HUNTER OF UHLANS IS BELGIUM'S HERO

Lieut. Henkart Makes Lot of Trouble for German Cavalry Daily.

HAS MACHINE GUN IN ARMORED AUTO

Motor Contrivance Is Said to Surpass the Aeroplane as a Means of Scouting.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 23. "The Daily Chronicle's" Antwerp correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"A huge crowd gathered in front of the army headquarters in Antwerp to see the arrival of German prisoners, who were brought back in armor plated automobiles by the Belgian hero, Lieutenant Henkart. I got hold of Lieutenant Henkart this morning just as he was starting for his daily hunt, and had great difficulty in inducing him to give me a brief account of his recent achievements.

"A former officer in the regiment of grenadiers, he had retired from the army and was living the quiet life of a country gentleman. Immediately on the outbreak of war he again volunteered for army service. He was at once attached to the General Staff, and he presented the government with two armor plated motor cars, armed with mitrailleuses.

"Lieutenant Henkart may probably claim to his credit a larger number of thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes than any soldier of recent times, but his chief title to fame may prove to be that he has practically devised a new offensive weapon of marvellous efficiency, and that he has at once and conclusively demonstrated its enormous possibilities. The heroic lieutenant has already proved that the armor plated motor car is an even more powerful weapon than the aeroplane. The Belgian army is already building a large number of armor plated motor cars, of which in due time Lieutenant Henkart will take supreme command.

Uhlan Hunting His Sport.

"He has now been at his game of Uhlan hunting for the last seven days. It ought to be kept in mind that the killing of Uhlans is a mere incident of his expedition. The main object is to reconnoitre the positions of the enemy. The lieutenant goes out every morning with three men, one of whom is a gendarme, another an engineer and the third a cyclist. Sometimes he is followed by a second car, but generally he finds it safer to go out with a single car.

"On August 15, starting from headquarters at Louvain in the direction of Luxemburg, he discovered the defensive positions of the Germans, succeeded in rescuing two French horsemen and in killing five Uhlans. He visited the battlefield of Haelen on August 16, the scene of one of the hottest fights of the campaign, and found the defensive positions of Curange, Eermpt and Hoick and La Ville.

"On that day there was no engagement, but on August 17 Henkart went to Jauche, near Jodoigne, where he heard of the presence of twelve German cavalrymen. He followed up the scent, but was caught in a trap, and had considerable difficulty in extricating himself. Eventually he killed seven Uhlans and reconnoitred a German intrenchment for the first time.

"He familiarized himself with the barbarous methods employed by the enemy. Whenever the Germans take the offensive they build intrenchments, or, to be more accurate, they get intrenchments built by the peasants themselves. Not only do they commandeer the labor of the inhabitants, a practice which is a flagrant violation of international law, but place the unfortunate peasants in front of the troops, so that, if the Belgians open fire, the peasants become the first victims.

Killed Twelve That Day.

"Henkart, on August 18, reconnoitred the position of Perwez, in Brabant. He met a party of German cyclists and cavalry and killed twelve. On the following day he returned to Jodoigne, where the presence of two German officers was signalled. The lieutenant went in search of them, but was again caught in a trap and he had to encounter a shower of bullets fired from the houses at Jodoigne, and his motor car was riddled with bullets.

"On August 20 he went to Westerloo. This was the red letter day of the expedition. It was almost fatal, for the reconnoitring party, who found themselves only a hundred strong, were confronted by two companies of cyclists and one squadron of cavalry, numbering altogether about 450. It was too late to retreat. Fortunately, the Germans did not realize their position. The little mitrailleuse kept up its fire for an hour and a half, and, as a result, the Germans left twenty-five killed and a large number of wounded. This eventful day fully proved the enormous possibilities of the mitrailleuse motor.

"The next day Lieutenant Henkart went out to reconnoitre the German forces, which were moving toward Antwerp. At Hofstade, near Malines, he met a party of thirty-four Uhlans and killed twenty-one. Three Germans were drowned and seven wounded, and of the latter five were brought back to Antwerp, and this gave rise to a warm popular reception.

