GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5 1915

## FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE EAST

The first twelvementh of fighting veen the Russians on one side and Austrians and Germans on the other is a story of great changes of fortune, both combatants being re-peatedly driven back only to show the greatest resiliency in defeat and soon to resume the offensive in a most

The end of the year however, finds e pendulum swinging strongly against the czar. He may recover and take again the roads to Cracow, Vienna and Berlin, but just at pres-ent he is on the whole in worse plight than in any hour since the war

Russia's losses in the first year of the war are not approached by those of any nation in any war of history. According to reliable estimates, she has had between 2,500,000 and 4,000. 000 men killed, injured and captured. Despite these horrible gaps made in her ranks, she still has millions in the field, and her great reservoir of personnel does not show signs of ex-haustion. It is not men she lacks, but

Slow to Mobilize.
On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia. Almost immediately the Germans crossed the from tier at Thorn and the Austrians south of Lublin. They were practically un-opposed because of the slowness of mobilization in Russia. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch forced to gather his main armies well to the rear of the line of great fort-resses running through Kovno, Grod-

no. Ossowetz, Novo Georgievsk, Warsaw and Ivangorod.
On account of his desire to do all he could to relieve the French, who were being driven from northern France by the amazing German rush through Belgium, Nicholas attacked sooner than he otherwise would have done. As a result, he met two disas-

He sent General Samsonoff into East, Prussia from the south and General Rennenkampf into East Prus-sia from the east, the latter winning the first large engagement of the war

in the East at Gumbinen. At this moment the Germans, be-lieving that the French were well in hand and about to be surrounded on their eastern frontier, quickly withdrew 250,000 men from France and hurled them by rail into East Prus-sia, where they fell upon Samsonoff with crushing force in the great German victory of Tannenberg (Aug. 28)

Meanwhile, the Austrians, leaving only a few troops in Galicia to hold back the Russians advancing from Tarnopol on the line of the Gnila-Lipa, struck the Russians en masse at Kras-nik and routed them to Lublin. Most Bloody Drive of War.

With two armies in difficulty, the grand duke decided to abandon one to its fate and save the other. threw re-enforcements into Lublin and ordered the line of the Gnils-Lipa river be forced at any cost. In one of the most bloody drives of the war the Russians advanced into east ern Galicia and occupied Lembers.

The Russians then advanced to
Rawa Ruska and took the Austrian armies in Poland in the rear, cutting

them up frightfully.

Meanwhile Von Hindenburg had completed his victory over Samsonoff by turning on Rennenkampf and clearing East Prussia of Muscovites. But though Rennenkampf had been de-feated and Samsonoff almost anni-hilated, the Germans.

The Russians were now as far west as Tarnow in Galicia, while their Cossacks were able to make raids into Hungary farther south. Hindenburg concentrated a great force suddenly in Silesia and began a drive from the west against Warsaw and Ivan The Siberian corps arrived

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in the nick of time to save Warsaw

from the enemy.

High Tide of Russian invasion.

High enemy of the northern section of his army in Poland to
the north, thinking to take the pursuing Russians in flank with the southing Russians in flank with the south-ern section. But the Austrians were too slow to carry out the field mar-shal's plans and the Russians, slip-ping into a gap in the lines between the Germans and their allies, slaughtered the latter. The result was the high tide of Russian invasion. The Austrians withdrew over the Carpa-thians again, leaving Przemysl to be besieged a second time. The Ger

again. But again the German strategic railways proved their undoing. Hin-denburg concentrated at Thorn and drove into the right flank of the Rus sian main forces, throwing them back

mans withdrew to Silesia and the Rus

sians, following closely, were able for a brief moment to raid this rich province at Pleschen. At the same time they entered East Prussia

on Lodz. He advanced too far, however, and when he had the Russian forces near-ly surrounded, he suddenly found Russians in his own rear. In this ex-

graphed for re-enforcements.

But before the re-enforcements
sent from Flanders arrived the Germans had managed at frightful cost to hack their way to safety. This was the bloody battle of Lods.

Wins Second Victory. With Second wittery.

