

## ESTIMATE IS LARGEST EVER YET SUBMITTED DURING PEACE TIMES

Government Expenditures for  
Next Fiscal Year Prob-  
ably \$1,240,000,000

WAR IN EUROPE CAUSE  
Increase for National Defense  
and New Tasks Imposed  
Upon Departments.

This Amount Will Call for Ad-  
ditional Revenue.

Washington, October 14. — The largest estimate of government expenditures ever submitted to a secretary of the treasury of the United States in time of peace—probably \$1,240,000,000—will be presented for the next fiscal year tomorrow, as required by law, for discussion by Congressional committees in advance of the regular session. President Wilson and his cabinet will examine the list in detail next week.

An estimated increase for National defense of about \$150,000,000 over last year, together with the cost of new tasks imposed on the State Department and other government branches because of the European war, account for the increase, the estimates for all departments excepting State, War and Navy remaining practically the same.

Additional Revenue Necessary.  
If Congress agrees to the administration's programme for strengthening the army and navy, it will be obliged to provide for additional revenue by legislation or the executive branch of the government must issue bonds.

Although no estimates of receipts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, in which the increased expenditures will take effect, has been made by Secretary McAdoo, officials now are convinced they cannot count upon more than \$750,000,000 for the 12 months.

Revenue measures, one extending the emergency war tax, which expires December 31, and the other providing for retention of the duty on sugar beyond next May, when it would go on the free list.

Passage of these measures, however, would not increase the present revenues. With both in effect at present, there has been a deficit of \$35,000,000.

Extraordinary Expenses.  
Additional force in the diplomatic and consular service and at the State Department and extraordinary expenses abroad in the work being done by American embassies and legations, will require an increase of about \$1,300,000 for the State Department.

The ordinary disbursements of the government last year were about \$732,000,000. If the receipts are as much as \$750,000,000 in the coming year and the appropriations of all government departments but the State, War and Navy remain the same, there will be a deficit of \$32,000,000. The added budget for National defense, as estimated deficit of more than \$125,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has authority to issue National bonds to the amount of \$240,000,000. That would be a temporary remedy, however, and may not be resorted to if the administration proceeds on the theory that the government should not increase its indebtedness during coming years as now is being proposed for the next session of Congress.

Department of Commerce.  
Estimates for the Department of Commerce will show an increase of last year's total, \$18,774,000—if they are agreed upon in the form now before Secretary Redfield. The principal request for more money will come from the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which desires to take advantage of the emergency rate of expenditures for National defense during coming years as now is being proposed for the next session of Congress.

Department of Labor.  
The Department of Labor contemplates few changes in its estimates, which last year amounted to \$4,443,000. Secretary Wilson is considering a reduction for the bureau of immigration, which has found its activities materially curtailed by the falling off of immigration during the European war. The estimates for the Postoffice Department will be slightly above the \$220,000,000 estimated for the present year. The increase is credited to the automatic promotions of carriers and clerks provided for by Congress, increased pay for railroad transportation and the natural growth of the system.

Interior Department.  
In the Interior Department the estimates are less than the appropriation of \$210,000,000 for the current year, excluding \$8,000,000 for construction of the government railroad in Alaska. Secretary Houston had not completed tonight his estimates for the Department of Agriculture, but they will (Continued on Page Ten.)

## ALLIES TO PURSUE FIGHT TO THE END

"Intimate Union Will Assure  
Final Triumph of Justice."

SAYS PREMIER VIVIANI

Pays Tribute in Magazine Article to  
the French Army—Minister Ribot  
Says France Will Not Lack  
Resources to Continue.

Paris, Oct. 14.—"Since France and her allies, in spite of their attachment to peace, were obliged to suffer war, they will prosecute it to the end and their intimate union will assure the final triumph of justice and right," says Premier Viviani in a declaration to be published tomorrow in the magazine *Lectures Pour Tous*.

"France is not a country to be preyed upon," he continues. "She will not lay down her arms until after she has avenged outraged justice, consolidated forever with the fatherland the provinces ravaged by force, restored heroic Belgium, and broken Prussian militarism in order to be able to reconstruct upon a foundation of right and regenerated Europe."

