

# London:

## People of Many Nations in Archangel

### MANY NATIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN ARCHANGEL

London Writer Paints Newspaper Picture of Former Slovenly Town.

### SHIPPING IS IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

Wages Paid Common Day Laborers Are Exceptionally High in The Seaport Town.

London, Nov. 4.—Stephen Graham in a London newspaper paints a picture of the great city which Archangel has become on account of the war. He says:

When I last visited Archangel six years ago it was a dreary, lifeless melancholy port. One felt that like its sister city Kholmogora, it had once been great, but its greatness had finally set. You could feel the melancholy of Russia there, the sadness of material failure so characteristic of the Russian soul. But today! Today the vision has fled, the tempo has changed. All the ships of the world find anchorage in her harbor, and motley crowds throng her streets that the war has brought about.

A year before the war 50 vessels entered Archangel port. During the last 12 months many ships have entered. Great liners and transports and weather-beaten tramps and three deck river boats stand in majestic pride. Their smoke and steam make a dome over the city of Archangel when you approach it from the north.

There are Norwegians and Yankees, with their colors flamboyantly painted on their bows to warn the submarine off; Russians and French, with their tri-colors steaming; but most of all, English ships with their proud ran-washed Union Jacks lolling in the wind. After I returned from Ekaterina I was taken through the whole harbor in a little arrow-like steam launch—from the Thames!

Go into the chief restaurant of Archangel and as like as not all the customers are English captains, and they are reading back numbers of the Daily Mail and talking "ship." At the Cafe Paris there is a "skippers' table," where they are also captains and the waitresses quarrel as to who serves there, though none of them knows two words of English. In the Alexandrovsky Gardens the English sailors have found Russian girls, and their only language is that of looks. Sailors tell wonderful stories of feminine conquests, and it is evident the Russian girls are partial to them.

Even at the theatre, in front of you are sitting such unlikely persons as a fireman and a stoker, and one says to the other with disgust, "I can't understand a blooming word. Can you?"

All is going well in Archangel. The Russians, in spite of their inexperience, are handling the immense quantities of materials well, and the stuff is all steadily proceeding to the places where it is most needed. New quays have been built and loops of railway run along them, and some ships carrying nothing weighing less than three tons, yet discharge all their immense articles of cargo in considerably less time than it took to put them out at Liverpool or Dundee or Newcastle, as the case may be.

The Russians earn unheard-of wages in the docks and the rumor attracts thousands of workers from all part of Russia. A journalist writing in the Russian Slovo in July called it the Russian Klondike. All Russians who go there are pleased with it. The port in its present grandeur is a sort of promise for Russia, and it flatters her commercial future.

I was invited by the town council to partake of a glass of tea on the occasion of the opening of the electric tramway. All the notables of the town were accommodated on board a special steamer, and went slowly along from the Cathedral pier a mile, or so to the new electric power station. Here priests met us with banners and ikons and holy water. A service was held in the power station, and the smell of the burning incense mingled strangely with the smell of new paint and oil and machinery. Holy water was flung in all corners and over our heads, and then the djamos were set in motion and the whole place buzzed and groaned. I think Repin, the engineer, proud of having constructed the most northern tramway in the world, was a little anxious lest the holy water would spoil his engines.

### BELGIANS DISCHARGED FROM WAR PRISONS

Berlin, Nov. 4.—Professors Dierne and Frederic of the Belgian University of Ghent, who were brought to Germany as civil prisoners more than two years ago, have been discharged from the officers' prison camp where they had been interned. They now reside in Jena and are permitted to pursue their scientific studies at the university of this Thuringian town.

### MISS HARRIMAN INJURED WHEN HORSE FALLS.



London, Nov. 4.—The appointment of the Duchess of Sutherland as Mistress of the Robes has given great satisfaction in English society circles.

The duchess is the daughter of Lord Lanesborough, and prior to her marriage to the present Duke, who was then the Marquis of Stafford, in 1912, she was Lady Eileen Butler, and renowned for her typical Irish beauty. She became a Duchess in 1913 and is not yet 25. She is England's youngest Duchess.

Her duties as Mistress of the Robes will be to accompany Queen Mary to any State ceremony and walk behind her in any State procession. Nowadys, her attendance will only be required on State occasions, but formerly it was one of very great importance in the royal household.

