WEATHER.
Fair tonight and Tuesday, cooler; moderate west to northwest winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 71, at 2 p.m. today. Low, 47, at midnight.
For full report see page 16.

The Evening Star.

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

No. 19,759. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT.

TURKEY'S ENVOYS AT TWO CAPITALS GIVEN PASSPORTS

Break in Diplomatic Relations Regarded as a Certain Prelude to Conflict.

PORTE IS NOW EXPECTED TO DECLARE HOLY WAR

Powers of Triple Entente Do Not Think Mohammedans Will Respond to Call.

ITALIAN SITUATION ACUTE

Entrance of Ottoman Empire Into Struggle May Make Maintenance of Neutrality More Difficult.

LONDON, November 2, 12:24 p.m.—The Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, Tewfik Pasha, was handed his passports today.

Similar action was taken at Petrograd by the Russian government.

LONDON, November 2, 10:25 a.m.—War has not yet been formally declared on Turkey, but the withdrawal from Constantinople of the ambassadors of the triple entente powers is regarded in London as being equivalent to a signal for hostilities which Turkey has anticipated by a naval raid in the Black sea, and it is reported by a land expedition which penetrated into Egypt that the evidence accumulates that Turkey intends to proclaim a holy war.

Ample measures, however, it is asserted, have been taken by Great Britain and Russia against this probability, and it is evident that the first trouble is expected to arise in Egypt, where, it is said, the khedive intends to ask Great Britain for an explanation of her attitude toward Turkey.

Porte Forced to Act.

Berlin claims that Turkey was forced to throw in her lot with Germany because the porte recognized that an entente victory would mean the disruption of the Turkish empire, with Constantinople, Armenia and Turkestan going to Russia, Arabia to England and Syria to France. On the other hand, in the event of the defeat of the triple entente nations, Turkey was to be guaranteed territorially to be given aid in reconquering the Caucasus and Egypt and be given, perhaps, something more.

The usual charges and denials are being made as to the responsibility for the first attack in the Black sea, but these are issued chiefly for consumption by the neutral countries, since the inevitability of the conflict was recognized by both sides. The principal actors are not greatly concerned over which nation fired the opening shot.

British Ship Scuttled.

A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd, dated Sunday, says that a British vessel, the Frederick, was ignited and scuttled during the bombardment of Novorossysk. The Turks also wantonly bombarded Anapa, a Russian seaport of the Black sea at the western extremity of the Caucasus range.

A Rome dispatch to the Central News asserts that Turkish gunboats are reported at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez. Numerous detachments of Turkish cavalry, according to the same dispatch, have reached Akabah, a fortified village of Arabia on the gulf of the same name.

The correspondent of the Times at Sofia, Bulgaria, says he is informed on the highest authority that Bulgaria will maintain the strictest neutrality.

Driven From Sebastopol.

PETROGRAD, November 2, via London, 2 p.m.—A dispatch from Sebastopol says that the former German cruiser Goeben's bombardment of that Black sea fort was put to an end by the Constantinowskawa batteries, which forced the warship to withdraw.

The shore station subsequently intercepted a wireless telegraph message from the Goeben, which said:

"Damaged. Will return to Constantinople for repairs."

The newspapers report that the cruisers Goeben and Breslau and four Turkish torpedo boats bombarded the shore near Sebastopol yesterday morning, shelling the railroad and docks. The Russian shore batteries replied. The warships disappeared along the Crimean shore to the eastward after inflicting trivial damage.

Theodosia, on the Crimean coast 100 miles northeast of Sebastopol, also suffered a bombardment on Saturday when a Turkish cruiser sailed close enough to throw many shells into the city.

News has been received at the foreign office that the Russian ambassador has left Constantinople, but the Turkish minister here has not yet received his passports or instruction from Constantinople.

Italy Stirred by Turkey.

PARIS, November 2.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Rome says:

"The entrance of Turkey into the European conflict produces a deep effect in Italy. The newspapers are filled with comment upon the new factor. The Russian embassy avers that the attack of the Turks causes no anxiety in Russia. The aggression does not take Russia by surprise, because the relations between Germany and Turkey have been followed at Petrograd, and a strong Russian force is ready in the south to meet any emergency.

