

BOTH BATTLE LINES REACH SEA NO POSSIBILITY OF OUTFLANKING TORPEDO SIXTH BRITISH CRUISER

Allies Extend Their Lines to Coast and Prevent Germans From Entering French Ports

Operation Stops Turning Movement by Either Army. Victory in Campaign Will Go to Army That First Masses Force Strong Enough to Break Through Front

KAISER SENDING STRONG COLUMNS TO REINFORCE HIS INTRENCHED TROOPS

London.—The German attempt to prevent the Allies in northern France from extending their lines to the coast... The Kaiser is rushing forward 200,000 or 300,000 fresh troops to the Belgian coast.

them pressed well back from the threatened railway.

APPREHENSION IN FRANCE.

Bordeaux.—The war situation on northern frontier of France is viewed with increased apprehension in well informed circles.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN CAMPAIGN.

The Hague.—The main armies of the contending forces, the Russians on one side and the Austrians and Germans on the other, are in close touch over an immense front which evidently will gradually extend from the Baltic to the Carpathians.

WARRIORS FEAR WOLVES.

Animals, Driven From Mountains by Snow, Rival Enemy. Cettinje.—A close watch at night is necessary at the military camps, not only because of the fear of the enemy, but on account of the dread of wolves, which when the first snow covered the mountain tops began to descend and wander in rapacious bands, attacking the living, if they cannot find dead.

7 SHIPS, 2,186 MEN, LOST BY GREAT BRITAIN

The German policy of crippling the British navy by submarine attacks and floating mines while keeping the German dreadnoughts under the guns of Kiel and Helgoland has cost the British six useful cruisers and one torpedo gunboat, with a loss of 2,186 men.

SOLDIERS GET HOME NEWS.

Principal Demand of Tommy Atkins is for Football Information. London.—The Westminster Gazette says that the Daily Mail has done an excellent piece of work in starting an edition of that paper especially for keeping soldiers in touch with home news.

DUTCH SHIP DODGES CRUISER.

Runs Inside Three-mile Limit When Chased by British Warship. New York.—Officers of the Dutch steamer Prins Willem V., which arrived from the West Indies, reported that the vessel had been chased by a British cruiser while off Asbury Park.

BRITISH ARMY HEALTH WORK.

Noted Physicians Named to Accompany Expeditionary Force. London.—The War Office has appointed Sir John Ross Bradford, Sir Wilmot Herringham and Sir Almonst Wright consulting physicians with the British expeditionary force in France.

GERMAN SUBMARINES TO CHANNEL BY RAIL?

LONDON.—There is a widespread circulated rumor in London that the Germans expect to transport by rail to places on the Belgian and French coasts a number of submarines, with which to attack the British fleet.

COLONEL GREY CAPTURED.

Brother of English Minister of Foreign Affairs Held. Berlin.—Colonel Grey, a brother of the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was made prisoner when the aeroplane on which he was acting as observer was brought down by a well-directed shot near Ferme, France.

500 GUNS TAKEN AT ANTWERP.

Berlin Reports Over 4,000 Prisoners and Much Booty. Washington, D. C.—The German Embassy received the following official wireless report from Berlin: "Official headquarters reports that near Antwerp were taken, 4,000 and 5,000 prisoners were taken; that among the war booty are 500 cannon, 4,000 tons of grain and plenty of wool, metal and cattle. The harbor works are undamaged. The French attacks near Albert have been repulsed.

British Cruiser Hawke Sunk by Germans

London.—The British cruiser Hawke has been sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. Out of a crew of 400 50 were saved. News of the disaster is officially confirmed.

THE HAWKE'S FATE.

The principal fact is that both armies have executed a most complete change of front since the battle of the Marne. They are now holding vastly more extended lines, running almost north and south.

GERMANS DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN REPULSED IN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS RIVER.

The French are reported to have re-occupied Armentieres, an important railway center in Belgium, and to have repulsed a German attempt to cross the River Yser.

REVENGE FOR THE HAWKE.

Light Warship Undaunted Assisted by Four Destroyers. London.—The British Navy lost none killed and only one officer and four men wounded in the action of the Dutch coast Saturday, when the British protected cruiser Undaunted and four destroyers sent four German destroyers to the bottom of the North Sea.

WOLVES MENACE MONTENEGRINS

Snow Forces Them From Mountains To Attack Men. Rome.—A dispatch from Cetinje says: "A close watch at night is necessary at the military camps not only because of the fear of the enemy, but on account of the dread of wolves, which when the first snow covered the mountain tops began to descend and wander in rapacious bands, attacking the living, if they cannot find dead."

