

GERMANS PUSH BACK BRITISH LINE BUT FAIL IN ASSAULT UPON YPRES; RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON CRACOW

RIVAL ARMIES DEADLOCKED IN BATTLE OF FLANDERS

Famous Prussian Guard Mowed Down in Fierce Assault on the British Forces

GERMANS FIGHT TO VICTORY OVER BODIES OF SUBMERGED COMRADES

"There is no daily gauge of success or failure. Many of the men taken prisoners in the four weeks of day and night fighting oscillating this way and that over three or four miles of country in the northern theatre can scarcely believe victory or defeat is possible." —From a war correspondent on the Belgian battle front.

London.—In the terrific attack by Prussian Guards on the British forces defending Ypres the Kaiser's troops broke the opposing line at three points, although they were not able to penetrate to the town.

This fact became known with the issuance of the following communication by the Official Press Bureau:

"A very severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered by a Prussian Guard corps. The enemy made an especial effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped had been weakened already by attacks of infantry of the line. The facts, briefly, are as follows:

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed up by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Prussian Guard Corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us, in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts, made by infantry of the line, had failed.

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, held back and prevented from gaining further ground.

"An immense loss had been inflicted on the Germans, 700 of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line under direct and enflanking fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy.

"The action of our troops on this as well as on previous occasions can never be praised too highly."

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN POLAND.

Petrograd.—The Army Messenger announced that the Russian army had won another big victory over the Germans near Kalisz, in western Poland. The Germans were forced to retreat, it says, abandoning thousands of dead on the battlefield, and the Russians captured twelve howitzers.

These guns are believed to be part of the heavy artillery with which the Germans had planned to batter the fortifications of Warsaw and Ivanogor. Their loss is likely to prove a severe handicap to the Kaiser's army. Kalisz is only a few miles east of the border of Posen and forms part of the line of defense to which the Germans retired after their unsuccessful drive toward the Vistula. It is on the Prosna River.

In Galicia, it is officially reported, a retreating Austrian army, estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000 men, has been caught between two Russian armies.

FOURTH WEEK OF BATTLE.

Paris.—The end of the fourth week of the terrific Battle of Flanders saw the Germans once more turn the famous and formidable Prussian guard on the British in the hope of winning their way through to the coast.

The last French Government report contained an admission that a force of Germans captured with the greatest bravery a short line on the left bank of the Yser.

After the series of desperate rushes by the Kaiser's troops along the line between the coast and Ypres which resulted in their capture of Dixmude, the Allies turned the tables again by driving all the invaders who had beaten their way across the Yser back to the opposite bank, except at one point. This detachment, according to official report, occupied a front of not more than a thousand feet.

The bitter combat is being marked by alternative and unimportant advances and retreats, and in a general way the battle front has shown no appreciable variation.

The centre of the attacks has been

Ypres, the defence of which will certainly be reckoned in history as one of the most striking episodes in the annals of the British army.

For more than three weeks that position, which projects like a bastion in the enemy's lines, has been held under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased day or night. During this time the enemy has poured successive waves of infantry against the British, only to see them broken to pieces.

According to German officers who have fallen into the hands of the Allies about 500,000 Germans were fighting against the Allies at the beginning of the great battle on the Yser. The German casualties the officers themselves put at 90,000, from which it can be assumed that actually their losses run well into six figures.

In one case a regiment of Infanterie de Marine, 1,800 strong, had only eighty men left, while the great movement on the Ypres made the losses among the officers extraordinarily heavy, including five generals killed. The Germans continue to destroy bridges and railways in Belgium, but their object remains a secret. It is thought, however, that they are making preparations to winter in that country and are taking every step to prevent their plans becoming known to the Allies.

The siege of Przemyśl, which was suspended during the period of the Austro-German offensive, has been resumed.

Allies Lose 1800 Men

Germans Announce Captures in the Yser Fighting.

London.—The following official statement issued by the army headquarters in Berlin was received here by wireless:

On the branch of the Yser Canal at Neuport our marines have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and we have taken 700 prisoners. During our attacks on Ypres, which have progressed favorably, another 1,100 prisoners have been taken.

