DRIVE GERMANS FURTHER ALONG BELGIAN COAST

Allies Gain Ground on Road to Ostend—Counter Attacks Fail.

INVADERS LOSE GUNS IN VERDUN DISTRICT

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Belgian and French troops attacked to-day southwest of Ostend and pushed their line up the seacoast to a point which is nearer Ostend than the Allies have been since they were compelled to evacuate the town on October 15.

The announcement is made to-night by the French Government and confirms unofficial news that Westende, a suburb of Ostend, has been attacked by the troops under King Albert and by the soldiers of the republic. The forward movement along the coast followed a heavy bombardment of the German positions by British warships.

The Allies' offensive produced an advance also in the region of Armentieres. The Government announces that the British made a slight gain near that town, and it is assumed that the British advanced their trenches toward the German lines defending Lille. For many weeks the fighting between large forces covering the ground between Armentieres and Lille has been indecisive, but there are indications now that the Allies are progressing at this point as well as at many points to the north and south.

In the general region of Verdun, presumably toward the northwest, French guns were worked so effectively that they demolished two German batteries of heavy guns. Elsewhere, probably on account of severe weather conditions, there was a lull in the fighting and the Government had no news to offer as regards the situation in Lorraine or the operations in Alsace. The text of the night report was as follows:

> We have gained ground along the dunes northeast of Nieuport. Two strong counter attacks by the enemy north of the Ypres-Menin road have been repulsed. The British troops have made a slight advance in the region of Armentieres.
>
> Our artillery has destroyed two heavy batteries in the region of Verdun.
>
> On the rest of the front there is nothing important to report.

The report of the afternoon amplified the official announcement of last night which mentioned distinct gains made in Flanders, near Arras, and near Albert. The Germans attempted by counter attacks to regain lost ground, but the attacks were failures.

German activity in the Argonne was very noticeable yesterday, but was without advantages to the invaders. They managed to destroy a French trench near Le Four de Paris, but when they attempted to follow the small success by debouching three battalions they were repulsed. At St. Hubert also they were beaten back.

Of late the Government has laid stress on the increasing strength of the French artillery, and another instance was furnished in the fighting yesterday along the Aisne and along the hills of Champagne. There were no important operations at the east of the line. The text of the afternoon report was as follows:

> The day of December 17 was marked, as we said yesterday, by an advance on our part in Belgium, where every counter attack undertaken by the enemy failed.
>
> In the region of Arras a vigorous offensive made us masters of several trenches. These are located at Ayelly, La Bassee and St. Laurent Blangy. At this last mentioned place we occupied on a front more than one kilometer long almost all the first line trenches of the enemy.
>
> In the region of Tracy-le-Val, on the Aisne and in Champagne our heavy artillery won distinct advantages.
>
> In the Argonne the Germans blew up one of our trenches to the north of Four de Paris and endeavored to move out from their position with three battalions of troops. This infantry attack, as well as the one they undertook at St. Hubert, was repulsed.
>
> To the east of the Meuse and in the Vosges there is nothing to report.

AT GATES OF LILLE.

Franco-British Forces Reported to Be Fighting in City.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The *Daily Chronicle* prints the following dispatch from a correspondent in northern France:

"A week of successes for the Allies has followed the resumption of hostilities in France and Flanders. Roulers has been captured after our fierce assaults on the German trenches outside the town. The foundations between Dixmude and Nieuport have been surrounded by the allied troops, who have pushed northward from Dixmude and southward from Nieuport, and have joined forces on the northeastern side of the floods. Repeated bayonet attacks have been pushed home at Lombaertzyde, with the result that our patrols have advanced to Middlekerke, a few kilometers from Ostend.

"The fighting on the borders of the flooded area was particularly furious. The Belgians advanced toward the entrenched positions of the Germans at Oostkerke, but were driven back by the well posted mitrailleuses of the enemy. Three times they rallied to charge, and three times they were repulsed. The fourth assault, however, crowned the gallantry of the Belgians with success, and the trenches were carried at the point of the bayonet.

"So interwoven were the allied and German trenches in this region that the defeat of the enemy at Oostkerke was responsible for the capture of nearly 1,000 German prisoners. They were caught in parties varying from thirty to three hundred in number.

