

GERMANS DESIRE FRENCH PORTS

Great Battle Being Fought By Germans
For Possession of The French
Sea-Coast

INVASION OF ENGLAND FEARED

It Is Believed Kaiser Expects To Carry
War To The British Isles,
England Prepared

The past week of the European war has developed a number of important changes, any of which may prove an important factor in deciding the result of the great conflict now in progress. The fighting, which for several weeks has been waged along the northern frontier of France, suddenly shifted to the west coast of France where the Germans smashed their forces in order to take possession of the French coast.

With the control of the entire country of Belgium all the way to the coast all that the Germans need now to begin their campaign against England is the command of the French coast. In this the allies are stubbornly resisting the Germans. In recent reports from London it is said the British navy played an important part and co-operated with the land forces in repulsing the German armies. It was during this fighting that the entire Belgian army, which has been lost sight of for nearly a week, was found in France fighting side by side with the allies.

There is a belief in the minds of military experts that an attempt on the part of the Germans to attack England would mean a speedy culmination of hostilities. Though no definite information has been given out it is generally believed that England is thoroughly prepared for an aerial attack by German Zeppelins. Searchlights sweep the sky incessantly during the nights and British airmen stand ready day and night to launch their craft to do battle in mid-air with the invaders.

In view of the fact that the British coast is heavily mined and the great warships of Great Britain are constantly patrolling the North sea and especially the coast of the British Isles it would require a superhuman effort on the part of the Kaiser and his staff to land German soldiers on British soil. Should the German navy endeavor to escort the transports carrying the invading army to England it would precipitate a naval battle between the navies of the nations. The Germans have so far been careful to avoid.

In the eastern theater of war the fighting has been heavy at all times. A definite idea of the results of this conflict now being waged by the Austro-German armies against the Russians in East Prussia, Galicia, and Russian Poland is impossible because of the conflicting reports that are received daily from Petrograd, Vienna and Berlin. On the same day dispatches will be received from Petrograd telling of the utter rout of the German armies in Galicia and the success of the Russian armies in East Prussia, while dispatches from Berlin and Vienna will claim great victories against the Russians in the same battles. However, there does seem to be any important success on the part of either of the armies.

Belgian Army Joins Allies
From the Battle Front.—The Belgian army, with the English channel on its extreme wing, is showing a marvelous fighting spirit, despite its long, hard campaign and disappointment over the loss of Antwerp and other large cities.

In the terrific open struggle along the frontier the Belgians, with the French and British, have repelled with the greatest energy, incessant German attacks. The German heavy artillery poured a bombardment on the allied positions, but the Belgians counter-attacked and forced the invaders to retire nearly five miles.

British Seize Oil Ships
Washington.—Great Britain's determination to keep from Germany cargoes of illuminating oil which might be made fuel for army motor trucks, Zeppelins and aeroplanes, is responsible for the seizure of American Standard Oil steamers by the British cruisers. This fact was developed in conference here after the state department had requested the release of the tanker John D. Rockefeller. The Standard Oil company has asked the state department to secure release of two more of its ships.

Food For Starving Belgians
London.—After diplomatic negotiations lasting several weeks, in which American Ambassador Page acted as intermediary between Belgium, England and Germany, an agreement has been reached by which the starving Belgians will be fed by a commission of Americans in London and Brussels, headed by Herbert C. Hoover of California, who has acted as chairman of the American relief committee in London. It is estimated that 700,000 Belgians who are still in their own country are on the verge of starvation.

Cruiser Emden Busy Again
London.—The German cruiser Emden, again being sinking British ships, this time at a point 150 miles southwest of Ceylon, British India, according to a report received by Admiralty from Colombo, Ceylon, has sent to the bottom the British steamers Chikana, Trolus, Baw and Clan Grant and the dredger Emden, bound for Tasmania. The Emden was sold and the new owners declare she is to sail on a legitimate voyage from Philadelphia for Norfolk and the Mediterranean.



Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Germans Repulsed in Poland
Petrograd.—The Russian official statement says:
"German troops which had occupied the roads leading to Warsaw, in the region north of the River Pilzta, have been repulsed and are in full retreat, leaving their wounded on the battlefield."

"The Germans have abandoned the positions they had fortified in advance. The Russian troops are energetically advancing along the whole front. The enemy is still occupying the left bank of the Vistula south of the Pilzta and as far as Sandomir."

"The Russians who for eight days had been gallantly holding the region of Kosentz under unfavorable conditions and heavy artillery fire, achieved considerable success on October 20 and their position on the left bank of Vistula is now secured."

"The attempts by the Austrians to cross the River San below Przemyśl have been checked and the Russians are assuming the offensive there. In the region south of Przemyśl are found the remains of all the Austrian corps defeated in prior fights in Galicia. Here the Russian troops are energetically checking the advance of numerous bodies of the enemy."

"There is no essential change in East Prussia. We are at present in touch with the enemy on a front covering over four hundred versts (about 267 miles) from the lower Bzura to the slopes of the Carpathian mountains."

Allies Advance Against Germans
London.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement:
"The British troops have made good progress in the last four days. In the northern area the allies have driven the enemy back more than thirty miles."

The Bordeaux correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch, says:
"Opinion here continues satisfied with the military position. According to popular expression, General Joffre is thrusting the enemy out of doors without any unnecessary fuss."

"It is apparent, from the official communications, that the enemy is being superbly held along the immense front. The enemy's attempt to envelop the allies between Lille and the sea has failed. The Germans visibly are preparing to retreat by fortifying a line between Namur and Metz and a second line with a base at Ais-la-Chapelle."

Two important successes in the battle for Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the allies in the official communication.

British Submarine Destroyed
Berlin.—It was officially stated here that the British new submarine E-3 was sunk by German warships in the North sea.

Allies Checked, Berlin Claims
Berlin.—Engagements continue near Nieupoit, Belgium, and Lille, where the allied forces have been trying to beat back the German advance. The French for several days have been attacking desperately in the vicinity of Lille, but according to headquarters' bulletins all the attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the allies.

It is announced that the allies have made a stand behind the river Yser in an attempt there to check the German advance along the coast.

Japs Occupy Another Island
Tokio.—The navy department has announced the occupation for military purposes of strategically important islands, in the Marianne, or Ladrone, Marshall, East Caroline and West Caroline archipelagoes. Previous announcement has been made of the occupation by Japan of islands in the Marshall and Caroline group. The occupation of an island in the Marianne or Ladrone group has not heretofore been reported. The Marianne islands lie directly east of Luzon and about 1,700 miles from Manila.

British After German Ship
Philadelphia.—Claiming the steamer Evelyn, now lying at a wharf in this city, is a supply ship for German cruisers, the British government, it is reported, ordered the armored cruiser Lancaster and the auxiliary cruiser Carolina to intercept and capture the Evelyn when she gets outside the three-mile neutrality limit. The Evelyn was sold and the new owners declare she is to sail on a legitimate voyage from Philadelphia for Norfolk and the Mediterranean.

Austrian Submarine Sunk

Cettinje, Montenegro.—An Austrian submarine was sunk in the Adriatic by a French cruiser.

The submarine vessels went out from the bay of Cattaro to attack a French fleet which was making its way along the Dalmatian coast. They were quickly sighted, however, by the French lookouts, and a well-directed shot sent the leader to the bottom. The French fleet subsequently recommended the bombardment of the forts of Cattaro.

An Austrian aeroplane dropped several bombs in the neighborhood of the fleet, but no damage was done.

Jap Cruiser Sunk By Mine

Tokio.—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachihio was sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chow bay.

One officer and nine members of the crew are known to have been saved.

Four German Ships Sunk

London.—The British navy has accounted for four more German destroyers, which were engaged and sunk off the Dutch coast by a British cruiser and four torpedo boat destroyers.