Fierce French attacks to the west and east of Solissons have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the East Prussian frontier, at Eydtkuhnen, and also further south to the east of the outlet of the Mazurian lakes, fresh battles have developed, but no decision has yet been reached.

German Aviators Fly Over British Ports, Says Berlin

Wireless Tells of Trips to Sheerness and Harwich Within 40 Miles of London.

Berlin.—According to news given out to the press in official quarters, German aviators have flown over the English seaports of Sheerness and Harwich.

Sheerness is a fortified seaport in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames. It is about forty miles from London. Harwich is in Essex, and about seventy miles northeast of London.

FIGHT IN FLOOD.

Troops Around Ypres Are Leading Amphibious Lives.

Rotterdam.—Fighting continues night and day at Ypres in Belgium. A decisive victory in this region will go to the side which brings up the most re-entrancements.

Owing to the constant heavy rains which have flooded the country the men are leading an amphibious life. Their chief concern is to keep their feet dry. Soldiers are in many cases fighting in their bare feet, as their boots have been reduced to pulp.

Both sides have made numerous captures of guns which cannot be moved. The Kaiser remains in the vicinity visiting different points in a gray automobile.

Sydney Drove Emden Ashore in 80 Minutes

Australian Cruiser Kept Out of Range and Shot Antagonist to Pieces—Was Hit by Only Two Shells

London.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Keelung, in the Cocos Islands, Frederick Pollock, who was an eye-witness of the destruction of the German cruiser Emden by the Australian cruiser Sydney, cables a detailed account of the affair.

The islands are inhabited only by Malays, except for the staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable and wireless station on Direction Island, one of the group, and the descendants of June Clunies Ross, a Scottish naval officer who settled in the islands and founded a line of "uncrowned kings" some ninety years ago.

Little news of the war reached the islands except official bulletins, which were relayed through the cable station. Then came a rumor that the cable company was sending rifles and orders that the beach should be patrolled to guard against Germans who might come and try to cut the cable and destroy the wireless station. Singapore later informed the islands that a German cruiser was on the way toward them, but except for one of the cable operators seeing what he thought were searchlights at sea one night toward the end of August, nothing came of this report.

The Emden, with four funnels—the fourth obviously merely a painted canvas dummy arrived at full speed at the entrance of the lagoon at 6 o'clock in the morning. She flew no flag, and this fact together with the dummy funnel, aroused the suspicions of the cable staff.

Cable Instruments Wrecked. The cruiser immediately lowered an armored launch and two boats, and landed three officers and forty men, fully armed and equipped with four Maxim guns. The Germans rushed to the cable station, expelled the operators, smashed the instruments, confiscated the weapons of the staff and put armed guards in all the buildings.

In spite of the excitement outside, work went on as usual in the cable office until the Germans rushed in, and a general call for help was sent out just before the wireless station was blown up.

The Germans were most civil, but put the staff under armed guards, while the instruments were destroyed. There was no brutality or pillaging. Meanwhile the crew of the launch grappled for the cables, but failed to cut them. The electrical stores then were blown up.

The Emden's siren blew at 9 o'clock and the Germans on shore hurried to the boats, but the Emden started immediately, leaving the boats behind. The appearance of a warship to the eastward coming at full speed in pursuit explained the departure. The ship turned out to be the Sydney.

The Emden fired the first shot at a range of about 3,700 yards while steaming north at her highest speed. The Emden's firing at first seemed excellent and the Sydney's rather erratic. It was learned afterward that the latter was due to the fact that the Sydney's rangefinder had been put out of action by one of the two shots the Emden got home.

Emden Set on Fire.

The Sydney's gunners soon overcame the difficulties caused by the smashing of the rangefinder and before long two of the Emden's funnels had been shot away. Her mast was lost at the beginning of the fight. The cruisers disappeared over the horizon, both firing their big guns. The Emden was afire afire.

The landing party, which had started out for the Emden, returned to shore and lined up on the shore of the lagoon, evidently ready to fight if the Sydney sent men ashore, but both cruisers having disappeared, the Germans at 6 o'clock in the evening backed on the old schooner Ayesha, belonging to Mr. Ross, the present "uncrowned king" of the island, took clothes and stores and sailed for an unknown destination.

