

NEWS OF THE WEEK

General Resume of Important Events Throughout the World.

Business in Paris is said to be better now than at any time since the war began.

Berlin goes wild over victory of army against Russia in Poland, and enthusiasm runs riot.

Repairs of the damage done to the English coast towns by the German fleet are rapidly being made.

Rear Admiral Flieck admits there is one foreign navy that leads in gunnery, but refuses to name the country.

A British shipbuilding concern built a modern battleship in ten and one-half months, said to be the shortest time on record.

Deputy Game Warden Hubbard, of Ashland, Ore., is shot by alleged game poachers, when he attempts to search their cabins.

It is reported from Amsterdam that two British ships were sunk Friday off the coast of England, but the rumor is not confirmed.

Mexican troops on the border show no signs of heeding the warning of President Wilson, that fring into American territory should be stopped.

Report comes from South Shields, England, that three ships were sunk by mines; one is believed to be a passenger vessel, and the other two are unknown.

Food exports from the United States during November showed an increase of 300 per cent over same month last year. The great increase is attributed to the European war.

E. Henry Wenne, prominent Portland citizen and good roads enthusiast, dies suddenly in Los Angeles. He is reputed to have purchased the first automobile ever brought to Portland, likewise an aeroplane.

A German diplomat in New York upholds the attack on the English coast towns on the grounds that they were either fortified or defended, which does not conflict with the decision of The Hague convention of Oct. 16, 1907.

A letter from Robert Fulton to General William Duane, March 1, 1813, telling him of torpedoes invented by him capable of destroying any foreign invaders of New York harbor, was sold for \$92.50 at the auction sale of the library of the late Adrian H. Joline. "I am happy to find you continue the firm friend to torpedoes," Fulton wrote, "an infant art which requires only support and practice to produce a change in maritime affairs of immense importance to this country. Expecting the enemy here, I have not been idle. I have prepared nine torpedoes, with locks that strike fire by concussion, and four with clockwork locks."

Vienna officials admit of the retaking of Belgrade by the Serbians.

President Wilson expresses deep interest in the uplift of the negro.

Pendleton, Oregon, is sending 100 barrels of flour to aid the Belgians.

Russians were forced to retreat before the Austrians in West Galicia.

It is reported in Tokio that the German armed merchantman Oxford has been captured by the British in the Indian Ocean. The German converted cruiser Cormorant has entered the harbor of Guam, in the Ladrones Archipelago.

The postoffice department has advised that hereafter all Oregon postal savings funds at offices without a local depository bank, will be remitted to the Portland office, which will serve as a clearing house for the payment of withdrawals.

President Wilson was asked by a delegation representing the Masters' and Pilots' association to support an amendment to the administration ship purchase bill to restrict employment of officers of government-owned vessels to America.

All the street lamps in Paris are being extinguished at midnight. The reason for this precaution is said to be the receipt of a report that two Zeppelin dirigible balloons had been sighted at Amiens, proceeding in the direction of Paris.

The mikado's budget for 1915, which shows an estimated expenditure of 556,000,000 yen (\$278,000,000), and a decrease of the revenues of \$40,500,000, is now before the house of representatives for consideration. Considerable opposition to it has developed. There is good reason to believe that unless the house passes the budget it will be dissolved. The right of dissolving the house of representatives is among the prerogatives of the emperor.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., favors a reconciliation plan between the miners and mineowners in the Colorado coal districts.

Church, druggists and liquor men are allied against the "drys" in Arizona, and the law recently carried by the prohibitionists will be tested in the courts.

General Bliss, who has command on the Mexican boundary, has been reinforced by three regiments and with instructions to return the fire of belligerents whose bullets fall on American territory.

Hobson's "Dry" Resolution Meets Defeat in House

Washington, D. C.—The Hobson resolution to submit a constitutional amendment for national prohibition to the state legislatures was defeated in the house Wednesday night, 197 members voting for and 189 against it. An affirmative vote of two-thirds was required to adopt the resolution.

Party lines were wiped out in the struggle. Democratic Leader Underwood and Republican Leader Mann fought shoulder to shoulder at the head of the forces opposing the resolution. When the vote came, of the 197 standing for the resolution, 114 were Democrats, 68 Republicans and 11 were Progressives and four were Independent Republicans.

