

## ANOTHER BRITISH CRUISER IS SUNK

German Submarine Torpedoed a British Cruiser in North Sea—Estimated 400 Men Lost

## UPRISING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Against Great Britain Believed To Be Under Control—England Fears German Invasion

There were no important developments in the European war during the past week. While there was a great deal of activity in the two theaters of war no decisive victories were won or even any definite advantage gained. A German submarine succeeded in sinking another British cruiser with 400 men on board. For a time the uprising in British South Africa against Great Britain took on a serious aspect, but General Botha, the British leader, now believes he has the situation well in hand.

The progress of the allies against the Germans in the north of France along the Belgian border has been necessarily slow, but recent dispatches from London and Paris state that advances have been made. In some places along the great battle line, which extends more than one hundred and fifty miles, the allies have pushed the Germans across the Belgian border. In the campaign between the Germans and the Russians in the east there has been much fighting, but the reports coming from Berlin, Vienna and from Petrograd have been so conflicting that definite knowledge of the results is impossible.

At the present time England herself is proving the center of attraction. Following the fall of Antwerp, the German forces pushed on towards Ostend on the Belgian coast. As Ostend is only 65 miles from Dover and 115 miles from London, England is alarmed over the possibility of German invasion. However, it appears that the problem of extending his lines before the allies to the coast in order that there would be no flank for the allied troops to run is worrying the Kaiser a great deal more at the present time than a possible invasion of England.

The Belgians who have suffered untold hardships since the great armies of German began pushing their way through the little country, are now fleeing from their native land to Holland and England. For weeks the women and children and men who were not able to fight have been driven from place to place. Their homes have been destroyed and thousands of them faced starvation. From Liege they fled to Brussels and from Brussels to Antwerp. Here it was thought they have surely found a safe haven of refuge, but the powerful siege guns of the Germans battered down the walls of the forts and once more the populace fled, this time to Ostend. Hardly had they arrived at the coast city than they were terrorized with the news that the Germans were coming. There was nothing for them to do but flee to England and Holland.

King Albert and his Belgian army has been lost sight of following the fall of Antwerp and their present whereabouts is a mystery. It has been announced that the government of the Belgians has been moved to Havre, France, where the entire royal court of Belgium is now comfortably quartered. Recent reports state that the Belgian queen is sharing the hardships of her husband at the head of the army, but the dispatch fails to say where the army is at the present time.

In China there appears to have been a lull in the fighting between the Germans and the Japs at Kiao-Chow. There has been little news received from this theater of war. Italy remains neutral and a recent announcement from Rome states that Italy will make no hostile move unless they are compelled to do so to protect their country from an enemy. Turkey is still bristling, but has failed to declare war. Persistent reports that Portugal has declared war against Germany have been received through Rome, but no official announcement to this effect has been given out.

**German Fort Found in London**  
London.—The police have found at Willesden, a suburb to the northwest of London, a building occupied by Germans with foundations and roof of heavy concrete. They arrested twenty-two Germans on the premises. The premises were being used by C. G. Roeder, a German music publisher, as a factory. The site of this factory at Willesden commands several important railroad junctions. The Paris premises of this same firm were blown up recently on orders of the French government.

## ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES



### Another British Warship Sunk

London.—Another thrust from the German submarine service has robbed the British navy of the cruiser Hawke, and has raised the tally of British warships sunk by the Germans to seven. To this must be added the virtual destruction of the cruiser Pegasus by a German warship at Zanzibar.

The Hawke, a cruiser of 7,350 tons, under command of Capt. Hugh Williams, was sunk in the North sea, the graveyard of six other victims of German torpedoes.

Bad aim on the part of the German gunner saved the Hawke's sister ship, the Theseus, for that vessel, too, was attacked, but she escaped.

