

## ALLIED WARSHIPS AID LAND FORCES

Fighting Shifts To French Coast And The Allied Ships Hurl Shells at Germans

### THE INVASION OF ENGLAND

Is Believed To Be The Plan Of German Kaiser—Control Of French Coast Necessary

For the first time since the European war began the warships of Great Britain and France are playing an important part in the great struggle. Heretofore their principal duty has been to patrol the seas, protecting their merchantmen and guarding their home coasts. When the great conflict in France was shifted from the frontier to the west coast the cruisers and monitors of the Allies' fleets were brought into action and assisted very largely in holding the Germans in check.

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 warships of the nations. This 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 Germans in Russian Poland, the plight of the Austrian 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 not seem to be any important successes on the part of either of the armies.

#### Germans Sink 13 Merchantmen

London.—A dispatch from Tenerife, Canary Islands, to The Daily Mail, reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic. The news of the Karlsruhe's exploit according to the Daily Mail's Tenerife correspondent, was brought to that port by the German steamer Crefeld, which arrived there with the crew of the British steamer Strathroy, Maplebranch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Iguaçu, Farn, Niceto, Maria de Larrinaga, Cervantes, Cornish City, Pruth, Conder and Lynrowan, all of which were sunk by the Karlsruhe. The Crefeld was accompanied into port by the German steamers Patagonia, Rio Negro and Asuncion.

#### Preparing To Invade England

Copenhagen.—Two ship yards at Kiel, the Germania and the Howard, are building thirty armored lighters capable of carrying 500 men each and traveling at the rate of nine miles an hour to proceed to the river Scheldt should events permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England. It is asserted that three of these lighters are completed and already on their way to the Scheldt. The Germans are building an airship shed in Schleswig for two large Zeppelins.

## A DAY WILL COME



#### Allies and Germans Both Win

Washington.—After days of incessant fighting, dents at last have been made in that part of the battle line which had run virtually straight north and south from Ypres in Belgium to the bend in the elbow in the vicinity of the forest of Aigue in France.

Just a short distance above its center this line now curves like an inverted letter "S," the allies having pushed back the Germans east of Armentieres in an endeavor to press on to Lille, and the Germans having forced the allies to give ground around Labasse, probably hoping to obtain control of Bethune, a railroad center seven miles west of Labasse.

That ground has been won and lost in this district is admitted in the latest French official report. It seems improbable, however, that either engagement was decisive as the report declares actions near Labasse and Armentieres, near Arras, on the same line a short distance south of Labasse, continue with great violence. In fact, the report says that generally speaking the situation on this part of the war front remains the same.

Of fighting near the coast, where British and French naval vessels are endeavoring to aid the allied troops in holding back the German advance, nothing was vouchsafed in the report. Altkirch, in upper Alsace, near the Swiss frontier, has been taken by the French at the point of the bayonet. Since the outbreak of the war this town has been the scene of much fighting and several times has changed hands.

#### Another German War Loan

Berlin.—The following account of the meeting of the Prussian diet was given out in official quarters in Berlin:

"A Prussian war loan of \$375,000,000 was passed unanimously, even the Socialists supporting the resolution. Money was voted for the relief of the province of east Prussia, which has suffered the most during the war, and for other military purposes."

Other information given out in Berlin says:

"The Danish steamer Rolf, from New York for Christiana, carrying 20,000 tons of corn, has been captured by a British cruiser and taken into Scotland."

"A German hospital ship, searching the sea for men from German torpedo-boat destroyers sunk by the British, has been forced to go into an English harbor by a British cruiser."

"A German naval officer has discovered in Antwerp a letter addressed to an English surgeon, Richard Reading, a volunteer in the Belgian machine gun corps, written by his sister, Jennie, and dated Birmingham, September 28, in which are the following words:

"I would like to be a nurse; I could kill one or two Germans."

"The British are bombarding the open Belgian town of Ostend."

"Reliable official reports declare that there is in Germany a sufficient supply of cereals to meet amply all requirements until the next harvest, and that the stock of cattle is sufficient to provide an ample supply of meat."

#### 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.

#### Russians Cross The Vistula

Petrograd.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian general staff:

"The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a large front, encounter no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat."

"In the trenches below Ivangorod we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian guard in its hasty retreat."

"The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San and particularly to the south of Przemysl."

"In east Prussia there is no change in the situation."

#### Uprisings In Portugal

Lisbon.—The Monarchists of Portugal made attempts to effect uprisings. There were outbreaks at various places, especially in the northern part of Portugal, which for a time was cut off from telegraphic communication with Lisbon. A sharp conflict took place at Mafra between 100 civilians and Republican troops.

#### 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 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.

#### 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 Kozenitz 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 Przemysl, have been checked and the Russians are assuming the offensive there."

"In the region south of Przemysl 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 Bzoura to the slopes of the Carpathian mountains."

#### Allies Checked, Berlin Claims

Berlin.—Engagements continue near Nieupoort, 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.