With stronger German forces opposing them the Russians withdrew to the line of Bura, Rawa and Nidarivers. At the same time the Austrians, attempting to debouch from the Carpathian passes, were driven

back everywhere, leaving 80,000 prisoners. With January Hindenburg made a third desperate attack on Warsaw. For ten days, both night and day, the

Germans came on. Then, having lost probably 50,000 men and the Russians

nearly as many, they gave it up.
Unable to reach Warsaw, Hindenburg concentrated twice Siever's force in East Prussia, and won his second overwhelming victory there. Enormous captures of Russians were made and the fortress of Gradno was attacked farther west, from Ossowets to Pultusk. The Germans retreated to Miawa and then tried to flank the Russians at Przasnyss, which city they took. But the Russians again flanked the flanking party, as they had done at Lodz and won an important

success (February 22-28).

In March and April, the Russians pressed through the western Carpathian passes and entered Hungary. Just when their future seemed bright-est, the Germans broke the Russian line in West Galicia and let through

Pressing westward irresistibly, they took the Russian Carpathian armies in the rear. The latter tried to retreat, the rear. The latter tried to retreat, but vast numbers were captured. Przemysl, which had succumbed to the Russian besiegers March 22, fell again into the hands of the Austro-

Great German Maneuver. From Przemysl Von Mackensen drove east through Mosciska and Grodek and captured Lemberg, the Galician capital. Then he turned north and marched upon the Warsaw-Ivangorod -Brest - Litovsk triangle

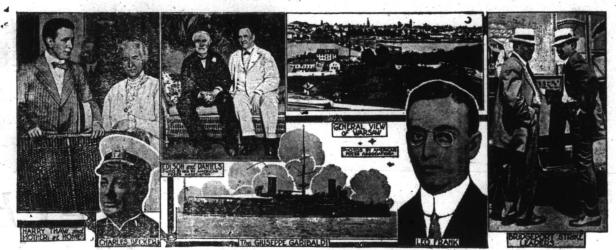
from the south. At the same time the Russians in southern Galicia, putting up a desper-ate resistance, were driven by Von Linsingen first to the line of the

Dniester and then across the Gnila-Lipa to the line of the Zlota-Lipa. Reaching the vicinity of Krasnik in their drive to Warsaw from the south, the Austrians sustained a se-vere check in the scene of their triumph of the previous summer. Held on this line the Germans attacked hot-ly from the north and took the town f Przasnysz (July 14).

The Germans now began the grand-

est maneuver ever seen in the history of human warfare. From the Windau river in the Bal-DR. L. J. MOOREFIELD, border of East Prussia and in a gigantic sweep through the vicinity of Ra-dom, west of the Vistula, and a line south of the Lublin-Cholm railway they delivered smashing blows and have reached the very gates of War-

> Success of Submarines.
> Amsterdam, via London.—German submarines, according to a telegram from Berlin had sunk in the war zone up to the 25th of July 229 English vessels, 30 other hostile ships, and six neutral craft. The latter, the message says, were sent to the bottom by



cavalry. On the part of the French Flanders. On the part of the French there was largely the desire to link up with the Belgians, now being attacked

in Antwerp. The mighty slege guns of the Germans made short work of

of the Germans made short werk of the Belgian seaport, however, and it fell on October 9. The remnants of

the Belgian army retreated along the

sea coast and the Germans in a final

The battle line of the Aisne was now

extended to the sea, the Germans hold-

ing the important French city of Lille, while the allies kept Ypres in Belgium and, partly by flooding the lowlands,

held the position of the Yser river and

canal.

From October 16 to November 10 was fought the desperate first battle

of Ypres, when the Germans suffered

of ypres, when the Germans suffered enormous losses in attempts to break through the line in Flanders and reach Calais. They succeeded in pushing back the allies only a little and the invasion of Silesia by the Cossacks finally induced them to desist and

The Germans in September had per-formed the feat of pushing a salient into the French line south of Verdun,

which terminated on the west bank of

the Meuse river at St. Mihiel; while the French had taken the offensive

with some success in Champagne at

For the most part throughout the winter the fighting consisted of regu-

lar siege warfare, with heavy artillery

combats and mine and counter-mine

from winter snows gave the Germans

a chance to entrap the French troops

vicinity of Solssons for a considerable distance and kill or capture most of

Take Offensive in Spring.