"Later to-day I saw several of the leading members of the Belgian government and commanding generals who are all absolutely satisfied that the situation remains most favorable for the allies. (Here the message is censored.)

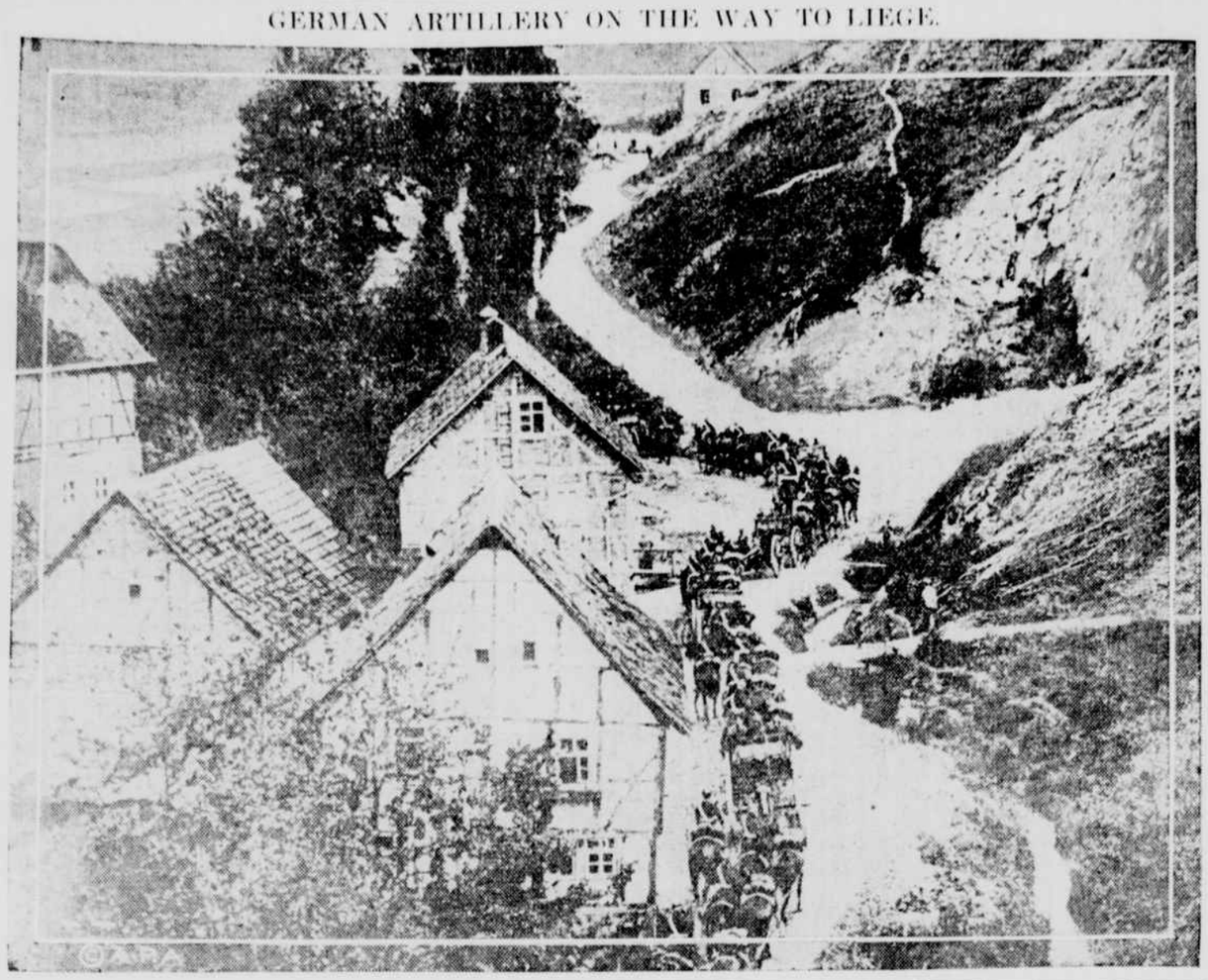
Call Germans Barbarous.