Immediately after announcement of the vote, the house adjourned, the crowds which had packed the galleries throughout the prolonged debate dispersing with mingled expressions of regret and jubilation.

Prohibition leaders declared that the majority for the resolution had fulfilled their expectations, as they had not hoped for a two-thirds vote at this time. Whether a similar resolution pending in the senate submitted by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, would reach a vote in the senate at this session was not certain. Administration leaders were inclined to believe, however, that it would not, in view of the action of the house.

Notwithstanding repeated public assertions that many members of the house would try to dodge a record vote on the issue, the rollcall disclosed a heavy attendance, larger than the average throughout the session.

On the final vote 886 votes were recorded. To have carried the resolution would have required 258 affirmative votes. It thus failed by 61 votes.

It was at the conclusion of one of the most stirring contests of recent days in congress, and following votes on several amendments that the final vote was reached. Representative Hobson had closed the general debate, participated in by all the house leaders, many of whom were repeatedly cheered by men and women in the crowded galleries. Speaker Clark repeatedly admonished the spectators to maintain order.

Although advocates of the Hobson resolution freely predicted that it would receive a majority vote, many of them, including Mr. Hobson, had conceded at the start that the resolution would not receive the two-thirds vote necessary for its adoption.

Before the final roll call, Representative Hobson presented an amendment, which was adopted, giving to "the congress and states concurrently" the power to enforce the prohibition by needful legislation.

An amendment offered by Representative Adamson to give the states absolute control of prohibition under the proposed prohibition amendment was voted down on a rising vote, 179 to 32.

Louisiana Germans Plot to Destroy French Ship

New Orleans—The arrest here Wednesday night of four Germans is believed by the police to have frustrated a plot to blow up the French steamship Rochambeau. The police confiscated a box containing 75 pounds of dynamite set by clockwork to explode six and one-half days hence. The prisoners, two of whom are said by the authorities to have confessed, said they understood the Rochambeau was to sail from New York Saturday. Shipping records, however, show that she left New York December 19, and the police believed the alleged conspirators miscalculated the date of her departure. Two of those arrested confessed, according to the police.

The plan, it was said, was to ship the bomb by express consigned to the Rochambeau at New York. It was intended that the vessel would be blown up after she got to sea.

Worry over the prospective loss of innocent lives is believed responsible for discovery of the plot. One of those arrested, Peter Langlaan, when questioned by detectives who have been at work on the case for ten days, is said to have told them that while he was willing to blow up a French or English ship he was not willing to see persons not directly connected with the war die.

On information given by Langlaan, the police arrested Frank Helon, alias Hans Heller, and held him on a charge of preparing explosives for shipment in violation of the Federal statute.

Thaw Ordered to N. Y.

Manchester, N. H.—There was reason to believe that the state of New York has taken precautions against any delay in obtaining possession of Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, when the order for his removal to New York for trial on a charge of conspiring to escape from Mattawan prison was received. It is asserted by friends of Thaw that several detectives have since kept a close watch on the Thaw home. In one respect Thaw has changed markedly. He refuses absolutely to talk about his case.

Filibuster Is Destroyed.

Brownsville, Tex.—A filibustering party from Texas was "met and completely destroyed" by Carranza troops opposite Zapata, Tex., near here, December 20, according to a message received by the Carranza commander at Matamoros, Mexico. The message said a dozen horses, 50 rifles and 2000 rounds of ammunition were captured.

Oregon Irrigation Plan Agreed to by Secretary

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Lane, after a long conference with Representative Sinnott and Senator Chamberlain, expressed his willingness that congress should appropriate, without condition, \$450,000 for the construction of a government irrigation project in Eastern Oregon, and said he possibly might favor the appropriation of a larger amount, if it should develop that \$450,000 would be inadequate.

He gave assurance to both members of the Oregon delegation that he would not insist on a new appropriation by the Oregon legislature to match the amount appropriated by congress.

In the course of the conference, Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott quoted extensively Secretary Lane from official correspondence bearing on the co-operative agreement and insisted that this correspondence, while perhaps not as definite as might be desired, certainly justified the interpretation that has been placed on it by the people of Oregon.

They reviewed negotiations from beginning to end, and impressed on the Secretary that the government is morally obligated to expend in Oregon much more than the amount now in controversy.

