Diet Hears Greetings from the

Kaiser and Grants Credit

of \$375,000,000.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam to

London).-The Prussian Diet

met and passed war bills, in-

cluding one granting a credit of

1,500,000,000 marks, (\$375,000,-

The House and the galleries

were filled to overflowing. Many

of the Deputies, some of them

wounded, attended the session

dressed in their military uni-

Clemens Delbruck, Vice Chan-

cellor, submitted the war bills.

Herr Delbruck said "Germany

had been forced into the war by

the hatred and envy of her

neighbors. Unprecedented claims

are being made on us, and the

most gigantic sacrifices are de-

manded, but everybody knows

that we possess the resources

which will enable us to hold out

He then read a message of

greeting from the Kaiser, "who

......

German Cruiser Emden

Four Steamers and Dredger Sunk,

Sixth Craft Seized, Off English

India - \$10,000,000 Damage

to British Commerce.

London,-The Admiralty has re

ceived a report from Colombo, Ceylon,

that the German cruiser Emden has

sunk four British steamships, cap-

tured a fifth, and sunk a dredger at

a point about 150 miles southwest of

The steamships sunk were the Chil-

kana, Trollus, Benmohr and Clan

the dredger Ponrable, bound for

It is estimated that the damage

feet and her two sets of triple expan-

sion engines will drive her at a rate of 24.5 knots when she is clean. She

ries ten 4.1 inch guns, two machine

guns and two 18 inch submerged tor-

pedo tubes. Her complement is 361

Army of 4,000,000?"

swers Questions-They Were

Not Equipped.

London-Many ask why France, with

4,000,000 trained men and the sup-

port of England and Belgium, has not

been able to turn a million and a half

Germans out of France, writes the

military expert of the London Times.

The answer probably is that though

France had all the trained men she

claimed in her army, neither France

nor England ever seriously contem-

Just as we in England find our

selves short of many things we need

for the large number of men now

necessary, so does France. Even Ger-

coming into the field with old arms

and uniforms and they are unexpect

In time all the weight of France

will be brought to bear, but for the

moment our ally has just as many

men in reserve as we have here, not

FIGHTING OF DESPERATE CHAR-

ACTER.

London.-Fighting of the most des-

perate character is in progress in

army, supported by the Allies, is hold-

ing on stubbornly to the line of the

River Yser, despite determined Ger-

ceeded in bringing to a halt the ad

OdOaOaOaOaOaOaOaOaOaOaOaO

LONDON .- Westminster Ab-

bey has been insured for \$750.

000 against damage from air-

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

AIRCRAFT POLICY ON

edly figuring at the front.

fully equipped.

s a lightly armored deck and

"Where Is the French

Cochin, British India,

Tasmanla, was sunk

21 British vessels.

is amid his victorious troops."

Six British Ships Prey of

until peace is attained."

HUGE WAR FUND

PRUSSIANS VOTE

GERMAN ATTACK GAINS GROUND **ALLIES ALSO REPORT SUCCESSES** CZAR REPELS KAISER'S ADVANCE

VON KLUCK WITH FRESH TROOPS MAKES DESPERATE EFFORTS TO BREAK DEFENCE OF CHANNEL SEA PORTS

Fighting Between North Sea and La Bassee Most Violent fighting was confined to the German of War with Battle Still Undecided, but with Franco-British Armies, on the Whole, Maintaining Their Positions

RUSSIANS PUSH SUCCESSES IN NORTHERN POLAND

Berlin, (via London).-The latest

"On the Yser Canal heavy fighting

"Fighting continues to the west of

"No decision has yet been reached

The German central armies are mak-

ing a determined effort to reduce Ver-

dun. They have mounted heavy bat-

teries with which some of the outer

fortifications already have been de-

KAISER'S ARMY REINFORCED.

London.-Evidently reinforced from

The Germans are showing tremend-

ous energy, but the Allies have been

able to repulse all attacks in the

west and centre, while gaining ground

In the region of La Bassee, near

General Von Trip and his staff were

The German General and his staff

were in a group when the shell which

The fightnig near Nieuport, Belgi-

um, is of an extraordinarily fierce

character. The casualties on both

sides are terribly heavy, especially

so on the German side. The Ger-

mans have aged men of the Landsturm

opposing the Belgian and French

armies reinforced by the British naval

troops are continually sent forward.