"The occupation of Northern Belgium by the Germans resolves itself mainly into a succession of raids which inflict a maximum of suffering with a minimum of results. Everywhere one meets panicstricken peasants telling their tales of horror, and they are not tales of the imagination. Investigation is being made into the excesses committed by German soldiers. I have had repeated interviews with M. Carton de Wiart, the Minister of Justice, and I shall send you to-morrow a summary of the outrages which his commission of inquiry has brought to light. One commissioner of police saw six defenceless peasants shot before his eyes.

"The sack of Aerschot seems to have exceeded all other exploits in barbarity and to have been in revenge for the defeat at Haelen. The system of raiding by small bands may be conducive to the mobility of the Germans, but it certainly is destructive equally of military discipline and elementary humanity.

"I visited on Saturday the cantonments of the Belgian army within the fortifications. I found the morale of the troops simply magnificent. Among others, I saw a number of the heroes of Liege, and although they had only had a week's rest after the horrors of the siege, they are already burning to take the offensive once again against the Germans."

GERMAN ARTILLERY ON THE WAY TO LIEGE.



JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

Continued from page 1

German railroad in Shantung, China, to America. Tokio, however, believes that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality outlined by President Wilson, will not accept the offer. President Wilson's announcement of American neutrality has greatly pleased the Japanese.

Conferences have been held daily recently by the Cabinet, the Privy Council and officers of the army and navy. The Cabinet has arranged war regulations, which will be gazetted to-morrow.

The newspapers express surprise at the extent of American suspicions regarding Japan's motives in issuing the ultimatum, but leading writers express a firm confidence that a better understanding will be had with the people of America.

ENGLAND APPROVES JAPAN'S PROGRAMME.

Premier Okuma states that documentary evidence will show that England not only requested Japan's assistance, but approved her entire programme.

A dispatch from Peking says that the German Minister and Chinese Foreign Office were about to sign an agreement regarding Tsing-tau when Japan's decision was announced, whereupon the Chinese Foreign Office decided not to proceed.

Other dispatches state that President Yuan Shih-kai is satisfied with Japan's attitude and pledges.

A dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, says that railway passenger communication is open between Siberia and European Russia.

It is reported that a number of German reservists were arrested and imprisoned at Irkutsk, Siberia, and that others fled into Chinese territory disguised as Chinamen.

Speaking to-day at Kamizawa, Kyu Saburo Shimada, a member of the Opposition in Parliament, said he believed Japan had no desire to keep Kiao-chau. He asserted that it was Japan's policy to prevent a stir-up in China.

"The retaining of Kiao-chau," he said, "would mean the danger of a revolution in China and incurring the ill-will of America. Japan is appreciative of Germany's contribution to Japanese civilization, but is resentful because the Kaiser first raised the cry of 'yellow peril,' and Germany directed a combination to oust Japan from Port Arthur in 1895."

Premier Okuma has requested the Japanese people to be especially considerate of German residents. Japan has no hatred against these Germans, he says. Their lives and property are protected by law, he adds.

An imperial ordinance gives German merchantmen until September 5 to discharge their cargoes and sail away safely under the protection of passports.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The Japanese Embassy here announced this evening that a state of war had existed between Japan and Germany since noon to-day (Japanese time), and that a declaration of war was issued at 6 o'clock p. m.

Official reports received here late to-night say that the declaration of war has reached Berlin.

Chargé Haniel von Haimhausen of the German Embassy said that a wireless message from the Foreign Office in Berlin advised him that the German government intended to give no answer to Japan's ultimatum.

Rotterdam, Aug. 23 (via London).—According to authoritative advices received here from Berlin, the German government at noon to-day handed his passports to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires.

London, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says an official communication received there from Berlin declares that the Japanese diplomatic representative in the German capital to-day received by word of mouth the German answer to the Japanese ultimatum.