"The military critics consider that the Turkish army will be unable to worry Great Britain, Russia and France. The only vulnerable points are the Caucasus and Egypt. It is declared that the Turks will be lost in the mountains of Caucasus, and as for Egypt, the holy war preached in 1911 and 1913 failed of results. A similar agitation on behalf of Germany is no more likely to succeed today."

Cabinet Conference at Rome.

ROME, via London, November 2.—The resignation of the Italian cabinet which was announced Saturday night is explained by the Giornale d'Italia on the ground that Premier Salandra and other ministers refused the de-

(Continued on Second Page.)

GRAND JURY INDICTS 21 NEW HAVEN MEN

Bench Warrants Issued on Criminal Presentments Against Directors.

ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE

Thirteen Additional Offenders Mentioned by U. S. Inquisitors, But True Bills Not Voted.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Criminal indictments were returned today by the United States grand jury against twenty-one directors and former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, including William Rockefeller, Theodore N. Vail, George F. Baker, William Skinner, Charles F. Brooker and John L. Billard.

The indictments charge conspiracy in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law to monopolize commerce. Under section 2 of the law, under which they were returned, the maximum penalty upon conviction is one year imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

Bench warrants were issued for the twenty-one men named in the indictments, upon request of the district attorney. Several, it was understood, were to be brought into court to answer the indictments this afternoon. Judge Foster announced the amount of bail would be $5,000 each.

The complete list of those indicted is as follows: William Rockefeller, George MacCulloch Miller, Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Elton, James S. Hemingway, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, former general counsel of the road; Alexander Cochrane, John L. Billard, George F. Baker, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vail, Edward Milligan and Francis T. Maxwell.

Five Still on Board.

Of the twenty-one men indicted only five are now on the New Haven directorate. They are T. De Witt Cuyler, Henry K. McHarg, Edward Milligan, F. F. Brewster and F. P. Maxwell. These twenty-one men are charged, in the language of the indictment, as follows:

"With having combined and conspired, together with numerous other persons, to monopolize commerce consisting in the transportation business."

The indictment enumerates a large number of corporations (approximately 160) whose business, it is charged, was to be monopolized. The late J. P. Morgan is named in the bill as one of the conspirators.

Among the officers and former directors of the New Haven also mentioned as conspirators, but not indicted, were Edward N. Reed, Charles P. Clark, Chauncey M. Depew, Lucius Tuttle, Charles S. Mellen, Royal C. Taft, Richard A. McCurdy, H. McK. Twombley, Alexander J. Cassatt, Timothy E. Byrnes, Edward G. Buckland, Oakleigh Thorne and Marsden J. Perry and "divers officers, agents, attorneys and employes of the New Haven company whose names are to the grand jurors unknown."

After naming the 160 corporations the indictment charges that the conspirators used certain of them, including the New England Navigation Company, the Boston Railroad Holding Company, the Billard Company and the New England Steamship Company, through their influence, credit and funds, to impose upon the other concerns contracts and working arrangements which would insure monopolization of commerce "in harmony with the designs of such conspirators."

Plan of Conspiracy.

"Said conspirators," reads the indictment, "were to induce and compel such sales of capital stock, such leasing of properties and facilities, and such making of contracts and working arrangements and such engaging in combination by using and threatening to use the advantage possessed by said New Haven Company, and the accumulation of power arising from the control of some of the said other common carriers, to grasp the commerce rightfully and normally belonging to said other and remaining common carriers and to drive such other common carriers out of such commerce, except as they might engage in it in combination with and subordination to said New Haven company."

The commerce which, it is alleged, was monopolized by the defendants consisted of water, steam and electric railroad transportation in all the New England states, New York, New Jersey "and every other state of the United States."

The conspiracy is alleged to have extended from July 2, 1890, the day the Sherman anti-trust bill became a law, until "the day of the finding and presentation of this indictment."

Who's Who.

The men indicted include some of the foremost financiers and railroad men in the United States. William Rockefeller is a brother of John D. Rockefeller and one of the chief figures in the Standard Oil Company.

George F. Baker is chairman of the First National Bank of New York, one of the wealthiest men in the United States, and until recently a director in more than sixty railroad and industrial corporations. Lewis Cass Ledyard was formerly attorney for J. P. Morgan, sr., and one of the most distinguished attorneys in the United States.

Charles M. Pratt is a director of the Standard Oil Company and well known for his philanthropies in the field of education.