The exact complement aboard the Hawke has not been announced, but in ordinary times the men numbered 550. As she was built several years ago, it is probable her crew was not up to the full complement. According to one report, she had only 400 aboard. Whatever the number only 52 men were saved, and there was not a single commissioned officer among them.

The cruiser Amphion, Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, Pegasus and Hawke and the torpedo gunboat Speedy, make up the British list of losses in warships in the first ten weeks of the war. Against this the British admiralty claims four German cruisers, two torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat, three submarines and eight armed commercial destroyers.

Omitting the armed merchantmen, the aggregate warship tonnage lost to England is much greater than that to Germany.

### Horsemen Swim Swift River

From the Battle Front.—Infantry and cavalry have been doing more fighting during the last few days than for several weeks.

Two thousand French cuirassiers have distinguished themselves by a daring feat in swimming the river Lys, where it flows deep and swift. They completely outwitted the Germans, who were awaiting them on the other side with machine guns and heavy artillery.

The French horsemen made a long detour during the night. One man swam the river with a rope, then dragged over a cable, which he attached to a tree. The others, holding the rope, crossed singly with their horses through the swirling waters.

Arrived on the opposite bank, the French drew up in line and charged the German flank at Merville, driving the enemy back and opening the way for the passage over the river of a division of allied infantry, which later occupied Estaires.

### Servian Princes Are Wounded

London.—The Yossiche Zeitung of Berlin reports that Crown Prince Alexander of Servia has been slightly wounded and that his brother, Prince George of Servia, has been mortally hurt in the fighting against Austrians.

### Russian Prince Killed

Petrograd.—Prince Oleg, son of Grand Duke Constantine, died of the wounds received in action. An official dispatch from Petrograd said Prince Oleg had been wounded during a cavalry engagement at the front.

### Seeking Homes For War Orphans

Washington.—Miss Natalia Pearson, a beautiful young English girl now visiting in New York, has set on foot a movement to find homes in America for the children made orphans by the terrible war which is devastating Europe.

While she is organizing an association in Europe to care for the little ones until they can be transferred to their new homes in America, an American organization is being formed by Mrs. H. F. Tuck of New York, with the aid of Miss Pearson's vast wealth, to extend its branches into various states and municipalities, to do the home-placing work.

The immigration laws of the United States may have to be modified somewhat to authorize the society to carry out its plans. There is now a prohibition against the passage of an alien being paid by any other person or association. The object was to prevent the importation of contract labor.

The work of Miss Pearson will be absolutely neutral. Each person in America who is willing to take an orphan child into his home will be asked to state whether he prefers an English, French, German, Belgian or Russian boy or girl. His ability to care for such orphan and provide it a proper home will be carefully investigated by the local branches of the home-placing society.

### Boers Rallying To Botha

Capt. Town, South Africa.—As a result of Colonel Maritz' rebellion in the northwest of the Cape provinces, Gen. Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, and commander of the troops of the Union, is taking the field earlier than he originally intended. General Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch companies, organized on the old burgher line, which are affiliated with regiments trained by the Union defense force.

Commandants, field cornets and burghers who served under General Botha in the South African war are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political feeling, to fight alongside the English in defense of the empire against which they were in arms twelve years ago. This fact has had a marked effect on waverers, who are now flocking to General Botha's standard.

### Germans Repulsed at Warsaw

Paris.—A Havas agency dispatch from Petrograd says that word is received there from Warsaw that the population of the city is returning and the banks are resuming business. A battle is being fought about thirty miles from Warsaw.

The Germans endeavored to take the heights about seven miles from the town, but were repulsed.

### Germans Claim Foe Routed

Berlin.—The general staff of the German army announces that in the beginning a strong garrison defended Antwerp with great energy, but that after the attack by German infantry and marine divisions, the defenders fled in full rout. Among the Antwerp garrison was one British marine brigade. The complete collapse of the Anglo-Belgian defense of Antwerp was shown by the fact that no military authority could be found with which to treat concerning the surrender of the city.

