GERMANS REPULSE ALLIES' ATTACK FOES RUSH FRESH ARMIES TO FRONT **AUSTRIANS FLEE BEFORE CZAR'S ARMY**

Von Kluck, With Fresh Troops, Faces French Left; Reinforced Allies Resume the Offensive

Kaiser's Generals Turn Their Heavy Artillery on the Weakening Centre of 120-Mile Battle Line to Break Anglo-French Army

ZEPPELIN DROPS THREE BOMBS ON OSTEND

valleys.

from Austria,

Speedy Check

sides have been enormous.

in upper Alsace have been brought to

a pause in consequence of fall of snow

in the mountains and floods in the

A Basel report says that General

Pau, the French commander who is

operating in Alsace, captured a Ger-

man train a mile long which was

loaded with ammunition. The train

has been sent to France. The Ger-

mans in that region are now without

ammunition and are awaiting a supply

on Envoys Who

A. RUSTEM BEY TO LEAVE IN TEN

DAYS-VON SCHOEN DENIES IN-

TERVIEW-CRITICISMS OF U. S.

Washington .- A speedy end to the

those who have incurred the Presi-

The Rustem Bey interview in ques

The incident of the offensive inter-

view given by Baron von Schoen on

Parts.-The battle in the north, so

far as the German right wing is con-

cerned, has resolved itself entirely in

to night attacks. The day is devoted

solely to due s between the crack ar-

These consist of wild rushes in at

tack and counter-attack that have, it

is insisted at headquafters here, re-

sulted in continuous ground gaining.

war up to the present time Germany

has lost 1,000,000 men against France,

Russia and Belgium, and that Austria

has lost 1,000,000 against Russia and

BOMBS

Ostend, vla London,-A Zeppelin

airship coming from the direction of

Thourout (twelve miles southeast of

Bruge, Belgium,) dropped three

One struck the Avenue P De Smet

de Nayer bridge, on the outskirts of

and another on the premises of a

the building.

wholesale fish dealer, partly wrecking

The explosion here made a great

cavity in the ground and badly dam-

aged all surrounding houses, extin-

guished street lamps, destroyed elec-

tric wires and created a panic." The

Zeppelin returned toward Thielt,

From Ostend, as the crow files, is

only about seventy miles across the

North Sea and the Strait of Dover to

twelve miles northeast of Courtral.

The Paris Matin said that in the

AT ALLIES LEFT

ABRUPTLY STOPPED.

with him published here.

repudiated the interview.

WILD NIGHT ATTACKS

night the assaults continue.

Talk Too Much

Military experts assume that the battle of the Aisne is now in the most critical stage. Reviewing the Government reports and the opinions of critics one finds that the Germans are rapidly becoming the victims of the same strategy which nearly took them to Paris -a vast, tireless turning movement. As the Allies were compelled to surrender the Laon-La Fere-Rheims barrier by the enormous strength of the encircling German right, the Germans now must give up the same barrier or suffer their right wing to be enveloped and crushed.

London.-With fresh troops being brought up by both sides, the battle in the Tergnier-St. Quentin section between the Oise and the Somme is being fought to a finish.

The Allies are being reinforced by British troops from Ostend and Boulogne, while Gens. von Kluck and won Boehm are getting aid, both from Belgium and the Lorraine region. In the Meuse district Germans have

broken through the line of forts between Verdun and Toul, on the In the center the French report

gains, although Rheims was again bombarded by the Germans.

At Tergnier, an important railroad junction on the Oise, the French, aided by two British army corps, are assaulting the German positions and also along the line northward to the vicinity of St. Quentin in a supreme effort to cut Gen. von Kluck's com-

The Germans, massing fresh troops on their west flank, halted the ad- series of displeasing interviews given vance of the Allies toward the all out by European diplomats since the important position, St. Quentin, and beginning of the war was indicated even pressed forward. The Ailles in with the announcement of A. Rustem turn reenforced, resumed the offen- Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, one of sive and struck vigorously.