Theodore N. Vail is the head of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Edward D. Robbins, former general counsel of the road and closely associated with Charles S. Mellen in the administration of the New Haven affairs, is the only defendant named who was not a director of the road.

Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia, Conn., is a director in some twenty-odd banks and industrial corporations.

John L. Billard is a banker of Meriden, Conn., who has figured in New Haven financial transactions as the "Billard Company," through which, it is alleged, the control of the Boston and Maine railroad was kept in the hands of the New Haven.

Henry K. McHarg is a director in nine other railroad and industrial companies.

Thomas De Witt Cuyler is one of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia, and has large banking and railroad interests.

Robert W. Taft of Providence, R. I., is a director in several other New England corporations, and Royal C. Taft, who was mentioned in the list of conspirators not indicted, was a former governor of the state of Rhode Island. Mr. Taft died in 1912.

Francis T. Maxwell of Rockville, Conn., is a manufacturer identified with several other corporations in Hartford, Conn.

William Skinner of Holyoke, Mass., has large interests in New England manufacturing enterprises and in other railroad corporations and insurance companies.

EXPECT TO REGAIN 14 SEATS IN HOUSE

New York Republicans Hope to Win Big Congressional Victory.

GLYNN ASPIRES TO BE STATE DEMOCRATIC HEAD

Plans to Curb Power of Tammany and Thus Succeed to Hill's Dominant Position.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

NEW YORK, November 2.—As all indications point to material changes in the congressional delegation from this state resulting from tomorrow's election, I asked a prominent leader here to make a forecast of what the republicans expect to gain. Here is his statement:

"It may be accepted among the certainties of the New York state election that the democrats will lose not fewer than fourteen seats in Congress. The present delegation is thirty-one democrats, eleven republicans and one progressive. The next delegation will be at least twenty-six republicans to seventeen democrats, but there is a strong probability it may be twenty-eight republicans to fifteen democrats. The cause differs in many districts.

"The seats now held in Congress by Lathrop Brown of the first district, by Frank E. Wilson in the third, by James H. O'Brien in the ninth, by Herman A Metz in the tenth, Walter M. Chandler in the nineteenth, Henry Bruckner in the twenty-second, Joseph A. Goulden in the twenty-third, W. R. Oglesby in the twenty-fourth, Benjamin I. Taylor in the twenty-fifth, Peter G. Ten Eyck in the twenty-eighth, Charles A. Talcott in the thirty-third, John R. Clancy in the thirty-fifth, Robert H. Gittins in the fortieth and Charles B. Smith in the forty-first are claimed by the republicans.

May Beat Goldfogel.

"There is a fighting chance that Goldfogle will be beaten by a socialist in the twelfth district; that Jacob A. Cantor will lose the twentieth; that McClellan will be defeated in the twenty-seventh, and that the republicans may regain the thirty-seventh, now represented by Underhill, democrat. This latter district, normally republican, would be certain only that there is a three-cornered fight, with the democrats united on Senator Seeley, who also has the support of William Sulzer. The defeat of McClellan, democrat, in the twenty-seventh, should it come, as seems likely, will be brought about by dissatisfaction with certain post office appointments, especially the last one made in Middleburg, Schoharie county."

"The only district now held by a republican which is at all doubtful is the thirtieth. The normal republican majority there is easily 4,000, but this year Theron Akin, formerly in Congress, is running as a progressive. He has many republican friends among the farmers and labor men in Amsterdam, Little Falls, Schenectady and Canajoharie. He will, however, draw several thousand democrats to his support, too, so that the chances of the republican candidate are fairly good. The democrats have nominated a popular young lawyer who is a good campaigner. This is the only seat that the democrats can win from the republicans, but the chances are that it will be retained by the party."

Glynn Seeks State Leadership.

Arthur B. Krock, Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who is on the firing line with Col. Henry Watterson, sends the following to his paper: "Whether or not Martin H. Glynn is re-elected Governor of New York at Tuesday's election, he will not be interrupted in his steady progress toward his political goal, for Gov. Glynn expects his career of office-holding to end with the governorship and is directing all his forces toward another height which is 'to be the real New York democratic leader in command of city and state as was David B. Hill, his political patron.'