With the spring, the French and English attempted to take the offensive

at several points. Always preparing

the way with tens or hundreds of thou-

shands of shells, they tried joint after

joint of the German armor. In the Vosges the dominating height

of Hartmannsweilerkopf was taken

and retaken several times in sanguin-

ary charges and finally remained in the hands of the French.

The salient of St. Mihiel was also

subjected to tremendous French pressure on both "legs." The French succeeded in gaining a little ground, but

the Germans, despite the apparent

weakness of the sharp wedge they had driven into the French line, could not be dislodged and later succeeded in re-

gaining some of the territory they had

The British also reported "victories"

at Neuve Chapelle and Hill No. 60, in Flanders. Whether these should be

doubtful. The British suffered enormous losses and at Neuve Chapelle

bungled affairs to the extent of shell-

ing their own men who had taken Ger-man trenches. In other cases they left gallant little parties lodged in

enemy's trenches without supports to

The next development was the un-

expected use of poisonous gas fumes by the Germans in attacks just north

of Ypres. With this novel weapon they succeeded in taking several small villages and more than compensating

for the British gains south of Ypres. The losses of the French, Canadians

and British were severe, but they succeeded in stemming the German on-slaught effectively a few miles back

Begin Series of Attacks.

dreds of thousands of shells they time

and again blasted away the barbed

precht of Bavaria's men, and then charged across the desolate ground for slight gains.

The fighting centered about the su-

gar refinery of Souchez and the great German work called the Labyrinth-Fighting went on in cellars and tun-nels below the earth and the casual-

ties were heavy. The French bent the German line and captured the Laby-rinth, but whether the gains justified their sacrifice in human life is ques-

In July, Crown Prince Frederick

gonne forest, west of Verdun, and succeeded in gaining several hundred

yards of shattered woodland and cap turing several thousand Frenchmen

There were rumors that the Ger

mans were re-enforcing for another great drive toward Calais or Paris, but the Teutonic campaign in the

crushing of the much weaker enemy

entanglements and concrete hes, held by Crown Prince Rup-

The German line makes a salient at

from their former position.

on the north side of that river in

The flooding of the River Aisne

about the same time.

them (January 14).

send re-enforcements to Russia.

canal.

rush reached Ostend (October 15).

Line Extended to the Sea.

News Snapshots
Of the Week

The German drive into Russia continued, and the evacuation of Warsaw, the capital of Poland, commenced as the kaiser's forces, reached within seventeen miles of the city. The I talians suffered the loss of the cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi, which was torpedeed during the week by an Austrian submarine. The selection of the new naval test board headed by Edison came under advisement when Secretary Danleis met the inventor in the latter's home. A fellow prisoner slashed the throat of Leo Frank, the Georgia have Secretary Danleis met the inventor in the latter's home and mother in Pittsburgh, free. Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Picker, convicted of murder, made final plea for his life. A serious strike threatened in the Bridgeport (Conn.) ammunition works.

### FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE WEST

The first month and a half of the 2, after the defeat on the Marne, the Germans took up defensive positions along the Aisne river. The ten and a half months since then have seen a long deadlock.

The battle line of the Aisne and the Olse quickly extended northeast to the sea. Fighting has been continuous, with tremendous losses. The general situation has remained unchanged, gains of a few miles for one side at one point offset by minor gains for the enemy in other sectors.

At the beginning of August the

kaiser took possession of the little satisf took possession of the little state of Luxemburg and demanded passage through Belgium to the Fran-co-Belgian frontier. Permission to pass denied, Von Einem attacked Liege (August 4).

while other German armies passed around the city and swept over the level Belgian roads at a terrific rate. The little Belgian army yielded Brussels and fell back to Antwerp and

First Big Engagement.

Not until the Germans had almost reached the French border did the first important engagement take place This is generally known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi (about August 20-28), but at the same time there was severe fighting along the whole line through Thionville in Lorraine and along the Vozges in upper Alsace, which the French had invaded with emporary success.

This battle resulted in defeat for the

ench and English. While obtaining some successes in counter-attacks on the advancing Germans at Peronne and at Guise, the French were obliged to fall back rap-

idly to the line of the River Marne.
On the left the French had withdrawn to below Paris and the westernmost German army, under Von Kluck

The garrison of Paris was put in thousands of motor cars and hurled on Yon Kluck's flank. The latter was not taken entirely unawares and met the attack strongly, but at the same time the army of General Foch attacked the German army on Von Kluck's left and drove it back.

