

Paris: French Noblemen Have Good Records

FRENCH PRINCE HAS JOURNEYED OVER WORLD

Noblemen Loaned Private Yacht to Government for War Services.

WAS ATTACKED BY DISEASES

Before Returning to French Front He Was Attacked by Different Diseases.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Few of the scions of France's ancient nobility have better records in this war than Prince Ferdinand, the Duke of Montpensier. He was cruising in Chinese waters when war broke out. Although proscribed with a violent attack of jungle fever, he at once relieved his gentlemen in waiting and other man servants of further attendance on him and hurried them home to fight.

Then he disembarked at Yokohama and tendered the use of his fine big steam yacht, the Mekong, first of all to the French Government and then to that of England. The latter Power accepted the offer.

Several months elapsed before Japan joined the cause of the Powers of the Far Orient "was so handicapped by the Entente, and during that period the British naval commander in chief by the lack of cruisers that he gladly took advantage of the loan of Prince Ferdinand's yacht, added to her equipment of guns, placed a couple of his own officers on board and sent her cruising in the China seas, where she picked up a number of German and Austrian prizes, and took them into port at Hongkong before the mobilization of the Japanese navy.

Afterward the Mekong was used by the British Government as a despatch boat, and when finally relieved of further service was struck by a floating mine in the Mediterranean on her way home and sunk.

Prince Ferdinand returned home by passenger liner across the Pacific and Atlantic at great personal discomfort, in view of his state of health, almost succumbed to his malady during the three weeks that he spent in New York, and on regaining, in a measure, his health, after returning to France, devoted himself to the care of the wounded in his mother's castle of Randan, which has been transformed into a hospital, and at his villa on the Riviera.

HONORS CARRIED BY THE WOMEN

The War Has Opened The Pulpit to Women As Well As Other Trades.

Karlsruhe, Nov. 11.—As in Prussia and other German states the war has opened the pulpit to Baden women. The state examination for students of theology held here the honors were carried off by Miss Bertha Overbeck, the daughter of a clergyman living in Freiburg.

The young woman, a graduate of the University of Freiburg, applied for admission to the examination prescribed by law for ministers of the Protestant state church. To her own surprise here petition was granted by the authorities who held that the present laws under which women are barred from the ministry would in all probability be changed at the next session of the legislature.

She passed the severe examination brilliantly and will be employed as religious instructor in a high school for girls until the rules of the church are amended so that she can be given a parish.

Berne, Nov. 11.—The French minister "Christen" is compelled by the Swiss government to retract an alleged false statement of its Paris correspondent. A few weeks ago the correspondent reported that the French recruits of the class of 1917 were fighting on the Somme and before Verdun. His dispatch was misread by the French censor.

Col. Egli, the military expert of the press, refuses to make the demanded retraction and publishes in official report of the French war department, dated December 14, 1915, which states that recruits of 1917 were then ready for field service and would leave for the front in a short time.

London, Nov. 11.—The rector of Brookbrook, Northampton, has just been hauled into court on the charge of ringing his church bells in the night when all lights are supposed to be hidden as protection against incendiaries. He was found guilty. No fine was imposed, but he was assessed the costs of the proceeding.

London: Reports Made Concerning Disease.

MAKES REPORT ON DIFFERENT WAR DISEASES

Injured Eyesight Greatest Discomfort That Comes to Soldiers in Hospitals.

AMPUTATIONS ARE NECESSARY

Second Greatest Dread In That of Having Limbs Amputated by The Surgeons.

London, Nov. 11.—The British Official Press Bureau here has just issued a report which indicates the terrible toll in permanently disabled men that the war is taking of the manhood of Europe. The number of frightfully wounded men who figure in the statement is more than 33,000.

Hospitals have already been established for the totally disabled men; that is, those unable to do anything for themselves. The following analysis, however, shows the number of men who, although permanently disabled, can be taught to earn their own living:

- Eyesight cases, 1,381.
- Wounds and injuries to legs (necessitating amputation), 1,366.
- Wounds and injuries to arms or hands (necessitating amputation), 858.
- Wounds and injuries to legs (not necessitating amputation), 5,345.
- Wounds and injuries to hand (not necessitating amputation of complete hand), 2,496.
- Wounds and injuries to arms (not necessitating amputation), 4,688.
- Wounds and injuries to the head, 2,446.
- Hernia, 334.
- Miscellaneous wounds and injuries (not included in above), 2,122.
- Chest complaints, 3,046.
- Rheumatism, 1,365.
- Heart Diseases, 2,503.
- Epilepsy, 353.
- Nervous diseases, 999.
- Insanity, 168.
- Defenses, 985.
- Frostbite (including cases of amputation of feet or legs), 394.
- Miscellaneous disabilities (Bright's disease, debility, ulcer of the stomach, varicose veins, etc., 2,870).
- Total, 33,919.