This phase of the battle of the dent's displeasure, that he is leaving Aisne was marked by the most vio- in ten days for Constantinople and the lent fighting since the Germans stood repudiation by Baron von Schoen of on the hills of Champagne. It is the German Embassy of the interview gun fire. Their losses were tremen- they are enthusiastically attacking ried carried away by trainloads.

left has gradually been changing, sending of United States warships cessful, Realizing the folly of sacrificing men to Turkish waters in connection with in the vain attempts to carry the reports of dangers to Christians would strongly intrenched German positions lead to a serious situation. between the Alsne and Oise, the French and British commanders contended themselves with subjecting the relations of the United States and these trenches to a constant bombard- in which it was stated that ment. And with the bulk of their the Japanese regarded war with this forces available for further action country as inevitable, came to an they drove a wedge against the Ger- abrupt end when the German diplomat Paris reported that the French left man lines of communications.

If they can break them then It will be possible to split the armies of Gen, von Rochm, made up of the bulk of the Germans withdrawn from Belgium, and of Gen. von Kluck This will either throw the latter back on top of Gen von Bulow's army which adicins it on the east, or compel von Kluck to give battle surrounded on three sides by his enemies.

Meanwhile the French center is again active. It was approunced that the German bombardment of Rhelms had been resumed. Shortly afterward it was also stated that the French center was advancing east of Rheims, indicating that the real cause of the renewal of the bombardment was the resumption of the offensive by the French. The reason for this undoubtedly is a desire to create a diversion which would aid the chain of French forts along the Meuse between Verdun and Toul, which are under severe pressure at the present OSTEND SHELLED BY ZEPPELIN

IS LOSER IN FIERCE

SHORT RANGE DUEL

ANTWERP .-- A duel in the air over Brussels between a Belgian biplane, which was making a reconnaissance, and a German machine, which was in pursult of the biplane, is described briefly by a carrespondent who witnessed the contest. The two machines ascended to a great a titude, and after a swift flight. the aviators exchanged shots at short range. Suddenly the German turned turtle and fell, and the Belgian biplane returned toward Antwerp.

POPE BLESSED FIGHTERS.

1,500,000 Russians Are Confronted by 1,000,000 Germans

Cassack Force Now Reported Near Cracow-One of Czar's Armies Follows It; Another Moves Toward Warsaw.

London.-Immense forces of Russians are rapidly nearing the German frontier on a line of advance 150 miles wide. London expects within a week to hear of a pitched battle, as vast as that of the Aisne, between 1,000,000 Germans and Austrians who are concentrating on this It is admitted that in the fighting of line to save the Kaiser's territory the last few days the losses on both from 1,500,000 Russians.

Dispatches from Rome, Petrograd A dispatch from Basel, credited to and Amsterdam confirm previous inthe Fournier Agency, says that Ger- timations that all attempts to hold mans in flight from Lorraine declare the Russians within Galicia and Po- Germans Now In that during the attack upon the in- land until the combats in the West trenched camp at Verdun the Aus- are decided have failed, and that the trian and German artillery had 10,000 Germans, withdrawing from Russian dead and 15,000 wounded. Many of territory, are combining with such the wounded died where they fell, it Austrian forces as have escaped capis stated, owing to a lack of prompt ture or disintegration in a final effort to block the Russlans from Prus-A dispatch from Lucerne, Switzersia and Silesia land, states that military operations

The Russian advance is a double movement. A great army is moving westward from Warsaw and the south for the purpose of striking at Posen, while another army, released from resistance, is co-operating by an advance aganst Cracow.

an announcement of the Breslau Ga- Radymno region, zette that the military authorities there have cut all telegraphic communication between Breslau, Posen, armies. There were rumors that Cossacks have been seen a few miles east of Breslau.