"Believing in our social, political and religious division, our enemies imagined this country's elements irreconcilable."

"Glory is for All."  
"What did they see? Workmen, employers, artisans, peasants, rich and poor, men of all parties, all religious beliefs, offering to sacrifice themselves for the general good, for the defense of their territory in the hour of revolution, in defending the liberty of the world. All understood that the most humble is useful to the fatherland, that from the general-in-chief, whose admirable sang froid compels the admiration of the world, to the very humblest, each has an indispensable role. The glory is for all; the light illuminates every forehead."

"It is not only to our army, whose heroism is guided by incomparable chiefs, that we shall owe victory; it is also to the nation that has been able to accompany that heroism with a union of silence and serenity in critical hours. If those hours seem long let us continue to think of our country and everything will be easy for us."

Finance Minister Ribot in the same issue of the magazine, speaking of the influence of finances upon the war, will say:

Will Not Lack Resources.  
"France will not lack resources to sustain her effort in this war that she did not seek, but that she is determined to pursue without flinching. As far as concerns finances, she can look upon the prolongation of hostilities without anxiety. The end of the conflict will not depend on our resources."

"Let France keep the faith she has (Continued on Page Ten.)"

## CASES WITH GERMANY TO REOPEN NEXT WEEK

Lansing and Bernstorff Will  
Resume Negotiations.

Same Course as Was Pursued in Arabic  
Case Will Be Continued in Lusitania, Cushing, Gulflight and  
Nebraskan Cases.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Negotiations with Germany looking to settlement of the cases of the Lusitania, Cushing, Gulflight and Nebraskan will be resumed next week by Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The United States made it clear after the Arabic was torpedoed without warning that there would be no further discussion of the Lusitania and other cases until the Arabic incident was disavowed and reparation promised.

No what Germany has acceded to all of the demands as a result of personal negotiations between Secretary Lansing and the German ambassador, the same process of negotiations is to be continued in the hope of settling the remaining cases.

In the case of both the American ships Nebraskan and the Gulflight, Germany already has expressed regret and promised to pay damages. Liability for the damage to the Cushing attacked by a mine, never has been assumed by the German government which stated that if the American government could furnish evidence that the ship was German, payment would be made for damages sustained.

The Lusitania case presents the greatest difficulty. When the vessel was sunk the German commander was understood to be acting in accordance with instructions generally given to sink belligerent ships without warning. Germany expressly disclaimed liability for the loss of neutral lives in (Continued on Page Ten.)

## BALKAN SITUATION REVIEWED BY GREY

British Foreign Secretary Dis-  
cusses Diplomatic Side.

IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Says All Influence Was Used to Secure  
Accord Among Balkan States, But  
That the Feeling There is  
One of Division.

London, Oct. 14.—The diplomatic rather than the military side of the situation was the subject of Sir Edward Grey's eagerly awaited statement relative to the Balkans, which he delivered today to a crowded house of commons.

"I propose to confine myself," the British foreign secretary said, "to a resume of our diplomatic objects since the war. At the outset, we desired that the war should not spread, and, in common with our allies, we assured Turkey that if she remained neutral Turkey and Turkey's territory should not suffer. This situation was completely changed by the entrance of Turkey into the war, and all obligations on the part of the Allies then ceased. We and our allies then concentrated upon securing an agreement among the Balkan states and we used all our influence to secure an accord. Unfortunately the feeling in the Balkans is not a union, but one of division. It is clearly nothing but a decisive, preponderating advantage, for the Allies would have enabled us to secure a policy of union."

Central Powers Offered More.  
"We were given to understand in the course of the negotiations that, except with regard to Thrace, the Central Powers had offered to Bulgaria more to secure her neutrality than the Allies could in fairness offer. The proposals which induced Bulgaria to declare war were given by the Central Powers at the expense of her neighbors and without any corresponding advantage to them."