In the shell-ploughed zone the Ger-

man cavalry is practically useless,

men and horses being mowed down

in heaps. Once fifty Uhlans attempt-

ed to advance and only one returned.

as a prelude to fierce onslaughts by

masses of German troops, who are

pushed forward, despite tremendous

losses, till they reach the trenches

These desperate tactics are being

pursued all along the line, but every-

the Allies will make important cap-

MAY LIGHTEN CENSORSHIP.

Although General von Kluck now

killed them fell in their midst.

in the east.

bulletins.

the sea.

tures of howltzers.

English were captured.

the interior of Germany and by a

in the eastern theatre of war."

from Chief Headquarters says:

taken a general offensive movement vanced to the south of Dixmude. Ger- inflicted upon it severe losses. along the line extending from the man attacks to the west of Lille were mouth of the River Yser, on the successful and the troops have taken quarters from the front say that the North Sea, to the River Meuse, and possession of several villages. In the total losses of the Germans, killed, while they have compelled the Allies eastern theatre of war Russian at- wounded and prisoners, in their opto give ground in some places they tacks west of Augustowa have been themselves have lost position in repulsed. others. This, in a few words, is what is gathered from official reports coming from both the French and the German official communication issued

Marshalling his forces for a supreme effort Gen, von Kluck drove so is still in progress. The enemy was hard at the center of the Allies' left in re-enforced by artillery fire from the La Bassee section between Armen- sea at a point to the northwest of tieres and Arras that the line was Nieuport, but in the engagement a bent and the German invaders gained British torpedo boat was put out of possession of several more kilometers action by our artillery. of French territory. They did not succeed in cutting a way through, how- Lille, and here also our troops have ever, and the Allies' losses in La Bas- assumed the offensive and have resee were partly compensated for by pulsed the enemy at several points. an advance of several miles to the The English have lost several machine east of Armentieres and Lille over the guns.

Along the River Yser and on the coast of the North Sea, the British and Belgians, with the help of French and English warships not only held their own, but even succeeded in forcing the Germans back a short way toward Ostend. In the Meuse section, there was con-

siderable action, with both Germans and French claiming advantages around Verdun and Toul. There was a revival of activity along

the Alsne, the Allies reporting the silencing of several German batteries. A story current in Berlin says that the German attack on Belfort is succeeding and that the southern forts have surrendered.

It is reported that the French forces have taken Altkirch, in Haute Alsace. line did not break. at the point of the bayonet.

Along the East Prussian front, the Russlans' attacks near West Augus- 10 to 20 miles wide, stretching from towo have been repulsed and they Nieuport, Belgium, south to the banks lost several machine guns, according of the Oise, near Noyon. to the German report

In Galicia the usual stories of victories are being sent out by both Austrians and Russians. The fighting around Przemysl and on the San con-

The general bombardment of Tsingtau has begun. The Germans are re plying in a determined manner. Flames and smoke shooting up from the town indicate that the high angle fire of the Japanese guns is effective.

There is nothing in the official reports to cause apprehension, although it is apparent that the new effort by the Germans to hew through the Allied line wherever a weak section can be found in Belgium or in northern France has gained momentum in the last six days. The German General Staff has drained Belglum of garrison troops and has hurrled new corps. of young recruits and middle aged reservists from home depots. It is reported that the German com-

manders are again adopting the policy of trying to back through the Allied lines at whatever cost. The German losses in Belgium in the past week are estimated at 10,000 killed and wounded. All reports, including that of Gen. Joffre, point to a further supreme effort to take the road to Paris. In the official statement given out

in Berlin, the Germans claimed to have gained successes on the Yser

WOMEN SPIES SHOT DAILY BY FRENCH

LONDON .- A correspondent of the Standard, writing from the French Department of Pas de Calais, says:

"No lists or figures are officially disclosed, but the shooting of batches of spies takes place daily in this and other towns of the district, and for the last three days there have been nearly as many women shot as men. The most hardened veteran shrinks from shooting women, but according to the laws of war it must be done.

"They are lined up with the men-often young girls or women of refinement at the height of their charm and beauty. They meet death as bravely as any

HAS 1,000,000 FRESH TROOPS.

Sent East and West Recently.

London.-A dispatch to the Exthat the number of German troops of secrecy will be ameliorated, sent to the Eastern and Western

export of any stores from Germany is of censorship methods in the event prohibited and that this may serious that greater freedom consistent with plan. Railways are carrying refugees

Russians Pursue German Armies

Kaiser's Battle Line Continues to Break and Retreat May Become General-Losses Put at 200,000.

