

PRUSSIAN GUARD DELUDED

The Enemy's Six-Footers Moved Cheering Into Path of Machine Guns

London, Nov. 18.—A correspondent in Northern France sends the following details of the defeat of the Prussian Guard, as referred to in official British reports:

"It was only when the wounded prisoners of the Prussian Guards arrived at — that the British soldiers realized the kind of men they had been fighting for the last few days. Huge fellows they were, all over six feet in height, and one of them nearly seven.

"When one realizes that this magnificent regiment has now been severely handled by the British troops for the third time, and that its men are looked upon as the flower of the German army, then one also realizes just what a fight the British put up.

"After submitting for over eight hours to a terrible shell fire of both lyddite and shrapnel, the British troops were getting very tired, and it was next to impossible to send relief to the advanced trenches until after dark. The Germans, anticipating this condition of things, and realizing that it was now or never, massed in force their Prussian Guard and some other forces and drove the British back through sheer weight of numbers. Back they went, contesting each trench stubbornly as they evacuated it.

"When within about sixty yards of where the artillery was hidden,

the troops, acting under orders, suddenly split their line and dispersed on either side, leaving a huge gap—the break in the British line, which the enemy had been trying to make for weeks. Into this break came the Prussian Guard, wildly shouting and cheering. They had advanced within fifty yards of the muzzles of the field guns when these belched forth at point-blank range, while the maxims fired into them from either side.

"Not even the Prussian Guard could stand this. They broke, wavered and fled. Their flight was aided by a savage charge made by the Black Watch, which regiment, in company with others, was up and at them the moment the signs of wavering were seen.

"The whole thing was beautifully timed and the infantry and artillery. Not only were the Germans driven back over the trenches, which but a short time ago they had taken from the British, but they were pursued by the Highlanders for over a mile beyond.

"The net result was that the Germans lost over a thousand men killed and some three thousand wounded, as well as their own advanced trenches, from which the final attack had originated, and the British artillery is now sending shells a mile further into their ranks."

ARE BATTLING AT LONG RANGE

Artillery Duels Have Taken the Place of Attacks by Infantry.

A despatch from Paris says: The artillery attack by the Germans is centred on Ypres in the north and on the allied line near Soissons, where the west flank hinges on to the centre. These long range attacks are the only incidents of the fighting thought worthy of report by the French Government. At Ypres, the key of the allies' whole position in Belgium, and the town which the Kaiser himself told his troops must be taken at any cost, the Germans destroyed historical monuments, beautiful in architecture and rich in tradition. The Hotel de Ville and the Halles, anciently the great market place, lately a museum, crumbled under German shells. Edifices that survived six hundred years collapsed in a few minutes.

Elsewhere in the town there has been little fighting. Tremendous losses suffered by both sides, the exhaustion produced by weeks of night and day fighting and sapping, the suffering caused by floods and frost have brought about, for the time at least, a situation which the Government refers to laconically as "calm." The soldiers on both sides have kept to the trenches, having neither time nor energy for other labor than to make life barely endurable.

The resumption of the artillery attack near Soissons and Vailly is not surprising, since the Germans have never abandoned their effort to break through at this part of the line, which is about 70 miles only from Paris. Every effort to smash through with infantry has been fruitless, and thousands of soldiers were thrown away in these attempts. For several weeks the Germans have contented themselves with hammering the allied line with big guns.

The Cause.

"What was the cause of your separation, old man?"
"Incompatibility. She believed in getting into debt and I didn't."

PRZEMYSL OFFERED TO YIELD

Russians Have Refused Terms, as They Expect to Take Fortress Immediately

A despatch from Rome says: Przemysl, the Galician fortress which has been under siege by the Russians for some weeks, has offered to capitulate on condition that the garrison be permitted to march out with its arms and baggage. The Russians refused to grant these terms, knowing that the fortress is unable to resist longer. Its capitu-

lation is imminent. The Giornale D'Italia's correspondent at Bucharest says that the Austrian garrison at Przemysl made a sortie and was repulsed with enormous losses, including many prisoners. The correspondent states that the garrison is short of ammunition and that a general assault is expected at once. The Russians are anxious to take the town before December 6.