The Mistress of the Robes is the only woman who goes out of office on any change of Ministry. This is because in former days the Mistresses possessed great political power and were used by Ministers to influence

### GERMANS KICKING ON SUBMARINES

#### Charges That Chancellor Will Not Allow Use of U-Boats Against England.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—In their campaign against the Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the advocates of an unrestricted submarine war have made use of the name of Count Zeppelin. They have charged that the Chancellor was not only preventing the full use of the U-boats against England, but also that of the airships. One of their organs claimed that this charge had been made by Count Zeppelin himself. The aged inventor has been much annoyed by these stories and the semi-official "North German Gazette" now publishes the following letter which he sent to von Bethmann-Hollweg, recently:

"My dear Chancellor:—I learn that your Excellency's opponents have made use of my name in connection with their charge that the use of my airships has been restricted for political reasons. It is claimed that the Zeppelins are not used to the full extent of their capabilities, because your Excellency fears that a relentless war from the air would embitter England still more.

"Permit me to state that these charges are utterly unfounded. I have convinced myself that the use of the Zeppelins never was hindered by political considerations and deeply deplore the unjust attacks on your Excellency. The words placed in my mouth were never uttered by me and are a pure invention—Count von Zeppelin."

### WORKS STEADILY.

London, Nov. 4.—John Henshall, 86 years old, works ten and a half hours a day in the Manchester munition factory and walks eight miles a day to and from work.

# Berlin: Hungary Puts Gypsies on Reservation

## CITY OF RHEIMS STILL BEAUTIFUL AMID RUINS

### Holy City of France Refuses to Die Despite Shelling by Teuton Soldiers.

### MANY LANDMARKS BATTERED DOWN.

#### Only Few of The One Time Magnificent Buildings Survive The Attacks.

(I. N. S. Correspondent.)

Paris, Nov. 4.—I have just made a pilgrimage to the martyred city of Rheims, the holy city of France, and I have returned impressed by its beauty and heroism.

Rheims refused to die. For more than two years German shells have been falling in its streets. They have destroyed the pride of the town, the glorious cathedral, they have left no stone untouched of the old palace of the archbishop and they have set fire to houses without number.

They have driven out of the city a part of the oldest, the weakest and the most wealthy. They have destroyed values that can never be replaced, but they have only strengthened the will to live of the people of this wealthy city of Champagne.

The only thought of the people of Rheims is of their beloved cathedral which the Germans first declared had been bombed through a mistake. "That mistake has now been repeated so often that more than 1,500 shells have struck the famous building.

The sight of the ruined main entrance between the towers brings tears to the eyes of the city's people. They will never forget the day when it took fire.

According to a story believed here the fire was due to a man who had lived among them for years, honored and respected, the millionaire champagne manufacturer Mumm, now fighting as a lieutenant in the Kaiser's army.

The Rheims people say the told his countrymen that by aiming their guns at a small wooden scaffolding erected at the foot of the northwestern tower they would set the cathedral afire.

They followed his advice, the story goes, and on September 19, 1914, they succeeded. The work of centuries went up in flames.

In the northeastern ring of the cathedral cross still stands behind a gilt iron railing the prie-dieu of Monseigneur Lucon. The venerable old prelate, who has declared that he will never leave the city, says his prayers here every day.

He was kneeling there as I entered. Above his white-haired head the doves were circling, an omen perhaps that his prayers for victory have been heard, while from without came the constant thunder of the guns.

In the square outside stands the equestrian statue of Joan of Arc. Her sword has been slightly bent by a shrapnel bullet, so that it now points towards the British line, but otherwise she has passed unscathed through the hail of shells.

A tour of the streets of Rheims is like walking through a graveyard, with the difference that now and then a tomb opens and living creatures emerge.

Entire streets lie in ruins, but the quarter around the cathedral has suffered the most. In many places the walls have been put up to prevent the Germans from looking into the city and firing at the people passing by the gaps.

The people that have remained have been made immune to fear of shells through two years' intermittent bombardment. Little children are playing among the ruins. A golden-haired boy I saw was rolling along a German shell he had just found.

Life is going on as usual. The inhabitants sip their aperitifs in front of the cafes and eat their meals in the restaurant, undeterred by the possibility that a German shell may drop into their soup, but when tight comes they have to return to their callers. Everybody sleeps underground and many of the apartments are both cozy and comfortable. The great champagne vaults are practically shell proof.

is it you who decorated him like that?"