Petrograd.-A despatch describing the battle of the Vistula says that the left wing and that 600,000 Germans were engaged against 1,000,000 Russlans. The Russians drove ten cavalry divisions from Novoe Georgievesk to points west of the Bzuora. The Germans were completely outflanked, the Russian cavairy appearing in their rear and producing a panic. The order was given for a general retreat on Lowics and Skiernevicz. The retreat soon became a flight and the Paris.—The Germans have under canal and that their troops have ad-Russians, pursuing the fleeing army,

The reports reaching military headerations in Poland to date, number

Drive Germans Back 40 Miles from Warsaw

that the German and Austrian armies in Poland have been unable to resume their advance. Despatches received in Rome from the Austrian capital say that the battle now raging is of tre mendous importance. Repeated attempts to storm the fortified line held by he Russians have failed. The Rus sian positions seem to be impregnable

From Petrograd it is reported that the Russians have driven the Germans forty miles west of Warsaw and that the Czar's army now holds Skierniesouthwest of Warsaw. The wicz. town is an important railroad centre, communicating with Thorn, Breslau and Koenigshutte. The German line now rests on the River Zoura, an afflu ent of the Vistula. The German columns which threatened Warsaw have Grant, the Exford was captured and all been halted at varying distances from the Polish capital.

All the news points to a German plan of a defensive campaign. Elab- done by the German cruiser Emden naval brigade of 10,000 men, the Kaisorate intrenchments similar to the de- in sinking British merchantmen is at er's armies on the 350-mile front from fences in northern France have been least £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000) apart the North Sea to the Vosges, were constructed. The Germans have com-! from the loss of trade. rushed forward again in desperate attempts to cut through the Ailies' line pelled the inhabitants to dig trenches.

at some weak point and resume the interrupted march on Paris. But the 70,000 Prisoners. The heaviest fighting was in a strip 300 Guns Taken of territory 100 miles long and from by Allied Army

Thirty-one Flags Also Captured in Operations Between Chalons and Longwy.

Amsterdam.-The Nieuws Van den "The Allies have taken 70,000 Ger-

Lille, General von Kluck's right was at grips with the English and French man prisoners in the fights between and a German report declared 2,000 Chalons and Longwy. In addition they took 300 guns and thirty-one killed by the fire of the British naval | flags. guns at Leffinghe, near Middelkerke.

Chalons is thirty miles southwest London Times Military Expert Anof Rheims and Longwy lies one hundred miles to the east on the Luxemburg frontler. The captures referred to in the dispatches probably cover those made in the series of engagements waged around Verdun,

FINAL WAR BULLETINS

has on his Belgian front the advantage The French War Office admits that plated it would be necessary to place the extreme right wing of the Ger- such vast forces in the field. of a practically complete system of railway communication, there is no man Army has been heavily reinsign, after the hard fighting of the forced, and has advanced at several last few days, of any breach in the points along the line. Allies' line, the powerful arrange-The Russians report that their army

is pursuing the retreating Germans many's venerable landsturm is now ment of which will be evident to any one who follows closely the official in Russian Poland. news dispatch from Copenhagen

All the German efforts to advance states that the shipyards at Kiel are have been repulsed, and they have constructing a fleet of thirty armored been compelled to retire. Shells conlighters which may be used in transfinually fall on their batteries, causporting a German land force to the ing great destruction. The battlefield shores of England. s covered with their dead, but fresh An official announcement in Berlin

said that Germany has an ample supply of food. There is no necessity, it was declared, for calling out the Landwehr and volunteers. The German attack in the battle for

the French Channel ports is being Hurricanes of shells are recognized prosecuted with desperate valor and

The Prussian Diet voted \$375,000,000 more for war, and Vice Chancellor man attacks, and has thus far suc-Delbruck announced that Germans would not lay down their arms until vance of the invaders along the coast. they had gained a victory that meant lasting peace.

where the advance has been with the The best army sent by Germany Allies, who are defending prepared against Russia has been broken and positions and are being succored from is in full retreat, Petrograd said. The Germans told of victory in Su-The enemy find it impossible to walki and the Austrians reported utilize their heavy artillery owing to success in Galicia. the softness of the ground, but if According to the British official report Germans are forced to retreat

the Belgian troops held the Germans in check four days on a front nearly twenty miles long.

craft attacks.

American Consuls Act as Individual, in French Town. Says the President.

Washington, - President Wilson pointed out that the movement to supply food and assistance to Belgian sufferers was entirely a private moveernment had no direct connection with

An inquiry had been addressed to

BELGIANS YIELD ON YSER CANAL

Driven Back From Waterway By Germans After Stubborn Resistance.