## THOUSANDS KILLED IN GREAT BATTLE

Allies And Germans Fighting Along a Line From Switzerland To The Sea-Coast

### BELGIUM ARMY ARE HEROES

Several Thousand Belgians Sacrifice Their Lives To Save The Main Army From Capture

London.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought out in West Flanders, northern France and Poland. One side gains a little at one point, only to lose at another.

It appears from the official German and French reports that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland, and have succeeded in crossing the Yser canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week, to the west of Dixmude.

They also have made progress to the northeast of, and still are in possession of Roulers, toward which the allies were advancing last week. The Germans claim to have taken 500 British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood.

Of the gains claimed by the Germans, the French report makes no mention, dismissing the battle with the sentence: "There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras."

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting, a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

Of the battle on the center and left wing the German report does not speak. The French declare they are maintaining their positions in the Argonne and along the Meuse. From unofficial sources it is learned the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Alsace border.

#### Warships' Work Was Effective

Dover.—It is estimated that the Germans lost 4,000 killed and wounded in Belgium on October 21, when their advancing line was bombarded by the British warships. Firing started at 6 a. m., and continued without intermission for twelve hours.

The range of the ships' guns enabled them to shell the German trenches three miles inland. They destroyed a German field battery, dispersed a German bridging train, which had been assembled to force a crossing of the Yser, blew up an ammunition column, killed Gen. Von Trip and all of his staff to the west of West Ende and compelled the Germans to evacuate their position before Nieupoort.

The firing was so rapid that some guns discharged fourteen projectiles per minute. At the end of the day the whole coast from Nieupoort to West Ende was completely evacuated.

#### 3,000 Germans Slain Near Woods

Paris.—Four French batteries recently bombarded and destroyed a village in the Argonne region and turned their attention to the surrounding woods to which the Germans had fled. "After the fight 3,000 German dead were found in the vicinity."

#### French Forces Advance In Alsace

Paris.—A dispatch from Geneva to the Excelsior says refugees from the battlefield declare the French occupy Thann, the valley of Moenster, the valley of Weser, and all the passes there, including the pass of Sainte Marie in Alsace.

#### Germans May Invade Canada

Washington.—Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. He declared that as Canada was sending soldiers to fight against his country it would be no infringement on the Monroe doctrine if German should invade Canada. Discussing his note to the state department giving assurances that Germany would attempt no South American colonization in event of victory, the ambassador said only South America was referred to. There never has been any questions raised, he said, as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American hemisphere.

#### British Staff Chief Dies

London.—General Sir Charles Douglas, chief of staff of the British army and first military member of the army council died. General Douglas was appointed chief of staff on April 1 last after resignation of Sir John French, now commander of the expeditionary forces on the continent. Sir Charles was born in 1850. He had served in all of Great Britain's wars since the Afghan campaign of 1879. He was inspector general of the home forces from 1912 until he was made chief of staff.

## A TREATMENT THAT HEALS ITCHING, BURNING SKINS

Don't stand that itching skin humor one day longer. Go to the nearest druggist and get a jar of resinol ointment (50c) and a cake of resinol soap (25c). Bathe the eczema patches with resinol soap and hot water, dry and apply a little resinol ointment.

It's almost too good to be true. The torturing, itching and burning stop instantly, you no longer have to dig and scratch, sleep becomes possible, and healing begins. Soon the ugly, torturing eruptions disappear completely and for good.—Adv.

## COUNTRY AWAKE TO DANGER

Legislation Dealing With Tuberculosis Has Been Enacted In Majority of the States.

Legislation dealing with tuberculosis has been enacted in 48 states and territories of the United States, according to a comprehensive bulletin on this subject published by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Only in the states of Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming and Alaska has the subject been given no legislative consideration.

State tuberculosis sanatoria to the number of 42 have been established in 33 different states. Special laws providing for the establishment of local hospitals by municipalities or counties have been passed in 14 states. In 34 states laws are in force providing for the reporting and registration of living cases of tuberculosis. In four states, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Minnesota, special laws have been enacted giving state and local health authorities power to remove and detain tuberculous persons who menace the health of their families or associates. Six states, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, New York and Texas, have laws which give the people the privilege of voting at general or special elections on the establishment of county or municipal tuberculosis hospitals. Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Washington grant subsidies ranging from \$3 to \$5 per week to such local hospitals. Laws prohibiting spitting in public places have been enacted in more than twenty states.

#### Work for Women

Miss Theodora Butcher, head of the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, says that there is a great demand for dietitians, to plan diets for from 50 to 500 persons. She says there are requests for all sorts of women workers, the new rhythmic dancing being very popular, with great demand for women who can teach it. She says that one of the best occupations for women is that of secretary, as it is pleasant work and gives a wide range for the woman employed and is generally not too strenuous.

#### Not a Handsome Man.

He—They say, dear, that people who follow get in time to look exactly alike.

She—Then you may consider my refusal final.—New York Sun.

New York has five women builders and architects.

## Tone Up! Not Drugs— Food Does It

—wholesome, appetizing food that puts life and vigor into one, but doesn't clog the system.

Such a food is

## Grape-Nuts

The entire nutrition of wheat and barley, including the vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc.—

Long baked, easily digested, ready to eat; an ideal food with cream or milk, and fine in many combinations.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers.