The European War Situation as Shown by Press Dispatches

SHOT IF RETREAT IS THEIR CHARGE

German Soldier is Credited With Statements That Officers Kill Men.

London, Nov. 7.—According to a statement issued yesterday by the official press bureau, the penalty for failure to win through the allied lines on the part of the German troops is bullets from the revolvers of their own officers. Quoting a wounded German soldier, an eyewitness' story supplementing that made public last night says:

Warned Not to Retreat.

"The prisoner told the British surgeon who attended him: 'Our officers warned us that if we faltered we would be shot from behind. I know that this threat was carried out when our terrible losses compelled us to retire. I myself was wounded by a German bullet.'"

The account of events on the battlefront as witnessed and written by Colonel E. D. Swinton of the intelligence department of the general staff, is dated November 1, follows:

Shells Cut Phone Wires.

"Friday, Oct. 30.—I have witnessed a renewal of the efforts against our right, which were without success to the enemy. In the center the bombardment was heavy. Indeed, so many shells fell around our positions that telephone wires frequently were cut. The attack in the direction of Ypres generally was renewed.

Allies Forced Back.

"Southeast of that town it was pressed in great force and in places our line was again forced back a short distance. But on our left the oncoming Germans were stopped by our entanglements, under a close rifle fire and after two efforts to advance they gave way.

Lost Ground Regained.

"On Saturday, Oct. 31, a most determined attack was made on our left and our left center, the pressure being especially severe against the later portion of our position. Part of our line was driven back temporarily by the sheer weight of metal and numbers, but it was almost all recovered again by night. Against our center the enemy did not advance, while against our right the Germans were not nearly so active as they were farther north.

British Hold Ypres.

"So far, with the assistance of the French, who have been co-operating most effectually, we have succeeded in maintaining our line and in retaining possession of Ypres, upon the capture of which by the end of October the Germans had set their heart.

Troops Are Praised.

"As may have been gathered, the fighting of the last five days has been of the most desperate nature. It has been eminently a soldier's battle and, without exaggeration or any undue self congratulation, it can be said that our men have behaved splendily in the face of heavy odds.

Heavy Losses Admitted.

"Heavy as have been our losses, we have taken a far heavier toll from the enemy, and we have prevented their gaining the object upon which all their energies have been concentrated.

French and Belgians Brave.

"Our French allies have been fighting with all the dash for which they are famous. The Belgian army, likewise, has resisted the furious onslaughts of the enemy with the utmost gallantry.

Germans a Worthy Foe.

"The German troops also have won our respect for the way in which they have advanced. Wether it be due to patriotism or to the fear induced by iron discipline, the fact remains that they steadily pressed forward to what in many cases must obviously have been certain death.

Prisoner Tells Story.

"That they are forced sometimes to go on is shown by the following answer to an interrogation put to a wounded German prisoner:

"'I was enlisted in October of 1913. On mobilization, the weakly and those of about 60 per cent of the company were withdrawn from the active regiment to form the nucleus of a reserve regiment, which was completed by men from Baden and Wuertemburg belonging to the second section of the landwehr. We received new gray uniforms. After 10 weeks of hard training we traveled for three days and two nights from Thuringen up to Aix-la-Chapelle, where we remained in reserve. We were told that our nearest enemies were the British.

Tired Men Fall Out.

"'On Oct. 17 and 18 we performed such fatiguing forced marches that many men fell out on the road. On Oct. 19 we each received 285 rounds of ammunition had our first taste of fire. Although we were told that there were only sharpshooters in front of us, I saw French cavalrymen and no other foes. From this day onward the fighting was uninterrupted.

Wounded by German Bullet.

"'On Oct. 20 my section received orders to go forward to attack, and our officers warned us if we gave way fire would be opened upon us from behind. This threat was carried into effect when the losses we suffered compelled us to retire. Indeed, it was by a German bullet that I was wounded.

Crawls to Abandoned House.

"'Having fallen to the ground I remained between the lines without food or care for two days, at the end of which time I dragged myself to a ruined house. During all this time German shells, which were short, were falling about my shelter, located a few hundred paces from the French lines. The French having advanced on October 24 I, myself, moved forward and called out to a passing patrol and surrendered.

No Food Distributed.

"'We have received no distribution of food since our arrival in France. The commandant of my company was a reserve lieutenant 28 years of age. The colonel, whose name I do not know, also belonged to the reserves, as did all the other officers of the regiment.

Saw Priest Spy Shot.

"'The officers told us that if we fell into the hands of the French we would be sent to the foreign legion and that we surely would be massacred by the Moroccans.

