



1—Columbia university war hospital just formally taken over by the government as a receiving and evacuating medical center. 2—Maj. Gen. Sir J. E. Capper, director general of the British tank corps which is doing such efficient work on the battlefields. 3—G. T. K. Giragosian, a Boston Armenian, who has offered the government a "free energy generator," which will be tested by authority of congress. 4—Ruins of a French manufactory, typical of the way in which the Germans destroy everything in the districts from which they retreat.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Berman Peace Offered by the Kaiser Slowly Losing Its German Features.

MICHAELIS PROVES A FAILURE

Lloyd George Says England Will Fight Until France Regains Alsace-Lorraine—Allies Make Another Successful Drive in Flanders—More of Bernstorff's Perfidy is Revealed by Lansing.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Kaiser Wilhelm remains one of the old-fashioned peddlers of notions who would keep adding packages of needles, watches, and even silver coins, to his little bundles of bargains until a sale was effected. With northern France and no indemnities already in his bargain offering, the emperor has added Belgium—with conditions—and now it is reported he and Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary are prepared to throw in Alsace, the price being peace and the return of Germany's colonies. In a word, the German peace for which the Kaiser shows so consuming a desire is becoming less German every day, and if the allies just say nothing and saw wood—as they probably will—it may finally take on an appearance that will warrant their consideration.

To be sure, Chancellor Michaelis says that peace is impossible so long as Germany's enemies demand any German soil or try to drive a wedge between the German emperor and his people, but the chancellor is hard pressed to save his political fortunes. He and Vice Chancellor Hefferich are being bitterly attacked because of the policy of fostering pan-Germanism in the country and the army and at the same time making promises of mildness in return for peace. Michaelis was compelled to tell the reichstag that he did not stand for the extreme demands of the pan-Germanists, and for the time being his opponents were satisfied; but his failure as chancellor is pronounced.

Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann is more yielding than the chancellor, for he told the reichstag that there now exists "no impediment to peace, no questions that could not be settled by negotiations, except for the French demand for Alsace-Lorraine." He added that Germany could make no concessions with regard to those provinces.

Premier Lloyd George was quick to take up this challenge of Von Kuehlmann's. "I do not think that any statement is more calculated to prolong the war," he said. "However long the war may last, England intends to stand by France until she has redeemed her oppressed children from their foreign yoke."

Reasons Many and Plain.

The reasons for the Kaiser's increasing moderation in demands are not far to seek. They are found in the daily dispatches recording the repeated successful thrusts of the allies in Flanders; the advances of the British in Mesopotamia and Africa; the shortage of German shells; the growing unrest in the armed forces of Germany, reaching the stage of mutiny in the fleet; the scarcity of food in the central nations, and, perhaps most potent of all, the steady, irresistible progress of the United States toward full preparation for war to a victorious conclusion.

Then, too, the Kaiser sees added to the list of his enemies more of the fast dwindling number of those not hitherto on that roll of honor. Though President Irigoyen managed to stave off warlike action by Argentina, Peru and Uruguay last week broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and sent away its ministers.

The European nations that remain neutral are suffering more and more. Holland pleads with America for food especially, with the open threat that if it is not sent, she will have to slaughter at least half her cattle and, having no means of preserving the meat,

must sell it to Germany. Already Holland has been put on tea and coffee rations. Switzerland is in better case for the allies seem willing that she shall continue her trade with the central powers in order to obtain coal and iron. For Sweden and Denmark and even for Norway there is no great sympathy in the allied countries. Their neutrality has been mostly a sham.

Mutiny on German Fleet.

The revolt on the German high seas fleet at Wilhelmshaven took place several weeks ago, but the facts have just come out. At least four battleships were involved and the crew of one threw their captain overboard, drowning him. The mutineers landed, but were forced to surrender to soldiers. The crew of the Nürnberg seized the vessel and started for Norway, but were taken by destroyers. The Kaiser went to Wilhelmshaven himself and ordered one out of every seven mutineers shot, but the chancellors protested and only three were executed. Minister of Marine von Capelle, informing the reichstag of the occurrence, accused three independent socialist deputies of foreknowledge and approval of the plot of the rebels, and said the plan of the latter was to refuse to obey orders, paralyze the fleet and force peace upon the country. The accused deputies denied any guilt, but Von Capelle said he had documentary proof.