The secretary would not yield in his personal view of what was intended by the co-operative agreement, and, as sustaining his contention, pointed out that the state at no time co-operated with or even consulted the government about the Tumalo project which it recently completed. Plans of the state project never were sent to Washington for inspection or approval, nor has the Interior department or Reclamation service been advised from time to time as to the progress made with the state work.

Rather, the secretary said, the state has built the Tumalo project as an independent state enterprise, and had Governor West and State Engineer Lewis regarded that project as part of the co-operative scheme, he thought they certainly would have advised

with government engineers and authorities from time to time.

However, after hearing all that Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott had to say, Secretary Lane announced his willingness to withdraw the condition he suggested should be attached to the appropriation to be made by congress, and if the irrigation committee, after hearing all the facts, is willing to make an unconditional appropriation of \$450,000, or even more, for building a new irrigation project in Eastern Oregon, he will approve that proposal.

He will insist, however, that appropriation made be spent on the project found most feasible by engineers of the Reclamation service who have been examining various possible projects in Eastern Oregon, the Tumalo extension among them.

That report of engineers has not yet been filed and until it is of record Secretary Lane will give no intimation as to what project they favor. The secretary assured his callers that he maintains his view that Oregon has been discriminated against in the past in the distribution of reclamation money and that it should receive its just deserts from this time on.

In view of Secretary Lane's statement to him, Representative Sinnott will ask the secretary to appear before the irrigation committee before its reports the bill making the appropriation for irrigation projects for the next fiscal year and will also ask officials of the Reclamation service to appear, for he is confident that when the entire record is laid bare the committee will appropriate not less than \$450,000 for some new government project.

Before Senator Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott left the department Secretary Lane told them explicitly that he would not sanction the use of the money he has allotted for any but co-operative work and under the terms of agreement, as he understands them, but if congress desires to make the appropriation without condition he then will be willing to drop the co-operative idea.

State Land Board Leases Salt Deposits in Lakes

Salem—With the leasing by the State Land Board of Summer and Albert lakes, which contain rich deposits of salts, to Jason C. Moore, head of a New York syndicate, the development of another of Oregon's remarkable resources seems near.

What the value of the output of the lakes annually will be is problematic, but Mr. Moore declared that he and his associates would expend at least \$5,000,000 in equipment and development within the next two years. He thought that from 3500 to 6000 men would be employed.

Engineers will be put to work at once, but because of a reservation of the board that the legislature must pass upon the proposition, the work of building a plant and laying pipelines will not be started until that is done. The board awarded the contract to Mr. Moore and will recommend to the legislature its ratification. The lease is for 45 years.

Under the contract Mr. Moore must give a bond of \$25,000 and pay to the state annually, beginning January 1, 1917, royalties of not less than \$25,000. He deposited with his bid a check for \$10,000 as a guarantee of good faith. He agrees to give the state 50 cents a ton for potassium salts, 10 cents a ton for sodium chloride and 25 cents a ton for all other salts. C. A. Sheppard, Mr. Moore's lawyer, said it is the plan to pipe the raw product along the Deschutes river to the Columbia river, where a plant for extracting the salts will be erected. It will be transported from there by

river to Portland and from there shipped to various markets by rail and steamships.

But two bids were received by the board, the other being by the Oregon Sodium Potash association, through H. S. Wallace, of Portland. The latter one was declared to be irregular because it was not accompanied by a check for \$10,000, as stipulated in the advertisement, and did not conform to other requirements.

The association represented by Mr. Wallace bid 5 cents a ton for sodium chloride and 50 cents a ton for sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate. It bid \$3 a ton for potassium salts, it being \$2.50 higher than that of Mr. Moore. However, it was declared that there was only a trace of this salt in the lakes, and the bid might as well have been \$20 a ton, because there will be little obtained.

It made no bid under the heading "other salts," whereas the advertisement stipulated that prices should be named for potassium salts, sodium chloride and "other salts."

More than two years ago C. M. Sain obtained a lease from the state to develop the lakes, but was compelled to forfeit his lease because of lack of money to complete the work. Immediately after that Mr. Moore bid more than \$1,500,000 for the property outright and later a syndicate, represented by Portland men, offered about \$2,000,000 for it. Reports that actual value was from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 caused the rejection of both offers and the determination of the board to lease the property on the royalty plan.

