.—Hilare Belloc whose weekly war articles in Land and Water have attracted wide attention, and who is considered among the best of the experts, estimates the German losses up to the present at 1,750,000.

"I know," he writes, "that this figure looks startlingly large, but the various steps by which it is arrived at are not, I think, open to criticism. It would be easy by a little manipulation of men and figures to make out a very much larger total. I have attempted, on the contrary, to fix the lowest conceivable minimum."

The figure of 1,750,000 includes losses by sickness, illness, fatigue and accidents. The strict German losses in the field—men hit or caught—Mr. Belloc puts at more than 1,250,000.

"These losses," Mr. Belloc declares, "have almost up to within the last two weeks or so fallen in the main upon the trained troops of the enemy, and with particular severity upon his body of officers."

"Of all available material for anything approaching a true army a quarter has already gone."

Russians and Turks in Fierce Struggle

Czar's Troops Seize 8 Towns in Foe's Territory, Petrograd Reports—Persia and Greece May Enter Conflict.

London.—Turkey is definitely at war with the Allied Powers and, with Germany, is forcing Persia into hostilities.

All diplomatic intercourse is suspended. A battle is raging between the Russians and the Turks on the frontier of Transcaucasia, each side claiming the advantage. The Anglo-French fleet is shelling the forts of the Dardanelles and has damaged or destroyed the Helles fort, one of the principal defenses.

The British Cabinet after a conference decided to announce that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey. The field of hostilities is extending so rapidly that Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria and possibly Italy may intervene. A despatch from Sofia says that Serbia has been broken. All information points to the extension of the war to the near East and the Orient.

GERMANS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

London.—Concentrating a reorganized force in the vicinity of Hazebrouck and St. Omer, the Kaiser is making another heavy smash in the direction of Calais and Boulogne. It is not expected that the battle in progress in this district will be decided for several days. If the Germans break through the Allies' line they will have a clear road to the coast.

Reports from Belgian sources say that the enemy have requisitioned a large number of boats from Bruges and that neighborhood, and are expected to attempt to cross the deepest part of the waste of waters covering the north country in them. Artillery is being moved into position to frustrate this attempt.

Ignorance of the exact openings of the dykes caused the Belgians unintentionally to violate the military principle of inundation as a means of safety. The strategic plan provides for a depth which will make it impossible to move artillery and yet not deep enough to use boats. The Belgians apparently have turned too much water into the Yser territory and the Germans will endeavor to benefit thereby.

Meanwhile the fighting in that section has settled down into an artillery duel in which the Germans have the better of it because of the weight of their artillery. On the other portions of the line the fighting continues unchecked. In the vicinity of Ypres the fighting is of the most desperate character. Both sides are being constantly re-enforced there, and the fighting swings backward and forward across a ten-mile stretch of territory which is littered with the dead and wounded of both armies.

The battle around Hazebrouck is raging with all the fury that has characterized each fresh attack by the Germans.

Fighting is also going on in the district a little to the southeast of Ypres, but the ferocity of the first few days is no longer witnessed. The German loss on this battle ground has been particularly heavy. A correspondent of the Times in Pas de Calais estimates the German dead at 50,000.

That the Germans are also contemplating a fresh attack on Arras is also made plain from the despatches of different correspondents. An Amsterdam despatch to the Central News says that forty heavy guns, destined for Arras, arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle from Essen. The same despatch says that sixty armored automobiles equipped with mitrailleuses have left Aix-la-Chapelle for Ostend.

Germans Fall Back Along Line in East Prussia

Defensive Stand Near Lyck Collapses and Retreat Has Begun—15,000 Prisoners Taken by Russians.

Petrograd.—A general retreat of the German and Austrian forces from East Prussia to Galicia is noted in the official statement of the fighting issued by the General Staff. The retreat of the Germans is especially marked in East Prussia. It is stated here, where the Germans have been fighting a strong defensive battle, they have suddenly begun to fall back and the Russians have been enabled to occupy several strong positions far in advance of their original line.