This was that the German government had no reply to make to the Japanese demands. The government therefore was obliged to recall the German Ambassador at Tokio and hand his passports to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin.

The British official press bureau makes the following announcement:

"Orders have been issued by the Austro-Hungarian government to the cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, lying in Kiao-chau harbor, to disarm and the crew proceed to Tien-Tsin."

Tsing-tau, Aug. 23.—German preparation for the defence of Tsing-tau and the territory of Kiao-chau is complete. News of German victories in Europe has been circulated and has increased the confidence of the defending forces. The Governor of Kiao-chau, Meyer Waldeck, has issued a proclamation saying:

"If the enemy wishes Tsing-tau he must come and take it. He will find us at our post. We look confidently into the future and are well prepared to receive the enemy."

The German Emperor sent a message to the Governor on August 19 ordering him to defend Tsing-tau to the utmost.

Peking, Aug. 23.—Nearly one hundred women and children from Tsing-tau, the seat of government of the German territory of Kiao-chau, are being housed in the barracks of the German Legation guard, the soldiers having gone to Tsing-tau. Other women and children from the German seaport are being cared for at Tien-tsin, Shanghai and elsewhere.

Six Americans have elected to remain at Tsing-tau during the siege—B. Vogt, wife and daughter, Consul W. R. Peck, Edgar Copy and A. M. Brace.

A. M. Brace, who is mentioned in the Peking dispatch as one of six Americans who have elected to remain at Tsing-Tau during the operations of the Japanese land and naval forces against the German territory, is the correspondent of the Associated Press and Reuter's Telegram Company.

On the presentation of Japan's ultimatum to Germany Mr. Brace was ordered to proceed from Shanghai to report developments at the capital of the German protectorate. His first dispatch announcing German preparation for the defence of Tsing-Tau was received Sunday.

TEXT OF MIKADO'S RESCRIPT DECLARING WAR ON GERMANY

Issued at Tokio, August 23, 6 p. m.

We, by the grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war against Germany and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties, to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving the peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiao-chau, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of Eastern Asia are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy.

Accordingly, our government and that of His Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as might be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we on our part being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means commanded our government to offer with sincerity an advice to the imperial German government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother.

It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced.

GERMANS ATTEMPT A BOLD FLANK MOVE

Continued from page 1

British or French is anywhere between their present lines of advance toward the south and the coast. The Germans seem to have been under the impression that a force might be found at Ostend, and their dash to the coast has been undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining if this is correct.

The Germans have not occupied Bruges or Ostend, but have contented themselves with reconnoitring the environs of the towns. In the scouting operations they have been assisted by several German aeroplanes of the Taube type. Detachments of German cavalry have been seen in several places south of Ostend, as well as Ghent. Their approach always is followed by the panicstricken flight of the civilian population, which has learned to fear the brutal excesses of cruelty perpetrated by the Uhlans.

Refugees continue to pour into Ostend and Blankenberge and smaller places on the coast. The distress is terrible, and conditions in this unhappy country almost defy description. Hatred of the Germans has reached a degree which is hardly surprising in view of the wrongs inflicted on this neutral nation.

London, Aug. 24.—The Ostend correspondent of "The Times" says:

"I am credibly informed that not fewer than 200,000 German troops are moving in the vicinity of Brussels. A garrison of 10,000 is encamped at Koechelberg and a strong artillery force is proceeding in motor lorries to Grammont and Mudenard."

BRUSSELS QUIETLY GIVES IN TO GERMAN CAPTORS

By V. SIOSTEEN.

(Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and London Standard.)

Bruges, Aug. 22.—The position at Brussels has improved somewhat in consequence of the accord established between the invaders and the municipal authorities. Hostages originally seized have been liberated, and only a small force of Germans has been left to hold the city. The municipal authorities are pursuing this policy of surrender in accordance with instructions from the government.

Once the Germans were in Brussels, no purpose was served by increasing the hardships of the inhabitants or bringing down on their innocent heads the cruel vengeance of the ruthless invaders. The Germans continue to commandeer food and supplies, and the municipal authorities have counselled that the inhabitants submit quietly to these penalties of war.