"As the chief of the democrats of the Empire state, Gov. Glynn will be able to hold Tammany in check, and, while not preventing it from exercising the balance of power in general elections, to discipline and control the great city organization as Hill controlled the forces under Croker.

"If Mr. Glynn is re-elected to the governorship he will have a readier equipment to accomplish his designs, but if he is defeated the defeat will be credited to Tammany itself, especially if James W. Gerard is elected senator, for Gerard and the democratic members of Congress are President Wilson's direct representatives in the fight, and their election will be the plain indorsement of federal policies, while Glynn's defeat would merely be an expression against Tammany and in favor of the official record of District Attorney Charles T. Whitman. Such a defeat would not handicap Glynn in his efforts to build up a general state organization. His re-election as governor will, however, make his task easier.

The Governor's Idea.

"The governor told a friend of his ambition the other day. He said that David B. Hill had put him into politics and he hoped to do what Hill had done in New York state, especially with relation to Croker. Mr. Glynn said that the 'upstate democrat' who could make a combination with Fitzpatrick, in Buffalo, and McCoey, in Brooklyn, could grind Tammany between them.

"Tammany, in Greater New York elections, needs the Brooklyn organization, and in state elections needs the upstate bosses and the organization at Buffalo. The development of an organization which can be dominated by an upstate man, said Glynn, and can make a compact with every element except Tammany, can control Tammany or crush its interests from time to time.

"Such a combination, remarked the governor, would revitalize the democratic party in the state, would limit Tammany to its Manhattan Island interests and would clean the democratic state and federal tickets of New York of the Tammany stigma. It would do much to keep New York in the democratic ranks, and he (Glynn), instead of merely being a governor or a senator, could have the satisfaction of making these officials and assuring himself that they were good.

"That is my ambition in politics," said the governor to his friend, "and, whether I am re-elected or not, I am going to devote myself to it."

Struggle for House Center of Attention of Party Politicians

NEW YORK, November 2.—Chief interest in the elections centers on the struggle for control of the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CLAIMS DAY.

The Star's Election Bulletins.

The results of the elections tomorrow will be furnished to the public by The Star through the medium of bulletins thrown by stereopticon on a huge double screen erected in front of The Star building, on the Pennsylvania avenue side.

The bulletins will be displayed as soon as they begin to come, starting probably at about 6 o'clock.

They will consist of the reports of the Associated Press, the Western Union Telegraph Company and The Star's army of staff and special correspondents in all sections of the United States.

If the results of the elections are known at a reasonably early hour The Star will issue an extra, announcing the choice of the voters.

SIX MILLIONS IN BELGIUM ARE TODAY WITHOUT HOMES; AWAIT BREAD FROM AMERICA

BRUSSELS, via London, November 2, 1 p.m.—Between six million and seven million Belgians have little or nothing to call "home." They are a people almost without a country.

Foodstuffs, forage, horses, cattle and automobiles not commandeered by the Belgian army when the war broke out have been seized by the Germans. Practically every acre is now swept of everything valuable.

It is estimated that there are now 200,000 Belgians in England and 800,000 in Holland. The lowest estimate made here places the number of Belgian homes destroyed or so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable at one million. Malines, Louvain, Liege, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Dinant and a score of smaller places have been so shattered by the artillery fire of the opposing armies that less than half of the normal population are decently sheltered.

A report from Limberg says that the supplies for the bread line have been exhausted and the feeding can be resumed only when American food arrives.

The seizure of cattle for the armies has left the country without beef, milk and cheese. The supply of grain ordinarily imported from the United States and Canada has been cut off. For several weeks Flanders was able to help the eastern portion, but now that the lowlands have become the scene of fighting Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp and Ostend are suffering the same distress which earlier befell the eastern part of the country.

At Liege, the Pittsburgh of Belgium, the steel industry has been brought to a standstill. At Antwerp, the New York of the Belgians, all shipping has stopped. Hundreds of big steamers lie idle at the docks along the Scheldt. Thousands of freight trucks are rusting beside the canals, while the horses are dead in Flemish battlefields.

Nieuport and Ostend, the latter suggesting Atlantic City to an American, are occupied by the Germans, and the hotels are filled with German wounded.

Brussels, the deserted capital, has been spared destruction, but its industries are shut down. Lace workers are being fed at soup kitchens. The stores have no food to sell and the public has no money to buy if opportunity offered. Members of noble families have discharged their servants and joined the bread line.