Wherever possible the men will be trained to take up some occupation, not merely because of the economic value of their industry but because it has been found since the war began that definite occupation has wonderful curative powers.

To meet such cases a fund has been

SHIPS HAD MANY ESCAPES

Norwegian Craft Daily Run The Gauntlet of Death For Gain.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—The crews of the small Norwegian steamers "Binair" and "Erling" have returned to Stavanger after many adventures. On their way to the Mediterranean the two vessels rescued eight men of the crew of an English steamer which was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea. The British seaman had been taken aboard the U-boat when their vessel was torpedoed, but they had to return to their frill boats because their captain was so fat that he could not be squeezed through the hatch of the submarine.

Sixty miles from Naples the Norwegian steamers were held up and sunk by U-boats. The crews, together with the eight Englishmen, drifted about in open boats for thirty six hours until they were rescued by a large British transport steamer. A few hours later this vessel also was sunk, but the crew and the Norwegians were rescued by a French torpedo destroyer which appeared just as the steamer went down and chased the German submarine away.

Received Visit. Zurich, Nov. 11.—The colony of invalid German war prisoners at Davos recently received a visit from Prince Max of Saxony, a brother of King Frederick August 11. The prince, who is a Roman Catholic priest and professor of theology, remained three days and on Sunday celebrated a solemn high mass, which was attended by the Protestant prisoners as well as by the Catholics.

French Losses. Madrid, Nov. 11.—The newspaper "Heraldo" estimates the French losses since the beginning of the war at 3,917,850 men. From reports published by French journals the paper figures 19,620 French officers and 1,063,000 men have been killed, and 39,240 officers and 2,126,000 men wounded or captured. The French losses in the battles before Verdun are estimated at 200,000 officers and men.

raised as a memorial to the late Lord Roberts, and workshops are being established for the benefit of the incapacitated soldiers. All men, though unskilled, and no matter what their disability, commence with wages at \$5 a week, exclusive of their State pension, and these wages increase according to the degree of skill which they attain.

Berlin: Germans Still Confident of Victory

MAJOR MOROHT CONFIDENT OF A VICTORY

German Officer Thinks That Germans Will Win In The War In The End.

SOMME FIGHTING TO BE LONG

Struggle in France Will be Drawn Out But Will End In German Victory.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—Major Moraht, the famous military critic of the Berlin Tagblatt, has joined the optimists. He expresses the conviction today that the plans of the Allies have failed on all fronts and that the Central Powers are stronger than ever. He said: "Chancellor von Bethann Hollweg described the situation accurately, when he said in the Reichstag: 'The successes of the Allies on the Somme front have not changed the general aspect of the war. We continue victoriously to resist the pressure from all sides and the plans of the Allies have failed in the Balkans, as they did in the East and West.' The Chancellor simply stated the facts, without the rhetorical flourishes and the sport slang in which the French Prime Minister Briand and Lloyd-George would have indulged, if they had been in his place.

"The great Franco-British offensive which was begun on July with ninety divisions is slowly ebbing away. With an army of 1,800,000 men the Allies in nearly four months have reconquered forty three small villages and a few farms with a total population of 15,000 people. The territory gained by them is hardly one third of one per cent. of the area in the possession of the Germans in Belgium and France. They have sacrificed between 700,000 and 800,000 men and accomplished practically nothing. No wonder that they are becoming tired, at least temporarily.

"The struggle on the Somme will probably continue for sometime, but I am convinced that the Allies must give up their efforts to drive us from French and Belgian soil in the end, because their offensive is too costly and our lines cannot be broken. "No army can for any length of time afford to sacrifice two men for every square yard of ground gained. Severe battles will still have to be fought in Picardy, because the enemy has enormous masses of artillery and unlimited supplies of munitions,

ARE CONFISCATING LARGE ESTATES

Austro-Hungarian Government is Taking Estates From Their Noblemen.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—The large possessions of the Italian Princes Odescalchi, Boncompagni and Frasso-Dentice in Hungary and Salvoia have been confiscated by the Austro-Hungarian government. This step is declared to be a reprisal against the confiscation of the Palazzo Venezia in Rome by Italy. The Palazzo Venezia was owned by the Austrian government.

which are constantly replenished by shipments from America, but we are well able to meet the lavish expenditure of shells on which the enemy bases his hopes. The loss of a little more territory will be of no consequence, as long as the Allies have to pay dearly for it and are weakened by their successes.

"In their offensive the Russians have about exhausted their ammunition and as the harbor of Archangel will soon be closed by ice and transportation of supplies over the Siberian railroad is difficult and uncertain in winter, they are again as badly off as they were a year ago at this time. Their desperate situation may prompt them to strike against Sweden to reach open ports. If England succeeds in dragging Norway into the war. The danger that the terrible conflict will be carried to the Scandinavian countries is far more real than most people imagine, but the German general staff has reckoned with this possibility and made its plans accordingly.

