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 move-

ments of any particular group

of the armies, and in various

quarters of the field the gener-

als are acting more or less in-

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 ex-

tended lines, running almost

north and south. The Allies'

line stretches from Ghent, or its

environs, to Soissons. For the

past ten days the Germans have

concentrated their main efforts

on breaking through the centre

Their object has been to

As a whole, the situation of

Everywhere they

the Ailies daily becomes more

have held their own, and in

several places have gained a

**Great Britain to Resist** 

London.-The naval correspondent

Now that the war is reaching the

climax of its violence we must an-

flict and that the Germany navy no

The length of our coasts, the ab-

sence of our best troops over sea,

With an intact navy and initiative

much can be done, and it probably is

honed that while the German navy

engages ours the transports, escorted

by the older war ships, may slip

the protection of mines, submarines

There is ample shipping in German

that a loss of 50,000 men in transit

would be considered a cheap price to

Are there troops to spare? Ger-

many has three million men on her

two frontiers, but she has four million

men in her active army, reserve and

quarters more in the Landsturm and

a million recruits of the new contin-

gent at depots. There are reports

that over a million men who have es-

caped service in the past have volun-

teered. Even if we deduct from these

in the field by wounds and illness it

will take a great deal to convince us

an invasion of England cannot be

TO CHANNEL BY RAIL?

LONDON .- There is a wide-

spread circulated rumor in Lon

don 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.

The entire feasibility of trans-

porting submarines overland is

the contention of a well-known

American engineer here who has

had much to do with the study

of submarines and the handling

of submarine mines. He said:

port submatines by rail from

Germany to the Belgian or

French coasts once the railroad

lines were secured, but after

reaching the coast then would

come the problem of escaping

the British war vessels or mine

The rumors are that the Ger-

mans may try to send the sub-

marines from near the mouth of

fields."

the Scheldt.

"It would be possible to trans-

GERMAN SUBMARINES

and vessels sunk in the fairway.

as and complete a landing under

man invasion of England, says:

longer will remain inert.

no one must underrate.

ashore.

Invasion of Germans

**Naval Expert Warns** 

reach Amiens and thus control

the railroads running north.

of the Allied line.

favorable.

dependently,

# 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

APPREHENSION IN FRANCE.

northern frontier of France is viewed

with increased apprehension in well

It is feared that the Germans will

With its battle line from the Ger-

As the French army has been un-

THE RUSSO-GERMAN CAMPAIGN.

Germans on the other, are in close

touch over an immense front which

Although the Germans were report

Petrograd tells of desperate fighting

but eight miles from the Polish cap

been checked. The Russlans claim

WARRIORS FEAR WOLVES.

Animals, Driven From Mountains by

Cettinje.-A close watch at night

s necessary at the military camps,

enemy, but on account of the dread

covered the mountain tops began to

descend and wander in rapacious

bands, attacking the living, if they

7 SHIPS, 2,186 MEN.

LOST BY GREAT BRITAIN

The German policy of crip-

pling the British navy by sub-

marine attacks and floating

mines while keeping the Ger-

man dreadnoughts under the

guns of Kiel and Helgoland has

cost the British six useful

cruisers and one torpedo gun-

boat, with a loss of 2,186 men.

North Sea Germans sank the

following:

with 22 men.

By submarine raids in the

The scout cruiser Pathfinder,

The armored cruisers Cressy,

with 246 men, on September 5.

Hogue and Aboukir on Septem-

The scout cruiser Hawke on

German mines in the North

Sea destroyed the light cruiser

Amphion, with 131 men, on

August 6 and the torpedo gun-

boat Speedy on September 3,

The advantage in the naval

struggle is distinctly with the

Germans, although the British

have destroyed or wrecked four

German cruisers, two torpedo

boat destroyers, one torpedo

boat, three submarines and

eight merchant ships armed as

Chased by British Warship.

New York.-Officers of the Dutch

commerce destroyers.

ber 22, with 1,400 men.

October 15, with 387 men.