"'I saw only one man shot. He was a priest, who, they said, was a spy.'

German Guns Mired.

"The results of the inundation to the north of Dixmude have been observed by our aviators, who have seen numbers of the enemy collected in groups on the dykes which intersect the flooded areas, where, according to report, some German heavy artillery is bogged. Our airmen also have been able to harass advancing hostile columns by bomb dropping and machine gun fire.

Omnibuses Transfer Troops.

"The tactical transfer of troops behind the German front line is now carried out to a great extent by omnibuses, of which long lines are visible from above. During the last few days large numbers of refugees have been streaming back along all the roads from Belgium and crowding the empty trains returning from the front upon which the French have, most humanely, allowed them to travel.

Peasants in Horse Cars.

"In these trains whole families may be seen jostled together in horse trucks and having with them what few household goods they have been able to carry away. But the less fortunate have to trudge the roads, making use of any shelter they can find.

People Tramp the Roads.

"The inhabitants of the district within our zone of operations also line the roads from morning to night and listen to the sound of the guns, there being nothing else for them to do. As the dull roar waxes and wanes so does their confidence die away or return, and in such alternatives of fear and hope is each weary day passed. All this traffic to and fro of civilians entails the utmost vigilance in order to guard against espionage."

SUSPICION IS NOT FOUNDED

Swedish Press Denies Shipments Find Their Way to Germany.

Stockholm, Nov. 7.—Public suspicion in England that the Scandinavian countries are supplying Germany on a large scale with such commodities as wool, petrol and grain, has aroused the most energetic protests in the Swedish press. The suspicion is wholly unfounded. Since the beginning of the war and the declaration of Swedish neutrality, the exportation of these commodities has been prohibited by the Swedish government. The order has been rigidly enforced.

Regarding the increase in Swedish imports of corn, which the London Times quotes as one basis of the suspicion that Sweden is sending corn to Germany, it is explained here that this increased importation is due simply to the fact that Sweden's harvest of common fodder this year has been very poor. The corn is, to a great extent, given to pigs. Thus the Swedish papers point out that the Swedish and Danish export of pork and ham to England depends largely upon the supply of corn, which is a reason England should look upon this import with sympathy.

When the war broke out Sweden was short 60 per cent of her usual petroleum supply, and Denmark in a still worse plight, which accounts for the present importations. Having the opportunity to import Sweden is determined to cover her own requirements, for there is constant fear that traffic may be stopped at any time.

England's prohibition of the export of wool and some specified woolen manufactures will cause some inconvenience to Swedish factories. The need of the British action is not well understood here, since Sweden, a long time ago, had stopped the exportation of any woolen articles to Germany.

A result of this restriction, it is said, will be that Swedish manufacturers will buy their wool directly from the Argentine and in future pass by the British merchants. Preparations are already being made towards establishing such direct importations.

Charges are False.

London, Nov. 7.—G. Aargaard, secretary of the Norwegian chamber of commerce in London, declares that charges against Norway in connection with alleged exports to Germany, are "absolutely incorrect." He presents the following figures:

"The total imports into Norway of grain of all kinds in the first ten months of 1913 were 340,032 tons. The total imports this year, including everything contracted for delivery up to the end of this month, are 306,771 tons.

"The importation of coal into Norway during the first nine months of 1913 was 1,033,163 tons. This year there is a falling off to 1,684,718 tons.

"The importation of coke during the first nine months of 1913 was 205,025 tons. This year there is a falling off to 170,438 tons. No coal or coke has been re-exported from Norway except a few hundred tons to the Norwegian fishing steamers at Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

"The total import of petrol this year up to the present moment is about 2,300 tons, including a cargo of about 750 tons just arrived.

"We are all the more concerned that the British public should have correct information on this point, because, owing to the present critical conditions, it is important that Norway should lay in as large stocks as possible of grain, coal and oil, and it is intended to increase the imports as far as financial facilities will allow."

NEW DEFENSE ACT PASSED BY SWEDEN

Stockholm, Nov. 7.—The new defence act has provided for a big increase of strength of the Swedish navy. It is expected that two semi-dreadnoughts, specially designed for use in Swedish waters will soon be constructed. Sweden's 12 new destroyers, of a larger type than heretofore designed, will have a speed of 39 knots, and will all be turbine boats. About 20 submarines will be built as soon as possible. The government is to build the smaller craft, but probably the big vessels will be constructed at private shipyards.

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ANTWERP AN EMPTY HELL WHEN SEIZED

Belgium's Great City Turned as the Germans Approached From a Panic-Stricken Mass to Silence, Which Terrified the Stragglers—Story of the Hysterical Old Woman.

