

PROSTRATE LOUVAIN STIRS WITH LIFE  
BRITISH UNIT OF 1000 MEN LOSES 798

# NEWS FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS

FRANCE HAS CRITICS OF NATION'S ARMY  
CROWN PRINCE OVERCOME BY RUSSIANS

## FRANCE IS ALLOWING PUBLIC CRITICISM OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

Nation, It Is Said, Was Un-  
prepared for War; Has  
Sustained Enormous Loss.

London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the Standard from Paris says:

The first outspoken criticism in the conduct of the war has just been allowed published here, and is said to emanate from a high military expert no longer on the active service list. It may be stated at the outset that the views he expresses are anything but a real interpretation of the popular feeling here.

Public opinion generally is more than satisfied with the way the operations are developing, although aware that mistakes have been made. The people are conscious that France was decidedly not so well prepared for war as she ought to have been, and are only too thankful that victory will come in the end, owing to Joffre's skillful leadership and the inherent bravery of his men.

Above all, Frenchmen are thankful for the staunch support given them by the British and the signal services rendered by the immortal Belgians.

Starting from the point that the sole object of the war is to guarantee the integrity, honor and life of the nation, the critic in question protests against the papers daring to describe the situation as good, when from Rheims to Metz, from Lille to the Argonne, the German hordes are pillaging and violating French soil. He says further:

One-sixth of France held. The German offensive carried them at one go, as it were, right across Belgium to the very gates of Paris. All Belgium is now in their possession, save for a narrow strip of land, while they also hold our north and north-eastern countries. At a moderate estimate this represents, both in territory and population, at least one-sixth of the total wealth of France.

Our losses in land, buildings, factories, mines, and the like, amount to a total of 30,000,000 francs (\$5,000,000), without taking into account the shame, the insults and the loss of life we have had.

Yet eminent military critics on the other side of the channel assert that the German offensive is a fiasco, and has resulted in nothing, while our own papers complacently repeat the situation is excellent.

The Temps, which publishes this complaint, makes at the same time a running commentary on the points raised. It asks how any impartial observer can honestly say but that the situation is reassuring when he compares the position of the allies, with what it was only a few weeks ago. Only a very short while back, it says, it looked almost impossible to drive the invader back. Yet, where is he now?

Not Enough British Troops. Critics complain that England has not put enough troops in the field. They forget the number is being rapidly increased, and that it takes time to prepare for the field. The British, more than the French, did not realize at first exactly what this war meant, but Britain loyally sent to France all the men she had and then set to work, as has been demonstrated with the emergency.

As for the rest, everything is relative in this world. War is no exception. The war has inflicted the incalculable losses upon France. Its horrors surpass all that could have been imagined. Yet the situation now is excellent. But for the fact that France must have been defeated easily. At the present moment, whereas the facts of the case are that it is Germany which has the firing line and is compelled to muster all her resources to make one last effort to retrieve her fortune.

"Decidedly," concludes the Temps, "the situation is excellent."

## French Have a New Typhoid Preventive

Dry Powder in Capsules, Each Containing Billion Microbes, Taken Four a Day for a Week.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The Mastin announces that Auguste Lumiere has discovered and perfected a system of anti-typhoid inoculation by means of dry powder in capsules which are practicable for use in the field, where the regular vaccine treatment is impossible on account of the after effects.

Twenty-eight capsules, each containing 10,000,000,000 microbes, are swallowed, four a day, within a week. The treatment is said to give complete immunity, as has been demonstrated through its use on 10,000 persons in 280 localities within the last three years. The treatment has the approval of Dr. Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute. Dr. Lumiere has sent 30,000 weekly treatments, to the front.

M. Lumiere's earlier studies were made in photography in which he invented color photography. He then went on chemistry and bacteriology.

## SINGLE BRITISH UNIT LOSES 798 MEN OUT OF A TOTAL OF 1000

Young Officer of Royal Munster Fusiliers Describes the Fighting by His Battalion.

London, Nov. 21.—A letter from a young officer of the Royal Munster Fusiliers gives an interesting description of the fighting in which his battalion lost 798 in killed, wounded and missing, out of a total of 1000—the heaviest loss sustained by any single unit. It was during the great retreat from Mons. The writer says:

"We fought a small battle just on the frontier, without any losses, and we retreated to Fes, near where we started all the marching. Then the real fighting began. The first I knew of the fighting was when I was awakened at 2 o'clock one morning and ordered to proceed at once to my platoon to reinforce another outpost company which was being attacked. We fought for two days and just as we thought it was all over we found we were surrounded. Then the desperate fighting began.

"I could not describe the horrors of it on paper, but we were about six quarters of a battalion fighting six German battalions and without any chance of relief. We did our best. We had one section of the artillery and two machine guns with us, which helped a lot, but they were soon knocked out. Our colonel was a wonder to see; he had absolutely no fear and I followed him and helped all I could in the way I could, but he was killed by a shell. We had, I think, 10 officers killed, five wounded and the remainder prisoners.

"The wound in my throat is of course very troublesome. They put in a bullet which it is possible for me to breathe without difficulty and I can eat and drink. I cannot speak at all. The doctor says it will be all right when the wound has healed, but I shall be able to speak when they take the tube out.