RUSSIAN LOSSES HEAVY AT SADOWA

Paris.-Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Havas Silesia News Agency says that among the engagements preceding the capture of Jaroslaw by the Russians, that at Sadowa, on the Vistula River, was of which are cities of considerable the most important.

out interruption. The Austrians were into Hungary from eastern Galicia. intrenched on the summits of some wooded hills rising from a broad and War Office in Vienna that the Rusunsheltered plain. The Russians were slans now are before Cracow. Inforced to charge across this open stead, it is stated, the Austrians are dous and they were repulsed many the Russians at every no times until finally their guns found rains have prevented the Austrians The general position of the Allied tion contained the statement that the the range; then their charge was suc-

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

wing fled before the Germans, but later, reinforced, took the offensive. The official French report said the Germans nad made a considerable advance on the heights of the

The reinforced German right was thrown back near St. Quentin, the Allies threatening its lines of communication to Belgium.

Premier Asquith, in a speech at the Mansion House, Dublin, appealed tillery of the armies, but during the to "loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in defense of our common cause."

The Marconi wireless plant at Siasconset was closed by the United States Navy until delivery of an unneutral message from the British cruiser Suffolk is explained. A news dispatch from Rome states

that the Russian advance guard has arrived before the fortress of Cracow, in Austria.

A despatch from Antwerp announced heavy fighting south of the city and a German defeat by the Belgians. Thirty-two thousand Canadian volunteers have sailed from Quebec for the front, it was officially announced.

It was reported that a single German submarine destroyed the three British cruisers, Cressy, Hogune and Aboukir, in the North Sea. The British loss of life was estimated to be 1,133. the town; another fell in the harbor,

The German Headquarters Staff in Berlin said the Kaiser's artillery had fired on the Rheims Cathedral because the French, while flying a white flag from the steeple, had used it as an observation post,

German diplomats in the United States were charged with seeking to embroil Japan and the United in war by the Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington. Germany is concentrating its forces along its frontier east of Breslau. preparing for the Russian invasion, which evidently is about to begin.

IN THE TRENCHES AT THE BATTLE FRONT .-

All the troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened and accustomed to conditions. The commissariat and the ammunition supply departments are working perfectly. While the soldiers are occupying the advanced firing lines they are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought to them in camp kettles from the field kitchens. The soldiers take occasional spells of repose when in deep trenches smoking pipes and cigarettes, for a ration of tobacco is served regularly. Meanwhile shells tear by overhead with a sound like the ripping of parchment.

Control of Cracow

Military Commandant Displaces Austrian Civil Government and Residents Quit City in a Panic, Fearing Russian Attack.

London.—The Austrian defenders of the fortified city of Przemysl in Galicia have evacuated Bourgade and Galicia by the collapse of Austrian Medyka and have been repulsed in a sortle from the eastern line of forts. The Russians are reported as having Bellef that the direct Russian ad- taken the fortified position of Czyschvance against Germany is rapidly ky and Fouldtyn, which covered progressing is partially confirmed by Khyroff and other position in the

A dispatch from Petrograd says that the Russian army is massing before Cracow and that the next big Oppeln and Liebnitz. This would in battle of the war is on. The fall dicate the approach of the Russian of Cracow will leave the road to Breslau open to the Czar's troops.

> Reports of a battle between Russlans and Germans came by way of Copenhagen. The Copenhagen dispatch said that the Germans were opposing a Russian army advancing "toward Breslau," which is the first real indication that the Russian forces were near Breslau, in the province of

The Russians have seized all the passes in the Carpathians and have occupied Stanislau and Kolomea both size and both junction points on the This fight lated seven days with railroad that crosses the Carpathians Positive denial was made at the

plain in the face of a raking machine- now on the offensive in Galicia and following up their advantage

Cracow has been occupied by German troops. The Austrian civil administration has been displaced and the town put under a German mflitary commander. All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian Government have left and the residents are fleeing in a panic.