The Hague,-The main armies of

to Dunkirk and even to Calais, oppo-

Bordeaux.-The war situation on

London.-The German attempt to them pressed well back from the prevent the Allies in northern France threatened railway. from extending their lines to the coast falled and a heavy Anglo-French force stretching 23 miles, from Ypres, Belglum, to the North Sea at a point about half way between Dunkirk and Ostend barred the advance of the informed circles. Kalser's army from the Belgian resort town.

The Kaiser is rushing forward 200,-000 or 300,000 fresh troops to the Bell site Dover, England. gian coast. The Allies are strengthening their left as rapidly as pos- man frontier to the English Channel

In the meantime, Gen. von Kluck's gain in weight. men are not idle and the Anglo-French left in the Lille-Ypres region is kept busy holding its own. The French mans' left flank when thinly extended, official reports tell of the capture of it is now feared that the entire Ger-Leventie, a railroad town eight miles man line will advance successfully on northwest of Bethune.

The see-saw movement of the contending troops in the North is well illustrated by the following news from Bordeaux, to the French Embassy at "The Germans have ad- the contending forces, the Russians by Germany in the North Sea since Germany will be thrown into the con-Audenarde toward on one side and the Austrians and Courtral. The enemy occupy a line of defense Meroin-Armentieres-Givenchy. To the west of La Basse he is in contact with our troops between that locality and Arras. A violent the Baltic to the Carpathians. In combat took place northwest of Lens to Vermelles, which resulted in our favor. We have taken Hannescamps, southwest of Arras."

report the repulse of a German attack has been confined to cavalry engagenear Malancourt, 12 miles north of ments, and that a general action has Verdun. There was little action along

in an official statement issued by the German General Staff it was stat- ed to have been driven back 30 miles ed that at no point had the French from Warsaw, a later report from succeeded in making any important Where the French have gained ground was said to be at points where for strategical reasons ital. Nevertheless, the Russians War the Germans had withdrawn.

Zeebrugge has been entered by the Germans. The German flag has been to have cut the German center and holsted on the whole Dutch frontler. Zeebrugge is on the coast, 161/2 miles to have taken 10,000 prisoners, with northeast of Ostend on the steam tramway that runs along the coast. It is the new port of Bruges, connected by a ship canal with Bruges, already in German hands.

The Allies line in Belgium nov reaches from Ypres to the North Sea thus barring German progress toward Dunkirk and Calais.

In Lorraine a French army is all not only because of the fear of the most within shot of Metz, an offensive movement which might result of wolves, which when the first snow in cutting off the retreat of the German Crown Prince. The Government reports, as well

as despatches to the newspapers, cannot find dead. show that the Allies have gone forward in northern France and in southwestern Belgium, while the Germans have continued an unopposed advance to Ostend.

The German right wing and the Allied left wing now rest upon the seaconst. The Allied line now runs from Niesport through Dixmude to Ypres, while Gen, Joffre is steadily pressing back the Germans in the region of Lille.

With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success one or the other of the opponents must break through the line, and the army having the greatest number of men and the ability to move them to a chosen point seemingly has the better chance to succeed.

The Germans, it is believed here are certain to try to make a breach in the Allies' line, but just where is known only to themselves and to the French and British commanders, who are receiving reports from their aerlal scouts of any movement in

It is believed, however, that the Germans are striking for the outer railway system, now in French hands, which runs from Paris through Amiens and Arras to Hazebrouck Junction, and thence to Calais and the coast

Thus far, according to the French reports, the Allles have repulsed every attempt of the Germans to achieve this object, and now have and an accommon accommo

SOLDIERS GET HOME NEWS.

#### DUTCH SHIP DODGES CRUISER. Principal Demand of Tommony Atkins Runs Inside Three-mile Limit When

London.-The Westminster Gazette says that the Daily Mail has done an steamer Prins Willem V., which arexcellent piece of work in starting rived from the West Indies, reported Wilmot Herringham and Sir Almroth President Poincare; an edition of that paper especially that the vessel had been chasel by a Wright consulting physicians with "I am profoundly touched by the some news. Lord Northeliffe has Two German citizens were aboard the France. in the trenches have their daily paper, inshore, and ran well within the three. Sanitary Committee to advise the full independence and sovereignty."