Driven Back From Paris. The Germans had begun the battle with five armies in line. The with-drawal of the two farthest west now caused the retreat of the third, fourth and fifth in that order, each in turn finding its flank exposed by the with-drawal of the troops on its right. At east end of the German line was accelerated by a strong attack from the French fortified zone of Verdun.

The German retreat was as orderly as that of the French and English had as that of the French and angular ma-been. The invaders took up an ad-mirable defensive position. It ran just north of the Aisne river, on a series of bluffs, then just north of Chalons and through the wooded, rough regions of the Argonne and the Woevre, joining hands here with the troops besieging Verdun. The allies have tried this line in vain ever since.

THE CHANGING BATTLE LINE IN THE EAST



### FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR ON THE SEA

At the end of the first year of war not a German fighting craft, except submarines, is known to be at large outside the Baltic sea. The Austrian fleet to the Sea of Marmora and adjacent straits. The mer chant marine of the central European powers has disappeared utterly from the ocean highways. Sixty million dol-lars' worth of German shipping lies idle in the docks of New York, while several times as much is bottled up elsewhere At the same time the German submarines have inflicted enormous losses of allied shipping.
While both sides have probably concealed many losses, the following is a fairly accu-date summary of the number of craft which have been de-

stroyed: Entente Allies. ish French sian Battleships ..10 2 ... Cruisers .....12 Submarines .. 4 Auxil. cruisers 5 stroyers, and torpedo boats 4 Total Japanese and Italian osses, seven vessels of all

Teutonic Allies. Auxiliary cruisers ....19 Gunboats, destroyers, and torpedo boats ...20 Total Turkish losses of vessels of all classes, four. tonnage en-Total tonnage,
Teutonic allies .....224,746

# BIG EVENTS IN FIRST YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR

80000000000000000000000

une 28-Archduke and Archduchess Francis of Austria slain by Serbian

ance.
August 8—British troops land in
France and Belgium.
August 11—Germans pass Liege forts.
August 12—England and France doclare war on Austria.
August 15—Austrians invade Serbia in
force.

to. st 17—Beginning of five days' bat-between Serbians and Austrians the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

ugust 20—Germans enter Brussels,
ugust 23—Germans enter Namur and
attack Mons. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik. Japan

res war. 24—British begin retreat from 25-French evacuate Muelhauugust 27-Louvain burned by Gormans.
August 28—Battle off Helgoland, several German warships sunk.
August 29—Russians crushed in three days' battle near Tansenberg.
September 3—Russians occupy Lem-

herg.
September 5—Bettle of the Marue begins. German right wing defeated
an retreat begins.
September 7—Haubeuge falls.
September 12—German retreat halts on
the Alans.

The German line makes a saless, solssons, though not such a pronounced one as at St. Mihlel. The 
French now began a series of attacks on the upper side of this salient, 
to the north of Arras. Expending hunthe Alane.

September 20 — Germane bombard
Reims and injure the famous eather
Reims and injure the famous eather
Germans.

October 12—Boor revolt starts.

October 14—Allies occupy Tyres. Bat(le begins on Viatula.

October 15—October decupled by the

October 15—October decupled by 19—Piret battle of Ypres beer 34—Ten days' battle before reasy ends in German retirement.

er 6—Tologian ourrenders.

January 24—Naval battle in North sea Geriann armored cruiser Bluecher sunk. January 30—Russians occupy Tabria. February 6—Fallure of German attacks SURSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER

rine "blockade" on Great Britain be-gias. Pebruary 24—Russians driven fron Bukowias.

Pebraary 34—Russians driven from Bukovina-British make advance at March 16—British make advance at March 31—Zeppelina bombard Paria. March 31—Zeppelina bombard Paria. March 31—Russiana penetrate Dukla pass and enter Hungary. April 5—Prench begina violent attacka on Mibri salicat. an ilica-tpaide Hungary. April 18—Russiana et Satropko, 20. April 18—Russiana evacuate Tarnew. April 23—Second battle of Ypres be-gina.

s. 25—Allies leave Gallipoli penin-a, suffering fearful losses. 26—Allies announce recapture of erne Het Sas and Hartmannsweller

6—Russians tall back from Dukl pass. May 7.—Beriin reports capture of Tarnow with many Russian prisoners.