"We killed and wounded a great many Germans, and the day follows that we made a gallant fight of it. Our fellows who were in the South African war say it was child's play to this and every day in the campaign there never was a battle so fiercely fought as the one in which we were knocked out."

## Armenians Aid the Czar Against Turks

Students, According to Petrograd Report, Are Offering Their Services to Russian Force of Occupation.

Petrograd, Nov. 21.—Important assistance is being given to the Russian forces operating against the Turks by the Armenians. Despatches from the border states that Armenian students are offering their services to the Russian forces of occupation. These students and other Armenians have formed themselves into guerilla bands which have been drilling in secret for some time and which have gathered and secreted arms for their own use.

At several points Armenian detachments have had encounters with the Turkish troops as a result of their refusal to join the Turkish army against the Russians. It is reported that the Armenians are besieging the city of Van in heavy force. Further activity of the Armenians is reported from Felum, where it is said that more than 30,000 Armenians are armed and have repulsed with heavy loss all the Turkish troops so far sent against them.

The Russian troops are received everywhere in Armenia with the greatest enthusiasm and the peasants are supplying them with provisions freely. The attitude of the Armenians is stated by one of their newspapers in the following terms:

"The long anticipated day of deliverance has arrived. The Armenians are at hand, and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary by the performance of their manifest duty."

## PRISONERS WANT COFFEE

Paris, Nov. 21.—The Mastin has begun an investigation of the treatment accorded to German prisoners in the French hospitals. The first results of the investigation are composed of statements signed by officers and men who are now prisoners. The statements are all complimentary to French courtesy and no complaints are made except that the prisoners say they miss their afternoon coffee.



Top, left to right—French infantry leaving Calais for the front; mere boys are enrolled in the German army as is shown by this group of German prisoners of war marching through Furnes. The lads are seen wearing coats much too large for them. Bottom left to right—Colonel Bridges (at right) in Furnes, who is to receive the Victoria Cross for bravery; captured German soldiers being marched through the streets of Petrograd under a Russian armed guard.

## PICTURES CONDITIONS IN TWO OF GERMANS' COMMERCIAL CENTERS

American Says That Hamburg and Bremen Have Idle Shipping.

London, England, Nov. 21.—The Daily Mail prints an American's account of his visit to Bremen and Hamburg, giving a striking picture of the deserted docks at these ports. He says:

"In Bremen the hotels are deserted, but the theatres and cafes are full. There is plenty of evidences of unemployment, as shops and business houses are closed and the harbor is silent. The docks at Bremerhaven are crowded with shipping, but there is no life. I was told that transports are waiting to convey troops to England.

"At Hamburg I found the same listlessness, the same dense lines of shipping in port and deserted wharves. Bread, barley and malt are running short. The government is subsidizing landlords against the loss of their rents. It is not possible to speak English in public, owing to the hatred of England.

"In the harbor I was shown three huge liners, transformed by a coat of gray paint and yellow funnels. Soldiers swarming over them proclaimed them to be transports destined for the invasion of England. I was told that the soldiers were forbidden to leave the ships and nobody was allowed to approach them.

"There is great aircraft activity in Hamburg. I saw 11 sheds, each said to contain a Zeppelin. There are any number of aeroplanes at the air camp made up of all types. It was reported there that 50 Zeppelins are being built. A lieutenant in the flying corps told me it was absurd to suppose that the Germans would waste their Zeppelins by single raids on London. The Zeppelins were being kept for the time when the fleet, accompanied by the dirigibles, would attack the British coast simultaneously. This, however, was not the plan for the present, but for the coming spring.

## Rodin Will Honor The Belgian Heroes

Famous French Sculptor Plans the Erection of Piece of Sculpture Symbolizing Nation's Fighting Qualities.

London, Nov. 21.—Auguste Rodin, the French sculptor, states that he is considering the execution of a piece of sculpture symbolizing Belgian heroism. He has also, according to the Times, given a collection comprising some 20 pieces of his work to the English nation. The gift, which includes examples of the different periods of the sculptor's art, is given as a token of his admiration for the Englishmen who are fighting by the side of his countrymen on the Continent.

M. Rodin, in a statement published in the Times in connection with the announcement of the gift, says that he has been an admirer of England for years and that the present entente between England and France he regards as an example for the nations of the world.

M. Rodin, who is perhaps the most famous of living sculptors, is best known by his "Penseur" (The Thinker), which is now placed in front of the Pantheon in Paris. His fame was originally made by the "Homme au Nez Cassé" (Man With the Broken Nose), which exhibited more than half a century ago, told the world a new power had arisen in the almost moribund art of sculpture.

## France's War Cost Takes Sharp Drop

Average for November a Million a Day Less Than Figure for Months of August, September and October.

Bordeaux, Nov. 21.—The cost of the war of France for November probably will be less than the monthly average for August, September and October. A supplementary credit for extraordinary expenditures in Paris, \$15,504,000, a daily average a little above \$5,000,000. The daily average for the first three months of the war was \$7,000,000.