## GERMANS RETREAT BEFORE BRITISH

London Reports Kaiser's Men Have Been Driven Back Thirty Miles By The Allies

## GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK

By British Off The Coast Of Holland. Anti-German Riots Occur In London

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 Air-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 issued in Paris.

The French are said to have re-occupied Armentieres, an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the river Yser, which flows through that little corner of West Flanders, which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. That would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route.

The French also are said to have pushed back still farther the German army which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

The battle, which culminated in Armentieres, again coming under French influence, lasted for a week. The fighting was hard and continuous. The town was seized by the Germans last week, owing to its importance as a railway center. Besides, it is on the road to Lille, which the Germans still hold, despite reports to the contrary. The battle opened with cavalry fighting which gradually developed into a general battle, which indicates that the French are advancing in force toward Lille.

### 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, Lennon, 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.

The score in naval operations, without counting converted merchantmen such as the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Cap Trafalgar, now favors the allies, which have sunk one Austrian and six German cruisers and seven German torpedo boat destroyers, while there have been unconfirmed reports of the sinking of several Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic sea.

The Germans have sunk eight British and one Russian cruiser, while Austria has lost a submarine by accident. The Russians also claim to have sunk two German submarines, but this the Germans deny.

### Ship Sails Despite Protest

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. White Mortimer, British consul here, made an unavailing protest to United States customs officials against the sailing of the steamer Mazatlan with a cargo which was alleged to be contraband of war and intended for the German cruiser Leipzig. Mortimer asked that the vessel be denied clearance papers, but John B. Elliott, collector of customs, said that as the cargo was consigned to neutral Mexican ports he could not withhold clearance. The Mazatlan sailed, however.

## A NURSE TAKES DOCTOR'S ADVICE

And is Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into womanhood, and from taking cold when going to school, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 16 years old.

"I went to Kansas to live with my sister and while there a doctor told me of the Pinkham remedies but I did not use them then as my faith in patent medicines was limited. After my sister died I came home to Ohio to live and that has been my home for the last 18 years.

"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you or any one the relief it gave me in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 18 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blessed with excellent health for a woman of my age and I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it.

"Since the Change of Life is over I have been a maternity nurse and being wholly self-supporting I cannot over estimate the value of good health. I have now earned a comfortable little home just by sewing and nursing. I have recommended the Compound to many with good results, as it is excellent to take before and after childbirth."—Miss EVELYN ADELLA STEWART, Euphemia, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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She—That's unfortunate, when you need salt so badly.

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"My little daughter, 10 years old, suffered nearly a year with chills and fever, most of the time under the doctor's care. I was discouraged and a friend advised me to try ELIXIR BARKER. I gave it to her and she has never had a chill since. It completely cured her." Mrs. CURTIS HELMS, 803 E. St. N. E., Washington, D. C.  
ELIXIR BARKER, 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post prepaid from Hockswald & Co., Washington, D. C.

Words are merely the blossoms, but deeds are the fruits.

## The Cause Laid Bare

Tea and coffee drinkers often notice backache, headache, rheumatic pain, dizziness, drowsy, tired feelings, disturbed urination and other signs of kidney weakness. The constant use of narcotic or alcoholic drinks is very apt to irritate the kidneys, and weak kidneys need prompt help to avert all danger of dropsy, gravel or fatal Bright's disease. Avoid the use of stimulants, drink more water, get more rest, fresh air and exercise. To tone and strengthen the tired kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the most successful and highly recommended kidney remedy.

### A Georgia Case

Mrs. T. J. Taylor, E. Church St., Sandersonville, Ga., says: "I had kidney and bladder trouble with dull, nagging backaches. Some days I could not do my housework. The kidney secretions were unnatural and gave me no end of annoyance. I doctored and tried several remedies, but without relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. Two boxes cured me and what is better still, I have had no sign of kidney complaint since. I am now feeling fine."

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