"For a time the reckless dash of two armored auto cars into the Belgian lines nearly saved the situation for the Germans. The cars fired with deadly effect until they were compelled to withdraw.

"Our sweeping offensive has been no less successful to the south. The French and British troops have arrived at the gates of Lille. Fierce bayonet fighting in the streets of this great industrial city is reported and a general withdrawal of the main German forces to Tourcoing and Roubaix has taken place."

CAPTURE 900 GERMANS.

French Dragoons Find Foes Hiding in the Dunes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A despatch from northern France to the *Daily Mail* gives particulars of the Allies offensive. It describes the capture by French dragoons of 900 Germans who were hidden in the dunes early on Wednesday.

The correspondent emphasizes the deadly effect of German machine guns, which had been planted with great skill and secrecy and opposed every advance of the Allies.

Deposed Khedive's Uncle Is Named Sultan of Egypt

Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha Accepts Offer of Post Taken From His Nephew by England When He Joined Her Foes.

FRANCE IS TO HAVE A FREE HAND IN MOROCCO

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The official bureau issued the following announcement to-day:

"In view of the action of his Highness Abbas Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive of Egypt, who has adhered to the King's enemies, his Majesty's Government has seen fit to depose him from the Khedivate. That high dignity has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to his Highness Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha, the eldest living prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, and has been accepted by him."

The official bureau also announces that France having recognized the British protectorate over Egypt, Great Britain adheres to the Franco-Moorish treaty of March, 1912.

The King has conferred on Prince Hussein the honorary decorations of K. G. C. B. and that of K. G. C. M. G. on Hussein Roushdi Pasha, president of the Sultan's council of ministers.

The official bureau also issued to-night the text of a letter to Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha from Milne Cheetham, acting High Commissioner of Egypt, in behalf of the British Government, in which the circumstances preceding the war with Turkey are outlined. The letter says:

"In the Ottoman Cabinet there were two parties. One was the moderate party, which was mindful of the sympathy extended by Great Britain to every effort to reform Turkey, who recognized that in the war in Europe no Turkish interests were concerned, and welcomed the assurances of his Majesty's allies that neither in Egypt or elsewhere would the war be used as a pretext for action injurious to Ottoman interests.

"The other party was composed of a band of unscrupulous military adventurers who sought in the war of aggression which was being waged by his Majesty's enemies a means of retrieving the disasters, military, financial and economic, into which they had plunged their country.

"Hoping to the last that wiser counsels would prevail his Majesty and his allies, in spite of repeated violations of their rights, abstained from retaliatory action until they were compelled to by the crossing of the Egyptian frontier of armed bands and unprovoked attacks on Russian ports by Turkish naval forces under German officers.

"His Majesty's Government is in possession of ample evidence that since the outbreak of the war Abbas Hilmi, the late Khedive, has definitely thrown his lot with his Majesty's enemies. The result is that the rights over the Egyptian Executive of the Sultan or the late Khedive have been forfeited to his Majesty."

The letter states that Great Britain has accepted exclusive responsibility for the defence of Egypt during the war and as trustee of the rights of the Egyptians has declared a British protectorate and Government thereunder by a prince of the khedivial family. Mr. Cheetham informs Prince Hussein that he, on account of his age and experience, has been chosen as the most worthy person to fill that post. He assures the Prince that Great Britain will defend the territories against all aggression no matter from what source it may come. The letter continues:

"With Ottoman suzerainty will disappear the restrictions heretofore placed by Ottoman firmans upon the numbers and organization of your Highness's army and upon the grant by your Highness of honorific distinctions.

"His Majesty's Government deem it most consistent now that responsibilities have been assumed by Great Britain, that the relations of your Highness's Government with representatives of foreign Powers shall henceforth be conducted through his Majesty's representative at Cairo. His Majesty's Government has repeatedly declared that the system of treaties known as capitulations, whereby your Highness's Government are bound, are no longer in harmony with the development of the country, but the opinion of his Majesty's Government is that the revision thereof can be most conviently postponed until the end of the war."

Mr. Cheetham declares that it is Great Britain's intention to continue the policy of aiming at individual liberty, the spread of education, the development of the resources of the country and as far as enlightened public opinion will permit the association of the governed in the Government. He says he is convinced that a clearer definition of Great Britain's position in the country will accelerate its progress toward self-government. He assures the Sultan that the religious convictions of the Egyptians will be scrupulously respected and that the political severance of Egypt from Constantinople does not imply hostility to the Caliphate. The letter concludes:

"The past history of Egypt shows that the loyalty of the Egyptian Mohammedans to the Caliphate is independent of any political bonds between Egypt and Constantinople."

Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha is a brother of the deposed Khedive's father.

ITALY APPROVES.

Press in Accord With British Action in Egypt.

By Central News.

ROME, Dec. 18.—The Italian newspapers express approval of the action of Great Britain in establishing a protectorate over Egypt.

Deposed Khedive Has Audience With Emperor Francis Joseph.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via Rome, Dec. 18.—Abbas Hilmi Pasha, the deposed Khedive of Egypt, arrived here to-day. He had an audience with the Emperor and afterward started for Berlin to see the Kaiser.

BRITISH HOIST FLAG.

Union Jack Saluted With 101 Guns for Protectorate.

CAIRO, via London, Dec. 18.—A British protectorate was formally proclaimed throughout Egypt to-day.

The Union Jack was hoisted in all garrison towns and a salute of 101 guns was fired.

THREE KINGS MEET TO DISCUSS WAR

Scandinavian Rulers Confer at Malmo on Matters Affecting Countries.

ARE WARMLY GREETED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MALMO, Sweden, Dec. 18.—The three Scandinavian Kings were greeted with enthusiastic acclamations by great crowds when they arrived here to-day. The town was covered with flags and there were other outward signs of the intense interest which was felt in the royal conference on the problems of the war affecting the Scandinavian countries.

King Gustav of Sweden arrived before daylight and received a hearty welcome. He motored to the harbor to meet the warship Helmdal, bringing King Christian of Denmark, amid salutes by the batteries and cheers by the people. King Haakon of Norway arrived an hour later, his train having been delayed, and there was another outburst. The enthusiasm was intensified by the sentimental satisfaction that this was the first official meeting of the sovereigns since Sweden and Norway separated.

There is no royal palace at Malmo. King Gustav is staying at the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, King Christian at the house of a doctor, and King Haakon at the house of a shipbuilder's widow.

The first conference of the kings was held at the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, over which were displayed the three royal standards and the three national flags. The sovereigns were accompanied to the conference by the Foreign Ministries of their Governments and secretaries. A choir of students from Lund University sang before the residence of each sovereign during the day, and the rulers appeared on the balconies while the people made an immense demonstration.

An official announcement of the proceedings is expected at the close of the conference to-morrow.

NO PLAN FOR WIRELESS GIANT.

Denial of Intention to Make Sayville Plant World's Greatest.

Recent activities of masons and builders about the big wireless plant of the Atlantic Communication Company at Sayville, L. I., have led to reports that the company intended to make the plant the most powerful in the world. This station is the one through which are received the German war reports from Berlin.

At the offices of the company it was said yesterday that the building was merely going on in connection with certain necessary repairs and alterations. These include the installing of some machinery that will give enough increased power to render more infrequent the interruptions to service due to weather conditions.

The company has no idea of building the most powerful plant in the world, it was said, as to do so would be necessary to secure permission from Washington, for which no application has been made.

BOTHA TO CROSS GERMAN LINE.

CAPE TOWN, via London, Dec. 18.—Premier Botha has gone to his farm for a short rest before undertaking a campaign against German Southwest Africa. Gen. Botha considers that the rebellion in the Union of South Africa is at an end except for a few stray bands of rebels.

$7,500,000 A MONTH NEEDED IN BELGIUM

American Food Supplies Already Delivered Amount to $2,500,000.

GERMANS STAND ASIDE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Chairman Hoover of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, in a speech to the American Luncheon Club today, said there were still supplies of vegetables and meat in Belgium and with economy they would last for sixty to ninety days.

The commission, Mr. Hoover said, had divided the people into several classes. These who were destitute received two rations daily gratis. The lower classes, who still had some resources, pay about nine francs ($1.50) a month. In regard to the middle and upper classes, who have considerable resources, provisions are issued to tradesmen, who sell minimum quantities daily to their customers under careful inspection. Mr. Hoover said that from all appearances half the value of the foodstuffs imported will be recovered.