AUSTRIAN WOUNDED CROWD INTO TRIESTE

Venice (via Paris).-According to advices reaching here from Trieste several thousand wounded have been brought into that Austrian city in the past three days. Many public buildings, including theatres, are being converted into hospitals for them. A majority of the wounded come from Galicia, and they relate tales of fearful hardships. The Russians have captured immense quantities of the winter clothing for the Austrian troop. The snow already has begun to fall, and the troops in the field are suffering from cold.

AUSTRIANS FLEE AFTER DEFEAT NEAR BOSNIAN BORDER.

Paris .- A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Servia, says: "After several days of battle near Kroupani, ten miles from the Bosnian border, in which 250,000 Austrians were engaged, the Austrians suffered a complete defeat and are flying in panic from the banks of the River

EVIDENCE OF A LONG STRUGGLE

BORDEAUX .- Minister of War Millerand has sent a circular to all the Prefects of France requesting them to secure as rapidly as possible supplies of woolen underclothes, hosiery. gloves and blankets for the use of French soldiers in a winter campaign.

He says the supplying of this clothing will provide employment for many women mill workers and help local industries to keep running.

Syndicates Proclaim "Down With Italy Will Ald if Switzerland's Neutrality is Threatened.

TROOPS HURLED ON ALLIES' LINES

Great Battle, Continuing Night and Day, Grows in Violence.

Perceptable Advance on Western Wing Reported.

Fighting along the battle line in France has been characterized by fierce bayonet charges from the hostile trenches, which in some places are said to be not more than 100 metres apart. (A metre is equivalent to 39.37

An official French communication makes the claim that the German attacks have been repulsed and that the Allies have made perceptible progress on the western wing. The communication states that in the centre, from Rheims to Souain, a vigorous offensive by the Prussian guard has been hurled back in the region of Berry-au-Bac (11 miles northeast of Rheims) and Nogent l'Abbesse (three miles east of Rheims). A wireless dispatch from Berlin says

that the Allies are engaged in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German Army. At Bapaume (14 miles southwest of Arras, an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force, according to the dispatch, which also states that in the centre the Ger- When the enemy approached they dimans have made slight gains. Capture by the Germans of one of

the frontier forts south of Verdun is Berlin to the German Embassy at Washington.

A dispatch from Petrograd to the fire. Russian Embassy at Washington states that the Russians, who were previously reported as having entered part of Przemysl, in Galicia, have sides.

gary. The dispatch also reports that lish retired hastily along the road in Russians in East Prussia have fought the direction of Le Cateau. a battle with a German force, which retreated after the engagement. Tokio announces that the Japanese have won a stubborn battle on the outskirts of Tsingtau, seat of government

pursued an Austrian force into Hun-

of the German concession of Kiauchau, China. Renewed bombardment of Malines by Germans is reported from Ant-

TOURISTS ALL PROVIDED FOR.

The American Relief Committee's Work Is Finished.

Washington, D. C .- Orders for the Immediate return of Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, of the War Department, head of the American Relief Expedition to Europe, were issued by Secretary Garrison at Seabright, N. J. ous embassies to aid in clearing up the work of assisting stranded Americans. They will return by liner, as the cruis ers Tennesse and North Carolina, on which they were rushed to Europe, will be retained in European waters for the present.

KRUPPS BUSY DAY AND NIGHT.

Many Russian Spies Caught About the Great Plant. Edinburgh, Scotland. - A Scotch

woman, who has returned here from Germany, where she has been staying with friends at Essen, relates that work is going on at the Krupp gun factory feverishly day and night. The gun and ammunition departments alone are being operated, but these keep 45,000 constantly employed. This woman relates also that foreign spies have been numerous and that one day 14 Russians dressed as women were shot. She says that food is abundant in Essen and some of it is even cheaper than before the war.

1,600 HEARTS STOPPED.

Soldiers Killed Standing By the Terrible Turpinite.