"We have remained throughout on friendly relations with Rumania, who has favored the policy of a Balkan union."

"It is the policy of bringing about a Balkan war that the sovereigns and governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria have followed. The governments have succeeded in carrying out effect. We were given to understand that in order to secure a Balkan union there were certain concessions Bulgaria would require, especially in Thrace and Macedonia."

"The Allies were ready to do all in their power to secure these for Bulgaria, but to obtain the consent of Serbia and Greece it was an essential preliminary that Bulgaria take sides with the Allies against Turkey. In other words if Bulgaria was to realize her hopes and aspirations she must co-operate in a common cause in which the hopes and aspirations of other neighboring states were engaged."

"It will be enough to say that these reasonable hopes and aspirations were, as the main foundation upon opportunity to peoples of the same race, the same sentiments and the same religion to join themselves to a state under a government most akin to them."

The entry of Bulgaria into the war, Sir Edward continued, made a great difference in the situation and raised the question of treaty obligations between Greece and Serbia. Regarding Greece's attitude Sir Edward referred to the statements of Ex-Premier Venizelos and the new premier, M. Zaimis, and said it must be obvious that the interests of Greece and Serbia were now one.

Freely Aiding Serbia.  
The secretary explained that through Greek territory alone could aid be sent to Serbia and he asserted that in view of the treaty between Greece and Serbia the Allies' Expeditionary Force Saloniki could not have been other than welcomed by the Hellenic people. Great Britain, he continued, was giving Serbia all the help in its power, freely and unconditionally.

Secretary Daniels in Address at Laying  
of Battleship's Keel, Says Vessel  
is One of Greatest Advances in  
Marine Construction.

New York, Oct. 14.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in an address here today at the laying of the keel of the new \$15,000,000 dreadnaught California—the first battleship to be driven by electric propulsion—prophesied that the "installation of electricity upon the California ushers in a new epoch in navigation, just as far-reaching and as important as that in which steam succeeded sail power."

"It may be said with entire truthfulness," continued the secretary, "that the California represents one of the greatest advances in modern marine engineering. The entire subject of electric propulsion is one that has been widely discussed in all countries for several years past, but the United States is the only nation so far which has gotten past the discussion stage, and which has demonstrated by actual test that electric propulsion is a success."

The Secretary then told about tests in electric propelling machinery on the immense naval collier Jupiter, the first large vessel to be thus propelled.

The California is expected to be launched in 15 months, and to be placed in commission in about three years. She will be of 32,000 tons displacement, 625 feet long, 97 1/2 feet broad, and will carry twelve 14-inch rifles in four turrets on the center line and twenty-two 5-inch guns, as well as having four submerged torpedo tubes.

## NAVY TO ASK FOR 16 CAPITAL SHIPS WITHIN FIVE YEARS

Secretary Daniels and General  
Board Practically Decide  
Upon Programme.

ARMY PLAN APPROVED

President Favors Secretary  
Garrison's Policy of \$72,-  
000,000 Increase.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Secretary Daniels, in agreement with the General Board of the Navy, practically has decided to recommend to Congress a five-year construction programme which will include 16 capital fighting ships—ers. Just what number shall be authorized the first year and consecutively thereafter will not be determined until after the Secretary and President Wilson confer tomorrow. A decision probably will be reached then as to the manner in which the appropriations should be distributed over the five-year period.

On this point depends whether or not the combined army and navy estimates for next year will be kept around the \$400,000,000 mark desired by the administration or will aggregate \$432,000,000. The President indicated today that he favored large increases in both the army and navy in accepting the program to speak within the next three weeks before the Manhattan Club of New York on the subject of national defense.

Approves Military Policy.  
During the day the President talked at length with both Chairman Hay, of the House military affairs committee, and assistant Secretary Breckinridge announcing to them his approval of the military policy framed by Secretary Garrison and officers of the General Staff of the army, calling for an appropriation of \$122,000,000 an increase of \$72,000,000 over last year. Much of the increase will be for field artillery and coast defense expenses to be incurred in the creation of a reserve of 200,000 men every three years by means of a short term enlistment, and an addition to the regular army. Details of the army plan have not been announced, but the approval by the President of the \$72,000,000 increase for the military establishment turned attention on the navy where a final estimate of needs has not yet been completed. They were from a total of \$225,000,000 to \$297,000,000.