Board returned to the Central Oregon Irrigation company \$29,321 settlers' notes, deposited as a guaranty of good faith. Roscoe P. Howard, manager of the company, reported the capacity of the canal to be sufficient for irrigating 30,800 acres. The unit, therefore, was cut to that acreage. The board announced that hereafter under a ruling of the Federal authorities proof of a contract for land would have to be made only by the original settler.

Essay Prizes Awarded.

Salem—Field Workers Maris and Harrington, of the State department of education, announced that prizes offered by them for the best essays by school children on the exhibit of the school industrial classes at the state fair had been won by Perry Nathan Pickett, of Marion county, and Floyd Thornton, of Union county. Mr. Maris and Mr. Harrington are pleased with the number of essays submitted and because of the excellence of a majority of them found it difficult to choose the winners.

"Go-to-School" Day Is Set.

Monmouth—County School Superintendent Seymour has set aside a "go to school day," on which all the parents in the county have been asked to attend the school session to see the work that the pupils are doing. Since the visiting of the parents has been encouraged by the county officers a large number have paid visits to the schoolrooms this fall. Later in the term it is planned to have a general "get together" day, when the people of the districts will meet at the schoolhouse and discuss plans for the year.

Board Releases Notes.

Salem—Upon promise of the company that it would make no additional sales of land in the Central Oregon canal unit, the State Desert Land

INCREASE GRANTED

Railroads to Advance Rates Adding \$30,000,000 Annually.

War in Europe, Added to Already Existing Conditions, Sways Interstate Board.

Washington, D. C.—Further increases in freight rates were granted Saturday to the Eastern railroads by the Interstate Commerce commission in a decision from which Chairman Harlan and Commissioner Clements dissented vigorously.

With the exception of lake-and-rail traffic, coal, coke, iron ore and certain other traffic on which the commission has heretofore fixed rates adjudicated "reasonable," all the railroad systems operating between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers were allowed to make the flat 5 per cent increase for which they have been asking for the last four years.

The roads hoped to get increases which would add to the annual revenue some \$50,000,000. The commission's decision is expected to give them an additional revenue approximating \$30,000,000.

The roads east of a north-and-south line drawn through Buffalo, Pittsburg and Charleston, W. Va., won by the decision the increases, other than on the traffic expected, which were denied them in the commission's decision last August. The roads west of this line, which obtained partial advances in the August decision, received further advances, so that now all the roads in what is described as "official classification territory" will enjoy uniform advances in both class and commodity rates.

In its decision the majority of the commission held that the roads had established in the latest hearings a greater need of additional net income than ever before. This was due, in part, to exigencies which arose out of the war in Europe, and in part to the already existing necessity, in the judgment of the commission, for additional revenues to maintain the railroad properties.

Chairman Harlan, in his dissenting opinion, held that sufficient aid had been given the roads by the decision of August 1 last, and that the findings of the majority were "morally wrong."

Commissioner Clements based his dissent on what he regarded as the inability in law, of the commission to take cognizance of everything in the making of rates other than their justice and reasonableness.

Traffic on which no increase was allowed by the commission represents about 55 per cent of the entire volume of freight handled by the roads. Coal, coke and iron ore, however, are bulky commodities, taking low rates, consequently the amount of revenue derived from them is relatively small.

The coal roads, in the opinion of the commission, already are profitable.

Germans Evacuate Lodz, Is Claim of Russians

Petrograd—A newspaper here quotes a high authority as saying the Germans have evacuated Lodz, having found that the town would not serve as a base of operations.

It is believed the German plan to capture the right bank of the Vistula and then advance from Miawa and exert pressure on the left bank has completely failed.

London—At the same time that the Germans are cautioned by a Berlin military critic that talk of a destructive defeat of the Russian forces is a "useless and misleading exaggeration."

"Grandma" Todd Dies at Great Age of 105 Years

Walla Walla, Wash.—Mrs. Sarah Todd, the oldest resident of Walla Walla and probably of the Northwest, died at the Northwest Christian Home Friday. Had she lived until March 29, 1915, she would have been 105.

Mrs. Todd came to Walla Walla nine months ago from Eugene, Or., where the Christian Home was first located.

Despite her age, she was active to the last and retained all her mental faculties.

Mrs. Todd was an inveterate user of tobacco, sucking a pipe constantly.