The Sydney returned the next morning and anchored at 8:45 o'clock. From accounts given by the crew it seems that the Sydney, being the speedier, kept out of range of the Emden's guns, bombarding her with heavier artillery. The engagement lasted eighty minutes. The Emden was beached north of Keelung Island a complete wreck.

The Emden fired two effective shells. One smashed the main range finder of the Sydney and killed one man, without exploding. The other killed three and wounded fourteen. Both cruisers attempted to use torpedoes, but failed. The Sydney steamed at the rate of twenty knots

during the fight; the Emden at the rate of twenty-four knots, says, telegraphs the correspondent at Sydney, N. S. W., of the Evening News. They are arranging to show their recognition of his gallantry and courtesy.

All the morning papers of Berlin unite in publishing articles in praise of the commerce destroying career of the Emden, and they declare that her final destruction always had been counted on.

British Loss Amounts to 57,000 Men Since European War Began

Premier Announces Staggering Figures and Is Expected to Call for Another 1,000,000 Recruits.

London.—England was staggered by an announcement from Premier Asquith stating that the British casualties in the war to date are 57,000 killed, wounded and missing.

With this toll paid in the fighting so far, more men are to be rushed to the front. A supplementary estimate from the War Office declared that with 1,000,000 more men the total British strength of all ranks would be 2,185,400.

Recruiting has increased to a great extent during the week. It is expected that Premier Asquith will formally seek the sanction of Parliament for the raising of these 1,000,000 additional troops.

The statement of the Premier placing the casualties at approximately 57,000 was written in reply to inquiries from members of the House of Commons.

Premier Asquith will ask the House of Commons to vote a fresh credit for war purposes. It is understood that the Premier will ask that the new loan be for £225,000,000 (\$1,125,000,000) and at the same time will request authority to enlist 1,000,000 additional troops.

GERMANS FOUGHT WAY TO VICTORY OVER SUBMERGED BODIES OF COMRADES.

Paris.—Accounts of the German entry into Dixmude, received through the German lines, say the fighting was the most terrible yet experienced. A corps commander ordered his troops to take the town and warned them not to return alive if they failed.

The earlier onslaughts are said to have resulted in the slaughter of 80 per cent. of the attackers, who were unable to advance speedily across the flooded fields. Their bodies piling up in the water formed a footing for the infantry following, who thus were enabled to struggle for victory over the submerged bodies of their comrades.

EPITOME OF WAR NEWS

The Allies have lost heavily in the fighting in Belgium, where the German attacks around Ypres progressed favorably, according to an official statement in Berlin.

An unofficial dispatch states that the Allies have retaken Dixmude. German Army Headquarters reports that the marines at Neuport have inflicted heavy losses on the Allies, and have captured 700 prisoners.

Paris reports four German aviators trapped and slain in a battle with two British and two French airmen near Ypres.

The news from South Africa shows that General Botha has inflicted a heavy defeat upon General De Wet, whose force narrowly escaped annihilation. The Union troops captured 250 rebels and two complete laagers, including automobiles and one hundred carts and wagons.

Berlin reported that the Allies were repulsed at Lombaertzyde, less than two miles from the North Sea, and were driven across the Yser.

The Russians continue to press on in East Prussia, with the object of strengthening their line for an advance on Berlin. Berlin announced a victory over a Cossack force. A force of 6,000 Austrians, who crossed the Danube into Serbia, was cut to pieces, 2,000 being taken prisoners.

The Turkish Caucasian army is attacking the second line of the Russian position, Constantinople said. Dixmude, north of Ypres, was captured by the Germans after "the fiercest fighting of the war."

The French War Office admits the loss of Dixmude to the Germans, but states that the foe's attempt to debouch from that place along the left bank of the Yser failed.

Another British warship, the eighth, the gunboat Niger, of 810 tons, was sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel, near Dover. There was no loss of life.

RUSSIANS SEE SHORT WAR.

Official Organ Thinks Conflict Should End Before Summer. London.—The Russki Invalid, the organ of the Russian Ministry of War, is very optimistic concerning the progress of the campaign. It thinks the operations against Austria will be crowned with final success before winter sets in.

If no unforeseen complications arise it is probable the war will end before the anniversary of its beginning in August, 1914.