"In the most dignified manner" the Scotchman replied: "I was taking him back with me very gently, chatting to him in a friendly way, but suddenly he began to talk of us, of our officers and our way of fighting in the most shameless manner. Then I stopped, laid down my haversack and my gun and rolled up my sleeves. 'Come along, old boy,' I said to him. 'You do the same and we will settle this little matter between ourselves like gentlemen.' He agrees with us now."

"On the firing line a German soldier falls down on his knees and begs an Irish fusilier to spare his life at the same time holding out a three-mark bill.

### SENOR AND SENORA PETIROSSI.



PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL

La Plata, Argentina, Nov. 4.—Silvia A. Petirossi, the Paraguayan aviator killed here while looping the loop high above the ground, was known to many persons in the United States.

He was head of the army flying corps of Paraguay. He made a series of flights at the Brighton Beach race track in New York in June and came near losing his life when the propeller of the monoplane became stalled.

The machine was 2,000 feet in the air at the time and dived suddenly. When within 100 feet of the earth the aviator managed to start the engine and rose a couple of hundred feet when the propeller again stopped. In the fall that followed Petirossi suffered only a broken propeller.

Petirossi's widow was formerly Miss Sarah de Ucher, known as the most beautiful girl in Paraguay and wealthy in her own right.

## RESTAURANTKEEPER WAS HONORED

### Zealousness in Collecting Gold Brings Decoration From Germany's Emperor.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—Victor Neugebauer, the proprietor of the railroad restaurant in Nikolai, near Ratibor, has been honored by the Kaiser for his zeal in collecting gold. During the last year the restaurant keeper collected by paying them large premiums from his own pocket. Last week he was surprised by a visit of an emissary of the Kaiser who presented him with a letter of thanks from the monarch, and a costly paperweight ornamented with gold, precious stones and a portrait of the ruler.

### ARE SETTLING IN SOUTHERN SIBERIA.

Petrograd, Nov. 4.—More than 4,000 German colonists who had settled in the southwestern provinces of Russia have been transported to Tomsk, Siberia. They were ordered to clear and cultivate a large tract of land turned over to them by the government and will not be permitted to return to Germany after the war, because they are valuable as farmers, and most of them have been naturalized in Russia.

### WOMAN DECORATED.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Mlle. Ogee, the brave postmistress of Nieppe, on the Belgian border, has just been decorated with the War Cross by the French government. When the Germans invaded the town in the early days of the war, the commanding officer ran to the post office and sought to obtain information regarding the French troops. Mlle. Ogee had hidden all the movable parts of the telephone and telegraph instruments just before the Germans arrived and, in spite of threats, refused to give them any information.

# Paris: Holy City of France Refuses to Die

## GYPSIES TO GO ON RESERVATION

### Hungarian Government That Has Been Annoyed Has Set Aside a Province.

Budapest, Nov. 4.—The Gypsy question which has long been a source of worry for the Hungarian government will at last be solved and that is one of the few good results of the world war.

When the war began the gypsies who in time of peace, never fulfill their duties as citizens, refused to do military service. They fled into the forests and steppes and formed bands of thieves and robbers which terrorized large districts.

The police was powerless against the daring rovers and their crimes became so serious the government found itself compelled to take drastic measures.

The Minister of the Interior recently issued a decree under which the 200,000 gypsies of the country will be compelled to settle in certain restricted districts. The bands which formerly roamed all over Central Europe will in the future not be permitted to leave their villages. To check their "wanderlust" their wagons and draft animals have been confiscated and they are not permitted to buy horses or mules without permission of the police.

The deserters in the forests and plains have been rounded up by troops and sent to the training camps. All able bodied gypsies between the ages of 18 and 60 years must enter the army, while the men unfit for military duty and the women will be employed in the ammunition factories or on public works.

Until the war ends the families of the gypsies drafted into the army will be supported by the government, if the wives and children of these unwilling soldiers are not able to earn their own living. The men and women employed in the factories receive the customary wages, but their earnings are turned over to the heads of the different communities, because they never work as long as they have money.

"What is left of their wages after paying for support of their families will be placed in their benefit. Those of the gypsies who prove, by their behavior that they are willing to give up their former roaming, shiftless life permanently, are to receive their savings at the end of three years, to enable them to buy homes or farms which will be furnished to them by the government under easy conditions.