According to an announcement made by the secretary of the British admiralty, the British vessels in the action were the light cruiser Undaunted and the torpedo boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion and Loyal.

The admiralty announces that the British loss in the engagement off the Dutch coast, in which four German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk, was one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the British destroyers was slight. The announcement adds:

"There are thirty-one German survivors, prisoners of war."

The sinking of the four warships makes six torpedo boat destroyers sent to the bottom by British gunfire since the beginning of the war and seven counting the torpedo boat destroyer sunk by the submarine E-9.

Belgians Invited to Return

The Hague.—Burgomasters in the leading Dutch towns have issued proclamations announcing that the German government has granted permission for all Belgian refugees to return to their homes. The only reservation is that men liable for military service will be considered prisoners of war if they return. The Dutch burgomasters urge the Dutch to permit the Belgian refugees to return home as quickly as possible. Train service between Rotterdam and Antwerp has been resumed.

The German delegation at The Hague has sent a communication to the Dutch press saying in effect that Germany had taken measures in August to spare Belgium a famine by asking Holland to allow the transportation of foodstuffs into Belgium over the Maas, the understanding being that the foodstuffs were intended for Belgium only.

Belgian King Is Thankful

London.—King Albert of Belgium, in an interview in which he expressed thanks for the help given the Belgian people, said he hoped the American nation would remember that Belgium has been unscrupulously exact in carrying out its obligations as a neutral country, and that the United States, as a neutral, would not forget how the neutrality of Belgium had been violated. The king added, according to the paper's correspondent, that when the war ended this fact should bear heavily on the terms of peace.

Rebel Bands in Austria

London.—According to Trieste advices, all the new Austrian soldiers are required to take the oath of fidelity to the German as well as to the Austrian emperor. From Trieste it is reported also that insurrectionary bands are swarming in all parts of the Austrian Empire. The attitude of Slav troops forming garrisons at Pola and Sebenico is said to be menacing and disaffection is reported in the Austrian field, where crews are made up in parts of Slavs and Italians.

Turkey Retains German Crews

Constantinople.—The ports have declined to discharge the German crews of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which have been in Turkish waters since early in the hostilities and which are said to have been sold by Germany to the Turkish government. This reply was given in answer to the British representations regarding the continued presence of Germans on board these two vessels. The government has now shifted the matter, declaring it to be a domestic question.

AMERICAN BANKERS READY TO PAY DEBTS

SIR GEORGE PAISH AND MR.
BLACKETT MEET BUSINESS
MEN IN CONFERENCE.

HEAR NO NOTE OF PESSIMISM

Belief Expressed That Financial Situation Will Be Met With Satisfaction to All.

Washington.—Financial forces of the Federal Government, aided by the friendly counsel of American bankers and representatives of Great Britain, were turned toward readjustment of the foreign exchange market, disturbed by the European War. For more than three hours the Federal Reserve Board, Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the English treasury, and some of the best known bankers in New York, discussed the situation in all its aspects. According to those present no note of pessimism was sounded and there was every reason to believe all financial problems will be solved without great difficulty.

The salient conclusions reached by the conference are:

American bankers stand ready to pay their obligations to England in cash. The \$100,000,000 gold pool already formed and \$80,000,000 raised by a New York syndicate to meet New York City's obligations probably will be enough, however, to satisfy English creditors.

The New York and London stock exchanges will not be opened soon, possibly not before the beginning of 1915. A point committee of the two exchanges will consider this matter.

The Federal Reserve Board is expected to hasten consideration of the proposed cotton loan fund plan, designed in part to give support to the cotton market.

The cotton exchanges in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool probably will be opened as soon as possible. The New York exchange probably will confer through a committee with the Liverpool exchange before such action is taken.

A committee consisting of Benjamin Strong, Jr., A. H. Wiggin, James Brown of New York and Governor Hamlin and Paul M. Warburg of the reserve board will hold further conferences with Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett about readjustment.