There are now in sight gifts of foodstuffs from America and Canada of the value of £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 ($7,500,000 to $10,000,000). Thirty-two cargo ships are under charter. Part of their cargoes has been purchased and part contributed.

"We have delivered in Belgium," said Mr. Hoover, "50,000 tons of food, of the gross value of £500,000 ($2,500,000), of which £200,000 ($1,000,000) worth was in gifts. Cargoes have been fixed for future delivery of the gross value of £2,500,000 ($12,500,000), all in gifts. In addition to this a considerable gift of food is in sight, for which ships have not yet been chartered.

"All this will be adequate only for a short time, as cargoes of the value of £1,500,000 ($7,500,000) will be required each month. The demands will be greater by March, when the supplies of vegetables and meat are exhausted.

"I wish to make it clear, emphatically, that the Germans are not interfering with the foodstuffs we send. Not a mouthful has gone down a German throat yet, nor do I believe we will ever be confronted with such an event. We have had nothing but helpfulness from the Germans.

"One and one-half million Belgians are now in the bread line, which is encircled by steel. No household in Belgium has bread enough except through us."

BRITISH TO THANK U. S.

Will Send Christmas Message of Gratitude for Aid.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Hon. Maude Pauncefote, whose father was British Ambassador to the United States, writes to the *Times* asking the press to express the nation's appreciation of the magnificent aid rendered by Americans to war sufferers in Great Britain and in other countries.

She instances the hospital ship, the establishment of hospitals, ambulance corps, doctors and nurses, Red Cross assistance and supplies of garments received from America.

The *Times* understands that an influential committee is preparing a message of thanks to America which will be cabled for Christmas.

CRUISERS KILLED 122 ON ENGLISH COAST

549 Wounded by Germans at Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.

MANY DIED OF SHOCK

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The casualties resulting from the German bombardment at Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby are placed at 122 killed, 175 severely wounded and 374 slightly wounded, exclusive of the deaths from shock of invalids and aged persons.

CASTLE HAD NO GUNS.

500 Shells Fired Into the City of Scarborough.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The inquest at Scarborough to-day into the killing of seventeen persons (eight women, four children and five men) at Scarborough during the bombardment by the German fleet cleared up one point. Statements have been printed to the effect that the castle at Scarborough replied to the German fire. One of the coast guards testified to-day that the castle was without guns. He estimated the number of shells fired into Scarborough at 500.

An officer testified that the German ships attacked first at 600 yards, and then came within 500 yards.

The jury was anxious to use the word murder in its verdict, but the Coroner suggested that the word would necessitate prosecuting somebody for the killing, and added that bombardment would suffice.

There has been a temporary scare at Hartlepool over the official warning to take refuge in the cellars in the event that aircraft were seen. The warning was interpreted to mean that another bombardment was expected. Women and children flocked to the railway station ready to leave, but were officially reassured and induced to return to their homes. The Admiralty telegraphed to the Mayor as follows:

"We appreciate the composure with which the people of Hartlepool bore themselves in the first experience under German fire. Until all the facts of the situation are known by the Admiralty no further statement can be made by them at present."

RUSSIANS SURPRISED.

Press Comments on British Blockade, but Minimizes German Raid.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—With reference to the bombardment of the English east coast, the Russian press, while a little surprised that the blockade was not more effective after Winston Churchill's speech, attaches no importance to the incident, although it does not doubt that the Kaiser's dupes in Berlin are celebrating the incident as a great naval victory.

GET EMDEN RAIDERS.

Party of 43 Rounded Up by British Cruiser.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The French Ministry of Marine announced to-day that the British converted cruiser Empress of Japan has captured the collier Exford with the three officers and forty men of the German cruiser Emden who after the destruction of the commerce raider put to sea in a Cocos Island schooner.

The Emden's landing party had just gone ashore at Keeling, Cocos Islands, to destroy the cable and wireless station when the Australian cruiser Sydney appeared. The German cruiser put to sea at once, met the Sydney and was destroyed, and the landing party, under the command of Lieut. von Muecke, was left behind.

The Germans commandeered a sixty foot schooner, the Ayesha, belonging to Cluness-Ross, the "King of Cocos Island," provisioned her and sailed away that same day. On November 28 they touched at Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, and took on fresh supplies.