(By Herbert Corey.)

Vlissingen, Holland, Nov. 7.—For an hour the tall Belgian had been sitting by, listening to the conversation, but taking no part in it. Finally he spoke.

"I have seen two hells," said he; "a noisy hell and an empty hell. I do not know which is the worse."

Those sitting there nodded their heads.

"Those empty streets," said one, after a moment. "I shall not forget them. They were so unreal. Four hundred thousand had fled from them."

The men and women of the party were of that flood of refugees from captured Antwerp that has drowned Holland. An about them were other thousands, walking wearily along the road, sitting wearily on dikes, sleeping under hedges. Our refugees were in a wagon. It was as though they had been marooned on a tiny islet, just out of reach of the restless sea. We had been asking them to tell us of that last day in Antwerp. They shook their heads.

"Each of us saw so little," they explained. "It is as though a blind man asked you to describe the night sky to him. How would you tell him of the stars?"

There were passing silences. At last one man spoke:

"I shall never forget the mad woman I saw running down the street," said he. "She was in her night dress. Her neck and arms were bare. Her long hair floated out behind her. Upon her shoulders she had strapped a soldier's knapsack. In one hand she waved a rifle, with bayonet fixed. As she ran she screamed."

She Died on the Street.

The refugees were singularly uncommunicative. They wished to tell, but it was as though they had been silenced by the thundering guns. The events through which they had passed were still so near that they lacked perspective. Only her and there an incident stood out.

"There was a girl upon the street," said another, after a time. "I stopped to look at her. Both legs had been broken by a shell, and there was a cut in her neck, and her head had been injured. A doctor had given her first aid. Do you know how morphine acts upon the wounded?"

The man at whom he was looking shook his head.

"It makes them restless," said he, simply. "Perhaps they do not suffer, but they throw themselves about. So it was with this girl. She was twisting about on the stones of the street, and her head was beating on the stone. She was only sixteen."

Some one asked what he did.

"What could I do?" he asked, hopelessly. "I had a car, but it was full of other wounded, and this girl was dying. Her father and mother begged me to take her with me, but I could not. I told them it was better that she die than be awakened to agony. So at last they agreed with me and came away. She was left lying there."

The tall Belgian spoke again.

"I waited until the Bosches came," said he. "I did not intend to run. I have never believed all these stories of outrage, and I was sure that the Germans are on their good behavior now. But I could not stand those empty streets."

His home is on the wide street down which the Germans came in their triumphal parade, every man of them spick and span, his buttons shining, his cap on at the regulation angle, his broad, good-natured face shining. Each German was lustily bawling either "Die Wacht am Rhein" or that other German hymn of which a free translation is "A mighty fortress is our God."

"They were too fat and young and strong," said he. "We have been lied to. I thought to see old men, or the land wehr and the landsturm—the men we have been told by our papers have been living on turnips and beet roots in the fields. But these were men of the first battle line. They frightened me."

Antwerp townsmen and women spend half their lives in the streets. Every other house is a cafe. The pavements are always thronged with gossipers and young people flirting.

I sat in the corner window of my house," said he. It is on the corner of two streets down which they marched. I could see for half a mile in either direction. There was not a man or a woman or a boy—not even a stray dog—upon those streets. And the Bosches marched down them—singing. For five hours I watched them. Then I ran away. I was afraid."

"Did they offer you any harm?" He shook his head.

"I was afraid of the town," said he. Did you ever see an empty town?"

In the Deserted City.

"I had been living at the Hotel St. Antoine," said one man. "I had taken refuge in the cellars—the walls are twelve feet thick, built by the monks of 500 years ago—but after a time one cannot stay in a cellar. It is black and very lonely. One feels it is better to die in the open. And my candles ran out."

So he went upon the street. This was on the night preceding the German entry, as I recall it. Except for the blue light of shells bursting the town was absolutely dark. Overhead the sky was painted by the distant light of flames where suburbs of the town were burning. In spite of the bombardment, the city was wonderfully still.

"The big guns did not make a noise so much as they made a jar," said he. "The ground shook beneath one's feet, as though a trip hammer had fallen. Then one heard that terrible scream of the shell overhead."

More than anything else he wanted company. He was lonesome. In the cellars he had found a little kitten, and at first he carried it with him. But the cat leaped out of his arms and ran back to her home. There is loyalty in cats.

"For the first time since I grew a beard," said he, "I felt like crying then. I wanted to take some one by the hand and be told that I was quite safe."

So he began a stumbling process through the dark streets looking for a lighted window. Now and then he would hear the crash of masonry as a house front toppled into the street. He tripped upon loose stones and fallen timbers and fell headlong in holes the great shells had torn in the cobbled surface.