San Francisco.-Description of the deadly effect of turpinite, the new French explosive, is contained in a letter received here by Miss Ethel Crocker, from her cousin, Casimir Poniatowski, who is fighting with the French. Sixteen hundred Germans, whose hearts had been instantly stopped by the action of a turpinite shell that fell in a trench they were holding. were found dead on their feet, M Poniatowski writes, their rifles in their hands in the attitude of taking

MALINES AGAIN BOMBARDED

Antwerp Also Reports Firing In Direction Of Hofstade.

London.-A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp says that the Germans recommenced the bombardment of Malines. The people were obliged to quit their reconstructed habitations. Heavy gun firing was also heard in the direction of Hofstade.

KAISER REPORTED TO BE ILL.

Suffering From Inflammation Lungs, Says Newspaper.

London.-A dispatch to the Times from Geneva says that the Suisse states that Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs, as a result of having fallen into a trench filled with water.

Official figures fix the number of cows in Hungary at 2,620,000, of which more than 2,000,000 are pure-blooded

GERMAN AVIATOR DESCRIBES BATTLE IN THE AIR OVER HOSTILE ARMY

resistance, were driven back. The

Germans attacked with two flanking

movements and a storming advance

against the middle of the English pe

sition, and through main strength and

the extraordinary spirit of the attack

forced the enemy back. The army of

100,000 had in a few days been a

Drops Bombs on Paris.

Later on Werner was instructed a

fly over Paris. Here he dropped ser.

eral bombs, some with good effect

though others did not explode. He

carried two kinds of bombs, one a

round shell about the size of a base

ball and weighing 1.1 pounds, the oth-

er shaped like a small artillery shell

and weighing 41/2 pounds. These ht-

ter, when they exploded, were power

ful enough to tear up paved street

and wreck houses. Werner also

told of dropping notes into Paris, call

ing the French such hated names a

The flyers are the only men who

really are seeing this war. They have

the enemy's position under them and

can study it to their heart's contest

Only a lucky shot can dislodge them,

and their chief danger is from the at-

tacking aviators. The German scotts

usually fly at a height of 1,700 yards.

On dark days they fly at the edge of

the clouds and slip in and out for th

servation from this excellent screen.

Accurate Aim at 2,000 Yards.

Extraordinary stories about Zepps

ins are to be heard in Germany, some

of which are almost incredible. One

account is of the method used by Zep

pelins in throwing bombs. A reces

invention, I am told, permits a Zep

pelin, when there are clouds, to f

high and unseen from the ground and

to let down a basket containing a man

airship what position to take.

who then, by telephone, signals the

In cloudless times the bombs are

dropped from an apparatus hung &

rectly below the airship, the bombs

being hung on two fingers. When the

position of the target is determined

the fingers open and the bomb falls.

inches in diameter and two feet long

The damage they can do is terrife.

Houses in the neighborhood of the ex-

plosion collapse as though made of

cards, and they can tear up streets for

Zeppelins to Attack Fleet.

I am told that practically all be-

pelins have retired from active and

tance in taking fortifications and are

centered around the North sea, when

they are to assist in an attack on the

British fleet. The outcome of such \$

battle will be highly important, for it

will determine whether a dirigible

measure up against a warship. If

can, the German fleet will not be badly

outnumbered in the conflict about to

take place, for the British fleet is in

sufficiently supplied with balloon gama.

as only a few of these are in existence

We hear, too, remarkable steries

about the number of Zeppelins. At the

outbreak of the war there were two

ty-two on record. Today the report

of their number varies from fiftyell

to ninety. Material for Zeppelins is

said to have been stored at points throughout the empire, where it could be put together in a few days, and

this scheme has added Zeppellas B

the air fleet at the rate of two a west.

German army does not possess a suf-

cient number of men trained in oper-

Differ on Bomb-Hurling Ethics.