According to some of those at the conference the optimism was surprising. Sir George, it was said, did not indicate that he had come to demand payment of American debts, he had no concrete plan to lay before the Americans, but listened to what they had to say. The American bankers made it clear there was every reason to believe America could and would meet all obligations in gold.

CONGRESS HAS NO QUORUM.

House 60 Members Short, Senate 3.

Washington.—With congress tied up by lack of a quorum in both houses Southern senators and representatives made a vain appeal to President Wilson for aid in securing cotton relief legislation, which would clear the way to final adjournment.

After they had blocked adjournment by obstructive tactics the cotton relief supporters went into conference to appoint a committee to wait upon the president. The president, however, when asked for an interview said he would be busy with an important state department conference and therefore could not meet the committee.

The departure of the president for Pittsburgh, where he will address a Y. M. C. A. celebration set at rest a rumor that the extraordinary conditions, under which congress found itself unable to adjourn, might be met by the president exercising his prerogative power.

Continued efforts of Democrats to secure an agreement to adjourn failed completely and Southern members reiterated their determination to continue their program.

Opinion among Democrats was general that this would prolong the session indefinitely, certainly until after the elections. Meantime the general exodus of members of both houses continues. The house had 157 members present on a roll call, nearly 60 short of a quorum, and the senate showed 45, three less than a quorum. Senator Clarke, president pro tempore of the senate, though a champion of cotton legislation, left the city after characterizing further efforts of his colleagues to obtain relief as "grandstand playing."

Bad Butter For Sam.

New York.—Testimony that an inferior grade of butter described as unfit to eat but bearing the guarantee of the New York Mercantile Exchange that it was the best in the country was sold to the United States Government last June, was adduced at the state's attorney's inquiry to determine if a butter, egg and cheese monopoly exists here. The bad butter was detected just as it was about to be shipped on a Navy transport to Vera Cruz for the use of the United States troops there.

Declare Truce at Naco.

Naco, Ariz.—A truce was declared recently between the Carranza garrison at Naco, Sonora, and the Villa forces. Hostilities will be suspended pending the final solution of the peace problem by the Aguas Calientes convention. General Famon Joas, sent by the convention, brought about the cessation of hostilities after three days parleying. Admonitions from United States Army officers are reported to have convinced Martorena, who later withdrew 35 kilometers south.

PATRIOTIC LAY FANS

LONDON WAR FLAMES

London.—The stage still plays an important part in sustaining public spirit and forwarding movements for the aid of the Red Cross has been fully demonstrated by Sir Herbert Tree's revival, "Drake."

From the performance the patriotic scenes were aroused the audiences to tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm. Effect of these demonstrations being witnessed by

CORRESPONDENT GIVES A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF FALL OF ANTWERP

International News Service.

London.—A correspondent writing from Bergen-op-Zoon, Holland, gives a vivid description of the entry of the German army into Antwerp.

The bulk of the Kaiser's forces did not enter the city until Saturday afternoon, when 60,000 men passed in review before General von Schultze, military governor of Antwerp, and Admiral von Schroeder, who, surrounded by a glittering staff, sat their horses in front of the royal palace in the Place de Meir.

"For five hours the mighty host poured through the streets of the deserted city, while the houses shook to the thunder of their tread," he writes. "Company after company, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, swept past until the eye grew weary of watching the ranks of gray under slanting lines of steel."

"As they marched they sang, the canyon formed by the high buildings along the Place de Meir echoing to their voices roaring out 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'A Mighty Fortress Is Our God.'"

Like an Election Parade.

"Each regiment was headed by its field music and colors, and when darkness fell and street lamps were lighted the shrill music of fifes, the rattle of drums and the tramp of marching feet reminded me of a torchlight election parade."

"Hard on the heels of the infantry rumbled artillery, battery after battery."

"Behind the field batteries rumbled the quick fire—the same pomps whose acquaintance I had made at Weerde and elsewhere. And then, heralded by a blare of trumpets and a crash of kettledrums, came the cavalry, cuirassiers in helmets and breastplates of burnished steel, busboys in betted jackets and fur busboys, usually the uhlans, riding amid forests of lances under a cloud of fluttering pennons."

