

Denmark

Whole World Seems To Be Bathed In Blood.

London

Work Found For All Disabled Soldiers of Allies.

Paris

For His Coolness General Won Peculiar Title.

A GULF OF BLOOD IT APPEARS TO THE OUTSIDERS

People of Denmark Behold All Sides of War and Shudder At It.

WHOLE WORLD SEEMS BUT AFTER BLOOD.

Leaders of Europe Clamor For Human Destruction But The People Want Peace.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—A neutral corresponding of the Vossische Zeitung writes from Copenhagen:

"Is this still war, or has a delirium of blood engulfed the whole world? In the allegedly neutral capital of Denmark we listen to every breath of insane Europe. The city is filled with strangers representing all belligerent and most of the neutral nations. Russians, Germans, Britons, Frenchmen and Italians meet here peaceably, and there is a sprinkling of Bulgarians, Turks and Japs. Every arriving trans-Atlantic steamer brings a few dozen Americans, who generally leave for Germany or Russia after a short stay.

"The only question moving all of us is: How long is this murderous war to be continued? Those of us who understand more than one language devour all newspapers arriving here from the belligerent countries, but we can see no ray of hope on the horizon. In fact, we do not even know how the war stands. From the French and English papers we learn that the Germans have been crushed on the Somme, while the German press tells us that the gigantic efforts of the Allies did not even dent the German lines. The Russian papers assure the world that General Brusiloff's offensive is continuing victoriously, although the German and Austro-Hungarian reports agree that the advance of the legions of the Czar has been stopped completely.

Rumania, according to the German and Austrian claims, is nearly crushed, but the Allies insist that the little kingdom has only started to fight.

"It is almost impossible to obtain a clear idea of the war situation from these conflicting statements; but one thing is sure, all of the bleeding nations of Europe want peace. They cry out that this terrible holocaust must be ended before the last remnant of civilization is destroyed.

"Since I arrived here I have talked to many Frenchmen, Englishmen, Russians and Italians, and I can say that there is no greater lie than this talk of a 'fight to the last man.' In Paris, Premier Briand appeals to the French nation to make still greater sacrifices; in the German Reichstag the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaks bitter words against England, and in London, Lloyd George, in the slang of a prize-fighter, calls for the last clerk of the city to fight against the 'Huns'; but the nations want peace. The people have had enough of this senseless slaughter, which has destroyed the lives of millions of the best men of all of the fighting countries, made helpless cripples of millions of others and sent hundreds of thousands to the insane asylums.

"Millions of mothers, wives and children throughout Europe cry for peace, but still the nations are urged to fight on by their governments, who know that neither side can win a decisive victory. France fights to free her soil from the invading army with a bravery which is admired by every German; Russia stoically sacrifices millions of men and England still hopes to be able to starve the German nation. The entente powers continue the war because they are firmly convinced that Germany and her allies must break down sooner or later. They do not deny that so far the Teutonic nations show no sign of exhaustion, that the Germans and Austrians are still strong enough to take the offensive, but they hope that their superiority in resources will win in the end. The Allies will not understand that hunger and misery will exhaust them quicker than the organized German nation, which still has very large reserves and unimpaired industrial strength.

"The wholesale murder goes on, and no statesman is now able to stop it, even if he should want to do so. Rivers of blood will continue to flow, and the mountains of corpses will be piled higher and higher, until all of the belligerents are totally exhausted.

"The European nations are despairing of themselves. They see no escape from this orgy of blood and of misery. Is the infernal music of this dance of death not heard across the ocean? We know that the American people are great, well meaning and noble, but they do not seem to understand what the destruction of civilization in Europe means to them also. Some of them are blinded by racial hatred and the enormous profits they make out of the war. British censorship keeps the truth from them, because if they knew how things really stand, they would use their power to enforce peace and save what is still left of the manhood of Europe."

NEW TREATMENT FOR WOUNDED

Latest System Being Used In London With Splendid Results.

London, Dec. 2.—A new system of treatment, combined with training and exercise, for wounded soldiers, is being used with most encouraging results at the Military Orthopedic Hospital, Shepherd's Bush.

The first step was to classify all the patients into trade groups, such as tailors, carpenters, turners, day laborers, etc.

The tailor who has lost a foot is obviously able to go back to his trade when discharged. The new system advances the idea that he will be more cheery in hospital and will recover sooner if at work. So he goes into the tailor shop. The bricklayer who has lost a foot must find a new trade. He may wish to become a tailor. Here is his chance with one of his mates, a teacher.

Although the new scheme has been in operation only since October 1, some 300 men out of 800 in hospital have enrolled themselves as workers. Already there is a large carpenter shop, a bootmaker's shop, a forge, a tailor's shop, a paint shop and a mechanic's shop. Lathes are being installed and there are four foot-driven fret-saws.

These fret-saws play a double part. On them the convalescent learns that, despite his injured foot, he can still turn out valuable work, and at the same time he gives his flaccid, degenerated foot and leg muscles just the exercise required for speeding the cure.

