

ARMIES STILL IN DEADLOCK

BATTLE WAGING WITHOUT ADVANTAGE TO EITHER SIDE—ENORMOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

ALLIES STRONG ON COAST

Germany Are Again Compelled to Try for an Opening Inland—French Forces in an Offensive Stroke—Sharp Artillery Duel.

London, Oct. 28.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent on the Dutch frontier reports that the allies captured Thourout Monday after it had been occupied by a large force of Germans.

The Germans, it is said, left hundreds of dead or wounded behind them.

London, Oct. 27.—The German raid on the channel ports, as it is called here, seems to have been checked for the time being or, at any rate, the Germans have made little, if any, progress since they succeeded in crossing the Yser canal on Saturday last. They are, however, still pushing with all the forces at their command and are meeting with most stubborn resistance from French, British and Belgian troops.

The losses on both sides continue to be in proportion to the fierceness of the battle, which means that they are greater than those in any battle since war was declared, now nearly three months ago.

Along the coast, where the allies have the assistance of French and British warships, they have apparently more than held their own and, after inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans, have compelled them to try for an opening further inland.

Up until yesterday the allies had been forced to give way at some points, but today, according to the French official communication, they have succeeded in holding their positions at every point, from the mouth of the Yser to the Lens district, and again have advanced between Ypres and Roulers, where there has been some of the strongest fighting of this sanguinary battle, and where the British Indian troops have made their appearance in the firing line.

The opposing forces are so strong that it must be many days before a decisive result is attained by either side, despite the great losses they are suffering, and which grow greater as report follows report.

Along the old front, stretching from the River Oise to the Meuse, from which the Germans withdrew their best troops to strengthen the army which is attempting to advance along the coast, the French have been taking the offensive and to the north of Soissons have been engaging in an artillery duel with the Germans in which they have destroyed several German batteries. They seem to have been playing at this game for some time, for the last three reports from Paris have announced the destruction of the German guns.

Further east the offensive tactics of the French have driven the Germans who were threatening Nancy back across the frontier. The Germans, however, are so strongly entrenched along this long line that it is believed that they are preparing to remain for the winter, holding their positions until their present objectives, the northern ports of France, have been attained.

WAR SUMMARY

Oct. 28.—All the nations engaged in the mighty struggle in Belgium and the north of France are silent on the actual happenings in that battle-scarred zone. So far as it is known there has been little progress on either side, but from accounts that have filtered through various sources the stern engagement which has been going on incessantly for several days may be characterized as the worst of the war.

Thousands of German reinforcements have been added to the great masses of troops which have been endeavoring to force their way to the northern ports of France.

It is said that this ceaseless pushing forward of vast bodies of German soldiers is by direct order of the emperor, whose eye is fixed on England, a campaign against which at an early date is considered among the possibilities, providing a suitable base can be found from which to direct the forces.

Similarly the allies have been strongly reinforced and among the new troops at the front are the British Indians, who, according to all accounts, have been bearing themselves well.

A new rebellion in the Union of South Africa has given cause for anxiety, both to the British and the South African government. Gens. DeWet and Beyers, both notable figures in the South African war, have placed themselves at the head of the revolt in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal.

A Portuguese mission is in London arranging details for the possible cooperation of the Portuguese army with the allies. Manuel, the former king of Portugal, has offered his services to the army of Portugal should the republic join the allies against Germany.

A Havana dispatch from Lisbon by way of Madrid reports that German troops have invaded the Portuguese province of Angola, West Africa, and that preparations are under way for the dispatch to that province of warships and troops from Portugal.

THREE SCORE DEAD

OTHERS PROBABLY HAVE PERISHED IN ILLINOIS MINE. 100 MEN TRAPPED.