Families and bonds who may try to take up their wandering again when peace returns will forcibly be kept in the villages and districts assigned to them by the police, but no interference with the rather primitive racial customs and morals of the gypsies is intended. To save them from infectious diseases which threaten slowly to destroy their race they have been placed under strict medical control.

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### GENERAL VON STEIN PRUSSIA'S NEW WAR MINISTER.



LIEUT. GENERAL VON STEIN

Berlin, Nov. 4.—Lieutenant General Von Stein has today assumed the duties of War Minister for Prussia, having been appointed to that office by the Kaiser. General Von Stein happened to be Quarter-Master General at the beginning of the war and because the succession of great German victories at that time were announced to the public in laconic bulletins over his signature he achieved great popularity.

### WOMEN ARE SMOKING ON ACCOUNT OF NERVES

London, Nov. 4.—A notable increase in smoking among women is observed here. Most people agree that the war has something to do with it, but just what is more uncertain. Perhaps the extra strain on the nerves from dodging Zeppelin bombs makes the fair sex feel the need of the soothing weed.

## WRITES ABOUT CITY OF WARSAW

### Norwegian Statesman Finds That Poland Still Retains its Picturesqueness.

Warsaw, Nov. 4.—The "Goltzins Polski" publishes an article by the Norwegian writer and statesman, Bjoernson, who recently spent several weeks here to study conditions in Poland under the German administration. The celebrated Norwegian writes:

"I consider myself fortunate that I have been able to come to Warsaw and am deeply impressed by the fact that the Polish nation, although it was bleeding under Russian tyranny more than 135 years, has retained its own culture. That is a wonder of civilization. With all their barbarous methods the Russians have not been able to crush the national spirit of this wonderful people which has withstood all efforts to Russify it. Poland with its ancient culture belongs to western world and will be grateful to Germany for its liberation from the unbearable Asiatic yoke of Russia.

"Never again will the heroic Polish nation return to Russian slavery. I do not doubt for a second that the solemn promises given by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag will be kept to the letter. The talks I had with many of the leading men of Germany have convinced me that Poland's hopes and national aspirations will be realized. The German nation honestly desires to reconstruct the kingdom as a free and independent empire. The Poles at the end of the war will occupy the place which belongs to them in the family of nations.

"England and France try to quiet their consciences by promising the Polish people liberty under Russian rule. That sounds as if somebody should tell me: 'Go to the cellar to get some fresh air' I came here in rain and storm and I leave in sunshine, taking the happy feeling with me that Poland will be happy and great once more. Your nation marches out of the darkness into the sun."

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## TURNED WORLD INTO DESERT

### All Over Europe The Destruction Has Been Exceedingly Great Says Paper.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—A correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" writes from German headquarters on the western front:

"The damage caused by the terrible battles in Picardy is beyond description. Several hundred square miles of centuries have been turned into a desert by the terrible hail of giant shells from the guns of the Allies and the Germans. Every trace of vegetation is destroyed, because the shells have dug up the ground to a depth of fifteen feet or more, and the highly cultivated soil is buried under millions of tons of sands and stones.

"When the farmers return after the war to rebuild their destroyed homesteads they will find themselves unable to make a living in the howling wilderness. After a few years grass may begin to grow again, but the land cannot even be used as a pasture, because it is impossible to fill up the hundreds of thousands of thousands of craters, some of which are twenty feet deep and several hundred feet wide.

"The destruction around Verdun is equally terrible and other parts of the country along the battle line have suffered almost as much."

### PLACED HEAVIER BAN ON BEER.

Vienna, Nov. 4.—The Austro-Hungarian government has further restricted the production and sale of beer. An official order just issued forbids all saloonkeepers and proprietors of inns to sell more than one pint of the beverage to one person within thirty-four hours. Some of the thirsty ones try to evade this restriction by visiting different drinking places, but as they often have to travel miles they find this rather tiresome and they risk being turned down if the bartender notices that they have had their pint before.

### GERMAN COMMANDER CITIZEN OF JUTLAND.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—Admiral Scheer, commander of the German fleet in the battle of Jutland, has been elected honorary citizen of the Hessian city of Hanau. A beautifully executed copy of the resolutions conferring this honor upon him was presented to him by the mayor and a committee of the common council of the town at Wilhelmshaven.