Secretary Daniels has before him two separate plans which affect materially the completion of his estimates, since Congress appropriates each year for only one-third of the cost of new ships authorized.

Under one plan, the navy could build two dreadnaughts, two battle cruisers, 15 destroyers, five submarines of the coast type and three of the ocean going variety, a few scout cruisers, a gunboat, a fuel ship and a hospital ship. This proposal has met with objection because if it is to be part of (Continued on Page Ten.)

## MARKS NEW EPOCH IN MARINE ENGINEERING

Dreadnaught California to be  
Electrically Propelled.

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## 55 KILLED IN AIR RAID OVER LONDON

Fourteen of the Persons Dead  
Were Military Subjects.

LIST OF INJURED IS 114

Zeppelin Fleet Drops Bombs, Damag-  
ing Some Houses and Starting  
Several Fires, Which Were  
Extinguished, Report Says.

London, Oct. 14.—Fifty-five persons were killed and 114 injured in the Zeppelin raid over London last night. Fourteen of the 55 persons killed and 13 of the 114 wounded were military casualties, according to an announcement made later by the official press bureau. The text of the announcement follows:

"The press bureau of the war office announces that a fleet of hostile airships visited the eastern counties and a portion of London last night and dropped bombs."

"Anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery attached to the central force were in action and an airship was seen to heel over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude."

"Five aeroplanes of the royal flying corps went up, but owing to atmospheric conditions only one aeroplane succeeded in locating an airship. This aeroplane, however, was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog."

Damage Not Serious.  
"Some houses were damaged and several fires were started, but no serious damage was caused to military material. All fires were soon got under control by the fire brigade."

"The following military casualties, in addition to the one announced last night, have been reported: Fourteen killed and 13 wounded."

"The home office announces the following casualties other than the military casualties reported above:

"Killed, 27 men; nine women; five children; total, 41."

"Injured, 84 men; 30 women and seven children; total, 121."

Totals: 91 men, 39 women, and 12 children; grand total, 142."

"Of these casualties, 32 killed and 85 injured were in the London area, these figures include those announced last night."

London's latest Zeppelin raid exceeds in the number of casualties any previous attack on the British capital. The last in which casualties were reported, that of September 8, comes second, twenty deaths were reported on that occasion, while 88 persons were injured. The casualties in the raid of last night brings the total for all air raids on England up to 640, of which number 177 persons were killed and 463 injured.

BERLIN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Says Bombs Also Dropped on Water-  
works and Town of Woolwich.

Berlin, Oct. 14. (By Wireless to Sayville)—An official report today by the German admiralty regarding the Zeppelin raid on London says that in addition to dropping bombs on the English capital, the waterworks at Hampton and the town of Woolwich, where there is a great arsenal, were heavily bombarded. Great fires are reported to have followed the explosion of the Zeppelin bombs.

The text of the admiralty's statement follows:

"German airships during the night of October 13-14 attacked the city of London, the nearby important establishments as well as the batteries of Ipswich."

"Several attacks were made especially on the city of London."

"The docks of London, the waterworks at Hampton, near London, and Woolwich also were heavily bombarded with incendiary bombs."

"At all the places attacked important explosions and great fires were observed."

"All the airships returned safely although they were vigorously attacked on passing over the English coast."

WOULD RAID GERMAN TOWNS.

Endorsement Given Proposal to Put  
End to Attacks on London.

London, Oct. 14.—The proposal of reply to German air raids by bombing his "sleeping towns as he bombs ours" received an enthusiastic endorsement at a mass meeting held today in the great hall of the Cannon street hotel, in the financial district of London.

Lord Willoughby de Broke and William Johnson-Hicks, member of parliament, were the principal speakers at the meeting.