GERMANS FORCED ACROSS THE YSER

Canals Left Bank Cleared of Invaders, Paris Reports.

Bad Weather Causing Much Sickness in Trenches.

(Latest Summary.) The Germans lost ground in Belgium, according to the French War Office, which announces that the portion of the left bank of the Yser Canal which the Germans held has been completely evacuated.

Slight gains by the Germans in the recent fighting in Belgium and the capture of several hundred French and British troops and two machine guns are reported from Berlin.

Petrograd reports that the battle on the left bank of the Vistula river, in Poland, is developing from Plack to the River Warthe. The report states that the Russians are making progress in East Prussia, that the march on Cracow, in Galicia, continues, and that farther west in Galicia the Austrians are preparing a defense on the San river, in the Doualets region.

Vienna admits that the Austrian troops in Serbia have encountered stout resistance at Baljevo, which they have not succeeded in overcoming, but says that along the River Save the Austrians are making progress.

Repulse of Austrian attacks in Montenegro, Herzegovina and Bosnia are reported from Cetinje.

Turkish troops, according to a dispatch from Constantinople, have occupied Kotor, in the Persian province of Azerbaijan, after defeating a force of Russians. The same dispatch reports that British troops have landed near Fas, on the Persian Gulf, under fire, losing 60 men while landing.

Constantinople reports, via Berlin, that the Amer of Afghanistan has declared his determination to declare war on Russia and Great Britain, and that the Khedive of Egypt has announced his loyalty to the Sultan and his intention to accompany the Turkish army which is marching on Egypt.

Three British warships have been sighted off Colon and are expected to pass through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Ocean to join the Japanese warships which are reported searching for the German cruisers which recently sunk the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth off the coast of Chile.

BIG BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK.

Audacious, Superdreadnaught, Sent To Bottom October 27. New York.—Rumors of disaster to the British superdreadnaught Audacious, which have persisted ever since the White Star Liner Olympic, diverted from her course, arrived at Lough Swilly on October 29, are confirmed in mail advices received from a point in Ireland.

After a career of less than two years, the Audacious, of the King George V class—third in tonnage and armament of his Majesty's warships—lies at the bottom of the ocean off the north coast of Ireland. She was hit by a torpedo or disabled by a mine just before 9 o'clock on the morning of October 27. With the possible exception of one or two men, the whole crew of 800 officers and men was rescued by small boats from the Olympic.

The rescue was made in a rough sea through brilliant and daring seamanship on the part of the White Star crew.

LORD ROBERTS DIES IN FRANCE.

Field Marshal Was Visiting the Troops From India. London.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died in France from pneumonia. A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the Continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read:

"I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Field Marshal Roberts, who was colonel-in-chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to give them his greetings. Soon after his arrival he became seriously ill.

He suffered from a severe chill on Thursday and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, militated against his recovery, the crisis in the disease coming quickly.

PANAMA CANAL NEUTRALITY.

President Wilson Issues Supplemental Proclamation. Washington, D. C.—President Wilson issued a proclamation to supplement the existing regulations for preservation of neutrality in the Panama Canal and the Panama Canal Zone during the European war.

GERMANS OVER BRITISH PORTS.

Aviators Fly To Within 40 Miles of London. Berlin.—According to information given out to the press in official quarters, German aviators have flown over the English seaports of Sheerness and Harwich.

HIGH ENGLISH OFFICERS KILLED.

Lord Gordon-Lennox and Captain Duff On Death List. London.—Lord Bernard Charles Gordon-Lennox, major in the Grenadier Guards and the third son of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Captain Beauchamp Oswald Duff, son of the commander-in-chief of the army in India, Sir Beauchamp Duff, have been killed in action. Lord Gordon-Lennox served in the South African war and afterward saw service in China.

TO PREVENT MEAT FAMINE IN STATE

College Man Suggests Directory Ballot.

MAKE LOW WATER RECORD

Tener Names Delegates to Mining Congress—Like Accident Reports For State and Native—Bigelow Exonerated.

Harrisburg.—Steps to prevent possibility of a meat famine because of the quarantine for the foot and mouth disease were taken by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board when arrangements were made for the slaughter of sound cows from infected herds. These cattle will be inspected before and after killing so that there will be no chance of infection by the meat.