Loss of Ships Is Denied.

London—The admiralty has issued a statement denying that any British warships were lost during the recent raid by a German squadron on the east coast of England. The statement adds that all German assertions to the contrary are untrue. That the British destroyer Hardy was among the warships which engaged the German squadron that made a raid on the east coast of England Wednesday was disclosed by the casualty list issued by the admiralty, which shows two killed and 15 wounded aboard the Hardy.

Belgian Editors Defiant.

Amsterdam—Efforts of General von Bising, the governor of Belgium, to induce the leading newspapers of Brussels and Antwerp to resume publication have proved to be futile. The editors of these newspapers informed the governor that so long as Belgium's king was absent from Brussels and the German censorship continued, the papers would not be published.

General Scott Ready to Confer With Mexicans

Naco, Ariz.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, arrived here Monday and at once began an investigation of the Mexican border trouble here, which has resulted in the killing of five persons and the wounding of 47 by Mexican bullets crossing the line during the 10 weeks' siege of Naco, Sonora.

General Scott began a series of conversations with persons informed on Mexican affairs and also with those in touch with General Hill, the Carranza commander entrenched in Naco, Sonora, and Governor Maytorena, the Villa besieger. This investigation is preliminary to conferences General Scott expects to hold with Hill and Maytorena in an effort to secure some agreement which will eliminate further Mexican fighting along the border.

It is recognized that, whatever care the Mexican factions might exercise not to fire into the United States, stray bullets would continue to fall here, either through bad marksmanship or individual disobedience of orders.

General Scott's peace conference will be held with an army of 4700 men, under command of Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, encamped opposite the Mexican battleground. The American army forces now consist of the Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Infantry, 10 troops each of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and three batteries each of the Fifth and Sixth Field Artillery. This is a force greater than the combined forces of the two Mexican camps, with artillery also superior to that of the Mexicans.

Maytorena Will Withdraw.

Washington, D. C.—Consular Agent Carothers telegraphed the State department Monday that Governor Maytorena, commanding the Villa forces besieging General Hill's garrison at Naco, Sonora, was preparing to withdraw his troops to a point 10 or 12 miles from the border to eliminate the possibility of firing into American territory.

This move has been awaited by officials here since Provisional President Gutierrez announced that he had directed Maytorena to abandon the attack on Naco unless the operations could be carried on without sending bullets across the international line.

Brigadier General Bliss, in command of the artillery, infantry and cavalry concentrated about Naco, Ariz., to enforce the American government's demand that firing across the line cease, reported earlier in the day that Maytorena apparently had withdrawn.

Congress Will Consider Mail Department Reforms

Washington, D. C.—After several days of hot words, which culminated in an exchange of invitations to personal combat between Representatives Heflin, of Alabama, and Moon, of Tennessee, the house adopted a special rule to consider legislation for reforms demanded by the Postoffice department in connection with the annual postal appropriation bill.

A defection of Democrats from the leaders defeated a similar rule, which provided for consideration of amendments decreasing postmasters' salaries, the elimination of assistant postmasters, experimental substitution of contract service for the rural delivery service, increased salaries for rural carriers, changes in the compensation paid railroads for carrying the mails and other reorganization plans for the department.

The rule was passed late Tuesday with the provisions for cutting postmasters' salaries, abolishing assistant postmasters and the rural service substitution scheme eliminated.

A speech by Representative Moon following the defeat of the original rule, in which he intimated that some "railroad influence" had operated to shift Democratic votes, caused bitter debate.

Kaiser Reports Victory.

Karlsruhe, via Berlin, to London—Grand Duchess Louise, of Baden, has received the following telegram from Emperor William:

"Field Marshal von Hindenburg has just reported that the Russian army, after desperate fighting, retreats and is being pursued along the entire front. It is evident that the Lord aided our heroic troops. To Him alone is due the honors."

Emperor William thanked in a telegram the Fourteenth army corps, which participated prominently in the fighting.

Cotton Mills Reopen.

Lowell, Mass.—Orders were given by which the machinery of the Tremont and Suffolk cotton mills will be run 24 hours a day, beginning immediately. This applies particularly to the weaving department. About 2400 employees will be hired on the extra order. An expected demand for fabrics early in the year is given as the reason for the increase in production.

Allies' Year Loss 215,000.