"In the Balkans the plans of the Allies have failed completely. The Bulgarians were to be crushed between the Rumanians and Russians advancing from the north and the Allied army in Macedonia, which was to march north, reconquer Serbia and cut the Orient Railroad, but this dream has come to naught. General Sorraill is not able to move with his forces consisting of more than half a dozen different nationalities, and the Russo-Rumanian danger from the north has been definitely removed by the swift and victorious strokes of Mackenson in the Dobruja and the advance of General von Falkensayn's army into Roumania. Instead of being an asset to the Allies, Rumania has become a liability. A. W. and she will soon be completely out of the war."



MARY ANDERSON.

London, Nov. 11.—Mary Anderson (Mrs. De Navarro) the famous Californian actress, has been drawn out of her retirement by the war and at a benefit performance where she appeared some of the boxes sold for \$500. It is twenty-eight years since she left the stage.

Miss Anderson has kept all her old charm and much of her beauty. She picked "Galatea" for her re-appearance behind the footlights. There were many persons in the audience who had been present when in "A Winter's Tale" she bid farewell to her stage career more than a quarter century ago. "Nothing else would have made me come back," she said today. "But when I was asked to do something for the wounded, was it possible to refuse? The rehearsals, to tell the truth, were a great pleasure to me.

"Think of what the working girls near Jamaica Road have done. The present war hospital there was their club. They have given it up to the wounded. The war office asked Princess Marie Louise to bring the number of beds up to a thousands. In all, \$1,350 was needed. That is the reason I am Galatea."

Miss Anderson was asked why she retired at the prime of her powers. She replied: "Well, it was just because I found so many things more worth while than the stage. I always loved the study of my art, but not the publicity associated with it. And I have been so happy in my home at Broadway, the little place in Worcestershire."

Of recent London plays, she said: "I loved 'Peg o' My Heart' and 'Fishing' and 'A Kiss for Cinderella.' All are beautiful plays, with a sweet purpose. I trust the public to last in their taste for what is good, morally and artistically, on the stage."

MAKES ATTACK ON MANY PROFESSORS

The Ziet Attacked in Sarcastic Way For Stand on Questions of Learning.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—The Vienna newspaper, The Zeit, today makes the German "Herr Professor" the target of a sarcastic attack. It says: "With very few exceptions the German professors have played a most deplorable part through this war. From the very beginning, and probably in conformance with the orders issued to them, they have thought it their special and principal duty to do their utmost to influence the neutrals in our favor. They have utterly failed to accomplish this and all that they have actually achieved is to stir up the feeling against Germany. Their absolute lack of tact and their arrogant statements have constantly irritated all neutrals. Their only other claim to fame is that they have tried to distribute all over the world an endless series of war pamphlets the chief of which was to shed lustre and glory on the authors."

London, Nov. 11.—How the war has improved the conditions of children in the poorest districts of London by giving their parents plenty of employment is strikingly shown in a report of the West Ham Education Authority. The statement gives the number of needy children fed at the borough's school dining centers and at restaurants. For the periods from June 10 to September 16, the record of meals given to the little ones is as follows: 1914, breakfasts 73,867, dinners 83,466; 1915, breakfasts 27,648, dinners 32,286; 1916, breakfasts, 17,035, dinners 21,854.

HUNG OFFICER'S FATHER.

Salonica, Nov. 11.—The Austrians are reported here to have hanged the father of Major Tankositch, who was accused of planning the murder of the heir to the Austrian throne and his consort at Serajevo, the crime which set off the European conflagration. Major Tankositch died of wounds received while fighting at Pajaravats at the time of the last invasion.

London, Nov. 11.—Several women munition workers have laid down their lives for their country in England, victims of the poisonous ingredients they had to mix in making the high explosive trinitrotoluol.

London, Nov. 11.—For eight cents a day a mother working in a munition factory can leave her child in a day nursery here, where it will be fed, amused and taught kindergarten subjects.

CONVICTED OF ARMY GRAFTING

Russian Officers Sentenced to Serve Long Prison Terms For Unpatriotism.

Petrograd, Nov. 11.—Colonel Genini of the commissary department of the Russian southern army, two majors, twelve captains and nineteen high civil officials have been convicted of grafting and sentenced to long prison terms by a court martial in Kieff. The colonel and his associates received large bribes from dishonest army contractors for passing enormous quantities of provisions which were totally unfit for consumption and in some cases caused the death of the soldiers who had to eat them. At the trial it was also proved that Col. Genini certified the delivery of 300 tons of beef, lard and tallow, although the contractor had not furnished a single pound.

Two of the accused army officers and three of the civil officials confessed, but the others stoutly denied their guilt. The prison terms to which they were sentenced ranged from sixteen months to eight years.



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