Experience has shown that the mile limit. The war vessel then army council on all questions pertaingreatest demand is for football news, steamed out to sea.

## **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 was scouting in the North Sea at the time. She was steaming along when she was struck almost amidships by the torpedo and almost torn to pieces.

The Admiralty gave this announce-

His majesty's ship Theseus, Capt. Hugh Edwards, was attacked by a submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea but was missed. His majesty's ship Hawke, Capt. M. P. Williams, was attacked about the same time and sunk.

The following officers, with fortynine men of the crew, have been landed at Aberdeen from a trawler. Poatswain Sydney Austin, Gunner James Dennis and Acting Gunner Harry Evitt. The remaining officers and men are missing.

The Hawke was 7,350 tons displace ment, 360 feet long, 60 feet beam, and drew 23 feet of water. She was a sister ship of the Edgar, Endymion, Grafton, Theseus and Gibraltar, and was launched in 1891.

Her armament consisted of two 9.2extend their sweep of the north coast inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, twelve sixpounds, five three-pounders, two machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 544 men.

The Hawke was commanded by thus shortened, the German front will Capt. P. E. T. Wiliams. Among her officers were Commander Bernard A. Pratt-Barlow and Lieut.-Commander equal to the task of turning the Ger-Robert R. Rosoman.

The Hawke collided with the liner Olympic September 20, 1911, near Os. of the London Times, in an article borne bay, on the north side of the in which he is foreshadowing a Ger-Isle of Wight. She sustained serious

damage. The loss of the Hawke makes a total of six British cruisers destroyed ticipate that all the living forces of

the beginning of the war.

#### CANADIAN TROOPS LANDED.

Ottawa, Ont .- Announcement that the want of a national army, which is the fleet of 32 transport steamers car. still only in the forming; the subrying the Canadian expeditionary marine menace, which keeps our spite of the claims of victory here force of 33,000 reached England and grand fleet often far from the ultiand defeat there by one side or the are disembarking the troops at Ply- mately decisive point; Zeppelins, other, there is reason to believe that, mouth, has been cabled to Premier Sir mines and other conditions, more or In the Meuse region, the French generally speaking the fighting so far Robert Borden by George E. Perley, less novel, throw upon Sir John Jellia member of the Administration, now coe a burden of responsibility which

#### FINAL WAR BULLETINS

The British Admiralty announced that the cruiser Hawke was sunk in the ports for the embarcation of a quarter North Sea by a German submarine of a million men or more, and from Thursday. The loss of life is said the evidence of calmness with which to be about 327 officers and men. A the German generals sacrifice life to sister ship, the cruiser Theseus, attain their objects we can be sure made its escape.

A Berlin official report states that Ostend was taken by the German pay for throwing the remainder Army. News dispatches from France say that the city was not bombarded, as their occupation was not hindered.

Alsace continues the scene of daily struggles for the possession of Landwehr, besides a million and threepoints of vantage, the result of which it is difficult to ascertain, as Ersatz reserve. She may have now fortunes vary so rapidly. Towns are taken and retaken repeately. Thousands who fled Ostend in row-

boats and other small craft arrived at Dover and cities along the French coast without food for thirty-six figures half a million men for losaes

Continued advances of the Allied forces near the Franco-Belgian that the number of troops needed for frontier are reported by the French War Office bulletins. Estaires has found. been retaken from the Germans. Gains at many points along the intrenched lines from Lens and Arras to Verdun and St. Mihiel are also

It is asserted that from six to eight German army corps are operating on the East Prussian frontier, where Berlin reports that the fighting continues favorable to the Ger-

Berlin reports that on the battle line in Poland an advance of eight Russian army corps was repulsed with heavy loss.

Rome hears that fire in the arsenal at Triest has destroyed an Austrian dreadnought and damaged other

London conceded that the Germans controlled channel ports in Belgium, but it was said they would meet strong resistance by the Allies if an attempt was made to extend the invaders' right wing to the French coast.

