

COOL, DRIVING RAIN SOAKS FLANDERS

Belgian Battlefront Becomes
One Vast Sea of Mud
and Fighting Stops.

BRITISH HOLD POSITIONS

Troops in Forward Lines of Opposing Armies Make Few Attempts to Stir From Their Morass-Bound Positions.

(By the Associated Press.)
BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 14.—With the exception of two brief intervals of sunlight, there was a continuous hard rain today on the Belgian battlefront. This was most important news from the new battle line, for it meant that the low-lying fields in Flanders were rapidly being turned into that state of liquidation which represented Flanders at its worst and Flanders at its worst has few competitors.

Troops in the forward lines of the opposing armies were lying out in this wilderness of mud and water with little protection from the cold, driving rain, watching each other intently, but making few attempts to stir from their morass-bound positions.

The British were clinging doggedly to the strips of territory which they had wrested from the enemy on Friday.

Drills are being held in the rain, which has been steadily falling for the past eight days, giving American soldiers a taste of what their French and British comrades have been enduring for the last three winters.

TROOPS DRILL IN THE RAIN

Serbian Officials Spend Two Days With American Soldiers.

AMERICAN TRAINING QUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—General Raebitch, Serbian chief of staff, and Dr. R. V. Smith, Serbian Minister to France, have just spent two days with the American troops in training. They were much impressed by what they saw, particularly the bayonet drill, which is a mixture of English and American tactics.

U-BOAT GETS U. S. SHIP

Lewis Luckenbach Sunk Off France; Nine of Crew Missing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—News of the sinking of the American steamship Lewis Luckenbach by a German submarine off the coast of France was received here today. Forty-seven of the 56 members of the crew were landed, the message said.

The Luckenbach, of 3906 tons, was bound for Havre with a general cargo.

GERMANS HOLD ISLANDS

(Continued From First Page.)
cause of the enemy. The garrison of Kronstadt has by its attitude already caused the defensive resources of the fortress to be incomplete.

"Let all remember that the fatherland will not forgive criminal levity. Let the abominable crime of the battle-ship Petropavlovsk be redoubled. Let the fleet repulse the enemy under command of its officers whose patriotism is well known to all Russia."

The Admiralty does not try to minimize the strategic seriousness of the capture of the island of Dagoo, which will prove important as an enemy base for operations against Revel and menace the security of the Russian right flank.

Russian Press Gloomy.
Commenting on the German occupation of Oesel, the Bourse Gazette today says:

"On the whole we must accept as a fact that we have let this whole group of islands fall into the hands of the enemy and that the enemy will be full master of the Finnish Gulf."

The Minister of Marine, in a communication issued this evening, says:

"The Russian losses in the two days' bombardment of the islands of Oesel and Dagoo were trifling. Our crews gave proof of their courage, initiative and self denial."

Growing Danger Realized.
Proclamations have been sent to the army and fleet calling attention to the growing danger of an attack, even upon the capital, and exhorting the men to forget their personal afflictions and turn their energies to the defense of the coast.

The Germans had been bombing for several days, but with little damage, the Russian defending fleet. It is regarded as not improbable that if they are successful in holding the islands, air raids upon Petrograd will be conducted by the Germans from these bases.

An official statement issued today said:

"The Germans had been preparing for some time for the landing on the islands of Oesel and Dagoo and their operations were facilitated by the weakness of the Russian patrols. The landing was made with extraordinary rapidity. The forces landing are estimated at one or two divisions."

Command of Gulf Lost.

"The loss of the islands deprives the Russians of their heretofore commanding position over the Gulf of Riga and enables the enemy to undertake new operations probably in the direction of Hapsla. The loss of the islands necessitates a change in the Russian army's positions around Segevd and a withdrawal to the Venden-Valk line."

"As soon as the return from headquarters of Admiral Verdevski (Minister of Marine) brought the Riga situation fully to the cognizance of the government it was decided to lay aside all internal political questions and concentrate the full force on organization for the defense of the country."

As a result of a misunderstanding that arose on board the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk out of the action of the general assembly of the democratic bodies in calling upon officers of the army and navy in Finland to sign a pledge of fidelity to the Russian provisional government, four officers who refused to sign the pledge were shot at Helsingfors last month by members of the crew.