The disease is reported from 131 points in the State, exclusive of stock yards.

State Commissioner of Health Samuel G. Dixon issued a statement showing the dangers of infection of human beings which may come from the foot and mouth disease now prevalent among the cattle in almost a score of counties.

He says the records show the possibility of transference of the disease from animals through milk and States.

"As a matter of protection against the possibility of infection the use of raw milk may be discontinued," he said. "A safety factor is to pasteurize the milk. The following is a simple method which may be used. Place a saucer in a pail seven or eight inches in diameter and about the same height. Set the milk bottle on this. Remove the paper cap from the milk bottle. Pour in the milk a sufficient quantity of luke-warm water to half cover the bottle. Watch the water and as soon as it has boiled twenty minutes remove the bottle of milk and allow it to cool slowly."

Suggests Directory Ballot.

To aid voters in selecting the most efficient men for public office, S. Edgar Dunlap, a senior in the Pennsylvania State College, has suggested a ballot reform that would list the candidate's pedigree along with his name. Dunlap terms it "the directory ballot." His scheme to give the voter complete information about all office-seekers is said to have received the indorsement of authorities on the question of political science.

The ballot would appear as follows: Factory Inspector. (One to be voted for.) John Doe (R.) Age, 35. Residence, 399 Spruce Street. Occupation, bartender. Education, grammar school. Public offices previously held, Common Councilman, School Director. Richard Doe (D.) Age, 40. Residence, 547 West Walnut Street. Occupation, factory inspector. Education, high school. Public offices previously held, factory inspector (two terms).

According to the directory ballot, the age, residence, occupation, education and public offices previously held would appear immediately beneath the name of each candidate. A candidate's age would, said Mr. Dunlap, denote his experience in life; his residence represents his presumptive degree of respectability; his occupation tends to represent his moral attitude, and the public offices previously held signify what he has done in public life. By means of this authentic information sworn to by the candidate the voter would be able to defeat the unit man, who once had obtained office, since he would have the knowledge of his lack of qualifications.

Low Water Record.

Reports made to the State Water Supply Commission indicated that the Susquehanna, Lehigh and other rivers had shown the lowest flow of water in years, the Lehigh being very close to a record. The Susquehanna is lower at some points on the north and west branches than ever known. Western streams which went close to lowest water in October have shown slight gains. The commission granted permits for sixteen bridges and to the city of York to change channel of Colonus Creek, and the city of Erie to wall Mill Creek.

Delegates To Mining Congress.

Governor Tener announced the appointment of delegates to represent the Commonwealth at the American Mining Congress to be held in Phoenix, Ariz., December 7-11. Among them are W. J. Richards, Pottsville; Samuel D. Warringer, Philadelphia and John Markle, Jeddo.

Thanksgiving Proclamation Issued.

Governor Tener issued the Thanks giving proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, setting aside Thursday November 26, as the day for its observance.

Sentenced to Attend Revival.

Mayor Reed sentenced a man taken before him for drunkenness and disorderly conduct to attend the Stough meetings now in progress. He told him they were to reform just such men.

Bigelow Exonerated.

Judge S. J. McCarroll, in the Dauphin County Court, quashed the indictment found in Schuylkill County and transferred to this county under change of venue, against Highway Commissioner E. M. Bigelow, on the charge of maintaining a nuisance through alleged failure to maintain State highways in Schuylkill County. The indictment was found several months ago. The Court holds that there was nothing to warrant an indictment on criminal negligence.

KEYSTONE STATE IN SHORT ORDER

Latest News Happenings Gathered From Here and There.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

"Stone Pile" Causes Row in Schuylkill County—Three Hurt in Auto Accidents—Children Injured By Firearms.

Court at Pottsville directed District Attorney Whitehouse to bring damages proceedings against the Commissioners compelling them to show why they refuse to obey the law which requires them to give men in jail employment and pay families of the men sixty-seven a day out of the prisoners' earnings. The Commissioners declared that they start to obey this law the day of every lazy husband in the jail will have the head of the household for non-support and the county will be compelled to pay out ten dollars annually for this purpose.