Despatches from Manila under date of December 16, however, said that the Germans had mounted the machine guns which they had with them on their launch when they went to destroy the cable station on the Ayesha and finally captured a collier, to which they transferred the guns and started ranging the Pacific for hostile commerce. The report was brought to Manila by the officers of the British steamship Malacca on its arrival at Jolo.

DRESDEN SAILS AGAIN.

French Navy Department Reports German Cruiser's Escape.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Navy Department's weekly communiqué says that the German cruiser Dresden, after escaping from the battle off the Falkland Islands, succeeded in reaching Punta Arenas, and resailed after coaling.

557 Lost on German Cruiser.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 18.—Official announcement was made to-day of the sinking of the German armored cruiser Friedrich Karl during a recent sortie into the Baltic. The announcement says less than 200 men, out of her complement of 557, were saved from the cruiser.

PARIS SEES AVIATORS DRILL.

Twelve Aeroplanes Take Part in Exercises.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Major Giraud presented crosses of the Legion of Honor yesterday to Aviator Lieutenants Lalanne and Moineau after impressive exercises at the Paris aviation camp.

A dozen aeroplanes took the air over the city, one rapidly darting toward Montdidier, from where the presence of a Taube had been signalled. The others continued their exercises until late at night, a service which will be regular henceforth.

JEANNE D'ARC DAY PROPOSED.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—M. Maurice Barres will introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies next Tuesday providing for the establishment of a national holiday to commemorate Jeanne d'Arc.

M. Barres in announcing his intention to introduce the bill said that Jeanne d'Arc "represents for France an incomparable image of force and radiant loyalty, a figure of victory, the saint of France."

TWELVE SUPER-ZEPPELINS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A Swiss who was in Friedrichshafen at the time British airmen dropped bombs there said to-day that the Germans have twelve new super-Zeppelins.

The new ships carry a large number of balloons in the big envelope and can remain in the air for a very long period. They can carry fifty bombs and a crew of twenty-five to thirty men. The lower part is protected by aluminum sheets, and there are platforms for mitrailleuses. They are about 140 meters (about 450 feet) long and 15 meters (about 48 feet) wide. They can rise at the rate of about 1,000 meters (about 3,250 feet) in three or four minutes.

AMERICANS UNDER FIRE WATCH GERMAN SHELLS

Foreign Legion in Trenches Finds New Game Guessing at Artillery Hits—Impatient, but Hopeful of Action Soon—Many Things Needed.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—THE SUN'S correspondent with the Foreign Legion at the front writes under date of November 28 as follows:

Charles Sweeny, corporal, of Oregon is bicycle man for the Second Company of our battalion. I met him the other day at headquarters, where I had gone to get water. He is always busy, and said that a description of how the army received its food supply would make interesting reading. The organization must be wonderful, as we can receive almost anything that money can buy. A. Phelizot of Chicago got a packet of Domino sugar to-day. Packages and letters have been received within six days from Paris, about twelve days from London, and within three weeks from New York. I am wondering whether I should be allowed to use a camera if I had one sent me, as if so I could make some dandy pictures.

Corporal Bolliny of the Fourth Company of our battalion had his leg smashed by a shell splinter while on outpost duty on November 17, I think, but dates are hard to be sure of. He is the first American to be wounded, the only American in fact, although many have received close calls, and one man belonging to our section, but no American, has been killed and one wounded. Paul Rockwell of Atlanta is likely to be declared unfit for service, as his health is not standing the strain. There are many in the regiment who break down, but the doctor told me Americans came to him very seldom.

I am on sentinel duty to-day, which always makes me think of the poor farmer, as I watch the country round, and what he will find on returning to his homestead after the war. That he will have to repair his dwelling and furnish it anew is to be taken for granted. But what about the land, the soil which gives him his sustenance? How can he plough a place which is crossed by trenches, or if he is lucky enough to have escaped these, how is he to get by the large holes, scattered everywhere, made by the shells? The "marmite," as the French soldiers have christened the shell, means a pan, and that's just what these holes resemble.

Just called to sentinel duty, the haze has cleared and the Germans, having seen the smoke caused by the fire in the trenches to the right of us (second section men of our company are there, I think), are now shelling the place. It seems uncanny, the accuracy of shell fire, for the shells are dropping just where the smoke was coming from, and we who are not more than twenty yards away feel safe. In fact one almost thinks, "Why should I care? If the chap wanted to have a fire and die let him. It's none of my affair."