May 5—German submarine sinks the Lusitania, more than 1,150 lest. Russians in full retreat from Carpathians.

May 5—Germans capture Libau Baltimart.

tria.

May 28—Italians invade Austria.

May 29—Italians take Gredge. Russian
check Germann at Stenawa.

May 21—First German note on submariae reaches Washington. Esppoliae
drop bombe in London.

June 28—Preemysi falls to Austro-Gormana.
June 13.—Germana capture Stanislau.
June 14.—Second U. S. submarine note
to Germane object.
Lealing
take Monfalcondo public. Italian
June 13.—Linliana take Gradicon.
June 18.—Linliana take Gradicon.
June 18.—Austro-Germans eccupy Tor

28-Austrians cross the Dajeste nt Hellen. June 29—Hallen falls. July 2—Russians defeat German at-tempt to land at Windau. July 3—Russo-German naval battle of Gottland.

17 6—Italians take Telmine.

19 5—Berlin announces gains in the
Argonne forest.

"Secretary and the Presences, gains in the Stale 18-defends that Presences, 80 miles north of Warsaw."

Island Gormans advance at many points in Russia, taking Windau, Tukum, Blonde and Grobe.

Isly 20—Russians report sinking of 80 miles with the second of the second way,
July 21.—Third U. S. submarine note
goes to Germany,
July 22.—Turkish-German expedition
landed in Tripoil.
July 24.—German take two forts near Warsaw.

Saliete

Galiete

Petrograd, via London.—The first sitting of the Duma, which opened a few days ago, holds out promise of work with the object of promoting the production of military supplies and meeting the military requirements, rather than oratory, recrimi-nations or effort to discover those reingust 3—German forces enter Luxemburg. Germany demands passage through Belgium.

lugust 8—England annueces state of war with Germany. the earlier high hopes. The temper invade southern Aldifferences were minimized; there was an entire absence of gloom or

factious enthusiasm. Discuss National Defense.

Madison, Wiss.—The national defense will be discussed by Governors of the various states at their annual onference in Boston August 24 to 26, ccording to the program announced by M. C. Riley, secretary of the govwill have added significance by rea ernors' conference. The meeting of the fact that several discussion of the plans for increasing the size of the National Guard.

# BIG WAR THEATERS

CAMPAIGNS OUTSIDE

In a score of regions there has been fighting which would have held worldwide attention were it not for the mighty battle lines in France and Servia's own war was a greater trial to her than either of the two preced-ing Balkan struggles. Assisted by Montenegro, the little Slavic nation wice threw the hosts of Franz Josef

beyond her borders and inflicted losses of about 330,000 men, but sho osses of about 330,000 men, but she suffered severely herself.

The Austrians invaded Serbia in great force about August 15 and penetrated to the Jadar river, where a great five-day battle ended in the rout of the Teutons. The Austrians returned soen in

tronger force than ever. The eached Valjevo, where on Novembe

17 the Serbians met a defeat With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted, the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew six army corps for re-enforcements against the victorious Russians in Ga-

Shells and English tars with naval-guns reached the Serbians, and on December 5 they turned on the Aus-trians and cut them to pieces.

trians and cut them to pieces.

The entry of Turkey into the war
was marked by a brave, but foolbardy
attempt to invade Egypt. Great Britain's Indian and colonial troops threw
the invaders back with heavy losses.
British and Japanese troops invested the fortified Germa nort of Teleged the fortified Germa nort of Telegtau, China, and after a siege of a fer weeks the defenders gave up the hope

weeks the defenders gave up the hopeless struggle.
A section of the Boer population of South Africa revolted. The revolt was put down by a Boer, Premier Botha. He then invaded German Southwest Africa, and after a long campaign in the waterless deserts captured the greatly outnumbered Germans (July 8). ermans (July 8).

After taking three-quarters of a year to arm herself to the teeth, Italy at tacked Austria this spring. The effect of the entry of Italy upon the arens has not yet been marked.

### FIRST YEAR COST OF WAR IN MEN AND MONEY

Only approximately accurate tables of the killed, wounded and missing in the first year of the war are possible, because France and Russia and Austria France and Russia and Austria-Hungary do not give out their figures, while Germany has changed her policy recently to one of secrecy. Great Britain still tells her losses from month to month.