The Sultan of Turkey.

RUSSIAN FLEET ROUTED GOEBEN

Turks' Pet Battle Cruiser Fled on Fire After an Explosion on Board.

A despatch from London says: A great battle was fought in the Black Sea between Sebastopol and Odessa by a Russian fleet of two battleships and five cruisers and a Turkish squadron composed of the famous German battle cruiser Goeben and the light cruiser Breslau. The Russian Government supplies details of the fight, and asserts that the Goeben was badly damaged by broadsides from the Russian flagship's 2-inch guns, and escaped only because of her great speed.

The Turkish Government gives out that the Russian fleet was defeated, that a Russian battleship was seriously damaged, and that the Russian ships, pursued by the Turkish ships, fled to Sebastopol harbor.

The statement issued by the Russian Ministry of Marine gives the following account of the engagement:

"On November 18, a division of the Black Sea fleet, returning from its cruise to Sebastopol, near the coast of Anatolia, sighted 25 miles from the Bherones Light a Turkish detachment, consisting of the Goeben and the Breslau. The Russian fleet immediately drew up in battle order, bringing the enemy to starboard, and opened fire at a distance of 40 cable lengths (about five miles). The first salvo of 12-inch guns from the flagship Admiral Evstafy struck the Goeben and caused an explosion amidships, setting her on fire. Following the Evstafy, the other Russian ships opened fire, the Russian guns giving an excellent account of themselves.

"A series of explosions were seen in the hull of the Goeben, which opened fire slowly. The enemy seemed not to have expected to meet us. The Germans fired salvos of their heavy guns, directing them exclusively at the flagship. The encounter continued for 14 minutes, after which the Goeben withdrew and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed.

"The Breslau took no part in the fight, holding herself on the horizon. The Evstafy suffered only insignificant damage.

"The Russian losses were a lieutenant, three ensigns and 29 sailors killed, a lieutenant and 19 sailors seriously wounded and five sailors slightly wounded."

In putting the Goeben to flight the Evstafy defeated a warship enormously her superior in every respect. The battle cruiser Goeben is a vessel of 22,400 tons, and 28½ knots speed, while the pre-Dreadnought battleship Evstafy is of only 12,300 tons and 17½ knots speed. The Goeben's main armament consists of ten 11-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, while the Evstafy carries only four 12-inch, four 8-inch and twelve 6-inch.

GEN. BEYERS FLEES.

Runs So Fast that the Pursuers' Horses Are Winded.

Cape Town, Nov. 18.—Gen. Beyers and 1,500 rebels are in full flight before the loyalists of Cape Colony. Reports were received here on Wednesday of a running fight west of Belfontein, in which four rebels were killed, twenty wounded and one hundred captured. The loyalists pursued the rebels until their horses gave out and they were forced to abandon the chase.

THE NET HAS TIGHTENED

The Immigration and Customs Regulations Are Now Very Stringent

A despatch from Ottawa says: Precautions which have been taken as a result of the war, have resulted in a most stringent tightening of the immigration and customs regulations of the Dominion. Additional restrictions have been added from time to time, until the authorities now consider that everything has been done to prevent the entrance into the country of either German spies or German goods. To the ordinary queries with which a traveller crossing the Canadian border is confronted have been added a long list of other questions calculated to bring out in minutest detail particulars as to identity, citizenship and the like. These include particulars as to parentage,

nationality, age, movements during the previous decade, purpose in entering Canada and length of visit, and the like. All suspicious persons are being detained for investigation.

Similar care is being observed in the case of the customs regulations, and baggage for which the inspectors would formerly on occasion take the owner's word, is now closely searched. As regards merchandise and other goods imported, no chances are being taken, and they are being closely examined to ascertain whether they are of German, Austrian or Turkish manufacture. Turkish rugs are now on the list of contraband, and it is understood that such shipments are frequently being rejected.