The fact that Von Capelle did not ask the reichstag to authorize the prosecution of the deputies he named leads to the suspicion that he was trying to use the incident to weaken the political power of the independent socialists, but the affair had the opposite effect and some of the majority socialists joined the independents.

The mutiny on the fleet explains the delay in the long expected naval movement against Petrograd. In the allied countries the story of the revolt was hailed as one of the most encouraging signs of the year and it was held that if such dissatisfaction exists in the German naval forces, which have not been subjected to very severe hammering, the morale of the army must be breaking down.

New Government For Russia.

Premier Kerensky, having virtually defied the democratic congress, appointed a new coalition cabinet pledged to restore order in the republic and suppress anarchy and to renew the fighting power of the army. Kerensky and several of his colleagues went to the front to lay their plans before the soldiers, and seemed hopeful of gaining their support despite the opposition of the council of soldiers and workers. The rail workers went on strike, but promised not to tie up the operation of the military railroads, and later were partly appeased by an offer of increased wages.

The new government is determined to work hard for a universal peace, but shows no intention of abandoning its alliances with the foes of Germany. It issued a declaration to that effect on Wednesday, saying it "will extend its whole strength in support of the common cause of the allies, to defend the country, to oppose every attempt at the conquest of territory of other nations and every attempt to impose the will of others on Russia."

Allies' New Drive in Flanders.

Another sledge hammer blow at the Germans in Belgium was struck on Tuesday by the British and French acting in conjunction. In the midst of a furious rainstorm Haig's men advanced on a wide front east and northeast of Ypres, capturing Poelcapelle and the Gravenstafel ridge and other elevations that command the generally flat country and are invaluable as observation ground. Crown Prince Rupprecht counter-attacked in desperate attempts to regain these dominating heights, but only south of the Ypres-Florennes road was he able to push back the British for a slight distance, and that at great cost.

At the same time the French on the left flank of the British line made a most remarkable dash forward across the flooded bog land south of the forest of Houtholst, piercing the German line to a depth of one and one-quarter miles and regaining land which the foe had held for three years. While the French guns set up a terrific barrage fire, the engineers rapidly spread great islands of cork over the water, and erected miles of trestle work and innumerable bridges, and over these the troops rushed with such irresistible

force that they swept everything before them. So swift was the attack that an entire German division which was just relieving another at the front was caught by surprise and decimated. The entire ground over which the British and French advanced was thickly littered with dead Germans and heaps of equipment.

A few more such drives in Flanders and the Germans will be compelled to retire to the east and south, abandoning the submarines on the Belgian coast. This would mean the almost utter collapse of the U-boat campaign, which already has been greatly weakened.

More of Bernstorff's Perfidy.

Secretary Lansing reached into the upper left-hand pigeon-hole of his desk last week and pulled out another neat little expose of German methods. This one hit Von Bernstorff again, rounding out the revelations of the count's perfidy while this country and Germany were still technically on friendly terms. Three telegrams were made public, two from the German foreign office to Von Bernstorff instructing him to start a big program of sabotage in American munitions factories and to finance plans for the destruction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the third from the then ambassador to the foreign office at Berlin last September stating that the American embargo conference needed the further support of the German government for the purpose of conducting a campaign to win a majority of congress favorable to Germany in the approaching congressional and presidential elections.

Food Control Extended.

In order to prevent the taking of excessive profits and to stop hoarding, the government's control of foodstuffs will be extended on November 1 to include about all the essential articles of diet. By order of the president, the manufacture, importation, storage and distribution of some twenty prime commodities will be licensed by the food administration. Farmers, gardeners and many of the smaller dealers and manufacturers will be exempt.