The main Belgian Army, according to the official proclamation issued by the Ministry, is in touch with the allied forces, close to the northern frontier.

The German Army Headquarters report stated that there is nothing new in the situation in France. It dealt mainly with the big battle in Russian Poland.

BRITISH ARMY HEALTH WORK.

Noted Physicians Named to Accom-

pany Expeditionary Force.

ing to the health of the troops.

London -The War Office has ap-

BELGIAN THANKS TO FRANCE.

King Albert Telegraphs Gratitude to President Poincare.

Bordeaux.-King Albert, of Belglum, pointed Sir John Rose Bradford, Sir has sent the following telegram to

for keeping soldiers in touch with British cruiser while off Asbury Park, the British expeditionary force in hospitality so cordially offered by France to the Belgian Government. given his personal attention in France steamer. When the British cruiser Field Marshal Earl Kitchener also and by the measures taken by the Govto this paper and its distribution. Men approached the steamer was headed has decided to appoint a special army ernment of the republic to assure our "We await with confidence the hour

## ALLIES HOLD WAY TO CALAIS

Success in Battle for Seaport in France Reported by Paris.

#### Germans Declared To Have Been Repulsed In Attempts To Cross River.

The French are reported to have reoccupied Armentieres, an important railway center in Belgium, and to have repulsed a German attempt to cross the River Ysr.

The Allies claim to have made an advance north of the La Basse Canal and between Arras and the Oise.

The German official report announces the capture of immense quantities of war material at Bruges and Ostend. An airship which appeared over

Warsaw created something of a panic It is proposed to ask the government in the British Parliament a number

of pointed questions suggestive of inefficiency in the War Department. According to reports submitted by Lord Kitchener, the British losses in killed, wounded and missing between

September 12 and October 8 total 561 officers and 12,980 men. Crown Princess Cecilia has gone to Danzig to bestow iron crosses on the crew of the German submarine that sank the Russian cruiser Pallada. German shells have completely de-

stroyed the country home of President Poincaire at Sampigne-sur-Meuse. The Germans are reported to have levied a war tax of \$1,000,000 on

Ostend. The Russians, Austrians and Ser vians, according to their respective official reports, have each inflicted losses on their enemy.

#### 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 off the Dutch coast Saturday, when the British protected cruiser Undaunted and four destroyers sent four German destroy ers to the bottom of the North Sea. The crews of the German craft, num bering probably 400, all perished, with the exception of 31, who are now being sent to a British port as prisoners of war. This was officially announced by the war press bureau in a statement issued shortly after midnight. It was stated that the British destroyers were slightly damaged by the fire of their German antagonists

### \$10,000 A DAY TAX.

## Antwerp Official Writes Of Demands

London.-A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quotes Councilor Languer, of Antwerp, as describing the situation in that city as follows: "Antwerp now has a garrison of 17,000 marines and 200 officers, commanded by an admiral. As a war contribution the Germans demanded 300 hundred weight of potatoes daily, 2,000 bottles of wine, bread for the whole garrison, 85,000 cigars, 8,500 kilograms of meat and pay for the officers and soldiers, estimated at \$10,000 daily."

## **WOLVES MENACE MONTENEGRINS**

#### Snow Forces Them From Mountains To Attack Men.

Rome.-A dispatch from Cettinje 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. It is asserted that this change was made two days after the battle of

### MINES IN THE SCHELDT.

## Germans, the Dutch Hear, Have Placed

Amsterdam .- The Germans, accord ing 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 Tansweert, a port in the estuary of the Scheldt.

### COLONEL GREY CAPTURED.

#### Brother Of English Minister Of For eign 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 welldirected shot near Peronne, France. His aviator also was captured.

### 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 between 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 nave been repulsed.

# CORRESPONDENT GIVES A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF FALL OF ANTWER

International News Service. London.-A correspondent writing occupied by an American named Hus

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, reglment 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

#### Like an Election Parade.

"Each regiment was headed by its field music and colors, and when darkness fell and street lamps were light ed the shrili 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 bat

"Behind the field batteries rumbled the quick firers-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 befrogged 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 fackets of the naval division, broadshouldered, bewhiskered 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 "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

"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 Ameri can 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 en tered, the correspondent says: "When the main body of troops be-

gan 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 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 com

pletely 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 plano.

