CORRESPONDENT GIVES A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF FALL OF ANTWERP

International News Service.

London.—A correspondent writing from Bergen-op-Zoom, 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 40,000 men passed in review before General von Schultz, 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 fiers—the same pompoms 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, hussars in befrogged jackets and fur busbies, and finally 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.

Few See 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 knew, 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 decorated 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, cheese, bread and flowers, evidently with the idea of placating them by means of their pitiful little offerings. It was not a pleasant sight, but these people have been so terrified by tales of German barbarities that one can hardly blame them."

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

Havoc 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 a 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 a grand piano.

"A shell entered the roof of the Hotel St. Antoine, passed through two bathrooms 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, which entered through the wall over the western entrance and exploded over the side chapel. The American Express company's offices on the Qual van Dyck were slightly damaged. A shell struck the house occupied by an American named Hunt and the Dutch consul and blew the entire second floor into smithereens.

"A Zeppelin hovered over the city during Thursday morning's 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 not merely blew a hole in it, it simply demolished it, the whole house collapsing into ruin as if shaken to pieces 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 Marcheux Soulliers from the head of the Place de Meir to the Place Verte, including the Hotel de Bubbles, the Cafe 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 apartments in the city, are nothing but charred walls. The handsome block in the Rue de la Justice is completely burned. In addition several hundred dwellings scattered through the city have been burned to the ground.

Dynamite Saves Cathedral.

As the city is without water, except such as can be pumped from the river, the firemen were powerless to check the flames. That every building on the Place Verte and very probably the cathedral itself, was not burned is due to an American resident, Charles Whithoff, 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 word was sent to Brussels and at four o'clock in the morning six automobiles with dynamite arrived and the walls 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 20 hours when the police burst in with the news the city was burning," he says. "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 consumptive bookkeeper.

Takes Over Consulate.

"Upon calling at the consulate in 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 Croey. The French and British cut down trees and armed themselves with the branches. Line 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 fixed themselves and placed 12-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 of the German shells. Ammunition and men came through unscathed. By evening the enemy had been cleared from the Marne district.

Cathedral Lost to Art.

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.

PATRIOTIC PLAY FANS LONDON WAR FLAMES

London.—That 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 of "Drake."

From the first performance the patriotic scenes have aroused the audiences to tremendous outbursts of enthusiasm. The effect of these demonstrations is being witnessed by heavy increases in the donations to relief funds and by many recruits from among the young man theatergoers.

Sir Herbert produced the play and gave his services without fee. His leading lady, Miss Pryllis Neilson Terry, also donated her services and the author waives all royalties.

The New and the Valuable.

What is valuable is not new, and what is new is not valuable.—Daniel Webster.

BERLIN WOMEN FEEDING CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS

Scene in Berlin showing the children of men who are fighting for the fatherland, being fed by the Berliner Frauen Unterstuetzungs Verein (Berlin Ladies' Relief society.)

BATTLES GO ON, ALLIES MAKING SLIGHT ADVANCE

No Cessation of Gigantic Combat Which Is to Determine Fate of Nations.

NAVAL LOSS ON BOTH SIDES

Germans Sink British Cruiser, Causing Loss of 350 Lives—Four of Kaiser's Torpedo-Boat Destroyers Go Down—French Report Claim Victories in the Fighting in Lorraine—German Mine Blows Up Japanese Cruiser.

Dunkirk, Oct. 20.—The report is current in northwestern France that the Germans are retiring from Ostend and its neighborhood. It is added that the town was not occupied in great force. It is impossible to obtain verification of this report, which, however, was from a reliable source.

From Dunkirk to Belfort the great battle upon which hangs the fate of the Germans' second drive on Paris raged during the day with undiminished fury.

On the French left the allies are said to have driven back the invaders a distance of ten miles, and have assumed new positions in front of Givenchy and Fromelles. Also they have retaken Armentieres, one of the most important cities near the Belgian border, and a railroad center of great stategic value.

To the north of Arras the French and British troops succeeded in breaking through the German cordon established there for the purpose of controlling the lines of railway stretching to the east, and so far have been able to hold the ground thus gained. Also between Arras and the River Oise the allied lines have been advanced perceptibly.