The baking industry was left out of this arrangement, but Mr. Hoover will be ready to regulate it as soon as he has standardized baking flour, baking ingredients and either the size or the price of the loaf.

Secretary Baker issued a statement praising highly the work of the many manufacturing plants that are making clothing and other supplies for the construction camps. Since the construction of these camps began nearly thirteen million articles have been shipped to them. In other quarters there is much talk of the great shortage of workers in such war plants as airplane and munition factories, steel mills, navy yards and mines, and it is said that conscription of millions of workmen is being seriously considered by the administration. Industrial expansion and the withdrawal of about 1,500,000 men from their occupations for the armed services are held responsible for the conditions. In the aircraft factories thousands of women are to be given employment.

Owing to the present demand for gasoline, the Standard Oil company has decided to permit unrestricted use of its Burton process of refining, by which almost twice as much gasoline is obtained from crude oil as by other processes.

days of great destructiveness. In caliber the guns range from the short, squat mortars, which sit upon their haunches like giant frogs, up through the various members of the howitzer family to the truly sinister naval rifles with their long, tapering barrels. The Americans are delighted with their French weapons, and are studying every detail and adapting themselves to the use of French material. Most of the heavy gunners are men of long experience and do not need much firing practice.

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U. S. DESTROYER HIT BY TORPEDO

One Man Killed and Five Injured in U-Boat Attack.

THE VESSEL NOT SUNK

Damaged Warship Returns To Port. Gunner's Mate Ingram, Of Alabama, Blown Overboard By Explosion.

Washington.—An American destroyer on patrol duty in the war zone was torpedoed by an enemy submarine and had one man killed and five wounded. She managed to make port in spite of severe damage.

U-Boat Probably Escaped.

Vice-Admiral Sims cabled a report of the incident to the Navy Department. He gave few details, but it is assumed there was no fight and that the U-boat made good her escape after launching a torpedo without showing herself.

Gunner's Mate Osmond Kelly Ingram was the man killed. He was blown overboard by the explosion and his body was not recovered.

Nones of the wounded were seriously hurt.

In accordance with the policy of secrecy concerning American naval operations, the department did not divulge the name of the destroyer or the exact place of the encounter.

First Warship Hit.

This is the first time an American warship has been hit by the enemy since the war began. Destroyers conveying troops and merchantmen have engaged submarines and are believed to have accounted for some of them, and the ships patrolling the European shipping lanes undoubtedly have had many an encounter of which nothing has been heard, but until yesterday none had been touched by a hostile shot.

Naval gun crews on armed American merchantmen have not been so fortunate. Many of them have had to abandon their charges and take to the boats, usually after an unwarmed torpedo attack, and one officer and 13 men have lost their lives, while four men now are in German prison camps.

Navy Has Lost 17 Men.

In all the navy has lost one officer and sixteen men—the only men of America's fighting forces actually killed in action.

Lieut. Clarence C. Thomas, commanding the gun crew of the tank steamer Vacuum, and four of his men were the first on the navy's casualty list. In addition to the men lost on merchantmen and Gunner's Mate Ingram, two naval flyers have lost their lives at the French front.

Destroyer Taken Unawares.

Naval officers do not doubt that the torpedoed destroyer was taken unawares by the submarine and had no chance to bring her guns into play. They think it probable that the U-boat, cruising in search of merchant victims, stumbled upon the patrolling destroyer and was fortunate enough to get into position to launch a torpedo and dive to safety without showing more than her periscope.

It is believed, too, that the destroyer must have been steaming slowly over her beat, for at top speed these craft present an almost unhittable target to the submarine.

FORMER ENSIGN HELD.

Wm. J. Dunbar, Detained As Possible Spy, Dropped From Naval Reserve.

Washington.—Navy Department records show that William J. Dunbar, arrested in New York as a possible spy, was enrolled as an ensign in the Naval Reserve in the New York district until about two weeks ago, when his name was dropped because Department of Justice officials found he had made conflicting statements as to his place of birth.