TO SPEND MILLIONS FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Rockefeller Foundation Will Dispatch Its First Food Ship Tomorrow.

WILL CARRY 4,000 TONS AT A COST OF $275,000

Commission to Be Sent Later to Report on Further Needs of Starving Non-Combatants.

NEW YORK, November 2.—To lose no time in carrying out its decision, announced yesterday, to help the destitute non-combatants in Europe with the Rockefeller millions, the Rockefeller Foundation was engrossed today with plans for getting the first relief ship away tomorrow, and immediately sending its own commission to Europe to direct further work.

This is the first time that the Rockefeller Foundation, whose endowment is $100,000,000, has undertaken charitable work in such direct and wholesale way; its philanthropies heretofore having been concerned mainly with work along scientific lines.

The first move in sending a relief ship to Europe immediately involves an outlay of $275,000, and from the announcement of plans it would appear that this was only a small part of what was contemplated, and that the appropriation might rank as the largest individual donation ever made for war relief.

Massapequa Sails Tomorrow.

At the Rockefeller Foundation headquarters today, it was said that further action than had been outlined in last night's announcement was not yet decided upon. The steamer Massapequa, which had been chartered from the New York and Porto Rico line, it was said, will be loaded and able to leave New York for Rotterdam, as planned, tomorrow, with 4,000 tons of flour, rice and beans.

The commission which will be sent to investigate conditions will not get away on the steamer tomorrow, but it will leave on some other vessel within a few days. The chairman is Wickliffe Rose, director general of the international health commission, who is known for his work in organizing the campaign against the hookworm disease. The other members of the commission will be named in a few days.

Praise for the plans of the Rockefeller Foundation for the immediate relief of the non-compatants in Belgium is contained in statements made public today by Pierre Mali, Belgian consul general, and Lionel Hagenaers, a member of the Belgian relief committee.

But Ten Days' Supplies Remain.

The importance of the Rockefeller Foundation relief measures may be realized when it is known that not more than ten days' supplies remain for the Belgian people, according to Mr. Hagenaers, who added:

"This aid could not come at a more fortunate time. A splendid organization has been provided throughout Belgium for the distribution of supplies which is recognized by both the Belgian and German governments. This organization is composed of prominent Belgians, who will see to it that the food supplies reach those for whom they are intended."

Little remained to be done today in getting the Massapequa ready to start for Rotterdam tomorrow. Announcement is expected within a few days of the purchase of other food supplies and the chartering of vessels to carry on the relief work outlined in the plans made public yesterday.

"This action is taken," Mr. Rockefeller said in his announcement, "as a

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

NO LET-UP IN FURY OF GERMAN ASSAULTS ON LINES OF ALLIES

Paris and Berlin Both Report "Progress," But Admit Outcome Remains to Be Determined.

PARIS, November 2, 2:48 p.m.—The French official announcement, given out in Paris this afternoon, says that yesterday the German attack on the French left wing, particularly between Dixmude and the Lys, continued with great violence. In spite of the counter attacks of the enemy in this region the French made slight progress.

The text of the communication follows:

"On our left wing: The German offensive continued yesterday with the same violence in Belgium and in the north of France, particularly between Dixmude and the Lys. In this region, in spite of attacks and counter attacks on the part of the Germans, we made slight progress on almost the entire front, excepting at the village of Messines, a part of which was again lost by the allied troops.

"The enemy undertook an important movement against the suburbs of Arras. This resulted in failure, as did other movements against Lihons and Le Quesnoy-En-Santerre.

"On the center: In the region of the Aisne, we made slight progress in the direction of Tracy-le-Val, to the north of the forest of Aigue, as well as at certain points on the right bank of the Aisne between this forest and Soissons.

"At Amont-de-Vailly an attack directed against those of our troops who are in possession of the heights on the right bank of the Aisne also resulted in failure. The same outcome attended several night attacks delivered on the heights of the Highway Des Dames.

"In the region of Rheims: Between the Argonne and the Meuse and on the heights of the Meuse there was noticed yesterday a recrudescence of activity on the part of the enemy's heavy artillery. The bombardment of these pieces, however, did not show any appreciable result.

"On our right wing an offensive movement of reconoissance by the enemy on Nomeny was repulsed.