The man I believe has been hit on the hand in this same firing by some scattering shrapnel. His hurt must be very slight, as he simply warned me to be careful. He had only tied his handkerchief around it.

I have finished my sentinel duty, two hours. And a fine artillery duel is going on. The Germans seem to be firing from in front of me and the French from the rear. The German battery seems to be in the hollow, among the trees, below our trenches. But this is an illusion, as we are only in the second trenches and the first trenches are on the little rise on the other side of the hollow, with the Germans on the hill further on. There is about a mile between us and the Germans, and of course their battery is in the rear of their trenches. Yet from the sound I thought it was right in front of me, and the whistle of the shells was something to get acquainted with.

You know the resistance of the air is so great that one can follow them as they go and judge whether they are to the right or left. And one can tell if they are going to explode near us or pass some distance to the rear. If the air is thick they make a rolling noise similar to that made by shaking a large sheet of tin. Some are time shells that explode in the air, others are contact shells exploding when they hit an object. If they hit the earth they raise a cloud of black smoke which is very thick. If they hit another object there is a flash of fire and nothing more. The time shells may cause several explosions, generally one or two, but I have counted five.

It's a great game trying to guess or see where the shells are coming from and where they are going to, as you stand outside on duty and try to kill time in so doing. If there is no artillery fire you gaze about the country, and especially toward the hills to the north, trying to see something. You feel that you might see something, you never can tell. They say that of course there must be an enemy or we should not be here; there are trenches there and that there are "Dutchmen" in those same trenches. And so we gaze and hope to see something we have heard of but never seen. With patience and persistence we hope to be rewarded, and surely one cannot complain when one has been at the front for only four or five weeks.

We try to remember that this is the great European war we have always heard, read and talked about, and that everything is on so gigantic a scale that we must wait before our own particular small section can accomplish anything. But we are not discouraged, especially at present, as we are on a hill as high as the Germans, and for the first time can see the surrounding country. We can see (distinctly through glasses) dead soldiers of both armies lying as they have fallen. They are on the slope of the hill where the Germans are intrenched, and are unburied, because it is not safe to go out and bury them.

Matches are scarce, candles scarcer, a pencil is a prize and envelopes useful. Patent cigarette lighters are much sought for, the supply of tinder for them being short.

COPPER SHACKLED BY LAW, SAYS J. D. RYAN

Asserts Sherman Statute Restrictions Are Costing U. S. Millions Each Year.

John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, in urging amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law to permit cooperative agreements for the promotion of foreign trade says that inability of the copper producers to work together in dealing with the European combination of copper buyers has cost this country upward of $50,000,000 in the last ten years.

Mr. Ryan has a leading article on "Combination in Foreign Trade" in the current issue of the Americas, the journal of the National City Bank devoted to South American trade development.

"It is obvious that the nearly seven-eighths of a cent per pound difference in favor of the European manufacturer was a direct handicap to the American manufacturer of machinery, &c., in which copper plays an important part in the competition between the two throughout the world," he writes of the effect of competitive bidding by American copper producers for European trade. "It enabled the European, along with his lower wage costs, to undersell the American in many instances of close rivalry for trade.

"We are sending altogether too great an amount of our natural resources out of the country in the raw state. More of them should be manufactured here, and would be if by our own laws we did not forbid American producers and manufacturers to meet foreign competition on even terms. We have yet to recognize as a nation that a country's natural resources may be sold for a song, considering the small profit over costs of their production, when shipped out in the raw state, although the total may appear in millions in the trade statement.

"Let large and small concerns make every honorable arrangement by which they may increase the aggregate of our commerce or obtain the most favorable terms in trade. It will be of obvious advantage to the smaller manufacturers to be able to form syndicates for organizing selling campaigns abroad, and by forming strong combinations they will be able to meet the dictation of combined steamship lines owned by foreign interests and even to establish lines of their own or to charter vessels."

$96,000,000 LEVY ON BELGIUM.

New German Governor Demands Payment in One Year.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Dec. 18.—The Dusseldorf *Generalanzeiger* says that Gen. von Bissing, the German Governor-General of the occupied territory in Belgium, has levied a war contribution of 384,000,000 marks (96,000,000), payable in twelve monthly instalments.