VON KLUCK REPORTED OUT.

Wounded Prisoners Declare That He Has Been Supplanted. London.—According to wounded German officers who are prisoners in a hospital in England, it is said, Gen. Sixt von Arnim has succeeded General von Kluck in command of the right wing of the German Army in France.

MINES IN THE SCHELDT.

Germans, the Dutch Here, Have Placed Them There. Amsterdam.—The Germans, according to the Handelsblad, have laid mines in the River Scheldt near Antwerp. Skippers bound for Antwerp have been required to ask instructions how to proceed at Tanswert, a port in the estuary of the Scheldt.

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PATRIOTIC PLAY FANS LONDON WAR FLAMES

London.—That the stage still plays an important part in sustaining public spirit and forwarding movements for the aid of the Red Cross has been fully demonstrated by Sir Herbert Tree's revival of "Drake."

HEAVY INCREASES IN THE DONATION OF RELIEF FUNDS

London.—Heavy increases in the donation of relief funds and by many thousands from among the young man theatergoers.

BATTLE FRONT HAS CHANGED ENTIRELY

LONDON.—It seems as if the struggle has reached such a complicated stage that even the most highly organized general staff is incapable of exercising general control over the movements of any particular group of the armies, and in various quarters of the field the generals are acting more or less independently.

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ALLIES HOLD WAY TO CALAIS

Success in Battle for Seaport in France Reported by Paris.

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CORRESPONDENT GIVES A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF FALL OF ANTWERP

International News Service. London.—A correspondent writing from Bergen-op-Zoom, Holland, gives a vivid description of the entry of the German army into Antwerp.

The bulk of the Kaiser's force did not enter the city until Saturday afternoon, when 60,000 men passed in review before General von Schultz, military governor of Antwerp, and Admiral von Schroeder, who, surrounded by a glittering staff, sat their horses in front of the royal palace in the Place de Meir.

"For five hours the mighty host poured through the streets of the deserted city, while the houses shook to the thunder of their tread," he writes, "Company after company, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, swept past until the eye grew weary of watching the ranks of gray under slanting lines of steel.

"As they marched they sang, the canyon formed by the high buildings along the Place de Meir echoing to their voices roaring out 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'A Mighty Fortress Is Our God.'

"Like an Election Parade. "Each regiment was headed by its field music and colors, and when darkness fell and street lamps were lighted the shrill music of fifes, the rattle of drums and the tramp of marching feet reminded me of a torchlight election parade.

"Hard on the heels of the infantry rumbled artillery, battery after battery. "Behind the field batteries rumbled the quick fires—the same pompoms whose acquaintance I had made at Weerde and elsewhere. And then, heralded by a blare of trumpets and a crash of kettledrums, came the cavalry, cuirassiers in helmets and breastplates of burnished steel, Hussars in befogged jackets and fur busbies, and finally the uhlans, riding amid forests of lances under a cloud of fluttering pennons.

"But this was not all, nor nearly all, for after the uhlans came the blue jackets of the light division, broad-shouldered, bewiskered fellows, with caps worn rakishly and a roll of the sea in their gait.

"Then the Bavarian infantry in dark blue, the Saxon infantry in light blue, and Austrians in uniforms of beautiful silver gray, and last of all a squadron of gendarmes in silver and bottle green.

"As that fighting machine swung past I could not but marvel at how the gallant, chivalrous and courageous but ill-prepared little army of Belgium had held it back as long as it had.

Few See Entry. "The most remarkable feature of this wonderful spectacle was that there were comparatively few persons to see it. So far as onlookers were concerned the Germans might as well have marched through the streets of Pompeii. Another American and I, standing on the balcony of the American consulate, were the only spectators, so far as I know, in the whole length of the Place de Meir, which is the State street of Antwerp. It reminded me of a circus that had come to town a day before it was expected."

"A feature of the procession was a victoria drawn by a fat white horse and with two soldiers on the box, which accompanied a regiment of Bavarians. Both horse and carriage were decorated with flowers. It was evidently a species of triumphal chariot, for it was filled with hampers of champagne.

Pay for What They Take. "The correspondent says the German soldiers treat the townspeople with consideration, paying in German silver for what they take from the shops. Describing the fear of the Antwerp citizens when the Kaiser's soldiers entered, the correspondent says: "When the main body of troops began entering the city on Saturday morning the townspeople—those who had not escaped from the city—rushed out with beer, cheese, bread and flowers, evidently with the idea of placating them by means of their pitiful little offerings. It was not a pleasant sight, but these people have been so terrified by tales of German barbarities that one can hardly blame them."