It is understood Dunbar said in his application for enrollment in the Naval Reserve that he was born in St. Paul, when he was, in fact, a native of Hamburg, Germany.

Immediately after he had been dropped from the reserve Dunbar sought to enlist in the army and his arrest followed.

When war was declared, commandants of the naval districts were authorized to enroll men up to the rank of ensign in that service for coast patrol or other work. Dunbar secured his rating before a new rule was issued requiring examinations and commissioning by the department.

AMERICA TO PARTICIPATE.

Conference Of Allied Nations To Be Held In Paris.

Washington.—While official announcement is being withheld, it is practically certain that the United States will be represented at the coming conference of all the nations at war against Germany, which probably will be held in Paris. Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that it had definitely been decided that there would be a conference and that the United States was considering participating in it with the possibility that it would be decided to do so.

VANDALS IN A TOMB.

Toas Coffins About and Search Dead Bodies.

Elkton, Md.—The attention of the authorities here was called to an act of vandalism that has recently been committed at the Sewell vault, on the Holly Hale property, just on the outskirts of this town. The vault is built in the side of a bank, and the vandals gained an entrance by digging out one of the large stones. The caskets were thrown from their resting places and ransacked, probably for jewelry.

Somewhere in the U. S.



A WAR ZONE OF U. S. COAST

Germany May Try to Bring Her Submarines Here.

U. S. WARSHIPS INFORMED

Reported Intention Of Germany To Declare Coasts Of the United States, Canada and Cuba a War Zone May Be Only a Ruse.

Washington.—Greatest importance is attached here to the brief wireless press message picked up from Berlin by the British Admiralty asserting that Germany is expected shortly to declare the coasts of the United States, Canada and Cuba to be naval war zones.

Past experience convinces officials here that wireless press messages of this character previously picked up have usually been followed by formal announcement from the Berlin government of important hostile action. If this is authentic, it means that Germany will try to send submarines to operate off the Atlantic Coast.

When the news reached Washington it was suggested that possibly Admiral Mayo, commanding the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, who has just returned from the London naval conference, may have brought with him some confidential inkling of Germany's intentions. Secretary Daniels, when communicated with, asserted that this press dispatch was his first inkling of such an intention on the part of the German government.

The wireless from Berlin may be a naval bluff intended to throw a scare into public opinion on this side of the Atlantic, or may be a war ruse thrown out for the purpose of trying to interfere with the steady movement of American troop transports to France.

So far as constant watchfulness is concerned, the threat will not greatly alter the situation, for the warships patrolling the coast have been instructed to act on the theory that German raiders or submarines may show up more than unexpectedly. There have been repeated reports that submarines had approached the coast. These have never been substantiated.

MAIL CENSORS NAMED.

Robert L. Maddox and Edward Sisson On-Board.

Washington.—American censorship of mails, Postmaster-General Burleson announced, will be limited to mail passing between the United States and certain countries to be designated by the President, and will not duplicate any phase of the elaborate censorship system already operated by the British and French Governments.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG SHOE ORDER.

Contracts For 7,000,000 Pairs—Expenditure Of \$32,550,000.

Washington.—The greatest order ever placed for Army shoes has been given by the War Department through contracts just completed, calling for 7,000,000 pairs, at an aggregate cost of \$32,550,000. This enormous order has been distributed among many factories throughout the country.

U. S. FLOUR CHEAP IN BRITAIN.

Costs 57 Per Cent. Less Than In America, Despite Ship Charges.

Washington.—American flour in England, despite the high transportation costs and submarine risks, costs \$12.50 for a barrel of 280 pounds, or 57 per cent. less than the same flour in the United States. American flour in this country sells around \$13 or \$14 a barrel of 196 pounds.

U-BOATS BAG 19 VESSELS.

12 Large, Six Small and One Fishing Boat British Loss.

London.—Twelve British merchant vessels of over 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the statement of the British Admiralty. Six vessels under 1,600 tons and one fishing vessel were sunk.

WOULD EXTEND DRAFT AGE.

Men Between 18 and 40 May Be Included in Next Call.