"But this was not all, nor nearly all, for after the uhlans came the blue jackets of the naval division, broad-shouldered, bewhiskered fellows, with caps worn rakishly and a roll of the sea in their gait."

"Then the Bavarian Infantry in dark blue, the Saxon Infantry in light blue, and Austrians in uniforms of beautiful silver gray, and last of all a squadron of gendarmes in silver and bottle green."

"As that fighting machine swung past I could not but marvel at how the gallant, chivalrous and courageous but ill-prepared little army of Belgium had held it back as long as it had."

Entry.

"The most remarkable feature of this wonderful spectacle was that there were comparatively few persons to see it. So far as onlookers were concerned the Germans might as well have marched through the streets of Pompeii. Another American and I, standing on the balcony of the American consulate, were the only spectators, so far as I know, in the whole length of the Place de Meir, which is the State street of Antwerp. It reminded me of a circus that had come to town a day before it was expected."

A feature of the procession was a victoria drawn by a fat white horse and with two soldiers on the box, which accompanied a regiment of Bavarians. Both horse and carriage were decked with flowers. It was evidently a species of triumphal chariot, for it was filled with hampers of champagne.

Pay for What They Take.

The correspondent says the German soldiers treat the townspeople with consideration, paying in German silver for what they take from the shops. Describing the fear of the Antwerp citizens when the Kaiser's soldiers entered, the correspondent says:

"When the main body of troops began entering the city on Saturday morning the townspeople—those who had not escaped from the city—rushed out with beer, bread and flowers, evidently with the idea of placating them by means of their pitiful little offerings. It was not a pleasant sight, but some people have been so terrified by tales of German barbarities that we can hardly blame them."

The correspondent estimates that less than one hundred civilians were killed during the bombardment.

Mercy Wrought by Shells.

Telling of the rain of shells which swept the city, he says:

"A 42-centimeter shell tore completely through a handsome stone house next door to United States Consul General Diederich's residence, crossed the street and exploded in the upper story of school. There is not a block in the Boulevard Leopold that does not contain several shattered houses. No buildings were damaged in Place de Meir, though three shells struck the pavement, tearing holes as large as grand piano."

"A shell struck the roof of the Hotel St. Antoine, passed through two bedrooms and exploded in the room occupied 48 hours before by the Russian minister destroying everything in it."

Cathedral Struck.

"The cathedral was struck only by one shell, with entered through the wall over the eastern entrance and exploded over the side chapel. The American Express company's offices on the Quai du Dyck were slightly

damaged. A shell struck the house occupied by an American named Hunt and the Dutch consul as he rode the entire second floor into shrapnel."

"A Zeppelin hovered over the city during Thursday morning bombardment, dropping occasional bombs."

"Though the German shrapnel created enough havoc it was child's play compared to the damage done by the siege guns. When a 42-centimeter shell struck a house it did merely blow a hole in it. It simply demolished it, the whole house collapsing into ruin as if it had been hit by an earthquake."

Almost as much damage was caused by fires resulting from the bombardment as from the shells themselves. The entire west side of the farceux Souliers from the Place de Meir to the Place Verte including the Hotel de Europe, the Royale and a line of fashionable shops opposite the Hotel St. Antoine was destroyed. A quarter of a mile of buildings in the Rue van Bree, including the handsomest apartment in the city, are nothing but charred walls. The handsome block of the de la Justice is completely burned. In addition several hundred dwellings scattered through the city have been burned to the ground."

Dynamite Saved Cathedral.

As the city is without water, except such as can be pumped from the river, the firemen were powerless to check the flames. The only building on the Place Verte which probably the cathedral itself, was not burned is due to an American, Mr. Charles Whitthoff, who, realizing the extreme gravity of the situation, suggested to the German military authorities that they dynamite the surrounding buildings."