The German aeroplanes have dear

excellent service. There are seren

hundred machines in operation, and

comparatively few have been she

I know of one young man, a son of

one of Germany's most prominent men

who flew to Paris early in the war. It

was fired on repeatedly, and each that

descended gradually to a prearranged depot, whence, after the enemy be

Heved him to have been killed, he con

When asked if he had thrown bond on Paris, he answered simply: "No. I

don't carry bombs." This would is

cate that there may be a difference t

opinion in the army itself as to the

The astounding advance of the Ger

mans has been analyzed by a miliar

expert, who says that it is doe it

four points; heavy artillery, ariston

ethics of bomb throwing.

ating dirigibles.

tinued his trip.

This story is improbable, for the

a distance of scores of yards.

These bombs are said to be twelve

duced to 30,000.

"cochon."

For hours, it seemed to him, to BY RAYMOND E. SWING. conflict continued until he saw the Berlin .-- A hero has stepped out of German army in the distance. Is H. G. Wells' "The War of the Air" in then sent his car rapidly downward the person of Feldwebel Werner, one and descended beside his army. The of the hundreds of German aero-Bristol and the Blerlot retired hastly. nauts, who has the distinction of be-The battle had covered seventy-by ing one of the first Germans to fly over Paris and to fight a remarkable miles. On descending Werner found h battle in the air with two of the plane riddled with bullets, but he enemy's aeroplanes. He was a paspatched up the punctures and his senger for a short distance in the witnessed the battle of Le Cateau over special car put at the disposal of corthe position that he had discovered. respondents on their way to Liege and told us a graphic story of his experi-Here again the English, after place

Werner's first assignment was to find the English army near Mons. The army was about 100,000 strong and was retiring before a German force of double its strength.

Where Were French Aviators? Here, at the start, one wonders how the French could have allowed their allies to be so misled about the strength of the opposing forces. Where were the French aviators? I know of a man who had been over the field and who told the war office in France that at least 200,000 Germans were in the flanking army advancing through Belgium, but he was told: "Impossible! There is only

cavalry. The French were completely out witted by this flank movement. The flower of their army was at the Alsace frontier. Their mistake will cost them Paris.

At Mons the English forces took up a strong position, filling houses at the edge of the city with troops and machine guns and covering the road of the advancing German troops rected a terrific fire upon them and could be dislodged only at heavy cost. They then retired to a position be reported in a wireless dispatch from hind great mountains of slag behind the city, where the Germans were unable to dislodge them with howitzer

> Flyer Watches the Battle. Again, they could be driven back

only by flanking movements from both This time our flyer, who watched this battle, told us the Eng-"The English have reached their

new position successfully," said a London report in its account of this retreat. "And out of breath," added a correspondent on reading the dis-The fighting at Mons was furious

and the Germans were enraged by the British method of fighting, which throughout at Mons was done under cover. Never had German soldiers fought with such frenzy as against this foe.

Attacked by Two Airships. When the enemy retired Airman Werner was assigned to the duty of

following and discovering their new position. He found the army near Le Cateau, where, at the edge of a wood, he saw them taking up a strong po sition in a semi-circle before the forest. While watching these operations from a height of 1,700 yards Werner With Mr. Breckinridge will come all suddenly saw a double-decker Bristol officers in his party who have not been aeroplane coming down on him from assigned as special attaches at vari- the clouds. The Bristol is a faster but a less sure machine than the Taube which Werner was piloting. There was no safety in running away: the Bristol could overtake him. He could not alight, as the English were underneath. There was nothing to do but to face the worst and to fly gradually lower and lower in the direction of the German army. As the Bristol came nearer Werner espied a second aeroplane, a little Bleriot, another swift flier, also bearing down on

Revolver Battle in Air. The Bristol drew closer and closer

fiving down upon Werner in large circles, gradually getting within With one hand on the wheel range. the German officer drew out his revolver and emptied his magazine at the approaching foe. But the Bristol continued, coming always nearer. "When they get over me they will

drop a bomb," thought Werner, and felt most uncomfortable. His ob server reloaded Werner's revolver and both kept on firing. But the Bristol kent always coming closer in its circles, firing constantly on the German monoplane. The Bleriot had come close enough to fire also and bullets punctured the wings of the German machine at intervals of seconds only. There was no sound reaching the

Germans except that of their own motors. They only knew the English and French pilots were shooting from the vivid flashes from their revolvers. But no bombs fell; it was evident that the English and French were not carrying them. Escaped to the German Army.