MEAT REDUCTION IS CAUSING MUCH UNREST.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—The reduction of the meat rations to 250 grams, or half a pound per week, for persons not engaged in hard manual labor is causing much dissatisfaction and the newspapers doubt the necessity of this step of the "food dictator." The National organization of commercial travelers has sent a protest to Chancellor Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and demanded more meat.

The "drummers" hold that their work is as arduous as that of the munition workers and laborers, because their continuous traveling means much physical exertion. They also complain that on their journeys they often are not able to get the small quantity of meat to which their cards entitle them. Their protest is supported by the organization of hotel keepers.

TOMMY ADKINS HAS NEW AMUSEMENT TASTE

London, Dec. 2.—Tommy Atkins' tastes in amusements have been revolutionized since he came to France. He has seen enough of tribal raves performed by ladies whose dresses start too low and finish too high. He is fed up with inanity and vulgarity, so he is clamoring for high literary drama.

One soldier in France in a letter to Sir Sidney Lee, says:

"Somehow many people seem to think there is no room or place for good drama or anything of serious purpose. Personally I find that anywhere really good stuff 'goes' in spite of those who think soldiers only want drivel. Sometimes one meets men who care for those things, and then the day is a red letter one. This is my second autumn out here, and somehow I manage to cart around my Shakespeare, and if sometimes it is left behind for a while then my memory is fairly good and I browse there."

BISHOP OF LIEGE COMPLAINS.

London, Dec. 2.—A report reaching here from confidential sources indicates that the Bishop of Liege has lodged a complaint with the German authorities against the action of the Teutonic soldiers in establishing an observation post in the tower of the historic church at Tongres.

POPE BENEDICT



Rome, Dec. 2.—The Pope is working daily on the allocation which he will deliver at the secret consistory next Monday. This will be one of the most important documents issued by him since the beginning of the war. Cardinals Delai, Falconio, Vannutelli, Serafini and Gasparri were consulted in the preparation of the allocation, and it is said to show the perfect impartiality of the Holy See in its efforts to prevent the war, but having failed, used every means at its disposal to shorten the conflict. It will, it is thought, make another appeal in favor of peace without any distinction as to race, creed or nationality of the belligerents. A day will be set for a service of prayer throughout the world as a means to this end.

HINDU PLAY OF CENTURIES AGO

Such Has Just Been Successfully Produced in London.

London, Dec. 2.—A Hindu play, written 1,500 years ago, has just been successfully produced in London. Originally it was entitled "Vikramorvasie," but as English audiences are not very familiar with ancient Hindu dialects, it has been Englished as "The Hero and the Nymph."

Adroit stagecraft is shown in its presentation. The legendary King loves to distraction the most beautiful of nymphs, whom ultimately he weds. Later his eyes wander to another nymph, and this so grieves his bride that they quarrel and she unwittingly treads on forbidden ground. She is punished by the Spirits by being transformed into a vine. Disconsolate, the King wanders through the forest searching for her, questioning the birds and flowers, but unavailingly.

When the Hindu poet has insufficiently "piled up the agony," he causes a sprite to present to the King a ruby, which restores human form to those who have trespassed on forbidden ground. Thereupon the King crushes to his breast an image which resembles his missing bride, and finds his re-animated love again in his arms.

ROYAL FORTUNE IS SAFELY DEPOSITED.

Budapest, Dec. 2.—The Bucharest Independence-Roumaine reports that the entire private fortune of the Rumanian royal family is deposited in the Deutsche Bank and other large banks in Germany. The deposits amount to three or four million dollars and will now probably be confiscated by the German government.

When King Ferdinand saw that he could no longer resist the pressure of Russia and the war clamor of a large part of his people, he tried to withdraw his deposits, but the German banks refused to transfer them to Swiss banking houses.

DISABLED SOLDIERS NOW WORKING

Even Task Found For The Man Who Has No Arms At All.

London, Dec. 2.—Two hundred or more disabled soldiers and sailors, most of them one-armed, others one-legged, a number recovered from nervous ailments caused by shell shock—are now working at the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops in Fulham-road, S. W.

Even for a man with no arms at all there has been found an opening. He is check clerk and guide, and he is getting some play into a shoulder stump, to which a movable arm is to be fitted. He lives with a chum who has lost both legs and one helps the other.

At the factory no man starts with less than \$5 a week (no account being taken of his pension). Commodious buildings have been erected. There are girls doing the lighter work, all dependents of crippled soldiers or sailors, and they bring the total number of employed up to about 500.

It is hoped to have accommodations, eventually for 1,500 people at headquarters, and for 5,000 or 6,000 throughout London and the provinces when all the branches are established.

WORKING OUT THE PLANS OF WAR

How Russia Digests Reports and Then Plans The Campaign.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—A neutral war correspondent who returned recently after a year with the Russian armies furnishes some interesting information about the official reports of the Russian general staff. The correspondent writes to the Kreuz Zeitung:

"The Russian official reports are worked out at headquarters in a little town west of Kishineff by a number of high army officers and officials of the Foreign Office, headed by Privy Councillor of State Palen. After the daily reports from the different fronts are received they are compiled by the army officers, who draw up a summary which is turned over to Palen, edited by this powerful official, and forwarded to the general staff at Petrograd.