In the Poland fighting the retreat of the Germans and Austrians continues with the Russians in close pursuit. It was announced that in the fighting in Galicia the Russians have won several decisive victories over the Austrians and have been enabled to again cross the San south of Przemyel. This force is now driving the Austrians westward.

The southern German column retreating from Poland has been overtaken below Kielce by the Russians and completely crushed, according to the official Army Messenger. It states that the Russians have captured 200 officers, 15,000 men and more than 100 guns. The Germans in East Prussia are also retreating.

Good Hope, Fired by German Shells, Sank in Terrific Explosion

British Admiralty Admits Her Loss—Monmouth Reported Beached—Glasgow in Two Fights.

London.—It is officially announced by the Admiralty that the British cruiser Good Hope, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, took fire during the engagement with the Germans off the coast of Chili and foundered.

The statement says:

"The Admiralty has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilean coast.

"During Sunday, the 1st of November, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow came up with the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Dresden. Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and a considerable sea.

"British Flagship Aflame.

"The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour.

"Early in the action both the Good Hope and the Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope and she foundered.

"The Monmouth hauled off at dark, making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had meanwhile, during the whole action, fought the Leipzig and Dresden.

"On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which also was under fire from one of the armored cruisers, drew off.

"The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result is not known. The Glasgow is not extensively damaged and has very few casualties.

"Monmouth Believed Ashore.

"Neither the Otranto nor the Canopus was engaged.

"Reports received by the Foreign Office from Valparaiso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the Chilean coast, and it is possible this may prove to be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken on this assumption to rescue the survivors.

"The action appears to the Admiralty to have been most gallantly contested, but in the absence of the Canopus the enemy's repulse in force was considerable."

Rear Admiral Cradock was in charge of the British fleet in Mexican waters at the time the American marines occupied Vera Cruz. It is believed here he went down with the Good Hope. He was fifty-two years old.

Rear Admiral Cradock lived up to his reputation of being one of the followers of that naval school which believes the enemy should be engaged, no matter what his superiority.

Germany Is Caring for 433,241 Prisoners

London.—The actual magnitude of this great war, which, in most of its aspects, is hard to grasp, is illustrated by the number of prisoners taken. Just how many Germans and Austrians have been captured is unknown now, but there are reliable figures, just from Berlin, which show that the Germans have taken what in other wars would comprise great armies. The number of prisoners represents a total of 433,241.

This is exclusive, according to the information received, of civilians whom the Germans have taken from France and Belgium in great numbers. Until the receipt of these figures, it was believed Germany's prisoners were only 250,000, including civilians.

ABANDON WAR MATERIAL.

Paris.—The fury of the allied troops' attacks has forced the Germans to withdraw entirely from their position on the left bank of the Yser, abandoning much war material and a number of their big guns which were stuck in the mud.

The inundation of the field in which the Germans have been compelled to operate has made their position near the coast untenable, and the failure of the attacks made in this Flemish bog apparently has convinced the German general staff that continuation of the offensive in this direction would be suicidal.

As heavy artillery duel raged all along the front from the Flanders region around the great arc to the Forest of Apremont, east of the Argonne. The allied positions to the west of Lens and between the rivers Somme and L'Ancre were the targets of a particularly heavy cannonading by the German guns, but the activity of the big guns was without result for either side.

GERMANY TO STAY NEUTRAL.

Assurance to Bulgaria—Servia Also Offers "Moral Support."

London.—The Bulgarian Government has received formal assurance that the Greek Government is determined to maintain neutrality and has refrained from ordering mobilization.

The Servian Minister here announces that Servia will offer Bulgaria her moral support should Turkey attack Bulgaria. No friendly advance has been received as yet from Rumania.

REBELS IN AFRICA CRUSHED.

Few That Remain Together Ill Equipped and Unorganized.

Capetown.—The rebellion of General Christian Frederick Beyers, in the western Transvaal and the mutiny of Lieutenant Solomon Herhardus Maritz in northwest Cape Colony now appear to be completely crushed. The rebels still are collected at certain points in the northern Free State, but all these points are marked by adequate loyal commandments and have practically no organization.

KARLSRUHE REFUSED COAL.