"I saw dark things lying on the street," said he. "I do not know what they were. I did not dare find out. I was alone."

It seemed to him that he went on in this fashion for hours. Sometimes he would be seized by panic, and then he would run until a fall would pull him up bruised and breathless. Then for a time he would feel his way with caution, hearing marching Germans down every side street. They were not there, but he was quite sure he heard them.

"At last," said he, "I saw a feeble little gleam of light in a window. I was afraid at first, I thought it was a trap. The window was quite open, and through it I could see a candle standing on the table. The room seemed quite empty.

After a time he went in. There was an old woman sitting in that room, knitting. She had been sheltered from view from the street by an old-fashioned chest of drawers. She looked up as though he had been long expected. They faced each other in silence. Then the old woman spoke: "Are you hungry?" she asked.

He Found a Human Being.

It had not occurred to him until then, but he was ravenously hungry. He remembered that there had been hams and things stored in the cellars of the St. Antoine, and he regretted them bitterly. He wished to embrace the old woman. Her food, he felt, would be quite solid and commonplace and satisfying, like herself. He said that he was famished.

"Ah," said the old woman," so am I."

He remembered that he had a great many cigarettes, and so he and the old woman smoked there in friendship for a time. It seemed to him that the bombardment was lessening. Sometimes minutes would pass in which there was no thump of the ground and no horrid scream of shells. He was no longerly lonely. By and by the old woman snapped her fingers in impatience.

"Stupid!" said she. "I have wine."

She came back with many bottles under her arms. They toasted each other—no one else. The Belgian army had run away. The English—but just now no Belge toasts the English. The Bosches were quite competent to do their own toasting. By and by the old woman's eyes began to orighten. She launched upon a chronicle of the scandals of a generation that had been under ground this twenty years. Perhaps it was because the man's hair is gray that she told the gossip of a lively circle as though to a contemporary.

"And so madame hid the man in the clothes basket," said she, "and when her husband came——"

But the rest of that tale will not bear repeating. It amused the man greatly. After they had become good friends he asked her why, on such a night as this she sat in her house alone.

"How else should I sit?" she asked. "All who knew me are dead. What does it matter whether I follow them tonight or six months from now?"

ADMITS WEEGHMAN IS AFTER THE CUBS

Pittsburg, Nov. 7.—That negotiations are now pending for the sale of the Cubs to Charles Weeghman, the owner of the Chifeds, was admitted here yesterday by Harry Ackerland, the vice president of the Chicago National league club.

"It is true that negotiations are now on for the sale of the club to Mr. Weeghman," Mr. Ackerland said here today, "but I am not in a position to discuss the matter authoritatively at this time."

"Will you retain your interest in the club if the club passes over to the Federal league magnate?" he was asked.

"I think I will retain it," he replied. "There is no reason why I should sell it—I am satisfied with my investment."

Ackerland would not go into details as to the purchase of the Cubs by Weeghman or what effect it would have in bringing about peace among organized baseball and the Federal league.

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The Customer—Are you quite sure these cakes are perfectly sanitary?

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LETTERS GETTING BACK TO AUSTRIA

Prisoners Enabled to Write Home Through Activity of the Red Cross.

Venice, Nov. 7.—Through the efforts of the Red Cross society, some twenty thousand letters and post cards from Austro-Hungary war prisoners in Russia and Servia have already been delivered to their relatives and friends at home. The correspondence from both countries comes through Rumania. The letters, of course, are read by the official censors in the country where they are written. The Austrian papers admit that the correspondence on the whole gives the impression that the prisoners are being well treated. In Russia the wounded receive medical attention, and a grand duke visited them in a hospital at Moscow. Nearly all the unwounded and those who have recovered from their injuries are being sent to Omsk in Siberia. It is thought that later they may be put to work in the mines there, but nothing definite has been heard as to this.

For special benefit of the middle class of unemployed in Vienna, the Austrian women's franchise committee have organized "citizens' war dinners." A substantial meal of two courses, nicely prepared and served, is supplied for forty hellers (eight cents). Dining rooms have been provided at various centers where the meal is served between noon and half past one o'clock daily; or the food can be taken home if desired, but persons must bring their own dishes for the purpose. Among the classes benefited by this form of relief are musicians, artists, engineers, teachers, commercial clerks and shop assistants of both sexes.

Use Home Tobacco.

Austrian smokers will soon have to be content with home-grown tobaccos, since imports from abroad have been entirely stopped and the stock of foreign brands on hand in the government stores are not very large.