FIRE FOLLOWS BLAST OF GAS

Companies Organized to Subdue the Flames in an Effort to Rescue Prisoners—One Hundred and Fifty Taken Out Alive.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Royalton, Ill.—One hundred and five men who were trapped on the lower level of a burning mine near here are believed to be beyond hope of rescue. Sixty others of the 208 who entered the mine were known to be dead and 24 bodies had been recovered.

The mine belongs to the Franklin Coal and Coke company and is located a mile from Royalton.

The fire followed a gas explosion that occurred five minutes before the miners were to begin work. About 50 men had not entered the shaft, but the others had gone down and begun to scatter to the various workings.

The sound of the explosion was heard in Royalton, and every adult person in the town except the telephone operator hurried to the mine. Rescue parties were quickly organized and help was summoned from surrounding towns. Gas in the mine, however, prevented the rescuers from penetrating more than 1,500 feet in the workings and they were unable to reach the 105 men entrapped on a lower level, which was in flames. One hundred and fifty men, however, were taken from the mine unharmed, but more than 80 of these had been overcome by gas. Two died at the surface.

CARRANZA DECIDES TO QUIT

Willing to Retire at Once to Private Life.

Mexico City.—Venustiano Carranza has submitted his resignation to the Aguascalientes convention. His offer to relinquish his post as supreme chief of the nation, however, is conditional on the retirement to private life of Gen. Francisco Villa.

In offering to resign Gen. Carranza said he was actuated only by the highest motives of patriotism and that acceptance or rejection of his offer must depend on whether his elimination would contribute toward hastening peace in the republic and the furtherance of true democratic ideas.

In discussing the tender of his resignation by Gen. Carranza a high government official said:

"Gen. Villa has charged Gen. Carranza with being a self-seeker, who desired to take advantage of an accident and perpetuate himself in power. Gen. Carranza now shows his good faith to the world by declaring that if the personalities of himself and Villa are to be a check on peace and to democratic progress in Mexico they should both step down and out. As von Americans say, 'It is now up to Mr. Villa.' The followers of Gen. Carranza are willing to let history judge this act of disinterestedness on his part, for we can make no greater sacrifice in the interest of peace and patriotism."

Cotton Loan of \$135,000,000.

Washington.—Full details of the plan for a \$135,000,000 loan fund to care for the surplus cotton crop were made public by the federal reserve board. The board's outline of the plan was sent to clearing house associations throughout the United States. Responses are expected to reach the board in a week and officials were hopeful that the plan would meet with sufficient banking support to make its adoption certain. The outline differs only in detail from the previous announcement. The fund, it shows, is to be administered under the direction of a committee to be known as the central committee, to be composed of the individual members of the reserve board. Actual administration of the fund will be under a "cotton loan committee."

Monster Flour Shipment.

New Orleans.—What is said by local railroad officials to be the largest consignment of flour to a single consignee from an American port is being concentrated here for the Netherlands government. Already 144 carloads, shown on the railroad waybills as 4,722,000 pounds, has arrived. An equal amount soon will be in transit, it is stated.

Swift, Armour and Others Accused.

New York.—Prosecution of Swift and Armour packing companies and other large packers and wholesale provision houses for failure to mark wrapped ham and bacon with their net weight was recommended to Attorney General Parsons by Commissioner Hartigan of the mayor's bureau of weights and measures.

Contracts Awarded.

Washington, D. C.—Contracts for \$10,674,112 worth of armor plate and steel for the new battleships California, Mississippi and Idaho, were awarded by the navy department to the Bethlehem and Midvale steel companies. Reductions in prices of materials resulted in a saving for the government of \$757,542, as compared with the cost of armor bought for the battleship Pennsylvania two years ago. The Bethlehem company was awarded contracts for material for the two vessels aggregating \$7,122,708.

MODERN IDEAS IN THIS HOUSE

Easily Heated and the Apartments Arranged With an Eye to Convenience.