At ten o'clock at night a train was sent to Brussels and four o'clock in the morning six automobiles with dynamite arrived and the wall were blown up. The German soldiers standing on the roofs of neighboring buildings and throwing dynamite bombs.

"It was a lively night for every one concerned," says the writer.

"I was just sitting down to my first meal in 30 hours when the police burst in with the news that the city was burning," he goes on. "I found an entire block opposite the hotel in flames, and as there was no water the firemen were powerless to check them. When I discovered the block immediately behind the hotel was also ablaze, it struck me it was time to change my quarters."

"After wandering through pitch-black streets for three hours, slipping on broken glass and stumbling over fallen masonry, and occasionally challenged by German sentries, I saw a light in a building in the Boulevard Leopold. I rang the bell and was taken in by a poor little consulting bookkeeper."

Takes Over Consulate.

"Upon calling at the consulate the morning I found that Consul General Diederich and Vice-Consul Sherman had left two days before for parts unknown. As there was a large number of frightened people clamoring for reassurance and protection, and as there was no one else to look after them, I opened the consulate and assumed charge."

"The proceeding was wholly irregular and unauthorized, of course, and will probably scandalize department of state officials in Washington, but it was no time for red tape."

"I immediately wrote a letter to the German commander, informing him that in the absence of the consul general I had assumed charge of the American and British interests in Antwerp and expected the fullest protection. I received a courteous reply immediately, saying that every protection would be afforded foreigners."

USE WALKING WOOD IN ATTACK UPON GERMANS

London.—A correspondent describes a walking wood at Crecy. The French and British cut down trees and armed themselves with the branches. Lines after line of infantry, each man bearing a branch, then moved forward unobserved toward the enemy.

Behind them, amid the lopped tree trunks, the artillerymen fired themselves and placed 13-pounders to cover the moving wood.

The attack, which followed, won the success it merited. It almost went wrong, however, for the French cavalry, which was following, made a detour to pass the wood and dashed into view near the ammunition reserves of the allies.

German shells began falling thereabouts, but British soldiers went up the hills and pulled the boxes of ammunition out of the way. The German shells. Ammunition and men came through unscathed. By evening the enemy had been cleared from the Marne district.

Cathedral Lost to A.

Paris.—The artistic beauty of the cathedral at Reims, which suffered in the German bombardment of that town, never can be restored. In the opinion of Whitney Warren, the New York architect, who has just returned from Reims, where he made a thorough inspection of the famous structure. Mr. Warren, who is a corresponding member of the Institute de France, was given the privilege of visiting the cathedral.

German Cruiser Sinks 3 Ships.

London.—A dispatch from Tenerife Canary Islands to The Daily Mail under date of Thursday reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk 13 British merchantmen in the Atlantic. An official statement, given out in Berlin on October 23, said the Karlsruhe had sunk seven British steamers in the Atlantic. The Karlsruhe is a comparatively new ship, having gone into commission early in 1913. She is very fast, having a speed of 27 knots which has enabled her thus far to successfully elude pursuit.

Talked Against Cannon.

Have, via Paris.—Eugene Vandervelde, Belgian minister of state, returned from Nieupoit where he went by invitation of King Albert. M. Vandervelde addressed the Belgian troops at Nieupoit while cannon boomed and shells passed overhead toward the German position. Mr. Vandervelde said the Belgians were of courage and determined to fight to the last. This was the first time M. Vandervelde, who is the Republican Socialist leader, and King Albert met.

Confers Military Honors.

London.—Emperor Nicholas has conferred the Order of St. George, third class, on Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces and the same order, fourth class, on Captain Martynov.

Drove Them Off.

Paris.—Two German aeroplanes, approaching Paris from Compiègne, fled before a squadron of French machines disappearing to the northward.

Russians Find Little Resistance.

Petrograd.—The Russian official statement says: "The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula, has met no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat. In the trenches below Ivankograd we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian Guard in its hasty retreat. The Austrians continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San and to the south of Przemyel."

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