The correspondent estimates that less than one hundred civilians were killed during the bombardment.

Havoc Wrought by Shells. "Telling of the rain of shells which swept the city, he says: "A 42-centimeter shell tore completely through a handsome stone house next door to United States Consul General Diederich's residence, crossed the street and exploded in the upper story of a school. There is not a block in the Boulevard Leopold that does not contain several shattered houses. No buildings were damaged in Place de Meir, though three shells struck the pavement, tearing holes as large as a grand piano.

"A shell entered the roof of the Hotel St. Antoine, passed through two bedrooms and exploded in the room occupied 48 hours before by the Russian minister, destroying everything in it.

Cathedral Struck. "The cathedral was struck only by one shell, which entered through the wall over the western entrance and exploded over the side chapel. The American Express company's offices on the Quai van Dyck were slightly damaged. A shell struck the house occupied by an American named Hagg and the Dutch consul and blew the entire second floor into smithereens.

"A Zeppelin hovered over the city during Thursday morning's bombardment, dropping occasional bombs. "Though the German shrapnel created enough havoc, it was child's play compared to the damage done by the siege guns. When a 42-centimeter shell struck a house it not merely blew a hole in it, it simply demolished it, the whole house collapsing into ruin as if shaken to pieces by earthquake."

Almost as much damage was caused by fires resulting from the bombardment as from the shells themselves. The entire west side of the Marché Souliers from the head of the Place de Meir to the Place Verte, including the Hotel de Europe, the Cafe Royal, and a line of fashionable shops opposite the Hotel St. Antoine, was destroyed. A quarter of a mile of buildings in the Rue van Bree, including the handsomest apartments in the city, are nothing but charred walls. Justice is completely burned, in addition several hundred dwellings scattered through the city have been burned to the ground.

Dynamite Saves Cathedral. "As the city is without water, except such as can be pumped from the river, the firemen were powerless to check the flames. That every building on the Place Verte and very probably the cathedral itself, was not burned is due to an American resident, Charles Whitthoff, who, realizing the extreme gravity of the situation, suggested to the German military authorities that they dynamite the surrounding buildings.

At ten o'clock at night word was sent to Brussels and at four o'clock in the morning six automobiles with dynamite arrived and the walls were blown up, the German soldiers standing on the roofs of neighboring buildings and throwing dynamite bombs.

"It was a lively night for every one concerned," says the writer. "I was just sitting down to my first meal in 30 hours when the police burst in with the news the city was burning," he goes on. "I found an entire block opposite the hotel in flames, and there was no water the firemen were powerless to check them. When I discovered the block immediately behind the hotel was also ablaze, it struck me it was time to change my quarters.

"After wandering through pitch-black streets for three hours, slipping on broken glass and stumbling over fallen masonry, and occasionally challenged by German sentries, I saw a light in a building in the Boulevard Leopold. I rang the bell and was taken in by a poor little constable bookkeeper.

Takes Over Consulate. "Upon calling at the consulate in the morning I found that Consul General Diederich and Vice-Consul Sherman had left two days before for parts unknown. As there was a large number of frightened people clamoring for reassurance and protection, and as there was no one else to look after them, I opened the consulate and assumed charge.

"The proceeding was wholly irregular and unauthorized, of course, and will probably scandalize department of state officials in Washington, but it was no time for red tape.

"I immediately wrote a letter to the German commander, informing him that in the absence of the consul general I had assumed charge of the American and British interests in Antwerp and expected the fullest protection. I received a courteous reply immediately, saying that every protection would be afforded foreigners."

USE WALKING WOOD IN ATTACK UPON GERMANS

London.—A correspondent describes a walking wood at Crecy. The French and British cut down trees and armed themselves with the branches. Line after line of infantry, each man bearing a branch, then moved forward unobserved toward the enemy.

Behind them, amid the lopped tree trunks, the artillerymen fixed themselves and placed 15-pounders to cover the moving wood.

The attack, which followed, was the success it merited. It almost went wrong, however, for the French cavalry, which was following, made a detour to pass the wood and dashed into view near the ammunition reserves of the allies.

German shells began falling thereabouts, but British soldiers went up the hills and pulled the boxes of ammunition out of the way of the German shells. Ammunition and men came through unscathed. By evening the enemy had been cleared from the Marne district.