Hard Fighting at Lille---Paris Reports German Attacks There Repulsed.

The Belgian Army, which has been stubbornly defending its position on the Yser Canal for a number of days, has at last been forced to give way and the Germans have crossed the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude An official announcement from Berlin says that the crossing of the Yser was effected Saturday, and that north of Ypres the Germans have advanced at several points in spite of the fact that the Allies have been reinforced in that neighborhood.

The French War Office, in an an nouncement which reports the German advance in Belgium, says that at tacks by the Germans south of Lille in France, have been repulsed, and that the Allies have made small advances northwest of Soissons and in the region of Craonne.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin say: that, "according to official accounts the twelfth week of the war was signal ized by the final checking of the enveloping campaign which the Allies for a month have directed against the Germans' right flank. The Germans, it is declared, have begun to slowly, but definitely, push southward."

From Oostburg, Netherlands, it is reported that heavy firing heard in the direction of Ostend is continually increasing, and that German troops have been moved from Bruges to Ostend. Petrograd reports that desperate fighting continues along the River San and south of Przemysl. Successes in engagements with Germans and Austrians at various points are claimed.

Berlin reports receipt of word from Vienna that a battle continues before Przemysl, where the front has assumed the form of a crescent, with the Aus trians vigorously attacking the north and south horns.

350,000 HELD BY GERMANS. Dr. Spring Also Says Prisoners Are

Well Treated. New York .- Records of the German War Office, according to Dr. William A.

Spring, formerly of Boston, on September 15 showed a detailed list of 350,000 prisoners taken by the German troops and detained in military camps. Emden so far has captured or sunk Dr. Spring, who has been a dentist, practicing for 25 years in Germany and The Emden is a small protected Holland, arrived here with his family cruiser, six year old. She was comon the steamer Red Cross. pleted in May, 1908. Her displacement is 3.650 tons, her length 386.6

"At Berlin I have a personal friend who is an officer of the German Army in charge of the Bureau of Records,' Dr. Spring said: "This friend showed me his record made out in card index form, showing the names, address, nature of the wound and condition of English, French and Russian prisoners. The record he showed me was added up; it totalled 350,000 names.

KAISER'S HEADQUARTERS. 1,500 Men Attend Him While He Is In

the Field. London.-It is semi-officially an

nounced in Petrograd, telegraphs the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, that Emperer William's headquarters, which are now in France, are so extensive as to resemble a thickly-populated village. The personnel amounts to about 1,500 men, in addition to convoy and many servants. The Emperor's suite consists of Generals Ploessen, Gontard, Helms and Marchand: Colonel Mutius: Lieutenant Colonel Hautne: Major Capristi Major Hirschfeld and Major Count von Moltke. There are also large suites at tached to the Prince of Schoenberg and Lieutenant Colonel the Prince of

A GERMAN DENIAL.

Repudiated.

London. - The Amsterdam corre spondent of Reuter's Telegram Company forwards an official telegram from Berlin denouncing as "entirely fictitious" the statements which it as serts have been repeated constantly in the English press that Emperor William at Aix-la-Chapelle, on August 19. issued an order in which he character ized the British expeditionary force as 'the contemptible British Army." The telegram declares that the Emperor northwestern France. The Belgian has not been at Aix-la-Chapelle since the beginning of the war and never issued such an order as was reported

TO MOVE BACK TO PARIS.

Paris.-The news from Bordeaux indicates that Parliament is not to be called to meet there, but in Paris. The employes of both the Chamber and the Senate have been notified that they may return to Paris at the end of this month, which is taken as a sign of confidence in official circles and is making a good impression.

DUKE OF ROXBURGHE WOUNDED

Husband Of Former Miss Goelet Hit

London.-The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Duke of Roxburghe, captain of the Scots Guard, was wounded while in service in France. His wounds, however, are not dangerous. The Duke of Roxburghe is well known in the United States, especially in New York, where, in 1903, he married Miss May Goelet. The couple have one son, the heir to the Dukedom, who was born September 8, 1913.

CORRESPONDENT WITH GERMAN ARMY WALKS AMID BULLETS IN BATTLE

By Jacques Obels.

Correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. Antwerp, Belgium.—I have just reached Antwerp after an absence of 20 days, 17 of which I passed as a prisoner in the hands of the Germans in Brussels. I find scattered patches of this city either knocked down by shells or burned, but it is impossible at the moment to estimate the damage. The town is dead, the total Belgian population amounting only to about five hundred. However, refugees are returning slowly, the trains which are bringing them arriving intermittently from Holland. The Germans are running a service of motor cars from Brussels to Antwerp and I came here on one of these cars.