The following estimates are

believed to give a fairly cor rect idea of the casualties: Entente Allies. .....1,700,000 France Belgium ..... Japan Portugal (fighting in colonies) ......(minor)
Montenegro ...... 30,000
San Marino ...... (?) 

The first year of the war has cost the belligerent governments about \$16,500,000,000 in direct expenditures for military purposes. The war is now costing about \$45,000,000 a day, \$2,000,000 an hour and \$30,000 a ratade. 

Cotton mill superintendents and overseer from all the Southern States who have been going to Boston every other year, or wishing to go, to in-spect exhibits of textile machinery and textile products, will this fall have an exposition for their benefit at Greenville, S. C., November 2-6, that promises to be, for cotton manufac turers at least, nearly, if not quite, as

URGENT DEMANDS THAT FOOD BE ALLOWED TO REACH SUFFERERS.

### SOME DEFINATE ACTION SOON

American Flag Torn From an Auto mobile in Which an American

Washington. - Urgent represents tions demanding in the name of hu-manit that food be permitted to reach the starving people of Mexico City, were sent by the state department to Generals Carranza, Villa and Zapata-The notes declare avenues of trans-portation to Mexico City must be opened to provision trains and kept

Although the text of the represen tations was not made public, it is known that the document is a forerunper of more definite action, soon to be taken in the form of a final demand that the Mexican factions end their strife and establish a constitutional government by means of a joint con

Officials believe General Carranza at Vera Crus is in a position to keep the railroad to Mexico City from Vera Cruz open for transportation of food beyond Pachuca at least, and that either he or Zapata in co-opera-tion with Villa can control the line

eyond that point. Official reports from Mexico City aid there was actual starvation there and that conditions generally were worse than ever. People of all classes are suffering for food although there is money in plenty to purchase it. A message from Vera Cruz detailing an assault upon an American citien near Puebla and violations of the few days ago, served to further arouse officials here to hie extreme gravity

of the situation. Near Puebla the automombile was stopped by a company of Zapata sol-diers. The occupants were pulled out and the American flag torn staff and trampled upon by the sol-diers who took Mallory and his com-panions before a Zapata officer. They were searched, their papers taken and the two Spaniards sentenced to be executed. Whether sentence was car-ried out is not known, the measure ried out is not known, the message bearing evidence of having been cen-

cored on this point. Mallory protested against the sen-tencing of the Spaniards.

tencing of the Spaniards.

"Keep your mouth shut or you will be shot," he was told by the officer, who later released him. An investigation of the incident has been

GERMAN HAD BOGUS PAPER.

American Passports Appear to Have Been Issued Generally. London.—It was learned on high

authority here that the British auth orities have arrested a German sub-ject who had in his possession a forg-ed American passport which the arrested man admits is not genuine. The forged document has been com-The forged document has been com-pared with the original passport which was issued to a bona fide American citizen.

The real passport, which was sent to London by the state department at Washington shows that the forgery

is a dangerous imitation.

The arrested man is understood to have declared that the false passport was given to him in Antwerp by Cap tain Schneitzer, a German secret service officer. The American state department is said to have taken up. the question with the German gov ernment as the imitation is so cleve that it constitutes a danger to Ameri-

London. - Prof. Richard Norton. founder of the American ambulance corps, the chief Red Cross unit in the and French army, has been awarded the military cross by the French overnment. Marines Meet Resistance.

Honor for America.

Washington. — American marines landed at Port au Prince, Haiti, last night encountered resistance which was overcome without casulties among the sailors. The following message from Admiral Caperton was given out at navy department: "Landing forces established in city. Slight resistance during early part of night as advance was being made.
This resistance easily overcome. No
casulties our force. Am proceeding
to disarm Haitien soldiers and civilians today."

Demands Helease of Goods.
Washington.—Unofficial, but vigorous efforts by the state department to secure for American importers the release of vast consignments of German, Austrian and other goods held in neutral European ports by the in neutral European ports by the British order-in-council are believed by officials here to have influenced Great Britain to formulate the supplemental note expected next week. present an official answer to the un-official representations made after the original note was framed.

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