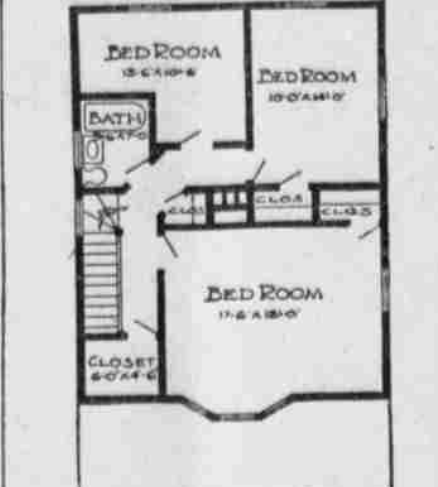
ATTENTION PAID TO KITCHEN

Housewife Will Appreciate the Saving of Labor the Compact Little Room Affords—Hallways Designed With View to Economy of Space.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

value of close quarters when getting a meal ready for a hungry crowd. The cook at such times is a busy person. His little box of a kitchen is so small that he can stand by the stove and reach everything necessary to use, but he has a place for everything; and if he is a good workman everything is in its proper place, so he can reach a fish plank, a beefsteak broiler or a bacon skillet instantly; and the same holds good through the whole list of culinary utensils. A



single cook will prepare a meal for 20 hungry sailors in one of these little box kitchens when the same man would want three or four helpers if he had to do the same work in a room 20 feet square.

Compare one of these large, old-fashioned kitchens with the little



the ground and is full two stories in height. A size and shape that works up well into rooms, hallways, closets, etc. This makes a difference when you come to live in it year after year. We all know of houses that are not rightly proportioned. They have some rooms that are small when they ought to be much larger to properly accommodate the furniture necessary for a good appearance and for the convenience of the family, as well as for the accommodation of friends, for we cannot live alone. We often find this very trouble in the living room or dining room and in these cases the mistake is nothing short of a nuisance that will prove annoying as long as the house stands.

Other rooms may be small without interfering with our good nature, in face some of them ought to be small. We have learned, for instance, that a large kitchen really is not desirable, because a small culinary shop is economical of labor, as it saves steps, a fact that becomes doubly important

kitchen affair in this house plan of 9 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches that may be reached quickly from any part of the house and that communicates through the pantry with the dining room in the most up-to-date fashion.

Another advantage in this style of house is the small amount of room taken up in hallways, especially the upper hall. You land in the middle of the house with doors almost within reach that open in to the different upper rooms. This hall is well lighted from the large window at the turn in the stair; and it is always warm from the register or radiator in the hall below.

This six-room house should cost not more than \$2,000 in most localities at the present time. Good, high-grade building materials and construction could be had at that figure, too.

WON FIRST VICTORIA CROSS

Highest Prized War Emblem of Great Britain Awarded to Sailor for Daring Deed.

The stories cabled from England of how British bluejackets in the recent naval engagement off Heligoland picked up unexploded shells that fell on the decks of their vessels and threw them overboard recall the fact that the first Victoria cross was awarded to a sailor in the Crimean war for performing exactly such a feat. He was Rear-Admiral C. D. Lucas, R. N., who died several weeks ago, just about the time hostilities broke out. He was an acting mate on board the Hecla, of Admiral Napier's fleet, in the Baltic, and the feat which won him the cross was performed during the bombardment of the Aland islands, where the Russian and German fleets were reported as having been engaged in the present war.

The shell which dropped on the Hecla's deck was blazing when Lucas leaped forward and pitched it over the side. There was only the barest fraction of unburned fuse between him and destruction, but he was cool and collected in his manner of performing the exploit. Captain Hall, his commander, brought the deed to the attention of Admiral Napier, who wrote to the admiralty that he trusted "their lordships would mark their sense of his act by promoting him." Accordingly, he was promoted to lieutenant, and upon the institution of the Victoria Cross the first of the decorations was conferred upon him.

Much Damage by Waterspout.