"A shell entered the roof of the Ho tel St. Antoine, passed through two bathrooms and exploded in the room occupied 48 hours before by the Russlan minister, destroying everything

### 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

## LONDON WAR FLAMES

spirit and forwarding movements for

From the first performance the pa triotic scenes have aroused the audiences to tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm. The effect of these demenstrations is being witnessed by Webster.

"Though the German shrappel c ated enough havoc, it was child's plr compared to the damage done by the siege guns. When a 42-centime shell struck a bouse it not mere blew a hole in it, it simply demoi ished it, the whole house collapsin into ruin as if shaken to pieces by a

damaged. A shell struck the hou

and the Dutch consul and blew to

entire second floor into smithereens.

during Thursday morning's bombar

ment, dropping occasional bombs.

"A Zeppelin hovered over the eight

earthquake." Almost as much damage was cause by fires resulting from the bomban de Meir to the Place Verte, include the Hotel de Europe, the Cafe Roya and a line of fashionable snops opposit site the Hotel St. Antoine, was de stroyed. A quarter of a mile of build ings in the Rue van Bree, including the handsomest apartments in the city, are nothing but charred walls The handsome block in the Rue de l 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, er cept such as can be pumped from the river, the firemen were powerless t check the flames. That every building on the Place Verte and very probable the cathedral itself, was not burned due to an American resident, Charl Whithoff, who, realizing the extrem gravity of the situation, suggested t the German military authorities that they dynamite the surrounding build ings.

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 stand ing on the roofs of neighboring build ings and throwing dynamite bumbs

"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 burn ing," he goes on. "I found an entiblock opposite the hotel in flame and as there was no water the fremet were powerless to check them. Whe I discovered the block immediate behind the hotel was also ablaze, struck me it was time to change m

"After wandering through pitchblack streets for three hours, slippin on broken glass and stumbling eve fallen masonry, and occasionally challenged by German sentries, I saw i light in a building in the Boulevard Leopold. I rang the bell and was taken in by a poor little consumptive

## Takes Over Consulate.

"Upon calling at the consulate he morning I found that Consul Geo eral Diederich and Vice-Consul She man had left two days before for parts unknown. As there was a large sun ber of frightened people clameting for reassurance and protection, and as there was no one else to look after them, I opened the consulate and as-

sumed charge. "The proceeding was wholly irrego lar 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 pretection. I received a courteous repu immediately, saying that every protection would be afforded foreigners."

#### USE WALKING WOOD IN ATTACK UPON GERMANS

London.-A correspondent described 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 best ing a branch, then moved forward unobserved toward the enemy.

Behind them, amid the lopped tree trunks, the artillerymen fixed themselves and placed 13 pounders to cover the moving wood. The attack, which followed, well

the success it merited. It almost west wrong, however, for the French caralry, which was following, made a de tour to pass the wood and dashed into view near the ammunition reserves of

German shells began falling there abouts, but British soldiers went w the hills and pulled the boxes of and munition out of the way of the Ger man shells. Ammunition and men cans through unscathed. By evening the enemy had been cleared from the Marne district.

Cathedral Lost to Art. Parls.—The artistic heauty of the cathedral at Reims, which suffered it town, never can be restored, in the opinion of Whitney Warren, the New York York architect, who has just returned from Reims, where he made a the ough inspection of the famous sing ture. Mr. Warren, who is a corre sponding member of the institute is France, was given the privilege of visiting the mathematical and privilege of visiting the cathedral.

## PATRIOTIC PLAY FANS

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

heavy increases in the donations in relief funds and by many recraits from among the young man theater Sir Herbert produced the play and gave his services without fee. His leading lady, Miss Pryllis Neibert Terry, also donated her services and the author restricts.

the author waived all royalties The New and the Valuable.

What is valuable is not new, and what is new is not valuable—pends