

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.

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 Hazlebroeck 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The British cruiser Good Hope, with Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock and nine hundred men on board, was lost in the naval engagement off the coast of Chili. This was officially announced by the Admiralty in a statement which clears up the mystery surrounding the fate of the flagship after the battle.

Two hundred and sixty-six men went down with the German cruiser, York, sunk by one of Germany's own mines in the North Sea, says a Berlin report.

The German fortress at Tsing-Tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces, according to an announcement made in Tokio.

The Russians state that they have gained their greatest victory since the beginning of the war. Their forces have recaptured the Galician town of Jaroslaw, seventeen miles from the fortress of Przemyel, and have taken 5,000 Austrian prisoners.

When the Duke of Wurtemberg discovered his men could not cut their way through Belgians, British, French and floods to Dunkirk and Calais, he ordered heavy reinforcements for a final drive at the line west of Ypres in an effort to open a road to Boulogne on the English Channel.

It is believed that the Germans are determined not only to hack their way through to the French and Belgian coast cities, but that they also plan operations against the English coast. Torpedo boats and submarines have been sent direct to Bruges.

Along the center, from the Oise to the Meuse and the Moselle, the Germans maintain the aggressive.

The Turkish fleet has been driven into the Bosphorus and blockaded there by the Russian Black Sea squadron. The French Government announced that "a state of war exists between France and Turkey."

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."

GERMANS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

London.—Concentrating a reorganized force in the vicinity of Hazlebroeck 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.

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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.

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.

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.

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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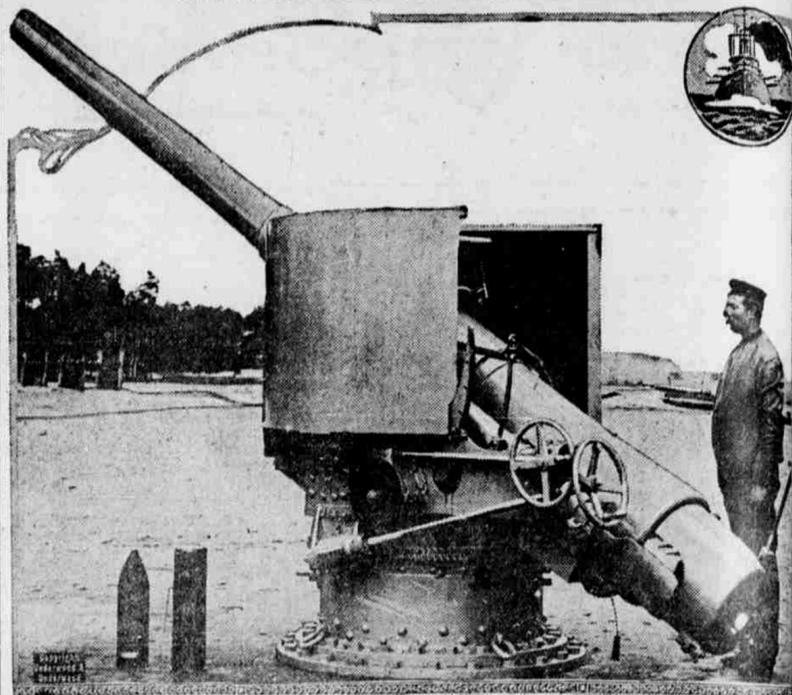
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NEW KRUPP GUNS FOR KAISER'S FLEET



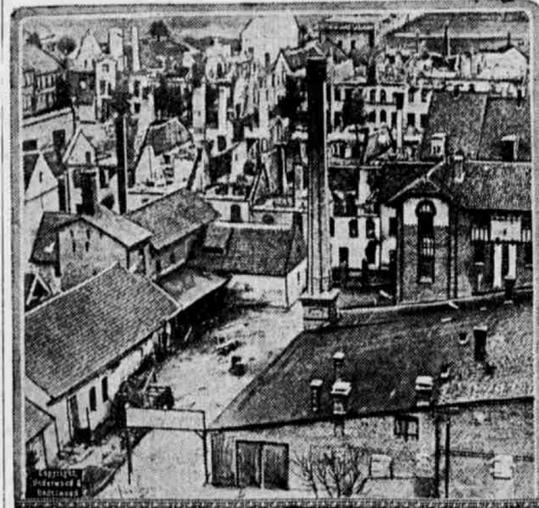
This is one of the latest Krupp guns, several of which, it is said, have been mounted on the German ships.

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 RUSSIANS



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 and turned to me. The captain beside him until he was killed. He led him back to his post and remained beside him until he was killed. After we charged bayonet, and did 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 the monies in the booming of the and the crackling of rife."

"The sensation of fear is atrocious,

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 commandants and have practically no organization.

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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.

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