Belgians Repulse Germans.

Recognition of the active co-operation of the Belgians in the fighting on the border was contained for the first time in official dispatches when their success in repulsing repeated attacks directed by the Germans against the crossings of the River Yser was recorded.

Fighting has been renewed at Belfort, and two violent night attacks by the Germans to the north and again to the east of Saint Die were repulsed by the French with severe losses to the enemy.

The Germans are reported to have suffered new reverses in the fighting in Lorraine and to the east, where the army of the crown prince is in in extremely difficult position.

Saint Die, on the Meurthe, thirty-two miles northeast of Epinal, was the center of today's attacks, which resulted in a repulse for the Germans with heavy casualties. The borders of both Alsace and Lorraine also felt the shock of battle, and in the Vosges the famous French Alpine regiments were in contact with German columns.

Cut Off German Supplies.

The Alpines' greatest achievement in the recent operations was the cutting of railroad communication between Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, and Muelhausen, thereby increasing the difficulties of the Germans in sending their wounded to the rear and bringing up supplies.

The Germans have brought up ten-inch mortars in this district, supposedly for an intended eventual siege of Belfort. In view of this possibility the French have renewed their attacks from the south and again advanced beyond Altkirch.

Biggest Battle Is Now On.

The most gigantic engagement of the war is now being fought just across the border in western Belgium, but it is ignored in the official dispatches because of the lack of progress to report. The fighting is as yet in the preliminary stages, for the numbers actually engaged are too great and the weight of the support both in big guns and the enormous strength in men available is so evenly divided that the greatest deliberation is being exercised by the rival commanders.

German Official Statement.

The following official press bulletin issued at Berlin has been received in London by wireless:

"The main headquarters of the army reports under date of October 17 that immense quantities of war material were captured at Bruges and Ostend, including many rifles with ammunition and 200 locomotives quite ready for use.

"Number of prisoners taken at Schirwindt in East Prussia, on Russian border, increased to 4,000.

"In the French theater of war no actual successes can be reported."

Russian Official Statement.

The Exchange Telegraph company in London has received the following official statement issued at Petrograd:

"There has been no change in East Prussia and on the Vistula. Austrian attempts to cross the River San have been repulsed. Fighting continues south of Przemysl."

Heavy Tax on Ostend.

The Germans have established civil administrations in the German part of Belgium and are said to have demanded war levies from Ostend and Blankenberghe, Ostend being called upon to pay $1,000,000 and Blankenberghe to supply $25,000 worth of provisions for man and beast.

The Flushing, Holland, correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch, in a message dated Saturday, says:

"At an early hour today great forces of Germans began to pass through Ostend. The artillery in close formation consisted of about four hundred guns and there were 40,000 infantry and fewer cavalry. More guns arrived at noon.

"There are indications of a big movement against Dunkirk. German sailors arrived at Blankenberghe, a Belgian port nine miles northwest of Bruges, today."

FOUR GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK.

London, Oct. 19.—Four German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk off the Dutch coast by ships from the British fleet. The names of the ill-fated craft are not known. The German crews, totaling about four hundred men, with the exception of 31, made prisoners of war, were lost, the British loss was only one officer and four men slightly wounded.

The damage to the British craft was slight.

The light cruiser Undaunted, commanded by Capt. Cecil H. Fox, who was in charge of the cruiser Amphion, which, after sinking the German armored cruiser Koenigin Louise, was itself destroyed by a German mine on August 26, won the signal victory and avenged himself for the catastrophe which overtook him in the North sea.

Captain Fox had as a convoy during his raid on the German ships the torpedo-boat destroyers Lance, Lenox, Legion and Loyal.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK.

London, Oct. 17.—A German torpedo cost England her seventh cruiser and 330 men, the British admiralty officially announced. The cruiser Hawke was struck by a torpedo from a German submarine and sunk in the northern waters of the North sea. The cruiser Theseus was attacked, but the torpedo missed its mark.

The press bureau issued a list of 71 survivors of the 400 officers and men on the Hawke, and it is hoped that the loss of life may prove lighter. Lieutenant Commander Rosaman and 20 men were picked up from a raft and 50 of her crew were landed at Aberdeen.