Waterspouts of an unusual size have become so rare in the plains of India that the report of one visiting the heights of Kashmir is a matter for some surprise. The bursting of a waterspout is an exciting experience, and, if it is big enough, a fatal one to those who happen to be within its reach. Happily there were few people close enough to the visitation on the Sonamarg road to feel its effect. But its volume may be judged from the fact that it washed away the road, a bridge, part of a village, and drowned many cattle. After damaging the village, the water burst with great violence down a deep narrow nullah, carrying with it trees, rocks and mud and obliterated the road for some hundred yards or more.

Narrow Margin.

Willis—Highflier had a narrow escape when he wrecked that bank.

Gillis—Yes. If he had swiped only a couple of thousand less it would have been larceny instead of financing.—Puck.

Natural.

"The people in that institution are crazy about it."

"What is it?"

"An insane asylum."

WOMEN CARRY WALNUTS TO MEN IN THE TRENCHES



Peasant women at great personal risk distributing walnuts to the Belgian soldiers in the trenches between Duffell and Lierre while the Germans were fiercely attacking Antwerp.

BELGIANS FIGHTING OVER BODIES OF THEIR DEAD



Remarkable photograph of Belgians in action. In the foreground is the body of a dead soldier, and behind the firing line a Red Cross worker is seen attending a wounded man.

WHERE A ZEPPELIN BOMB FELL IN OSTEND



Fish shop in Ostend that was wrecked by a bomb dropped from a Zeppelin airship.

ON RED CROSS SERVICE



Dr. A. Cook, who is in charge of a body of American physicians that sailed recently for Red Cross service in France.

FOOTBALL PLAYER WAR HERO

Georges Andrea Sprunged Quarter Mile With German Flag, Leaving His Pursuers Behind.

Bordeaux.—French athletes have been distinguishing themselves on the fighting line. A few days ago a notice appeared in the Official Gazette which said that a corporal of the name of Georges Andrea, who was mentioned in dispatches, had been promoted to the grade of sergeant before members of his regiment, and had been recommended for a military medal.

It is learned that this refers to

Georges Andrea, to whom the French premier recently alluded as an all-around athlete and the best rugby three-quarterback who was a contestant in the London Olympic games. Following is the story of how Andrea, who is with the French army in Lorraine, won his honors:

With six men he went into a village to find rooms for officers. In the market place was a large band of Germans, who immediately set upon the small French detachment. Andrea snatched a saber from the German nearest him and killed two men with it. By this time he saw that his companions were dead or captured. He

grabbed a flag from a German, and putting it under his arm raced through the village street as though attempting to "try" in rugby football. A number of Germans were following at his heels. After sprinting a quarter of a mile he left his pursuers far behind.

French and German Navies.

Within the past few years Germany has passed France in naval power. On the basis of vessels completed and vessels under construction Germany has 343,358 tons and France has 661,002 tons.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES ON THE FIRING LINE

New York.—George De Coker, a Belgian artist, whose home is in Philadelphia, but who served in the civil guards about Ghent during the early weeks of the war, returned aboard the American liner St. Louis with the ghosts of terrible days keeping him company.

"There were once 20,000 of the civil guards trying to oppose themselves against 75,000 Germans near Tirlemont," he said. "They were merely

militia. The Germans would not even recognize them as soldiers, but declared they would shoot every man of the civil guard they caught. We had been fighting the Germans in the woods near Tirlemont. It was so pitiful, that handful of raw militiamen pitting themselves against the great blue-gray machine of the invaders.

"One night seven of us—comrades of a few weeks, facing death—sat in a tent together. One said: 'I wonder how many of us will be here this time tomorrow night?' We speculated upon it. The next night I alone remained alive. So the thing went."

One of the passengers aboard the St. Louis was Frazer Kammemeyer, who said he was a German, and that he had come to this country on a private mission to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. He took great pride in the fact that he had come direct from Berlin through England to board the ship, and had not been detected.