Sees Malines Bombardment.

My experiences eince leaving Ghent include, besides imprisonment, walking with half a dozen other civilians before a column of German infantry advancing against the Belgians in the streets of Malines, while the bullets whistled about us and while shells from the kaiser's heavy artillery screamed overhead and boomed against Fort Waelhem. I was an eyewitness of the bombardment of Malines, the details of which I will give as my story progresses.

On riding out from Antwerp on a bicycle 20 days ago as the battle on the plain was beginning I heard the heaviest firing in the direction of Malines. I asked a responsible Belgian commander if it would be safe for me to go to Malines, "Yes," said he, "for we shall hold the town at least until tonight. Runs Into German Army.

Thereupon I rode rapidly toward Malines, around which thundered heavy guns. Entering the town with the full assurance that it was held by Belgians, I suddenly found myself face to face with a column of German infantry keeping close to one side of a street on the other side of which shell fire was bringing down quantities of brick and stone. This shell fire proceeded from the Helgian guns at Fort Waelhem. At the other end of the town I saw the last of the regiments of Belgian infantry backing stubbornly out of the bullet-swept streets. Rides on His Wheel to Front.

But I must return to the beginning

of my story. Every day, beginning with September 11, I rode on my bicycle from Antwerp to the fighting front, which extended in a wide semicircle well beyond the outer ring of forts. On the 11th, 12th and 13th the Belgians fought a series of battles so determined and brilliant that the Germans are still talking admiringly of them. Then they were driven within the outer forts and the Germans began immediately to prepare positions for their great guns by leveling the ground and building concrete platforms. Saturday, September 26, the Belgians made a desperate sortie for the purpose of blowing up the German intrenchments and concrete emplace-They persisted in this attempt all

day and Saturday night, but early Sunday morning I found them in full retreat. I reached the foremost trenches, where the final stand was made prior to the return within the forts. The Belgians had fallen back from Buggenhout and were making their stand along the high road to Malines and Termonde. Their trenches were hastily dug and manned and machine guns were hurried into position. The Germans hidden in the wood opened a heavy rifle fire and this was so hot that the Belgians launched a cavalry movement to clear the wood. Sees Marvelous Marksmanship.

When the cavalry had covered about haif the distance I witnessed a marvelous feat of marksmanship by the Germans. Their artillery was in position about two and a quarter miles behind their advance troops. The Belgian charge having been signaled, the German artillerists fired one shell, which dropped in the very midst of the Belgian horsemen, killing and wounding many and sending the others into headlong flight for shelter. Afterward the Germans came quickly upon us with their bayonets, charging recklessly through our rifle fire. So many were there that we were forced to flee for our lives. Witnesses Artillery Duel.

The next day, Monday, September 28, I went to Wildebroek. An artillery duel raged along the whole length of the line and the incessant scream of you gained by passing through for the shells deafened one and made den territory, and I see that you not one's head ache.

the hands of the Germans, as previous- guard here until Antwerp is in iy told. They ordered me to take my hands; then you may go free." place with other civilians at the head of a column of infantry. I pointed to the day of my release dawned to the American flag about my arm with how sorrowful I felt for my fe letters in gilt, "It is no use," said the prisoners I left behind. As soon officer in command.

diers and advanced at the word of and Brussels.

command. The Belgian soldlers were about three hundred yards ahea backing out of town, as I said, as firing as they retired.

Relentlessly pressed, the Belgian moved out of town, crossed the bridge over the River Dyle and march about eight hundred yards down to river, where they hastily took a po

Hides on a Prison Porch.

I saw several fires started by P gian shells and I passed the famor cathedral of St. Rombold, which he been badly damaged. We crossed se eral bridges, the Belgians firing on at right angles from down the rive On the bridge the Germans advance as fast as they could run, making keep ahead of them. On the bridge I crossed I found myself alor with a German officer. He inspect my flag, heard my story and told r to take refuge in the porch of t prison, which stood close by, and we until the general came up.

Whole columns kept on coming, crossing the bridge at a run in grou of 20. After them came light nav guns drawn by marines. The gener staff followed soon after and also to shelter behind the prison. Apparen ly, the Belgian artillery had bee warned of this fact, for their shells b gan to burst near the prison. Several wounded soldiers

brought into the office and I marvel at their fortitude.

I also was surprised to see the G man officers expose themselves w absolute disregard of their lives. I ing all the street fighting they were ways among their men, command them to take shelter near the walls behind projecting corners. I saw soldiers doing this while the off themselves were walking right in middle of the road. The officer w whom I crossed the last bridge ch ted with me, utterly indifferent to t fact that bullets were flying about and flattening themselves against iron work of the bridge. Given Staff Officer Guard.

I interviewed Admiral von Schr der, commanding the marine divisi-He was a hearty old sea dog, smok a short German pipe and dressed l a yachtsman. He told me that I mi return to Antwerp and tell the I

them in a couple of weeks. "You also may wire London," the admiral, "that I will be there is couple of months," As I had enough of marching toward Antwe at the head of an attacking colum begged the admiral to let me go Brussels.

gians there that he would be t

"Granted," said the admiral. only this, but two staff officers take you in their motor car."

They did so, treating me with t greatest cordiality. The country sented a shocking aspect. Every lage church and farm building been burned to the ground, all go down before the tide of fire. The fie were desolate and the luhabitants h fled. As we passed a village cal Hopstade I saw four 46-centime (18.1-inch) guns being put into tion. I knew then that Antwerp as fortress was doomed.

Charged with Being Spy. On my arrival in Brussels the G mans' consideration for me came an end abruptly for the time being I was sent to the war office building the upper rooms in which had be converted into a prison. Here I w brought before a judge and subject to a drastic search and cross-examin tion. The detectives found some go war maps, with penciled indications the position of the German artille notes I had taken for myself, and al a camera with undeveloped films military pictures that I had taken the course of my journeyings will

both the German and the Belgi On this evidence I was charge with being a spy, in spite of the abi dant proof of my position as a cor spondent. The judge bluntly told t that I might be shot the next mo ing, and this suggestion was promp made to the commanding general, w summoned me to appear before h Again I stated my case. Unlike t judge, the general seemed more a ious to do justice than to shoot leged spies.

Held Until Antwerp Falls. "You have important informati about our dispositions before werp," said he. "This informati

down the position of our heavy Pushing on to Malines, I fell into tillery. You must remain und I cannot say how I rejoiced wh

Antwerp fell the Germans set ab I took my place in front of the sol- repairing the roads between that c the Frenchman he was an Eng

officer and asked directions to re

his mess and the Frenchmen en

The French officer took the count

After dinner the count was gi

a horse and a French soldier was

talled to escort him back to the B

lish lines. Once mounted, Co

Schwerin made a dash for liberty.

storm of revolver bullets failed to

GERMAN OFFICER POSES AS BRITON: SAVES LIFE the English lines.

Berlin.-There has been given out here a story relating how Count tained him at dinner. Schwerin, a German officer, who speaks English fluently, was successful in obtaining information from the enemy which resulted in the winning of a battle by the Germans.

French lines Count Schwerin was dis him. He regained the German covered by a French officer. He told with military information of value

PRINCESS MARY PLANS SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS

London.-Princess Mary has issued

an appeal in which she says: "I want you all to help me send a Christmas present from the whole nation to every sailor afloat and every soldier at the front. On Christmas eve when, like the shepherds of old, they keep their watch, doubtless their thoughts will turn to home and loved ones left behind. Perhaps, too, they | will be raised.

will recall the days when as child themselves they were went to up their stockings wondering

the morrow had in store. "I am sure we will be happier Christmas morning to feel that have helped by sending car token of love and sympathything useful or of permanent the making of which may be means of providing employment in trades adversely affected by the It is expected that at least \$500

Number Germany Is Said to Have French Papers Hopeful of Amelioration of Restrictions.

Parls.—There is a possibility that change Telegraph Company from Petro- the extreme measures taken as re chelle say that thousands of Belgian grad says it is semi-officially stated gards the press and the conservation The Minister of the Interior, M.

theatres of the war since September Malvy, received a delegation of representatives of the Paris newspapers The dispatch also states that the and examined them upon the question military prudence be granted.

REFUGEES AT LA ROCHELLE.

Thousands of Belgians Find Refuge Paris.-Despatches from La Ro-

refugees are arriving there. The residents of La Rochelle are receiving the refugees with the great- ment, and that the United States Govest kindness, supplying them with warm meals and lodgings pending their distribution over the interior in accordance with the Government's to their destination without charge.

PRIVATE AID FOR BELGIUM

the Covernment, the President said, asking whether Consuls could assist in distributing supplies.

Statement Attributed To the Kaiser Is

French Government Employes Noti fied Of Return To Capital.

In Action In France.