It is believed the disaster occurred not far from that part of the Scottish coast, although the admiralty report gives no time or definite location of the catastrophe.

British patrol ships located a German submarine off the east coast of Holland and sunk her.

The Hawke was commanded by Capt. P. E. T. Williams, and he and the chief officers of the cruiser are believed to be lost.

The Hawke was a cruiser of 7,350 tons, 300 feet long and 60 feet beam and drew 23 feet of water. She was launched in 1891. Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, ten six-inch guns, 12 six-pounders, five three-pounders, two machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

EACH SIDE CLAIMS SUCCESS.

London, Oct. 18.—Again the Russians and the Austrians flatly contradict one another as to the progress of events in the East.

A dispatch from Petrograd said the Russian general army headquarters issued the following announcement:

"On the front in East Prussia and on the Vistula there is nothing new to report. Austrian attempts to cross the San river have failed. South of Przemysl the fighting continues. At several points there were bayonet attacks in which we captured 15 Austrian officers and more than one thousand soldiers.

"Austrian re-enforcements are reported in the passes of the Carpathians."

Austrians Report Progress.

The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company has forwarded the following Austrian official statement regarding operations in Galicia, which was given out in Vienna Saturday noon:

"The battle on the line running through Stary, Sambor and Medyn and on the River San are progressing favorably, as are also our operations against the enemy along the Dniester river. North of Wyszow the Russians were again attacked and repulsed.

"At Synowuckowysze our troops forced a crossing of the Stry river, conquered the heights north of Synowuckowysze, and pursued the enemy.

"We further occupied the heights north of Podzusz, southeast of Stary and Sambor, after severe fighting. Our attacks north of the Stry river are progressing. North of Przemysl on the east bank of the San river our troops are gaining ground. Up until now about fifteen thousand prisoners have been taken."

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WAR

British Lose Thirteen Thousand Men During the Month—German Fleet to Strike.

London, Oct. 19.—An official report by General French, commanding the British expeditionary force, gives the total of killed, wounded and missing from September 12 to October 8 at 516 officers and 12,980 men.

The war office issued tonight another casualty list received from headquarters under date of September 16. It gives 51 noncommissioned officers and men as having been killed, 149 men wounded, and 555 men missing.

Those of the killed belong entirely to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish and the East Surrey regiments. The East Surreys, the king's own Scottish borderers, and the Somerset light infantry figure largely in the missing list.

Of commissioner officers the list gives four killed and five wounded.

To Strike Britain From Antwerp.

London, Oct. 18.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company says it is reported from Sluis that Admiral von Tirpitz, German minister of the navy, is at Antwerp, where it is assumed he arrived soon after the fall of the fortress.

A dispatch from Rome on October 9 says that, according to German newspapers received at the Italian capital the war against Great Britain would begin late in October, after the fall of Antwerp, when Belgium would become the base of operations against England.

The correspondent also credited the German press with the announcement that Admiral von Tirpitz had stated that he would go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

Italy to Remain Neutral?

Rome, Oct. 17.—At a cabinet council this evening Premier Calandra assumed the foreign office portfolio, formerly held by the late Marquis di San Giuliano, and will retain it throughout the war. Hence the foreign policy of Italy will not be altered as a result of the Marquis di San Giuliano's death.

NAVAL LOSSES TO DATE

The following losses have been sustained by the British and German fighting navies in less than three months of war:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cruisers (eight).
By submarine—Cressy, Hogue, Aboukir, Pathfinder, Hawke.
By mine—Amphion.
By gun fire—Pegasus.
By grounding—Warrior.
Torpedo gunboat (one).
By mine—Speedy.
Submarine (one).
By grounding—E 1.

GERMANY.

Cruisers (seven).
By submarine, Hela.
By gun fire—Magdenburg, Mainz, Coeln, Ariande, Augsperg, Panther.
Auxiliary Cruisers (two).
By gun fire — Cap Trafalgar, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
By gun fire—U 15; one, designation unknown.
Destroyers (seven).
By gun fire—Designation unknown.
Mine-layer (one).
By gun fire—Koenigin Louise.

Roumanians Out for Allies.