## RUSSIAN LOAN A SUCCESS

London, Nov. 21.—The Russian internal loan issue of 500,000,000 rubles (\$255,000,000) is a great success. The amount required being more than covered. This statement is made in a dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Petrograd.

## PROSTRATE LOUVAIN STIRS WITH LIFE; PEOPLE RETURN

Sightseers Flock to Ghastly Spectacle of a Dead City, Buried Under Ruins, Slowly Coming to Life Again; Shopkeepers "Coining Money."

Louvain, Nov. 15, via London, Nov. 21.—Louvain presents the ghastly spectacle of a dead city, buried under ruins, slowly coming to life again. The city continues to give full scope to the morbid streak in human nature, for sightseers flock here in increasing numbers from Antwerp, Brussels, and in fact from all over Belgium, expecting from across the dead line of the operating zone.

With Brussels especially Louvain is a favorite outing place on every pleasant Sunday. The Germans have succeeded in restoring train service to the extent of two passenger trains daily between here and Brussels, and one between here and Antwerp. The German military authorities pursue a surprisingly lenient and liberal public policy in giving traveling passes to the Belgian population. In addition to those who come by train there is a steady procession. Next week, when the Berlin-Brussels express is to be started, the local tourist season will have a further boom.

About 5 per cent of the original population has come crawling back, and the three companies of the land-sturm garrison here, together with the sightseers, form their source of revenue. The more courageous shopkeepers who have reopened stores are coining money as never in peace time.

## Napoleon's Plan Is Said to Be Kaiser's

Germany, Declares a Report From Amsterdam, Is Seeking the Economic Subjugation of Great Britain.

Amsterdam, Nov. 21.—Referring to the declaration of Herr Zimmerman, the German under secretary of state, to the Dutch Socialist deputy, Froelstra, that Germany aims at establishing an economic rapprochement with the various European states which she intends to create after the war, the Arnhemische Courant declares that Germany wants to imitate Napoleon I in establishing a continental blockade against England. Such a move would constrain England to become economically dependent on Germany.

This would be carried out to such an extent that the question of the political subjugation of England would be merely a matter of time.

## Use Canal Boats To Carry Wounded

Disabled Soldiers of the Allies Will Be Taken to Paris Hospitals by Water in the Future.

Paris, Nov. 21.—Four canal boats have been fitted up as ambulances to bring the wounded from the front to the Paris hospitals, and many others are being prepared for the same work. France is so well provided with waterways that it is expected these boats will be able to reach the second lines at the front.

A tug, which will be armed with quick firers, will tow two of the canal boats and the crews will be provided with rifles for defense. Each boat will carry a doctor, six women nurses and one man nurse, and there will be 45 beds on each of the boats. The owner of each boat will remain aboard with his wife, who will act as a nurse.

One owner of a canal boat says the tugs can tow the boats 30 miles a day, which is as good as the time made by trains within the zone occupied by the army. On the outward voyage the boats will be able to carry parcels and supplies for the wounded, while the return voyage by water will enable the wounded to escape the shocks which are felt when trains stop, which they always describe as the worst part of the traveling.

## France Places Ban On Weather Report

Government, Presumably for Military Reasons, Forbids the Publication of Forecasts Anywhere in the Country.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The publication of weather reports has been forbidden by the government, presumably for military reasons. Forecasts and meteorological conditions throughout France, in the English channel, southern Europe and the Mediterranean have been published daily. This has included, of course, information useful to mariners.

It is assumed that the government has in mind the possible use of this information by Germany in naval and military operations along the western littoral. The part that fogs have played in the Belgian coast battles is recalled in this connection.

## BLAME CROWN PRINCE FOR GERMAN REVERSE ALONG VISTULA RIVER

Petrograd Reports Say He Led Retreat Which Imperiled Both Flanks.

Petrograd, Nov. 21.—An official statement, with contemptuous emphasis, that it was the failure of the army of Frederick William to hold its ground which made retreat imperative along the whole line, although General von Hindenburg on the left and the Austrians on the right both maintained their positions.

"The crown prince's army," says the official statement, "with contemptuous emphasis, 'led with all haste back to the fatherland. Thus the wings were left in a dangerous position and the Russians poured between them and attacking on two sides forced them to scramble back to the frontiers as best they could, losing horribly all the way.'"

It appears that the German general staff, in official bulletins, excuses the defeat by complaining that they were unable to operate because of bad roads. This attempt to disguise the utter failure of the crown prince is covered with ridicule here.

The German staff is asked how, after 40 years of preparation for war, it came about that they did not know that Poland was not provided with the same good highways and railways as Germany.

The military expert of the Boersse Gazette says: "The Kaiser's army, like a hothouse plant, requires special conditions, otherwise it cannot thrive. In spite of the condition of the roads the Russians have done marvels in marching. Much credit is due to the excellence of the transport and commissariat services.

## WILL HOLD A PEACE MEET

Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 21.—It is announced that the socialist peace congress, which meets on December 5, will discuss the possibility of making peace overtures. Representatives of all neutral countries have been invited and Copenhagen is believed to be the city where such negotiations, if initiated, will be held.