Firing continued as Werner descended gradually, reducing his elevation from 1,700 yards to 850, always coming closer to the German army, Every moment he faced the risk of being wounded or of a bullet striking his steering apparatus.

COMRADES SLAIN: MAJOR DIES A HEROIC DEATH Angouleme.-The family of Mai. C.

Dupont of the artillery has received news of his heroic death in a recent action.

With a regiment of 700 men he received orders to take a position in a meadow near a town. There was a dense fog at the time, through which ominous rumblings were heard, but Major Dupont's instructions were urgent. All his men stood at their posts | tally wounded.

field kitchens and pedestrian feat a large troop groups. The first te points are now generally recognised waiting for the word of command Suddenly the fog lifted and rereals a company of German quick free within 1,500 yards of the French per tion. In a few seconds all except to

officers and thirty men had fallen. Major Dupont was among these us scathed. The German captain ask for his surrender. Major Dupo sprang to a gun beside which his gib ners lay dead and trained it upon the enemy, but before he could fire a but let stretched him across the gun, not

FRENCH BOY HERO IN THICK OF FIGHT

London.-The remarkable adventures of a boy of twelve on a battlefield beyond the Marne are told in a letter from a deputy to M. Milierand, the minister of war. When the troops were passing through the village of Neuilly-en-Thelle, Andre Guede said to his mother: "I'm going to follow the soldiers."

Lieutenant Grivelet took the boy under his charge. For the whole of the protector to the hospital.

three days' battle the youngster mained by the side of the officet. Lieutenant Grivelet was would then came the boy's turn. Under h the boy carried the officer's sword h volver, maps and equipment, while h three hours they sought an ambula When the lieutenant was being drift to a hospital train for Calvados is boy ran for miles after the relational and then succeeded in hiding has

He thus accompanied his west in the train.

Acceded to Request of Superior General of Capuchin Monks. Bordeaux.-One of the last acts of the late Pope Pius, says La Liberte, was to give his blessing to the Capuchin monks who are fighting in the ranks of the French army. The superior general of the monks who obtained the blessing of the Pope is Father Venance, in civil life Pau Dodo, who was an old schoolmate

of President Poincare, at the Nancy

high school.

MRS. PANKHURST IN TRUCE.

Aids by Speech to Secure Recruits

for English Army. London-Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst the militant leader, speaking at a meeting 'n support of Lord Kitchner's appeal for recruits, said a war to London Evening News, syndicalist that country. The Swiss Government, crush militarism had the heartlest posters proclaiming, "We want peace; it is said, has refused, and has notiapproval of women who had fought hard for political enfranchisement. "When the proper time comes," Mrs.

Pankhurst added, "we shall resume, but for the present we must beat blinds of their vehicles drawn so that Swiss neutrality being threatback a common foe."

PEACE POSTERS IN BERLIN. the Kaiser," in His Capital.

the walls of buildings in Berlin.

the posters may not be seen

London.-Despite the watchfulness of the German authorities, says a Basle, German has asked Switzerland

SWISS DEFY GERMANS.

Rome.-According to a report from dispatch from Copenhagen to the to allow movements of troops through down with the Kaiser," appear on fied Italy, who is prepared to resort to arms in defense of her neighbor's Travelers through the city between neutrality. This report is unconfirmstations are ordered to keep the ed, but Italy will not tolerate