Washington.—Men from 18 to 40 are to be taken in draft under amendment to the present law which will be urged with all the power of the administration upon Congress immediately upon the convening of the next session. The amendments will be introduced by Representative Julius Kahn, Republican, of California, ranking member of the House Military Committee.

GERMAN U-BOAT SAILORS MUTINY

Refuse to Serve on Them Throw Officer Into Sea

GERMANS FIGHT AUSTRIAN

Mutinies In the Austrian Navy Chases Between Austrian Sailors and the Crews of the German Submarine Fleet At Pola.

Amsterdam.—A mutiny among man sailors at the Belgian port Ostend who refused to go on board submarines is reported by the gisch Dagblad. The newspaper officer was thrown into the sea that 30 mutineers were removed handcuffs to Bruges.

HARFORD SITE TAKEN OVER

President Wilson Issues Proving Ground Proclamation.

MAY CHRISTEN IT ABERDEEN

The Territory Includes About 35,000 Acres—Farmers In the Territory Will Be Given Ample Time To Harvest Their Crops.

Washington.—President Wilson, by proclamation through Secretary of State Lansing, has taken for an ordinance proving ground the territory generally known as Gunpowder Neck and Hall's Crossing in Harford county. As a matter of fact, the proving grounds as defined by metes and bounds in the proclamation, extends into Baltimore county.

The exact lines are now being run by the engineers on the ground, for Secretary Baker announced last week that this site had been approved by the President and the issuance of the proclamation is only a formality by which the President, through the Secretary of War, on next Saturday will take possession of all the ground whose owners are unwilling to sell to the Government.

The land on Gunpowder Neck will be the first to be purchased, as it is concentrated in the hands of a few owners, who have been willing to sell and who have already given formal permission to the officers of the War Department to enter on their lands and to make the surveys for the railroad spur which will run from the Pennsylvania tracks into the proving ground.

No name has as yet been officially selected for the ground, but it will probably be known as the Aberdeen Proving Ground. It is not a part of the present plan to use the proving ground as a training school for artillery officers, but it may be done incidentally as the general plan is developed. At present all the energies of the War Department will be devoted to building emplacements for the guns, and preparing testing grounds and ranges for the munitions to be tested.

GERMANS SOON RECAPTURE

Two Escaped From Angel Island Detention Camp In Boat.

San Francisco.—Two Germans who escaped in a boat from a detention camp on Angel Island, in Francisco Bay, were captured within few hours after their disappearance. The men, officers of seized merchant vessels, were returned to Angel Island. They were Capt. C. Brauch and renzo Lau, an engineer.

WINTER HITS THE NORTH

Railroad Traffic and Wire Communication Interrupted.

Fargo, N. D.—Railroad traffic, telegraph and telephone communication in North Dakota was seriously hampered as a result of the whipping by a strong wind. They were reported from four to 12 hours late. The shortage of coal in some cities was declared to be serious.

CONGRESSMEN GO TO EUROPE

Ten Leave For Unofficial Visits Allied Capitals and Fronts.

Washington.—Ten members of congress, traveling in unofficial capacity but carrying special passports arranged for by the State Department, are on the way to Europe to visit war fronts and fraternize with the parliamentary representatives of the Allies.

U. S. ARMY PATROL FIRED

Mexicans Shoot Across Rio Grande No One Hurt.

Marfa, Tex.—Armed Mexicans upon an American army patrol at Jose, 60 miles south of here on Rio Grande, according to a report, were fired upon. The fire was returned, but one was known to have been killed.

SECRETARY LANE ILL

Seized With Attack Of Grip While on Train.

Trenton, N. J.—Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, while on way from Washington to New York, was taken suddenly ill with an attack of grip on the train just before it arrived in this city, and when he arrived he immediately returned to Washington. Earlier in the morning Lane had addressed a meeting of forty Loan workers in Philadelphia.

A gold palladium alloy which makes an acceptable substitute for the more expensive platinum iridium alloy used in chemists' utensils has been developed by metallurgists in California.