In these circumstances it is comprehensible that a deep gloom has settled over gay Brussels. One circumstance has excited special indignation. The German officers and troops who first entered the capital were accompanied by several Germans who until three weeks ago were residents of Brussels. These latter, forgetful of the past, were especially insolent in their attitude toward inhabitants.

Many stories are current among refugees of gross insults offered to inhabitants of Brussels by Germans, and the accumulation of evidence indicates that many of them are true. I doubt whether any German will be able to settle in Belgium again for generations to come, so fierce is the resentment these Huns have aroused.

BIG BATTLE IS ON, WITH FOE IN TRAP

London Military Observers Say German Army Is in Bad Position.

PATIENCE OF ALLIES MAY BE REWARDED

If Kaiser's Troops Lose, After Nibbling at "Conquest" Bait, Annihilation Is Sure.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 24. The military correspondent of "The Standard" writes as follows:

"It is true that in the course of a few days Northern Belgium has become a German province, and if that change had occurred as the result of a picked battle between the invaders and the allies there would be need for much concern, but there has been no battle, with the exception of the combat at Dinant, in which the Germans were worsted. The French and German armies have not been in close contact. On the contrary, in Belgium all the fighting has been between Belgians and Germans, and though the latter gained ground they lost heavily in men and material, and, what is still more important at this juncture, prestige.

"The Germans have not been able even to dispose of the Belgian field army that was forced to retire into an intrenched camp at Antwerp, practically uninjured and in a condition to constitute a serious menace to the German flank. The Germans have taken Liege and will push an army that may number anything between 200,000 and 300,000 over the Meuse and thrust it forward west of Brussels. With Liège silenced, the passage of the Meuse was undisputed.

German Movement Risky.

"Apparently it suits the plans of the allies that the German right flank commit itself to action on the left bank of the Meuse. A glance at the map will enable the merest layman to perceive the risks of such a movement.

"On the centre of the northern flank of this army lies Antwerp, to all intents and purposes an impregnable stronghold, sheltering a powerful mobile force waiting for the opportunity to strike. On the southern flank, thrusting into it like the point of a sword, is the fortress of Namur, behind which, in all probability, are concentrated strong allied forces, and the allied line possibly extends westward from Namur along Sambre, through Maubeuge and Valenciennes to Lille, an intrenched camp covering the flank.

"The allies, no doubt, are awaiting attack along this line in strongly intrenched positions of their own choosing, and where the Germans swing around to attack their flank they will invite a counter stroke from the neighborhood of Namur and in front of Antwerp, too, unless an army has been detailed to keep the Belgian force in check.

Way to Victory for Germans.

"But it would be madness for the Germans to attack on this line unless prepared simultaneously to force the whole line from Namur to Givet and beyond. If that coup could be effected, then a successful envelopment of the allied left would give the Germans decisive victory and throw the allied armies back on Paris and cut off the British from their present sea base."

"On the other hand, failure would almost certainly involve the German right in utter disaster, for the allies would be quick to take a counter offensive, and if the Germans, after being checked, are hurled back they will never effect a recrossing of the Meuse.

"To-night's news indicates that the Germans have begun their attacks, their guns hammering at Namur. Columns are reported on the road to Mons, Valenciennes and Lille, and a telegram from France records fighting in the neighborhood of Charleroi. A front of between sixty and seventy miles is covered by these reports and the presence of German columns on the roads leading to Valenciennes indicates that the enemy is swinging around to the left in the manner spoken of above. We shall probably hear to-morrow that the first big battle of the war has been gained and that it extends all along the front mentioned and a long way south of Namur, possibly as far as Longwy.

Battle May Be Long.

"The fight is likely to last several days, and we shall get but scanty news of its progress. The Germans are in desperate straits, with the Russians thundering against the rear, and will make a supreme effort to snatch a decisive victory, and it will need all the stanchest courage and skill of the allies to stem the headlong rush of their big battalions. The moment therefore is critical.