The director of the Austrian Tabagregie is credited with saying that the public have been showing their loyalty by rejecting all tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes manufactured in England or France. Both there and in Budapest the tailors' associations met and solemnly pledged themselves not to make up any English cloth.

Several weeks later than usual the Vienna theaters have begun to open their doors, and most of them are now giving more or less regular performances. But the two court stages—the Imperial opera house and the Hofburg theater—are still closed. This is due to disputes over the salaries of the performers. Fearing that the season might not be very successful and presumably anxious to spare the emperor's purse from any great losses, the court chamberlain's department tried to reduce the scale of salaries paid to the better classes of performers. It was proposed to fix the maximum renumeration of the chief actors and singers at 3,000 crowns a year ($3,600), and the minimum at 7,200 crowns ($1,440). No attempt was made to reduce the wages paid to the chorus girls and supers and stage mechanics and other employes.

The court officials argued that their proposal was quite fair, as it was only intended to give four performances a week. But two or three of the highly paid artists offered such determined opposition to accepting any reduction in their salaries that it was found impossible to reopen either opera or theater. The quarrel at last became extremely acrimonious, and the names of the singers who were standing out for their regular high salaries were freely mentioned in the papers. At last it was stated that they had yielded to the representations of the minor actors and stage employes, who were threatened with starvation, and agreed to accept the lower scale of renumeration. But so far neither opera nor Burg theater has been reopened.

LETUP FOR ILLINI ORDERED BY COACH

Urbana, Ill., Nov. 7.—The erstwhile relentless Zuppke became temporarily merciful last night, when he ordered a let-up in the work of the Illini, drilling for the big championship battle with the Maroons next week. Captain Chapman's squad was prepared for a gruelling scrimmage, which did not come off.

Instead the Illini regulars sized up the Maroon plays as the freshmen walked through them. A big drill with forward passes completed the evening's work.

"They've got all the pep in the world," praised "Zupp" as he watched his proteges.

Bart Macomber worked at place-kicking. The failure of the half back to score via the air at Minneapolis was a disappointment to his admirers. It is conceded that he kicked at some disadvantage, so it is predicted he will retrieve himself against the Maroons.

Director Huff has sent for the standing room stand on Stagg field, which accommodates 2,500, and will be used for general admission. Seats are temporarily exhausted and crowds vainly begged for them today. Next week it is expected that additional seats will be available, new stands now being in course of construction.

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MOTOR CARS AID IN RELIEF WORK

Ambulances are Used in Immediately Removing the Hurt from the Field.

London, Nov. 7.—The American Volunteer Motor-Ambulance Corps, organized by Richard Norton of Boston, Mass., has equipped ten motor-ambulances to assist in the immediate removal of wounded from the battlefields in Europe. In many cases the wounded have been without medical aid from five to seven days, says Mr. Norton, thereby promoting the deadly effects of tetanus, gangrene, and other dangerous complications.

The first unit of this American corps, with Harvard, Yale and Princeton graduates largely represented among the volunteers, has already left for the front, accompanied by Mr. Norton, under the charge of Colonel A. J. Barry of the British Red Cross society, with a staff of two medical officers, twenty bearers (two to each car) and three expert motor engineers.

It is desired to equip other units, for which contributions are being received by "The American Volunteer Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, Motor-Ambulance Corps," care of London.

Among the volunteers going with the ambulances are D. P. Starr and W. J. Oakum, graduates of Harvard; W. R. Berry, a graduate of Princeton; W. P. Clyde, Jr., Allan Loney and Arthur Kemp of New York.

GREAT CONFUSION RIFE IN SWEDEN

Stockholm, Nov. 7.—The result of the general election, through which the socialist party became the largest one in the second chamber, has been a general confusion regarding which party is to form the new cabinet when the war is over.

The socialists declare themselves not willing to take the responsibility but would like the liberal party, which was beaten in the election, to form the new government, well knowing that this would mean socialistic policy by means of a liberal cabinet, as the liberals, not being able to carry their opinion in a division, would be quite dependent on the socialists or the conservatives. The socialists on the other hand, notwithstanding the fact that they count one vote more than the conservatives, will not be able without the support of the liberals to accomplish anything in parliament. The liberal party being now the smallest in the second chamber has solemnly declared that in no circumstances, either in alliance with the conservatives or with the socialists, will it be willing to form the new cabinet. All parties prefer waiting in opposition in the hope of growing stronger.

If you don't take all the advice some men try to hand you, they tell others that you lack the brains necessary to enable you to make good.

Don't Neglect THROAT Troubles

because the swollen glands and inflamed membranes often affect other tissues and impair their healthy action.

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