Berlin, via The Hague and London—The Neustadt Nachrichten prints a Brussels dispatch estimating the losses of the allies in the year campaign at 215,000 up to December 12. This total is made up of 60,000 Belgians, 80,000 British and 75,000 French.

Kaiser Is Again at Front.

London—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Amsterdam says: "The German emperor has completely recovered and has returned to the front, according to an announcement from the Berlin main headquarters."

BOMBARD BRITONS

Three East Coast Towns Torn by Guns of German Fleet.

Three Churches, Abbey and Other Buildings Damaged—Coast Patrols Are Evaded.

London—For the first time in centuries England has been struck by a foreign foe. A squadron of swift German cruisers crept through the fog Wednesday night to the eastern coast and turned their guns against the Britons.

When day broke they began the bombardment of three important towns—Hartlepool, at the mouth of the Tees; Whitby, 35 miles southward, and Scarborough, noted as a pleasure resort, 15 miles beyond.

Hartlepool suffered most. There two battle cruisers and an armored cruiser were engaged, and at this place the greatest loss of life occurred. The British war office fixes the number of dead at Hartlepool as seven soldiers and 22 civilians and the wounded at 14 soldiers and 50 civilians.

At Scarborough, where a battle cruiser and an armored cruiser shelled the town, 13 casualties are reported, while at Whitby two were killed and two wounded.

Men, women and children of the civilian population were left dead or wounded—struck without warning while at breakfast or at work. In all, the casualty list totals 110, according to the official estimates, of whom 31 are known to be dead.

Three churches were damaged, the gas works and lumber yards at Hartlepool were set afire and the abbey at Whitby was struck. The Balmoral hotel at Scarborough received the full effects of a shell. Several houses and shops were shattered and partly burned in each of the towns.

The hostile squadron escaped in the mist after an encounter with coast guard vessels patrolling the neighborhood, which were reinforced as soon as the presence of the Germans was signaled.

A wave of intense anger has spread over England because of the attack, and bitter denunciation is heard everywhere of a policy which permits the shelling of undefended towns. The fortress at the mouth of the Tees is supposed to give some protection to the important shipping base of Hartlepool, but Whitby and Scarborough are as open to the enemy as Atlantic City on the New Jersey coast.

Columbia River Allowance Is Shaded by Congress

Washington, D. C.—A river and harbor bill has been reported to the house. It carries a cash appropriation of \$1,250,000 for the continuing work on the north jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river, \$500,000 less than the amount recommended by army engineers. The bill does not place this work on a continuing contract basis.

All other Oregon and Washington items in the bill are in strict conformity with the estimates sent to congress the opening day of the session. The total appropriation authorized for the Northwest is \$2,621,675.

The committee is looking about for items that could be cut, jumped on the mouth of the Columbia, which was one of the largest single appropriations in the bill, and in order to make a showing, lopped off \$500,000 from the amount which the engineers asserted would be required during 16 months, beginning next March.

Forty of Emden's Crew Arm Captured Ship

Manila, P. I.—Forty men of the crew of the German cruiser Emden, who were left on Cocos Island when the Austrian cruiser Sydney discovered the Emden and forced her to run ashore some time ago, have captured a collier, mounted two Maxims on her and now are raiding commerce in the Pacific, according to a report received here.

The report came through officers of the British steamer Malacca, which has arrived at Jolo. The report has not been officially confirmed.

The men of the Emden had gone ashore on Cocos Island to dismantle the wireless and fled, but were unable to rejoin their ship when the Sydney put in an appearance.

Shells Hit 100 Homes.

Scarborough (via London)—More than 100 houses were struck by shells in Scarborough. One street near the station was ruined, the buildings in it including the Wesleyan church. The wireless station was the objective of the fire of the warships and an adjacent field was completely ploughed up by the shell fire. Eight-inch shells were used. Scarborough hospital, which contained 20 wounded soldiers, was struck by three shells. The residence of the Right Honorable Russell Rea, was completely wrecked.

Mayor Instructs People.

Newcastle, Eng.—The mayor of Tynemouth, a popular resort below Newcastle on the North coast, has issued a notice declaring that the civil population should remain indoors or, if necessary to leave their dwellings, they are advised to go inland in the direction of Newcastle. There are indications of military activity along the coast near Tynemouth.