"The news from the eastern theatre of war is excellent. The Servians are not only occupying the attention of a large number of Austrians, but also are inflicting severe punishment on them. It would seem as if the Dual Monarchy were destined to play but a small part in the principal theatre of war.

"The Russian advance into Prussia goes on steadily, even rapidly. There has been heavy fighting, in which the Germans were invariably worsted. To-night's telegrams speak of a severe defeat for three Germany army corps—that is, 150,000 men. Such progress will soon have its effect on the western operations, but not before the Germans have played for all it is worth the tremendous coup described above. For that reason it is difficult just now to take the proper amount of interest in the doings of the Russian army."

The military correspondent of "The Daily News," writing at 9 o'clock last night, said:

"The long expected battle in Belgium, for which the allies have been preparing with better appreciation of the strategical situation than that shown by the German General Staff, is now in progress. After wasting time in going out of their way to Brussels, in overrunning Northern Belgium, in menacing Ghent, and thinking whether they should or should not invest Antwerp, the Germans suddenly pulled themselves together on Saturday morning and began to see that the time for bluff had passed away and that the time to fight had arrived.

"Having watched from his headquarters at Charleroi the eccentric course of the German march around his right flank without showing his hand till now General Joffre appears to have decided that the time was ripe to strike, and, according to reports now coming along, he has struck with an energy which is all the more marked because it has been so long pent up in the bosoms of the French soldiers massed behind the Sambre.

"The position of the German army is not enviable. It has been caught flagrante delicto, owing to its leaders having disregarded all the elementary rules of strategy which every German cadet has been taught to believe to be as strongly inspired as the Holy Bible itself. The German army is now fighting as Marshal Bazaine had to fight at Gravelotte, with its back to its objective and with its face turned toward its line of communication. If we add to this list that it is being attacked by the French from the south and, as we hope, by the English from the west and the Belgians from the north, then we have placed the German army in a position which is as perilous for its own safety as it is encouraging for the allies.

"What aggravates the situation for the Germans is that they have brought themselves into it by their gratuitous disregard of rule, while a similar position was forced on Bazaine by the defeat of the right wing of his army.

"There is this difference between the situation in which the rival commanders find themselves placed—defeat for the Germans means hopeless, irreparable disaster, while if the allies are beaten in this battle they can still fall back behind their line of entrenched camps and use these as bases for further attacks."

Dollar diplomacy

In politics, Dollar Diplomacy means to use the dollar to further the ends of diplomacy.

In business, it means to use diplomacy to further the ends of the dollar.

It is the height of diplomacy for a business to avail itself of the wonderful facilities which are a feature of the Equitable Building, but let us once more go on record that, in the matter of rentals, all the arts of diplomacy cannot persuade us into favoring one tenant and tricking another.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

SAW GERMAN ARMY ROLL ON LIKE FOG

Continued from page 1

the German when he fights is typical of the German staff in striving for efficiency to leave nothing to chance, to neglect no detail.

UNIFORMS SUGGEST FOG.

After you have seen this service uniform under conditions entirely opposite you are convinced that for the German soldier it is his strongest weapon. Even the most expert marksman cannot hit a target he cannot see. It is a gray green, not the blue gray of our Confederates. It is the gray of the hour just before daybreak, the gray of unpolished steel, of mist among green trees.

I saw it first in the Grand Place in front of the Hotel de Ville. It was impossible to tell if in that noble square there was a regiment or a brigade. You saw only a fog that melted into the stones, blended with the ancient house fronts, that shifted and drifted, but left you nothing at which you could point.

Later, as the army passed below my window, under the trees of the Botanical Park, it merged and was lost against the green leaves. It is no exaggeration to say that at a hundred yards you can see the horses on which the Uhlans ride, but cannot see the men who ride them.

If I appear to overemphasize this disguising uniform it is because of all the details of the German outfit it appealed to me as one of the most remarkable. The other day, when I was with the rear guard of the French Dragoons and Curassiers and they threw out pickets, we could distinguish them against the yellow wheat or green corse at half a mile, while these men passing in the street, when they have reached the next crossing, become merged into the gray of the paving stones and the earth swallows them. In comparison the yellow khaki of our own American army is about as invisible as the flag of Spain.