SEE US

Some buildings are "improvements" and some are detriments—some pay for the cost of building them, and some are simply an excess of worry over investment.

And more often than not these things depend entirely or in great part upon the contractor who conducts the operation.

For building "improvements" see us.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

BISHOP GREER GIVES HIS VIEW ON DEFENCE

Correspondence With Secretary Barry of Security League Made Public.

THEIR OPINIONS DIFFER

Correspondence between Bishop Greer, advocate of disarmament, and Herbert Barry, secretary of the National Security League was made public last night. Mr. Barry wrote to the Bishop explaining the purposes of the league, and said in part:

"We advocate no hectic propaganda; we seek to stimulate no popular hysteria; we desire no truculent militarism. But we do believe that this is the time quietly, dispassionately and rationally to examine into our own affairs—to see whether we ourselves have done our full duty as citizens.

"If, as a result of such examination, we find that all is well we shall only have done our duty. If, however, we should find that our navy is deficient, that our army is but nominal, that we have not the essential arms and equipment for a citizen army, that our citizens are untrained and that no improvised method of emergency could cure the deficiencies, why should we not temperately, intelligently and scientifically prepare a logical, constructive programme for making the men of our nation its potential defenders?"

"I venture to say that such a programme, far from impairing the relations of friendship and confidence which we may now hold with the several belligerent nations, would contribute to add to that present confidence, respect and esteem that are inseparable from a consciousness of matured strength."

To which Bishop Greer answered:

"In reply to your letter of the 16th I beg to thank you for the frank and full statement of your views and to say with equal frankness that I am not in sympathy with them. The pressure upon me just now is so great that I cannot go into the matter at length, and can only say in a word that the religion of Jesus Christ in which I profess to believe teaches as its central truth that we should love our enemies instead of preparing to fight them.

"I know that many persons regard this as utopian and doctrinaire and altogether unworkable, but if it is then Christianity is unworkable, and this I do not believe. I believe on the contrary that the duty of the hour is to liberate more fully into public affairs than has hitherto been done this teaching of Jesus Christ, and not simply confine it to private and personal matters. I cannot see how as a Christian teacher I can say anything else."

TURKISH FORTS DESTROYED.

British Bombardment Near Dardanelles Does Great Damage.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ATHENS, Dec. 18.—News has been received here that a British fleet has bombarded the barracks and fortifications which the Turks were erecting on the Gulf of Saros. The fortifications were destroyed and the Turks fled in a panic to the interior. The Gulf of Saros is north of the Dardanelles.

MRS. PAGE ON WAY HOME.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Mrs. Page, wife of the American Ambassador here, and M. Lefavre, the French Minister to Mexico, sailed for New York yesterday. The Minister is going to New York on a special mission.

STORE OPENS 9:00 A.M.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE CLOSES 6:00 P.M.

Christmas Gifts for Use in Any Room

High Grade Imported RUGS

In the Victorian Axminsters, the unusual two-tone effects, with neat floral borders, brought out so clearly that they seem to be applique on the rug, harmonize with the present day wall-paper idea in a way that no domestic rug will. The Super Wiltons are in high-class Oriental colorings and patterns, each being reproduced from some well known Oriental rug.

Victorian Axminster Rugs

Made in one piece, and because of the Chenille weave the fabric cannot be pulled out or swept out.

Size.	Price.
32 in. x 63 in.	$5.74
4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.	$13.74
6 ft. x 9 ft.	$23.24
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$39.75
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$46.50
9 ft. x 15 ft.	$60.75
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	$63.75

Super Wilton Rugs

These Rugs are linen fringed. Oriental designs in medallion effects and all-over Persians.

Size.	Price.
27 in. x 54 in.	$6.48
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$19.48
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.	$35.50
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$53.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$58.50
11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	$85.50

FOURTH FLOOR.

Reed Rocker $2.89

Finely woven and well constructed throughout. Has a high back and comes in a beautiful brown finish.

SIXTH FLOOR.

High Chair $1.67

In golden oak. Large tray, wood seat and panel back. The price quoted is a special one.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Muffin Stand $5.24

Specially priced for the Holidays. Beautifully inlaid in solid mahogany. It has three shelves and is stoutly constructed.

SIXTH FLOOR.

R. H. Macy & Co.