"In the Vosges, in addition to the fact that we have recaptured the heights which dominate Mount Sainte Marc, we have made progress in the region of Ban de Sapt, where we occupy the positions from which the artillery of the enemy has been bombarding the town of St. Die."

BERLIN, via London, November 2.—The German army headquarters issued the following communication yesterday:

"The operations in Belgium have been rendered difficult owing to inundations of the Yser and Ypres canals by the destruction of the sluices at Nieuport. Our troops have advanced near Ypres. At least 600 prisoners were captured, also some British guns.

"The forces fighting to the westward of Lille also have progressed.

"A number of prisoners were taken near Vailly—about 1,500. In the region of Verdun and Toul there has been only insignificant fighting."

ALLIES STILL WAIT FOR NEWS THAT ENEMY IS IN RETREAT

LONDON, November 2, 1:40 p.m.—Along the battle line in the western arena from the Swiss frontier to the Belgian coast there has been no decisively important change in territory for the past fortnight, although there has been slow advance of the extreme allied left through the sand dunes and across the canals of west Flanders.

All reports seem to agree that the tide of battle in this section is flowing against the Germans, but it is felt in London that it will take some time yet to decide whether they must abandon their attempt to reach Calais, to accomplish which they already have paid so dearly.

The retreat so often predicted, and even anticipated, by the British, French and Russian newspapers had not set in today, although the allies were reported as within a short walk of Ostend, the taking of which, as the first captured city on the sea, was hailed in Berlin only a few days ago as a stroke of the first strategic importance.

No Let Up on Sunday.

The fighting in the vicinity of Ostend on the south side apparently waged throughout Sunday.

The Sluis was disturbed all day by the thunder of guns, while from the battle front German wounded moved back in the direction of Bruges.

The fact that the allies apparently have been gaining consistently so near the coast line indicates to British observers how valuable have been the services of the warships, which hold their positions in spite of the presence of German submarines.

The water in other ways, it is pointed out in London, has been a great advantage to the allies, for the Germans have admitted that they have been hampered by the inundation of their trenches through the cutting of dikes and the opening of sluices in the low country. This same inundation, British observers declare, will make it exceedingly difficult for the Germans to remove their heavy guns should a general retirement become necessary.

Claim Balance of Gains.

PARIS, November 2.—The allied troops, according to official information here, are still determinedly meeting the latest vigorous offensive movement of the Germans in Belgium and in France. To date the French and English assert that the balance of gains is in their favor and they look to see the failure of the German offensive in this section indicated soon by a general and definite withdrawal of the enemy upon right bank of the Yser.

While it is admitted that the allies have not regained all of the lost ground in the valley of the Yser, their known gains in that region give every hope of a general success.

In the vicinity of Nieuport and Dixmude the enemy has been repulsed beyond the railroad, while the inundation effected between the Yser and the Nieuport-Dixmude line has rendered the ground there so swampy that the German trenches have become uninhabitable. This last fact is noted in the latest Belgian official statement.

Referring to the developments on the line from Dixmude to Ypres the Belgian statement is precise in its announcement that Poelkapelle has been surrounded by the allies. Poelkapelle is an important point, as it is the center of the network of communication of routes and railroad between Dixmude, Ypres, Roulers and Thorout.

Point to German Prisoners.

The French assert that there is more significance in the announcement that in one week 7,683 German prisoners have been taken than appears on its face. They assert that when such a number can be gathered in it indicates that the German troops are becoming worn out or are suffering from normal depression.

Sanitary measures to avoid a possible epidemic are being taken on a large scale by the French league. Six thousand communes in France, which are seeing the ravages of war, will be visited sooner or later. Of this number there are 1,100 where hygienic measures will be immediately taken.

Lieut. Col. Rousset, the military critic, in reviewing the recent operations, declares it is impossible to say how long the war will last, or wether Germany still can find enough men to prolong the contest. He believes he is able to affirm, however, that they have already made their strongest efforts.

PEACE PRIZE IS DONATED FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, via London, November 2, 10:55 a.m.—The Handelsblad of Amsterdam has published a report from Christiana saying that the managers of the Nobel Institute have desided to give this year's peace prize, which amounts to about $40,000, to the Netherlands government to be applied toward the support of Belgian refugees in Holland.