Bucharest, via Paris, Oct. 18.—One hundred thousand Roumanians, who are members of the League of Roman Culture, met at Galatz in Moldavia and adopted resolutions declaring that the Roumanians desire a national policy with the triple entente and that their ideal is the reconquest of Transylvania and Bukovina.

British Seize U. S. Ship.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 20.—The British auxiliary Caronia arrived in port with the American oil tank steamer Brindilla, formerly the German steamship Washington, as a prize of war. It is claimed the Brindilla carried a cargo of contraband. A prize crew had boarded her. The capture was made by a British cruiser off the port of New York. The commander of the cruiser designated the Caronia to bring the ship to Halifax. The Brindilla is now at anchor in the harbor, flying the American flag.

May Surrender Taing Tao.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Reports have been received here from semiofficial sources that the kaiser has ordered the surrender of Taing Tao, the German city in Kaluchau, China.

According to these reports, Taing Tao is being besieged by land and sea by the Japanese forces, and there is absolutely no hope that it can hold out much longer. The surrender was ordered, according to the advices received here, to save the German forces and civilians from certain annihilation if a defense by the garrison were to be attempted.

Jap Cruiser Blown Up; 272 Die.

Tokyo, Oct. 20.—Only 12 of the crew of 284 men aboard the Japanese light cruiser Takachiho were rescued after she struck a German floating mine in Kiauchau bay at night, it was officially announced here. The Takachiho was doing patrol duty outside Taing Tao when she fouled the mine. Japanese destroyers heard the explosion and saw the flames that resulted.

They hurried to assist the cruiser, but she disappeared quickly. Twenty-eight officers, 54 noncommissioned officers and 189 seamen perished.

The German embassy at Washington received from a reliable source in San Francisco the news that the British battleship Triumph had been so heavily damaged by the fire from howitzers in the Taing Tao forts that it had to withdraw immediately during a bombardment it was conducting with the aid of Japanese ships.

Claim Russ Lost 40,000 in Fight.

Vienna, Oct. 20, via Berlin and Amsterdam.—An official statement issued here estimates the Russian losses at Przemysl at 40,000. The statement follows:

"Our attack in the battle on both flanks of the Stryj river, south of Przemysl, was continued, and our troops succeeded in getting close to the enemy. At several points our troops were advancing as against a fortress. Several night attacks of the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy."

Ostend Reported Taken by Allies.

London, Oct. 20.—The Morning Post published a report that Ostend has been recaptured by the allies. The news was received in London with great rejoicing, and while it has not been confirmed, great crowds have accepted it as true, and are parading the city, singing and cheering.

London, Oct. 19.—A casualty list dated October 15 and made public here tonight gives 12 officers as having been killed and 40 wounded in the recent fighting.

Austria Gives Out Losses.

Rome, Oct. 19.—Austrian losses in the actions against Russia, Servia and Montenegro until October 6 are approximately estimated as follows:

Officers killed, 435; wounded, 1,539; men killed, 4,334; wounded, 23,272. Total 4,769 killed and 24,811 wounded. Only eight officers and 132 men are state to be missing. The numbers who have been taken prisoners are not given.

These figures are official, but are declared to be approximate and are regarded as underestimated.

May Ship Food to Belgium.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin notified the state department that the German foreign office has given its consent for the transmission of the American food supplies to Brussels. The food will be sent by way of London, and will be distributed all over Belgium under the direction of Minister Whitlock.

BELGIANS HOLD STUBBORNLY TO LINE OF THE YSER

French Reports From Seat of War Claim Advances at Several Points

BOTH SIDES REINFORCED FOR BATTLE IN THE WEST

In the Eastern Theatre of War Russians and Germans Agree That Little Progress Has Been Made By Either Side.

London—Fighting of the most desperate character is in progress in West Flanders and northwestern France. The Belgian army, supported by the allies, is holding stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, and thus far has successfully halted determined efforts of the Germans to advance along the coast.

This is announced in the French official communication issued Tuesday afternoon and is admitted in the report of German general headquarters, which says fighting has been going on since Sunday in the vicinity of Nieuport, which stands at the crossing of the river near the sea.

