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A GREAT NAVAL VICTORY

Admiral Von Spee's Flagship, the Scharnhorst, Was the First to Go Down

A despatch from London says: "The Nurnberg was also sunk. The pursuit of the Dresden continues." This brief message to the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, commander of the British South American fleet which sank the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig off the Falkland Islands, showed that the business of clearing the high seas of German warships is proceeding with despatch.

The engagement, one of the greatest that has ever been fought between modern warships, lasted only five hours. The Scharnhorst went down at the end of three hours and the Gneisenau followed Admiral von Spee's flagship to the bottom two hours later. The fighting began at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and by half-past twelve the dangerous units of the German squadron had been disposed of. That left an afternoon of daylight for the British light cruisers to chase the Leipzig, the Nurnberg and the Dresden.

The fate of the Leipzig was soon sealed, and she was destroyed in time for the inclusion of the news in the first brief report which Admiral Sturdee flashed to England. The speedy British cruisers then continued their pursuit of the remaining boats, and evidently overtook the Nurnberg within a few hours. The Dresden was "cornered" later. Thus the Karlsruhe is left alone in the Atlantic, and is believed to be in hiding. That the Dresden was able to escape unscathed is most unlikely.

"The Secretary of the Admiralty has received a cable despatch from Vice-Admiral Sturdee of the British squadron stating that in the battle off the Falkland Islands, in which the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk, the British casualties totalled seven men killed and four wounded.

VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED.

Valorous Deeds Done by British Soldiers on Battlefield.

A despatch from London says: Two additional Victoria Crosses have been awarded British soldiers for valor on the field of battle. One of them was conferred on Drummer Spence John Bent Ask of the Lancashire Regiment, who, near Legheer, "after his officer, a platoon sergeant and section commander, was struck down, took command and succeeded in holding the position." On previous occasions the drummer distinguished himself by bringing up ammunition under a heavy shell and rifle fire, and under similar conditions in bringing into cover some wounded men, says the official account of the awarding of the honor. The other recipient of the decoration is Lance Corporal Dobson of the Coldstream Guards, who at Chavannes "brought into cover on two occasions while under heavy fire wounded men lying exposed in the open." Twenty officers have been appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry in action.

Body of General Beyers Found.

A despatch from Pretoria says: The body of Gen. Christian Beyers, the rebel leader, who was drowned recently while attempting to escape across the Vaal River from Government troops, has been found at Vliege Krall, not far from the spot where Gen. Beyers was seen to sink. The official announcement says that there is no doubt with regard to the identification.

EDISON PLANT BURNED.

World's Finest Laboratory Destroyed Following Explosion.

A despatch from West Orange, New Jersey, says: Fire destroyed virtually the entire main plant of the Edison Company here on Wednesday night, causing damage estimated at nearly $7,000,000, with insurance that it is expected will reduce the loss to approximately $5,000,000. It is estimated that about three thousand men and women will be temporarily thrown out of work because of the fire. In all about seven thousand persons were employed at the plant, but as the storage battery building across the street from the main plant was saved with other buildings nearby, it will be possible to keep something more than half the force employed. "Although I am more than sixty-seven years of age, I'll start all over again to-morrow," said Mr. Edicon. "I am pretty well burned out to-night, but I will go right to work to reconstruct the plant."

SEVENTY-FIVE MORE NURSES.

They Will Be Added to the Staff of the Stationary Hospitals.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Seventy-five more Canadian nurses are to be chosen as an addition to the staff at the stationary hospitals which formed part of the first Canadian contingent. They will be chosen from 2,000 applicants, and will probably be sent over before the second contingent goes.

YOUTHFUL AVIATOR'S GALLANTRY

Dropped Bombs on German Convoy and a Few Hours Later on a Squadron of Cavalry

A despatch from Paris says: A German Convoy and a detachment of cavalry have suffered considerable damage at the hands of a 20-year-old Belgian, who only six weeks ago volunteered for flying work. The hero of this daring exploit has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant and will probably be decorated. Recently, though a stiff wind was blowing, he set off in the direction of Ostend, but subsequently turned south on catching sight of a German column in motion. With the recklessness of inexperience and youth, he flew very low over the enemy's lines, so low that it was not until he dropped his first bomb that the Germans grasped the fact that this was not one of their own aeroplanes. Before they could open fire on the youngster, the mischief was done. Three motor trucks were destroyed, and the whole transport column, which was hurrying to the front, was thrown into confusion. Having made his escape by rising to about five thousand feet, the aviator flew in the direction of Bruges. South of that town, he observed a detachment of cavalry taking cover behind a cluster of farm houses. The first bomb he dropped went wide, but the second fell into the midst of the squadron. The airman was not able to observe accurately the amount of damage he did, for the Germans opened fire with an anti-aeroplane gun, and a shot severed his control wire. He thought he would just manage to volplane to safety, but he landed in the flooded area area near Ramscapelle, directly in the line of fire from both sides. However, he was able to wade ashore and get to his own lines. Even the aeroplane was ultimately brought in.

RAIDS ON DOVER HARBOR

Two German Submarines Alleged to Have Been Sunk, But is Not Confirmed by Admiralty

A despatch from Dover says: It is reported that German submarines attempted a raid on Dover and that two were sunk. There were some warships in the harbor at the time of the attack, and these undoubtedly were the object of the submarines' visit. About 100 rounds were fired by the eastern pier batteries during the operations. The gunners claim to have sunk one submarine and to have hit others. Men on ships in the neighborhood of the attack say that at least three submarines were hit. The night was very dark and a heavy rain and haze made searchlight work difficult. Fortunately the forts were put on the alert about 4 o'clock in the morning by the appearance off the harbor entrance of an unidentified steamer which refused to stop until a shot was fired across her bow. This vessel then retired. She is believed to have been the tender of the submarines. Half an hour later, it is said, a single submarine was sighted and one of the heavy guns in the harbor fired at her. This submarine, which evidently was the advance scout, disappeared, but at half-past six the observers sighted a fleet of submarines several miles out in the channel. The channel forts commenced firing in the direction of the submarines and kept it up almost half an hour. At the same time a torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla put to sea.

Large crowds gathered on the water front in the early morning hours and watched the searchlights and the artillery fire.

RUSSIANS FOIL GERMAN SCHEME

Check Three of Five Forces Which Were Converging Upon Warsaw.

A despatch from London says: Of the five Austro-German columns which for some days appeared to be making steady progress in their invasion of Poland, three have suffered checks, according to official reports from Russian headquarters. The column which was making a downward stroke from Mlawa, on the East Prussian frontier, and which was reported in one despatch from Petrograd to be within fifteen miles of Warsaw, after an energetic offence was repulsed, and under counter-attacks from the Russians was compelled to retire at some points. The attacks of the main German column, which had its front on the line between Lodz and Lowicz, and which came down diagonally from Thorn, were delivered with great force, but were, according to the Russian account, repulsed with heavy losses to the invaders. That the Germans laid great store on the success of their attack here is shown by the fact that during the two days they faced the Russian trenches seven times, and were driven back by an effective fire.

The other column which has suffered is that composed of German and Austrian troops, which has been trying to outflank the Russian left south of Cracow. In this case it was the Russians who assumed the offensive, and they claim that after a tenacious resistance they defeated the Germans, taking several guns and 2,000 prisoners. Of the German columns operating in the region of Petrokow and that advancing from Czenstochowa there is no news except the Russian statement that "on other parts of the front there have been no substantial changes."

PRINCE IS PROMOTED.

He Becomes Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

A despatch from London says: The Prince of Wales, Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, has been promoted to a full Lieutenancy. This announcement is made in the list of army promotions issued on Wednesday night.

ALLIES RETAKE LOST TRENCHES

Action Described as One of the Most Brilliant of the War.

A despatch from Paris says: The swiftness of the action at the front, and the rapidity with which the fortunes of war change from one army to the other, has not been better illustrated in the present conflict than by the events in a very violent engagement at Ypres, which is given especial prominence in the official communcations.

The continual progress of the allies' offensive has pushed back the German lines to such an extent that at various points they are compelled to resort to counter-attacks to save portions of their trenches from capture and their troops from envelopment. One of these counter-offensives was directed at Ypres recently, and it resulted in partial success for the Germans. They directed a series of assaults against the allies' forces in this region and were repulsed on three occasions. On the fourth, however, they reached the first line of the allies' trenches. This happening was announced in the communication in the afternoon. The statement issued brought the news that the lost trenches had been retaken at night.

Unofficially it is reported that this action was one of the most brilliant of the war. It is not thought in military circles that the new attacks on Ypres mean a determined effort of the Germans to break through, but have been launched for the purpose of taking off some of the pressure which the allies have been exerting at virtually every foot of the line from Alsace to the sea.

ORDER FOR SHELLS.

A despatch from Montreal says: So successful were the Canadian manufacturers in satisfying the British War Office with the quality of the 200,000 shrapnel shells ordered from several firms as a test, an order for 600,000 is now to be distributed among the various Canadian concerns which are capable of handling such orders. Col. A. Bertram, who is chairman of the Shell Comittee, says that prior to the war no attempt had been made in Canada to make such shells.

ARE FED WITH PROJECTILES

Loaves of Bread Containing Meet and Cans of Water Hurled Daily to Enemy's Lines

A despatch from Paris says: The French semi-official narrative of recent operations at the front tells this incident relating to the situation in Alsace: "To the north-west of Senones, near La Mere Henri, all the counter-attacks of the Germans were repulsed. It is at this point that we retained possession of a blockhouse less than thirty feet distant from the trenches of the enemy. The French sergeant and the four men who have taken up their positions in this blockhouse are kept supplied with food by their comrades in the following manner: Loaves of bread are hollowed out and inside is placed meat, or cans of water. Then at certain times of the day these food projectiles are thrown over the walls into the blockhouse."

SERVIANS' GREAT VICTORY

Despatch Declared That 20,000 Prisoners, Fifty Cannon and Much Material Taken

A despatch from Rome says: The Servian Legation makes public a report from Servian headquarters to the effect that the Servian army has won a complete victory, resulting in the recapture of the towns of Valjevo and Ushitza, in Servia, and the rout of two Austrian corps. The Austrians, says the report, abandoned everything, even their treasure chest. The Servians took 20,000 prisoners, 50 cannon and large quantities of rifles, machine guns and munitions of every description. A Havas Agency despatch from Nish says:

"The crushing offensive movement of the Servian army has been successful along the entire front. The Austrians are retiring in the greatest disorder, losing a large number of prisoners and cannon and war material. At one point alone the Servians took 2,000 prisoners, and the band and the flag of the 22nd Regiment."

AMMUNITION IS RUNNING SHORT

New Instructions Issued by the German General Staff to Artillerymen

A despatch from Paris says: A copy of instructions issued by the German general staff for artillery fire, found in a village near the Aisne in a room which was abandoned hastily by German officers, seems to have confirmed the report that the Germans are finding it necessary to economize in ammunition. The order says that new instructions are necessary because the lessons of the war do not agree with the instructions given in peace and because Germany's industry, working at its maximum, cannot provide the army with munitions indefinitely. The artillery therefore is recommended to fire only when it is worth while and not to fire at night, owing to the impossibility of aiming.

The officers in charge of artillery firing are urged to use aeroplanes and captive balloons thoroughly for observation before firing and to avoid arrosage, meaning the "watering-pot" firing to which the Germans hitherto have been addicted.

"If such widespread firing is indispensable," the order says, "fix limits and avoid wasting ammunition. Strong positions should be ready to be assailed after a bombardment of one or two hours. If an assault does not follow the bombardment immediately, ammunition is wasted."

The Germans are believed now to be following these instructions.

DESTITUTE JEWS.

Over 2,000,000 Have Been Driven From Poland.

A despatch from New York says: Approximately 2,000,000 Jews have been driven from their homes in Russian Poland, according to a cablegram from the Petrograd office of the Jewish Colonization Association, made public here on Wednesday by the American Jewish Relief Committee. The message, in part, read as follows: "The Jews of all Russian Poland and the greater part of the Jews in the Provinces of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Volyni, Pedolia and Bessarabia, are suffering. The number of refugees and destitute approximates 2,000,000. Extreme distress also prevails among the Jews in the Galician provinces occupied by the Russian armies."

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

In Austria-Hungary the Disease Is Spreading.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: The Berlin Board of Health, according to information reaching Rotterdam, reported 36 cases of cholera in Germany during the month of November. In Austria, especially in Galicia, the cholera is spreading rapidly. Eight hundred and forty-four cases were reported during the first week of November, in which period there were 331 deaths. There were 90 deaths in Vienna. In Hungary during the same week there were 532 cases of cholera.

Prussian Militarism.

For years the spirit of Prussian militarism has overshadowed Europe like some thunder-cloud; for years the wealth of nations has been drained to keep pace with its increasing armaments, says The London Daily News. That we have all known, and now at last is the nature of the power against which we have equipped ourselves fully seen. The hordes of Huns have poured out of their fortresses on their grand quest of subduing the world, so that, as their Lord has said, no event shall happen in any quarter of it without its consent. That is their avowed and serious aim, and to compass it they have shown that they will shrink from no savagery. That is why the civilized nations are up in arms to hunt the Huns.

TROOPS STORM TRENCHES

The Indians Fought Hand-to-hand With Germans In the Dark

A despatch from London says: Arthur W. Leech telegraphs to the Daily News from Northern France:

"Very early, but very surely, the Indians have been adding to their record of military achievements. In the early hours of Monday morning, when it was considered the effect of a bombardment which had considerably shaken up the Germans had given them a particularly sleepless night, the Gurkhas left their trenches with knives and bayonets. They crept over the intervening ground like panthers stalking their prey, then suddenly they opened an awful hullabaloo and fell on the Germans in their own trenches

"[illegible] hand-to-hand fight, and no troops in the world could beat the Gurkhas at that kind of warfare. The kukri did much swift havoc, but some of the wounded brought back to the British lines reported that the butt ends of rifles were also used.

"While the first line of trenches were being stormed with grim success other companies of Indians charged forward, yelling and shouting, and the Germans took to their heels. They didn't stop until they came under the effective support of their own artillery.

"As a result of their sortie the Indians gained some valuable positions in the direction of Lille. The Indian casualties were heavy, but the results achieved were of tremendous importance."

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