"From the general staff the report goes to the foreign office and the ministry of the interior, where it is carefully examined as to its possible effect on the Russian people, the allied countries and the neutrals. The report is published only after all responsible officials are satisfied with it, and sometimes it is 'edited' three or four times.

"Whenever the Russian government for internal or foreign political reasons need victories they are promptly forthcoming. Generally the glowing accounts of disastrous defeats of the Teutonic allies are made up at headquarters, but sometimes this is done at Petrograd. The commanding generals have nothing to do with these fabrications and are not responsible for them, because they only see the reports after their publication.

"Many of the honest Russian army leaders, like General Russky and General Kuropatkin, have repeatedly protested against the falsification of official reports. General Russky early last spring was greatly surprised when the general staff credited him with a great victory in which he was said to have captured 5,000 prisoners, fourteen guns and over fifty machine guns. As no battle had taken place on his front, and he did not want to appear in a wrong light in the eyes of the foreign officers and correspondents at his headquarters, he telegraphed to Petrograd and demanded a correction. He was informed that the report had been given out for good and sufficient reasons and could not be retracted.

"General Kuropatkin had a similar experience several months earlier. The former war minister, who has since been relieved of his command and sent to Turkestan as governor-general, reported a small engagement south of Dvinsk, in which about 400 prisoners were made. When he saw the report of the general staff he learned to his astonishment that he had completely broken the front of Von Hindenburg and captured over 4,000 Germans. He also protested, but did not even receive an answer from Petrograd.

"The Russian reports are always entirely unreliable as far as the number of prisoners mentioned in them is concerned. On June 16, 1916, when the Russians were in full retreat, the general staff officially reported the capture of 18,000 Germans and Austrians near Lemberg.

"Such outright falsifications are only resorted to when the courage of the Russian people and their allies needs stimulation, but the general staff always exaggerates the number of prisoners. The captured officers and soldiers are seldom counted. The

Count Albert Apponyi.



Berlin, Dec. 2.—Count Albert Apponyi, former Hungarian Premier and veteran diplomat, while visiting Germany to deliver addresses on Hungarian history, said:

"We cannot expect to see peace negotiations opened within the next few weeks while the Rumanian campaign is still undecided. However, I regard our chances for success as excellent, and once Rumania is crushed I think both sides will be willing to consider the question of peace."

The former Premier stated that in his opinion the Rumanian campaign was the Allies' trump card, and if they failed in their objective there they would be convinced it was impossible to crush the Teutonic powers, and this would speedily lead to the end of the war.

More Booze Barred.

Stockholm, Dec. 2.—Rum, whiskey and brandy have been added to the list of goods now prohibited for export from Sweden.

commanders of the different divisions sent themselves with ascertaining to which German or Austrian regiments their captives belong, and they take it for granted that these entire units have fallen into their hands. In an engagement in Galicia seventy Austrians belonging to four different companies were brought in, and the next day the general staff reported the capture of four whole companies, or 1,200 men.

"The number of officers reported captured by the Russian general staff is in every case entirely out of proportion with the number of men said to have been taken. This is explained by the fact that all non-commissioned officers, even lance corporals, are classed as officers."

PECULIAR TITLE THAT CLINGS TO GERMAN GENERAL

Called "Von Pajamas" Because He Was Forced to Flee in Such Garb.

PAID LITTLE HEED TO THE ENEMY.

Quietly Ate Breakfast Regardless of Shells, Which Accounted For Dilemma.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The title of "General Von Pajamas" will probably cling to the German general who was in command of the defense of Beaumont for the rest of his natural life. The story of his precipitate flight from that hamlet finds its way through the Teuton lines.

The German commander was a man of Falstaff's proportions, and arrived at Beaumont eight days before the town fell into the hands of the British. His baggage train unloaded before the doors of a Beaumont distillery, the place the general selected as his headquarters.

Safely installed in the cellar of the ancient building, the doughy general proceeded to make himself thoroughly at home. Above the fireplace in the dining-room hung a large picture of the Kaiser. Beneath it his devoted subject had installed a wicker dog rug of Muenchener, flanked on either side by the carriage of a "155" shell. It was later discovered that concealed in each shell case was a magnum of champagne.

In this Spartan apartment on the morning of the British attack sat the Teuton general, arrayed in a wicker suit of pajamas, calmly eating his breakfast to the tune of hissing shells. Soon the marksmanship of the attacking force started to improve and the general's orderly rushed in to inform his superior that all was not well without. The British were within the gates and down the street could be heard the splutter of rifles and wild yells of the Seatorth Highlanders.

As the yells of the Highlanders grew nearer the general started on a frantic hunt for his tunic. Alas, the tunic could not be found, but tethered outside the door was a donkey. Down the street came the warlike chant of the Highland pipes and the General, pausing but a moment to wrap his scanty garb more tightly around his loins, gambled the back of the beast of burden in one wild leap.

Beating the sides of the surprised beast the General was last seen flying through space in a manner that would have caused John Gilpin to blush.

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