Willoughby de Broke, said Lord Willoughby de Broke, "to urge upon the government that they have got to take steps to stop the kind of thing that happened last night."

"It is to treat them as they treat us. Otherwise they will continue in their policy while we still suffer and become the laughing stock of Europe."

Mr. Johnson-Hicks made a demand for reprisals which was couched in more lurid language:

"Let the Kaiser be made to realize what means for his own people to be subjected, as we have been subjected, to cold blooded butchery in the dead of night and there will be a demand from one end of Germany to the other to stop the butchery in England in order that they themselves may be safe," he said. "We must be prepared to send 200 machines at the very least, circling over Cologne, Coburg and other German towns in order that the Germans may be made to realize the destruction they wrought last night and on other nights in our midst."

The resolutions passed at the meeting call upon the government to adopt a systematic policy of reprisals "as the only effective method of putting a stop to Zeppelin raids on London and other towns."

## RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN AID FOR SERBIA NOW QUESTION FOR ALLIES

LEVER ACT TO GO  
TO SUPREME COURT

Government Will Appeal from  
Judge Hough's Decision.

HEFLIN'S STATEMENT

Says Supreme Court Will Declare Law  
Constitutional as Only the Title  
and Number Originated in  
the Senate.

Washington, Oct. 14.—An appeal will be taken from the decision of Federal Judge Hough in New York yesterday declaring the Cotton Futures Act unconstitutional, according to a statement today by Representative Hefflin, of Alabama, after a conference with Department of Agriculture officials.

Mr. Hefflin declared that department officials and Attorney General Gregory, whom he also saw, shared his opinion that the act was constitutional and that the Supreme Court would so declare. "The number and title were the only things about the bill that originated in the Senate," said Mr. Hefflin. The measure as passed originated in the House and was perfected by the House committee on agriculture and substituted for the Senate bill.

"Judge Hough held the act was unconstitutional because it originated in the Senate."

FAITH IN SUPREME COURT.

Representative Lever Not Surprised at  
Judge Hough's Decision.

Anderson, S. C., Oct. 14.—Representative A. F. Lever, one of the authors of the Cotton Futures Act, declared in a constitutional by Federal Judge Hough in New York yesterday, said:

"From the remarks of Judge Hough during the argument of the case before him," said Mr. Lever, "I am not surprised at the decision as bearing out the best legal information obtainable, but I have faith in the Supreme Court's decision on the bill. The first income tax acts were unconstitutional, but we now have an income tax law."

"The break of more than \$150 per bale on the New York cotton exchange after the announcement of the decision yesterday on the possibility of returning to the old system, is the best evidence of the value of the act to the cotton producer."

SENATOR SMITH'S STATEMENT.

On Decision Holding Cotton Futures  
Bill Unconstitutional.

Atlanta, Oct. 14.—Senator Hoke Smith, in a statement on the decision of Federal Judge Hough holding unconstitutional the Smith-Lever Cotton Futures bill, declared today that it is hardly probable that "the courts can hold that the bill falls within the requirements of the constitution, which (Continued on Page Ten.)"

## HOUSE LEADERS MAY BE CALLED IN CONFERENCE

Not All in Favor of \$400,000,-  
000 for National Defense.

Congressman Kitchen One of Them.  
He, Clark and Others, May Be  
Asked to Confer With Wilson  
at the White House.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, Oct. 14.—Plans are under way, it was learned today, to call Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Claude Kitchen and the heads of all of the large working committees of the House to Washington for a conference to decide upon a legislative program to be put through by the coming Congress with special reference to the amount of money to be appropriated for the army and navy.

Representative Pou, chairman of the House claims committee and ranking member of the powerful rules committee of the House, stated tonight that he favored such a plan. Mr. Pou made this statement after he had been in conference with Postmaster General Burleson, who, it is generally assumed, speaks for the administration in matters relating to legislation.