A little further to the south, the allies are attempting to advance toward Lille for the relief of that city, which has been in German hands for some time. They also are pushing on to the north and south of Arras. Their efforts to advance on Lille, where the Germans hold strong positions, were repulsed, according to the German report.

Fighting on Meuse.

To the southward, at the head of the line, the Germans continue to make furious but futile attempts to break the French line. Along the Meuse in the east according to the French account, the Germans have failed to repulse the French troops, who debouched along the territory in which is situated the Camp des Romaines, now in the hands of the Germans, in an attempt to cut out that portion of the German army which is thrust towards St. Mihiel.

Generally speaking, the French claim to have made some detailed progress at various points along the front. Paris reports that the allies have destroyed 15 German machine guns, two of which were armored, near La Basset, and a battery of German heavy artillery in the environs of St. Mihiel.

Both Sides Reinforced.

Both sides are bringing reinforcements to the western front, where one of the supreme struggles of the war is on. The Germans are not bringing new troops from the east, but are throwing every available man in Belgium into the firing line. They seem to have the railroads working well, although they must have been seriously damaged during the battles of August and September. Troops are being transported over them and Dutch sources report that train after train of wounded is being taken back to Germany.

In the fighting in this open country, where the men have not the protection of elaborate entrenchments such as they have on the Aisne, the losses must be very heavy, especially where endeavors are made to carry positions by assault.

German and Russian reports agree that the situation in the east has not changed, although the armies are in close touch along the East Prussian frontier and across Poland and Galicia. In Galicia, however, the Austrians claim to have repulsed Russian attacks and to be making progress in their campaign to drive out the invaders.

Claim Many Prisoners.

The Russians, on the other hand, say they are making large numbers of prisoners. Heavy fighting is still going on around Przemysl and the cupolas of the forts surrounding the town are said by an Italian correspondent to have been destroyed by the big Russian siege guns, while the forts have been mined and dismantled and the magazines blown up. The town itself, however, has not been damaged.

Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, according to a report issued at Nish, is completely enveloped by Servians, and determined efforts are being made to take the town before the end of the trial of the alleged assassins of the Austrian heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, whose slaying started the war.

BRIEF NEWS OF WAR

Rome—A dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia from the Austrian frontier says that cholera has assumed frightful proportions in Galicia and Hungary.

Springfield, Mo.—Fifteen hundred horses for use in the British army have been bought in the Ozark district and shipped from here. They were sent to Canada.

Boston—Word was received that Vanni Marcoux, a member of the Boston Opera company, had been killed while fighting in the French army. He was a native of Italy, but for many years had been a citizen of France.

Paris—The executive committee of the French Society of Authors and Dramatists has decided to recommend to the general meeting the expulsion of the German members Humperdinck, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Siegfried and Wagner.

AWFUL ENGINES OF WARFARE

Force and Power of German Siege Guns Is Something Wonderful to Contemplate.

The extraordinary advance made in the science of warfare in recent years is in no way better illustrated than in the matter of siege guns such as were used by the Germans to subdue the Liege fortresses. The medieval cannon was clumsy, made of iron bars hooped together with iron rings and projecting stones; this ineffective engine was discarded in favor of bronze "bombards" and cast-iron "carronades."

Today, however, the siege gun is a cumbrous mass of steel or wrought iron, weighing anything from 40 tons to 150 tons. The largest are capable of firing a shell weighing practically one ton, and with sufficient force to penetrate wrought iron at a distance of 1,000 yards to a depth of nearly two feet. While some are sighted for a range of five miles, and at that distance may be relied upon to strike an object ten feet high, in actual battle fire would rarely be opened at a greater range than about two miles, owing to atmospheric and other difficulties. Even under the most favorable conditions the bringing up of siege guns and the placing of them in position is a herculean task of transport and engineering.

The enormous engines of war have to be hauled up steep mountains and placed on a solid bed of concrete. The labor such a step requires is about equal to that of erecting a large machinery plant. When in position the gun is hidden by earthworks thrown up around it and screened by brushwood. Adapted for high-angle fire, its heavy shells can be thrown over any outworks and directly upon the place against which the attack is intended.

All these preparations involve immense trouble and often much loss of life from the enemy's fire, but once a siege gun is in position even the strongest fortified place is bound to suffer severely.