Dutch at Curacao Received Report by Wireless, Says Report.

Willemstadt, Curacao.—It is reported that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sent a wireless dispatch asking permission to take on coal here, but that the Dutch Colonial Government has refused to grant permission. An order prohibits the coaling of belligerent war vessels here and coal exportation is forbidden.

Merchant steamers are allowed only enough coal to fill their bunkers.

PERSIA ASKS BRITISH AID.

Government Hopes to Keep Country From Becoming Theatre of War.

London.—An official statement issued here says that Persia has presented to all the Powers a note announcing her strict neutrality.

The statement says that Persia, "now that the conflagration has extended to her territory," has renewed her assurances of strict neutrality and has asked for the good offices of Great Britain to prevent "Persia from becoming a theatre of war."

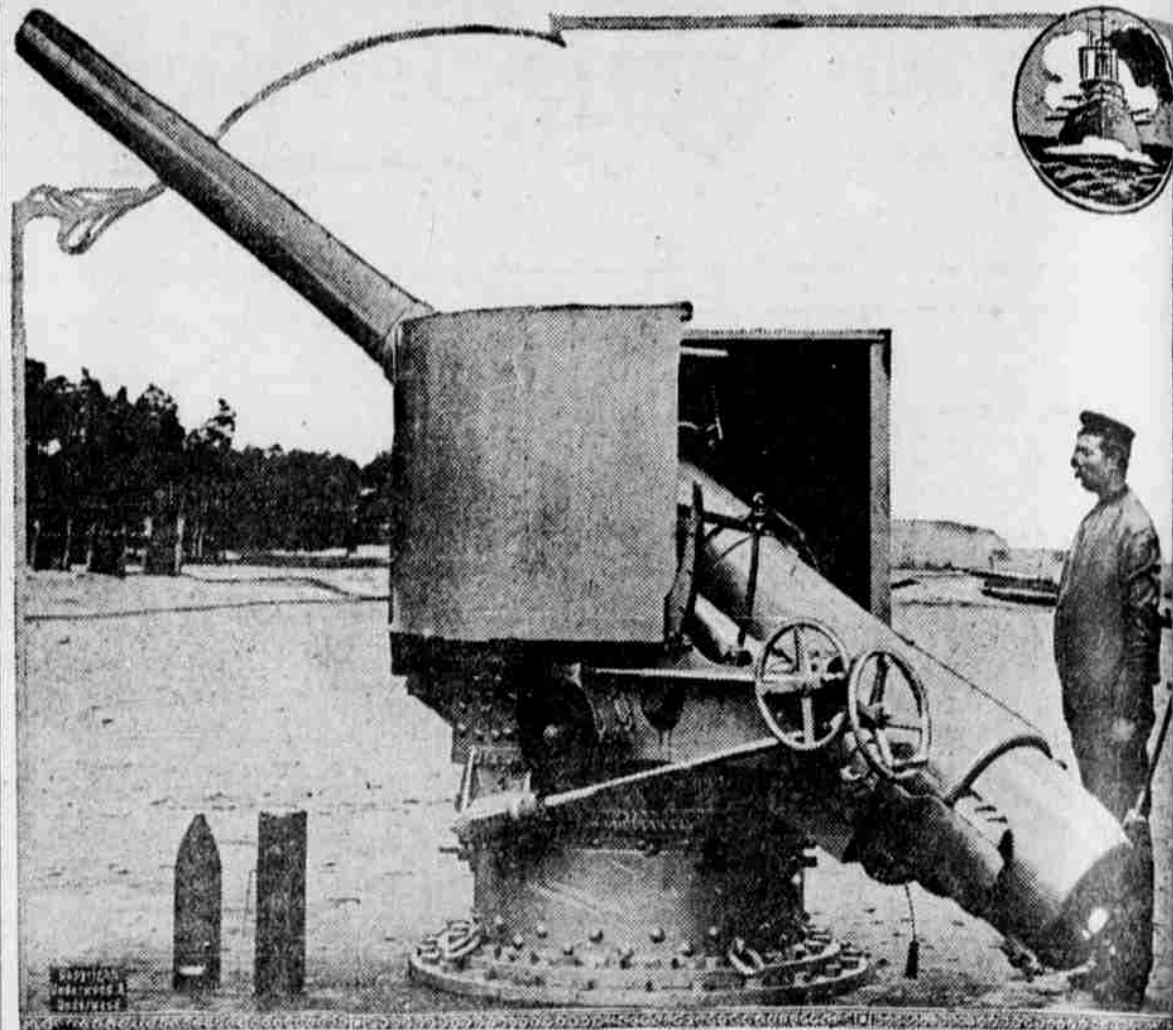
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NEW KRUPP GUNS FOR KAISER'S FLEET



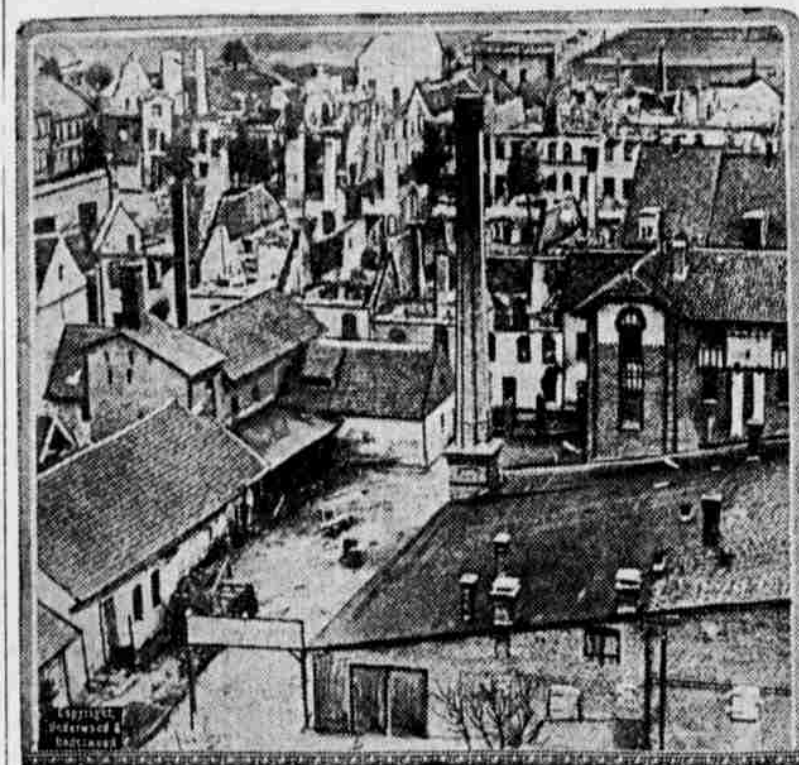
This is one of the latest Krupp guns, several of which, it is said, have been mounted on the German ships.

SINKING OF FOUR GERMAN DESTROYERS



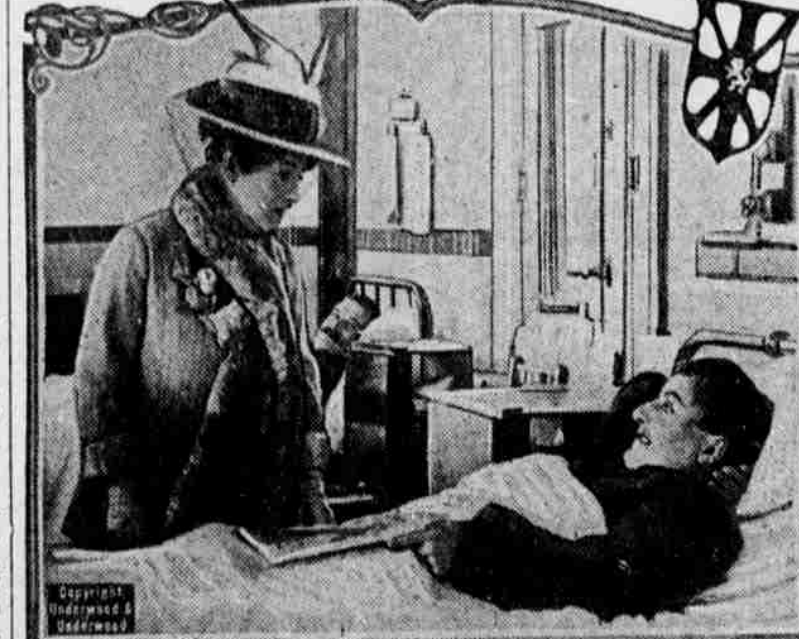
Remarkable photograph of the sinking of four German destroyers in the North sea, taken by a British ship on a boat that went to the rescue of the floating survivors.

GERMAN TOWN DESTROYED BY RUSSIAN



This photograph of Neidenburg, East Prussia, was made just after the Russians had left the city. Though unfortified and undefended, it was shelled for two hours and the hospital, the church and many other buildings were destroyed.

MADAME PATTI VISITS THE WOUNDED



Madame Patti, the famous singer, visiting the wounded Belgians in the Patti ward of the Swansea hospital. She sang at a concert in London in aid of the Belgian relief fund.

HOW A SOLDIER REALLY FEELS IN BATTLE

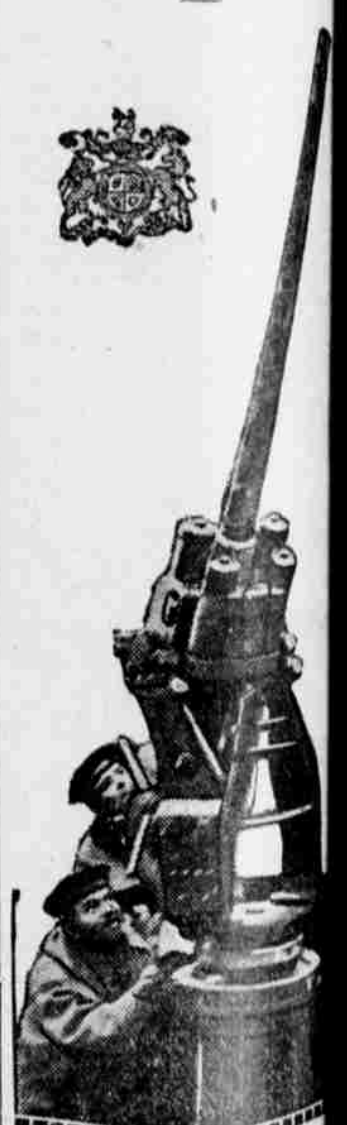
London.—An unidentified Russian private, writing from East Prussia, says:

"Yesterday, after an infernal shrapnel and rifle fire, we suddenly found ourselves in a German village, where I am now sitting at a pretty writing table, drinking red wine and scribbling to you.

"One talks of hell-fire on the battlefield, but I assure you it makes no more impression on me now than the tooting of motors. Habit is everything, especially in war, where all the logic and psychology of one's action are the exact reverse of civilian. I remember the first battle at Stallupoenen. Our company took up its position and dug itself in. You may be in an trenchment, but once you fall asleep thousands of shrapnel may thunder around and you won't move a muscle.

"The sensation of fear is atrocious.

FIRING AT A TAUBE



British aircraft gun firing at a man Taube aeroplane from an armored train in Belgium. The first fire to be shown of this gun.

Officer Makes Coward Brave.

Paris.—Nothing better illustrates the relations between French officers and privates than the following incident related by a wounded soldier:

"One day under the peppering of mitrailleuse fire," he said, "a sergeant fighting in the first rank was coming by panic and turned to the captain and said: 'I am a coward, please lead me back to my post and remain beside me until he is quieted. After we have charged bayonet, and you know who led? It was the very one who wanted to fly. The captain inculcated him with his own courage.'

You can no more live with war than in peace without a lie. To murder is sometimes necessary. Sometimes glorious—never a crime. Things like regular sleep, proper hygiene one looks upon as anomalies.

"We seek other forms of beauty, delights in the exploits of Conan, the beauty of the dark sky through along the whole horizon, tongues of flame. One seeks new monies in the booming of the guns and the crackling of rifles."