Two children were injured by less use of firearms by young John Meisner, of Wyncor, shot by Robert Harbuz, a bullet the latter's rifle penetrating the boy's face just below the eye. Robertson, daughter of J. M. Meisner, Mont Alto, was shot in the neck by her younger brother while she was shooting at random near home.

Mrs. Ellsworth Young, aged 65 years, who resided with her parents in Dubois, was burned when in trying to light she poured kerosene over the and wood and ignited her. Crying loudly for help she rushed to the house and ran until she was unconscious. All her clothing was burned off and she died in agony.

Falling down a flight of stairs her home, as she was coming to breakfast, Mrs. Joseph Simons, known society woman in Casstown, was seriously injured, while months-old son, who was in bed, was so seriously hurt that he shortly afterwards died. As a result of injuries and the shock of his tragic death, Mrs. Simons is home in a serious condition.

Jacob Stark and Walter were injured at Shamokin when automobile driven by Albert Ashland, struck them at a corner. Stark, who is the most hurt, was knocked down and at about the same time Dunes, ten years old, of Magnolia, was seriously injured. Not fatally injured, driven by W. H. Lee.

While Ralph Fikes, one of Wyanet, Bedford and his cousin, Rose Motto, also one, were hunting near Pottsville, he tripped and fell, accidentally hitting his gun. The charge instantly killed and his cousin was seriously injured. Several men had narrow escapes.

Opposition to the revival conducted in Reading during 1915, by Dr. Henry W. S. evangelist, has sprung from the members of the Lutheran and Episcopal denominations. It is likely that churches of this will not participate in the

Spelling books and reading education and eighty-one "copyright fiction" for were furnished the press for sale by the Reading School. The novels were carefully selected to the helpful effect may have on the

John Badley, of Pottsville, severely burned about the neck and was forced to leave home in his night clothing. He started in an upper room and Badley carried his wife from the house and then fought the blaze.

Fred W. Weidner, an electrician in almost a century and has not a day's work since he set a foot on the ground. He was a tireless of life on his own and a tireless of life on his own.

Thieves relieved J. P. Orange Township, Pa., of the cost of going to market. They took six ducks, which were valued at \$100. They were caught and taken care of.

The Allentown police for a daring burglar who stole some of John Taylor, a leading merchant, and considerable sums of money from various sources.

Alleging that the pump at the Lehigh County mill, a short distance from the mill, has had the county area for interference.

A modern book, "The Weirick, sixty years ago, came home from a tour of duty in the army. He had married again.

—Although the great and has a house at Pottsville and officers and their families.

—Mary white, who was in the hospital, was married again.

—The dist

BRITISH LABORITES FOR WAR.

Must Go on to Complete Success, Says Arthur Henderson. London.—Assurances that the Government would continue to have the support of the Labor party in the war were given in the House of Commons by Arthur Henderson, the new Labor leader in Parliament in place of Ramsay MacDonald, resigned.

"The party feels," said Henderson, "that the only course to pursue is to go straight through with the war and insure complete and final success."

\$50,000 WAR TAX ON GHENT.

General Von Manteuffel Appointed Governor of City. Amsterdam, via London.—A dispatch from Sas Van Ghent to the Hel Volk says:

"General Van Manteuffel has been appointed the new Governor of Ghent. He has hoisted the German flag over the town hall and imposed a war levy of \$50,000 for the pay of the officers and soldiers. The Germans are now requisitioning more extensively than ever."

CAVALRY RETURN TO GERMANY.

Belgian War Minister Announces Receipt of Information. Havre.—The Belgian Minister of War has received information from Belgium that 26 trains filled with German cavalry passed through Brussels coming from Ghent and going towards Germany.

Large entrenchments, including barbed wire entanglements, have been constructed in the neighborhood of Namur, Dave, Andoy and Liege, according to the advices received.

RUSSIANS SEE SHORT WAR.

Official Organ Thinks Conflict Should End Before Summer. London.—The Russki Invalid, the organ of the Russian Ministry of War, is very optimistic concerning the progress of the campaign. It thinks the operations against Austria will be crowned with final success before winter sets in.

If no unforeseen complications arise it is probable the war will end before the anniversary of its beginning in August, 1914.