The President and even some of his cabinet members have realized for a long time that, in order to pass any legislation of great importance, the many factions must get together. Especially is this true with reference to National defense. Reports from the White House today indicate that the President favors a total appropriation for the army and navy of approximately \$400,000,000. There are many Democrats, including Representative Claude Kitchen, the leader of the lower branch of Congress, who will think a long time before they agree to any amount in the neighborhood of this figure.

F. R. A.

Russia is Willing, But Can't  
Land Forces; Italy Can do  
So, But Will Not.

SERBS FALLING BACK

Report That Russia Has Made  
Request for the Passage of  
Men Through Rumania.

Allied Attack on All German  
Fronts Indicated.

London, Oct. 14. — Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, made a long statement in the house of commons today on the situation in the Balkans, but as he dealt with the diplomatic side of the question he added little to the knowledge of the public and failed to satisfy curiosity as to the progress of the Anglo-French expedition landed at Saloniki. He did say, however, that Russian troops would co-operate "as soon as they were available."

The French premier, M. Viviani, had more cheering news for the allied countries when, in the French senate, he expressed the belief that "the Allies can count on Italian co-operation in the Balkans."

There is naturally much speculation as to how Italian and Russian assistance will be afforded. Italy has a large number of troops available and the means of moving them to the desired spot, but Russia is handicapped in this respect and there is an inclination here to believe a report from Rome that Petrograd has asked Rumania to allow Russian troops to pass through her territory.

Would Mean German Attack.  
To grant such a request would be construed by Germany as tantamount to a definite alliance with the Entente Powers and would undoubtedly result in Austro-German troops attacking Rumania. This, it is thought, might happen anyway, as Germany has already shown her displeasure at Rumania's refusal to allow munitions to pass through Turkey, and now it is reported that Germany has suspended the postal service and is holding up all foodstuffs consigned to Rumania over German railways until Bucharest more clearly defines its attitude toward the Central Powers.

These diplomatic questions are not delaying the military operations. The Austro-German and Bulgarian attacks on Serbia are proceeding apace.

They are, however, meeting with stern resistance, the Serbians giving ground only foot by foot. The extent of the Bulgarian invasion up to the present, according to a despatch from Nish, consists of an advance over the frontier at one point of a mile. With this exception, says the report, the fighting line remains in tact and the railways have not yet been reached.

Offensive in Dardanelles.  
It is reported also that the Allies have begun an offensive in the Dardanelles to keep the Turks busy. The Russians are continuing their attacks in Galicia and French, British and Austrians from the Rumanian frontier and prevent them from sending any further reinforcements against Serbia.

In fact, there appears to be a general attack on all the German fronts. The British and French, Berlin relates, have attacked in Flanders and Champagne, while the German official report of the campaign in Russia is a record of counter attacks against the Russians who are endeavoring to regain the initiative.

Even the Belgian coast is not excepted, British monitors having again been bombarding the German positions along this coast.

Ten German Steamers Sunk.  
British submarines in the Baltic thus far have sunk ten German ore-carrying steamers and have completely paralyzed the ore trade between Sweden and Germany. This has caused some dissatisfaction in Sweden and it is charged that two German ships were sunk within Swedish territorial waters. But the British assert that they have been studiously observing international law, and have been sinking only German steamers.

BULGARIA DECLARES WAR.

Greek Government Notified of Action  
Against Serbia.

Athens, via Paris, Oct. 14.—The Bulgarian army moved at noon today and the Greek government that Bulgaria at 8 o'clock this morning declared war on Serbia, because a Serbian column had attacked the Bulgarians near Kozendil (Southwest Bulgaria) killing 70 men and wounding 500.

Advices received in diplomatic circles are that German skilled workmen have arrived at Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port, from Constantinople to assemble submarines which have been sent there in sections.

The Austrian Prince Windisch-Grätz and his staff have arrived at Sofia.

REPULSE BRITISH ATTACK.

Germans Also Claim Check to Russians  
and Capture Serbian Forts.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 14.—Repulse of a general attack by the British along almost the whole front from Tapes to Looz; the checking of the advance of the Russian army in Eastern Galicia, and the capture by Teutonic forces in Serbia of the fortified works to the (Continued on Page Ten.)