Yesterday Major General von Jarotzky, the German Military Governor of Brussels, assured Burgomaster Max that the German army would not occupy the city, but would pass through it. It is still passing. I have followed in campaigns six armies, but, excepting not even our own, the Japanese or the British, I have not seen one so thoroughly equipped. I am not speaking of the fighting qualities of any army, only of the equipment and organization. The German army moved into this city as smoothly and as compactly as an Empire State Express. There were no halts, no open places, no stragglers.

GERMANS SING ON MARCH.

This army has been on active service three weeks, and so far there is not apparently a chinstrap or a horseshoe missing. It came in with the smoke pouring from cookstoves on wheels, and in an hour had set up postoffice wagons, from which mounted messengers galloped along the line of column distributing letters and at which soldiers posted picture postcards.

The infantry came in in files of five, two hundred men to each company; the Lancers in columns of four, with not a pennant missing. The quick firing guns and field pieces were one hour at a time in passing, each gun with its caisson and ammunition wagon taking twenty seconds in which to pass.

The men of the infantry sang "Fatherland, My Fatherland." Between each line of song they took three steps. At times two thousand men were singing together in absolute rhythm and beat. When the melody gave way the silence was broken only by the stamp of iron-shod boots, and then again the song rose. When the singing ceased the bands played marches. They were followed by the rumble of siege guns, the creaking of wheels and of chains clanking against the cobble stones and the sharp bell-like voices of the bugles.

For seven hours the army passed in such solid column that not once might a taxicab or trolley car pass through the city. Like a river of steel it flowed, gray and ghostlike. Then, as dusk came and as thousands of horses' hoofs and thousands of iron boots continued to tramp forward, they struck tiny sparks from the stones, but the horses and the men who beat out the sparks were invisible.

At midnight pack wagons and siege guns were still passing. At 7 this morning I was awakened by the tramp of men and bands playing jauntily. Whether they marched all night or not I do not know; but now for twenty-six hours the gray army has rumbled by with the mystery of fog and the pertinacity of a steam roller.

How Courier Dodged Germans to Get Dispatch to Cable Office

London, Aug. 23.—Leaving Richard Harding Davis practically a prisoner in Brussels on Friday, a courier reached here to-day with a description written by The Tribune's correspondent of the operations which attended the occupation of the Belgian capital by the Germans.

The young messenger from the front is an Englishman, E. A. Dalton by name. His adventures along the road to Ostend, where he got a refugee steamer for Folkestone, were thrilling in the extreme. Dressed in riding breeches, puttees and a dark coat, he left Brussels at dusk. Only by using him was Davis able to get his message to the outer world.

Germans were marching through the city as the war correspondent wrote. The wires were down to Antwerp and Ostend, and Davis was unable to leave Brussels. He had obtained papers from the Belgians permitting him to depart, but the Germans, while giving the same privilege, stipulated that he should remain in the city until their turning movement was completed.

As Dalton marched out of the captured capital at nightfall on his way to Ghent he had for companions long lines of German infantry. The young Englishman kept in the main road, and for some of the way was able to get short lifts from wagons or automobiles.

German cavalry had been in Ghent, he said, and some had been seen at Bruges and the outskirts, but the main body of Germans had completely turned to the left.

The larger part of the Belgian defenders retired on Antwerp. Scattered smaller bodies retreated through Flanders, to the northwest of Brussels.

Dalton, as he came to the point where the main body of Germans turned off from the road to Ghent, hid in the undergrowth beside the road and crept along on his hands and knees for a mile before daring to emerge into the highway again. Finally, after much effort and some wide detours to avoid trouble and protect the news that had been intrusted to him, Dalton reached Ostend.

There he boarded the government refugee boat and crossed to Folkestone. He reached London at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and fifteen minutes later was in The Tribune's London office with the dispatch he had given his word to deliver.