Mrs. Catt to Lead Parade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Party, will lead the woman's parade in this city, planned for October 27, under the auspices of the New York state organization of the party, it was announced tonight.

BRITISH JUSTICE HERE REPRESENTING GREAT BRITAIN ON SPECIAL FINANCIAL MISSION.



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LORD AND LADY READING.
Lord Reading, who is Lord Chief Justice of England, is here on a special mission for Great Britain, connected with the financing of the war. Regarded as possessing one of the greatest financial minds in the British empire, he has made several trips to the United States during the war to arrange for the financing of the allies. This photograph was taken while the Viscount was in Washington and is the first picture of Lady Reading to be made in this country.

RICH OFFER ESTATES

Government May Take Over Country Places.

HOMES TO BE HOSPITALS

Convalescent Soldiers to Be Housed in Millionaires' Establishments if United States Accepts Their Use.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Millionaire Americans are offering their estates to the Government as convalescent hospitals for wounded soldiers. The Army medical department has already approved Farncliff, the Rhinecliff, N. Y., home of Vincent Astor, and has under consideration offers of other estates near the city.

When fully equipped for their purposes the country estates will receive wounded American soldiers from a great receiving hospital which the Government is to build on Staten Island. At such places as hospitals the wounded men will have the entire use of the vast estates. Stables, gymnasiums and outbuildings, it is understood, are included in the offers which the owners of palace homes have made to the Government.

It is expected that the Government in a short time will announce the acceptance of the Vincent Astor estate at Rhinecliff. Another home which has received the favorable attention of the medical department of the Army is Drumwackett, the M. Taylor Pym home, near Princeton, N. J. It is also known that James Speyer is considering turning over Waldheim, his estate at Scarborough, N. Y., to the Government for the period of the war.

Pernell overlooks the Hudson and is valued at \$8,000,000. Vincent Astor, who is now in foreign service as an ensign in the Naval Reserve, inherited the estate from his father, Colonel John Jacob Astor. At the beginning of the war he gave his yacht, Mona, to the Government and is now serving aboard her.

Owners of the estates that have been offered for hospital purposes have given the Government permission to construct temporary buildings for use during the war.

What People Are Saying

Condensed From Press Dispatches.

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, in a monster liberty loan meeting at Pittsburgh, reviews the work of the recent session of Congress and vigorously defends it against the charge that it has been slow in financing the country for war.

"The amount of work we accomplished," says Mr. Clark, "is undenied and stupendous. The sums of money appropriated and the bonds authorized stagger the imagination, aggregating more than six times the cost of the Civil War. Every dollar the Government asked for, the preparation and conduct of the war, has been expeditiously voted by Congress. Nevertheless, we have on one hand been abused for going too slow and on the other for being extravagant."

"It cannot be stated too often or too emphatically that Congress is ready to vote every man and every dollar necessary for the successful conduct of the war."

Viscount Chinda Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, speaking at the American Luncheon Club in London, pays tribute to the entry of the United States into the war, declaring

ing the alliance between Japan and the United States in the world war will cement a lasting friendship between the two nations. He points out that German propaganda in both the United States and Japan for many years has had the purpose of creating ill-feeling between the two peoples.

"The manner in which they have tried to paint the proud Japanese nation as cowards, dastards, turncoats and renegades is nothing short of monstrous," says the Viscount, "but it is an illuminating commentary on the inner workings of the German official mentality."

Discussing the possibility of permanent peace after the war, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, says the United States, Great Britain and France must find some way of exterminating the German war baron class, which finds war a profitable business and spends its peace-time energy in exciting war.

"The central powers have been kept in the war so long," says Sir Robert, "not merely by the German military caste, but also by the classes who get rich out of war—the vultures of commerce and industry. The military caste of Germany we shall convince by force of arms, but the commercial vultures we must attack in their pockets and teach them that war is not profitable."

Postmaster-General Burelion, discussing the campaign to suppress seditious and disloyal publications, says:

Owing to our campaign and to the education of editors of these publications, conditions are improving. I think that within another month we shall have very little trouble with any kind of papers."

Progress of the War.

WITH the armies in Flanders inactive, except for bombardments, interest centers on the operations of the Germans in the island of Oesel, situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, and the key to the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

At last accounts the Germans, who landed under the cover of a great array of naval craft, were steadily pressing back the Russians toward the southernmost point of the island and also putting ashore other forces with the huge armada guarding them against assault by Russian warships.

The entire northern and eastern sections of the island were in German hands and the invaders were only a short distance from Arensburg, on the southern shore, which was in flames. Cereel, which lies on the Zvon Peninsula, the southernmost extremity of the island, also was on fire. Whether the conflagrations were caused by the German guns or whether they were started by the Russians is not known.

Although the German communication says the Germans suffered no losses during the landing on Oesel Island, the Petrograd War Office says that in attempting to cover the landing of the enemy on Dagoo Island to the north of Oesel, four German torpedo-boats are reported to have been sunk and one cruiser ran aground. The small detachment which landed on Dagoo Island was forced later by the Russians to return to the ships, while the Russian fleet, which at last accounts had suffered no material damage, was hindering the German war craft in the waters between Dagoo and Oesel islands.

As yet nothing has come through to show that the enemy has attempted to attack the mainland of Western Estonia, nor has there been any indication that the Russian front in this region has been moved.

Sunday again saw a heavy rainfall on the front in Flanders and there were only reconnoitering encounters and artillery activity. To the south, along the Aisne, lively artillery duels continued between the French and Germans.

On the Austro-Italian front, especially in the Isonzo region, the redoubtable bombardments continue heavy. One infantry engagement reported was in the Chiapovano Valley, where Austro-Hungarians attempted an attack, but were repulsed by the Italian fire.

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NEW FLAG JOINS ALLIES

POLAND'S EXILES GATHER ON FRENCH BATTLEFIELDS.

Lovers of Freedom From Long-Oppressed Land Will Fight Under Silver Eagle for Democracy.

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A new national flag is shortly to be unfurled on the French front—that of Poland. The silver eagle on a golden field is to take its place between the French tri-color, the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack and the battle flags of the other allies, and beneath its folds will fight Polish volunteers from all parts of the world, including thousands from the United States.

An autonomous Polish army is already in course of organization on French soil and its ranks have been opened to Polish citizens who have wandered abroad in search of freedom from the oppression to which the Polish nation has so long been subjected.

Much encouragement is given to the movement by reports from America that Poles residing there had expressed their willingness to join the ranks of the new army, and it is hoped to obtain many recruits from the source.

BUENOS AIRES HAS RIOTS

Germans and Spaniards Demonstrate in Favor of Neutrality.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 14.—A demonstration in favor of neutrality was held here Friday. Germans and Spaniards participating. Several clashes occurred between the demonstrators and the crowds favoring a rupture with Germany. On several occasions the police charged with drawn sabers and a few rioters were wounded.

A settlement of the railway strike has been reached. For three weeks there has been suspension of traffic throughout the republic.

Von Capelle Resigns.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which is a semi-official organ, definitely announces the resignation of Vice-Admiral von Capelle as Minister of Marine.

EMPEROR IS WELCOMED

KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA, DRINKS TO HEALTH OF GUEST.

Kaiser in Reply to Toast, Expresses His Satisfaction of Bulgaria's Progress.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, in welcoming Emperor William in Sofia several days ago, hailed him as the "mighty ruler of the noble German people," according to a dispatch received here from the Bulgarian capital. The King declared that Bulgaria intended to fight on to a final victory and then raised his glass to the Emperor with a toast to "the precious health of my powerful ally and loyal friend."

The Emperor, in replying, expressed his satisfaction at the progress of Bulgaria and added that "the glorious struggle in which Bulgaria has

espoused the just cause of the central powers has brought her the fulfillment of her historical ambition."

King Ferdinand has appointed Emperor William chief of the Sixth Cavalry Regiment.

LABOR SENDS GREETINGS

Gompers' Message to Chile and Peru Proposes Labor Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a cable message of greetings and congratulations to the organized labor movements of Chile and Peru. In convention at Santiago, Chile, in which he proposes a Pan-American labor congress.

A statement issued by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy stated: "It is believed that this action, which is in line with the American labor movement's work in behalf of a Pan-American federation of labor, will help materially to cement the North and South American workers in bonds of unity."

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