GERMAN SHEETS BARRED.

A Criminal Offence to Have Them in Possession.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Staats-Zeitung, the Vital Issue, the Truth About Germany and the Vaterland, four German publications, have been prohibited from the Canadian mails under the War Measures Act. It is made a criminal offence to circulate these papers or to have them in possession. They have been particularly offensive against Great Britain and the

New Military Tent.

A despatch from London says: The wet weather prevailing at Salisbury Plain lately has made a suitable occasion for demonstration in the Canadian camp of a special military tent invented by F. P. Aylwin, of Ottawa, formerly of the Royal North-West Mounted Police. The "Continenter tent," as it is styled, is really a hut with vertical sides and slightly sloping roof, made of wood covered with reinforced canvas. The chief superiority of the tent, beyond its comfort, lies in the fact that it is so constructed that it can be put together or taken down in a few minutes. The War Office has given a contract for 10,000 of these tents, and it is hoped by Mr. Aylwin that his demonstration before Canadian officers will result in further orders. Sample tents erected in Green Park, Piccadilly, and used by the Territorials, showed that both men and horses were better protected than under canvas.

SOW LAND MINES IN OSTEND DUNES

Enemy Said to Be Preparing a "Surprise" for the Allies in Belgium.

A despatch from the Hague says: The Germans are mining the dunes near Ostend and northward to the Dutch frontier. A Dutch military expert says:

"Military men have been surprised that hitherto we have heard so little of German land mines. Perhaps it is because the allies have not yet penetrated to German soil. Although after the battle of the Marne they reached a position that had been occupied by the enemy, it must be assumed that the Germans had not time to mine the ground. Now in the north-west of Belgium it looks as if the Germans were preparing a mine surprise. The whole dune region, which is about fifteen miles wide, has been declared forbidden ground not only to civilians, but to the soldiers and officers of the German land forces, who are allowed there only on special permits from the marine brigade, under whose jurisdiction that territory has been placed.

"From a fugitive who has arrived in Holland, we learn that active digging is proceeding in the district.

"Isolated German land mines consist of cylinders filled with shells or bombs and strong explosives. The cylinders are fastened to chains about ten feet long which are firmly anchored in the ground.

"Through electric connections the mines can be exploded at a great distance. Gunpowder placed near the mines is fired by the electric current, and the resulting explosion causes the cylinders to leave the ground to a height of five or six feet. Then the shock caused by the resistance of the anchor causes the dynamite in the cylinders to explode and the charge spreads in all directions horizontally."

KILLED IN HOUSES.

Germans Found Warships Were Sparing Streets on Sea Front.

A despatch from London says: "A week ago," says the Daily Mail's Dunkirk correspondent, "the Germans noticed that the fire from the English warships spared the houses on the sea front at Middelkerke, whereupon they took up quarters in them. This fact became known to the British, who suddenly bombarded the houses from five ships at once. The German casualties were enormous, the dead alone being estimated at 1,700." The correspondent of the Times in West Flanders relates further indications of an impending German retreat from the line they are now holding. Their transport, he says, has been moved back several miles at different points and the mining of roads has been carried out extensively in the past few days. According to the correspondent, the arrival of heavy British guns of late has done much towards demoralizing the Germans, whose guns are becoming much the worse for wear from reckless use.



A Field Telephone.

The picture shows Belgian scouts operating a field telephone, which is an essential part of the equipment of a modern army. It is the link which makes possible the control by a single commander of the vast army working over a wide field.

British Drove Turks From Trenches

A despatch from London says: The Official Press Bureau has issued the following report from the General commanding the force operating on the Shatel Arab River and in the Persian Gulf: "On November 17 our troops drove out of

an entrenched position about 4,500 of the enemy, capturing two guns and many prisoners, camp equipment and ammunition. Our casualties were three officers killed and 15 wounded, and in the rank and file 35 men killed and about 300 wounded."